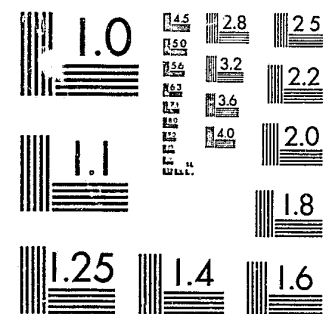


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Executive Summary

of

Secondary Labor Market Data Available from State Employment Security
Commissions and State Revenue Departments and the Feasibility
of Conducting Post Release Follow-ups via Telephone Interviews
by

Kelly Eakin, Patrice Karr, Sharon K. Long
Robin Schoettler and Ann D. Witte

In this report we have evaluated the merits of two secondary sources of
post-release labor market data, State Employment Security Commissions (ESC's) and
state revenue departments, and assessed the feasibility of obtaining
post-release self report data via telephone interviews.

As concerns secondary labor market data, we conclude that both ESC's and
state revenue departments provide valuable information. However, if data
collection is possible on an annual basis we believe that ESC's provide the
single most valuable source of detailed information.

We conclude that telephone interviews are probably only useful as a first
step in obtaining post-release data. We believe that such telephone efforts con-
tain substantial biases and that they are only useful if combined with
field interviews. Further, we believe that telephone interviews can be a
valuable means of reducing the cost of obtaining post-release self reports of
labor market and criminal activity through field interviews.

Secondary Labor Market Data Available from State Employment
Security Commissions and State Revenue Departments and the
Feasibility of Conducting Post-release Follow-up Interviews
Via Telephone

by

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September, 1981

This report was prepared under Contract No. 1-0172-J-OJARS from the National
Institute of Justice. Views and opinions are those of the authors and do not
necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department
of Justice.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. INTRODUCTION

In this report, we summarize the work we have completed under Contract No. 1-0172-J-0JARS with the National Institute of Justice. This contract required that we evaluate the secondary labor market data available from state Employment Security Commissions (ECS) and state revenue departments and that we also evaluate the feasibility of conducting post-release follow-ups via telephone interviews.

Why Examine the Butner Project Population

The sample of releasees upon which this work is based has been drawn from the control and experimental populations of a research project sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP). This research project is an ongoing evaluation of a model of imprisonment as it has been implemented at Butner Federal Correctional Institution, Butner, North Carolina. The research design is based on the Norval Morris (1974) model of non-coercive imprisonment for repeated violent offenders. Morris hypothesized that by granting the inmate a fixed release date and removing some of the constraints on the individual, most notably programming requirements, the inmate would be more inclined to undertake the activities which he or she felt were most beneficial. Thus, prison is not seen as a treatment for criminality as in the "medical model" of criminal behavior; but, rather as a period of confinement during which the inmate is allowed to spend the time as he or she chooses. It is hoped that by gradually increasing the inmate's personal responsibilities and freedoms he or she would become better able to deal with stress without becoming

violent. Comparing the incidence and severity of crimes committed by the test population after their release to similar measures of recidivism for the control population releasees, who were continued through the traditional prison system, allows one to evaluate the overall effects of the model system.

The Butner research project, which began with the opening of the prison in 1976, is presently in the third phase, or variation, of the project design. The two earlier phases are discussed in detail in Bounds et al. (1978).

Although this research is not a testing of the Butner project, but is instead an evaluation of two potential secondary and one primary data source for post-release information, there are a number of reasons why using the Butner experiment population is advantageous. As the only research institution devoted exclusively to correctional research, the project at Butner is an important national experiment. It is likely that the conclusions reached from this project will have important implications for current approaches to imprisonment and for future prisons both on the federal and state level. Thus, the development of additional data sources for studying post-release criminality and labor market performance will provide a wider base for a more complete evaluation of the Butner experiment.

Because of the importance that the FBOP places upon this experiment, they have been very cooperative with our research efforts. Thus, obtaining their cooperation and the cooperation of correctional personnel should be less difficult than has often been the case.

We have had access to the FBOP computerized data base, which contains extensive socio-economic and criminal background information on each of the inmates. We have also been able to supplement this data with information gathered directly from the Central Files of a number of individuals, thus

extending our knowledge of the criminal and labor market involvement of the inmates. Most importantly, for the current research effort, this extensive information provides a firm basis from which to determine the post-release location of subjects and attempt to obtain primary and secondary source follow-up information. In addition, this extensive data base provides a much needed means of checking the consistency and reliability of information obtained from ESC and state revenue departments and self-report telephone interviews. Our data base contains information drawn from post-release questionnaires submitted to the inmate's probation officer and/or community treatment center, where applicable. (See Long et al (1981) for a discussion of the development and use of these data collection instruments.) By comparing a number of different data sources it will be possible to ascertain the relative reliability of alternative sources of information on post-release behavior, and their potential usefulness in determining post-release labor market behavior and criminal activity.

A further advantage of the use of the Butner population as the sample for this study is the wide geographic dispersal of the inmates. Previous analyses of secondary labor market sources have focused on gathering the information from a single state (Burt (1980)). Since Butner is a federal prison, with inmates released across the United States, we are able to report on the availability of state ESC and revenue department data from a large number of states. In addition, we are able to compare the various types of data available, the forms in which it is available, and the cooperativeness of the state agencies involved. Thus, by using the Butner population as our research sample we can provide a much more comprehensive analysis of the secondary la-

bor market data sources. In addition, the geographic dispersal of our sample will provide a stringent test for using telephone interviews to obtain information on post-release activity. Finally, we will be able to determine if there are differences in the feasibility of using this technique by geographic area (e.g., Northeast vs. South) or city size.

B. Brief Description of the Project

1. ESC and State Revenue Department Data

In order to assess an individual's participation and performance in the labor market following his or her release from prison, it is necessary to establish some measure of post-release employment success. Burt (1980), in her study of methods to evaluate the performance of prison and parole agencies, suggests two such measures. Briefly, these two measures focus on earnings success, i.e., how much money the releasees earn, and on the regularity of the releasees' employment. To obtain the labor market data utilized by these measures, Burt suggests three possible alternatives: (1) Parole Board Files, (2) state Employment Security Commissions and revenue Departments, and (3) personal interviews with the releasees.

The use of data from parole records is subject to three major limitations: (1) the length of time that an individual spends on parole varies widely across any given sample of releasees; thus, the samples are not strictly comparable; (2) much of the pertinent data is either missing or "hidden" within odd paragraphs within the files, and (3) there is a high (30-40%) probability of errors occurring in the transcribing of the data.

In her analysis of this data source, Burt concludes that the data is "too

unreliable and unavailable to warrant estimating cost." Thus, even though parole files are the only secondary data source which can identify legitimate reasons for unemployment, they do not appear to be a viable source of information. However, our work using data from federal probation officers indicates that at least at the federal level this source of data is more promising.

The second data source which Burt reviews, and the option we have evaluated, is state ESC and revenue department data. The approach that she recommends as most efficient is to request data on earned income first from the state's ESC and then to request information from state revenue departments for those individuals with inadequate ESC data. This method is considered most efficient because she believes there is relatively small cost to obtaining the needed social security numbers and that the data obtained is quite reliable. In this project, we tested both of these assumptions, which are based on experience in North Carolina, for a number of states.

The primary drawback with using this data source is the inability of some ESC's and most state revenue departments to release individual data; instead, they are only allowed to provide data for celled groups. Burt suggests that the individuals for whom data is desired be celled according to characteristics of interest to the researcher and then random samples of at least one hundred individuals be drawn from each of these cells. The researcher would then request the state ESC and revenue departments to indicate, for the period of interest, how many individuals from each subsample fell into mutually exclusive income earnings ranges. In our project we sought to obtain as disaggregated data as possible. This was necessary because of the size of the Butner project. The population of releasees is relatively small

and the Butner project includes prisoners from a number of different states, therefore the number of releasees to any given state is small. As of December 1980, the largest subsample released in any state was approximately 60, with most states receiving 15 to 25 releases. Thus, we cannot subset by the samples of one hundred as Burt suggests. However, our need for relatively disaggregate data will allow us to explore the precise limits dictated by the privacy statutes in a number of states. The level of disaggregation possible is important as the more disaggregate the data the more reliable will be the estimate of post-release effects.

2. Follow-up Interviews

The final data source which Burt reviews is self-report data from follow-up interviews. Follow-up interviews would provide the most complete data since they would allow the collection of information on other "non-employment" factors which also affect an individual's labor market performance. Unfortunately, the great expense¹ of face-to-face follow-up interviews limits the feasibility of their use. In this study, we have tested the use of telephone follow-ups as a means of tapping this richer data source at a lower cost. These interviews have drawn heavily from the interviews which have been used elsewhere in the Butner project evaluation. These interviews incorporate insights from interviewing techniques used in a number of inmate studies, and have been extensively field tested. (See Appendix I.B1 for a list of interviews and data collection instruments which were reviewed.)

3. Outline of the Report

In this report we will first discuss the data collection techniques used in obtaining the secondary labor market data from state ESC's and revenue departments and the data which was subsequently obtained. We will then, in subsection II. B, evaluate the quality of ESC and revenue department data. In section II. C, we will discuss measures of labor market performance from these two data sets and methods which we would suggest for analyzing this data.

Section III contains information on our attempts to interview ex-inmates using the telephone. Specifically, section III. A contains a discussion of survey methods. Section III. B contains our evaluation of self-reports and a discussion of the biases resulting from the telephone survey method. Section III. C is a discussion of other methods of direct data collection to supplement the information gathered by the telephone survey.

II. SECONDARY LABOR MARKET DATA AVAILABLE FROM STATE SOURCES

A. Data Collection

1. State Employment Security Commissions

In all cases, initial contact with each state Employment Security Commission was made by telephone in an attempt to determine the person to whom our request for wage data should be directed. The confidential nature of the wage data necessitated our obtaining the approval of a top administrator, usually the agency's director, before the data could be provided. However, final approval was never granted during this initial telephone conversation. Each agency required a formal written request before considering the provision of the data we required. This written request included a detailed description of the Butner project and our data needs; a copy of our research contract; a copy of the Privacy Act of 1974; and a list of the individuals of interest with their respective social security numbers. In addition, we found it useful to obtain and include a letter written by the head of the correctional agency or other organization which is supporting the research. This letter briefly explains the project and asks for the assistance of the Employment Security Commission in gathering the information. In our case the letter was from Norman Carlson, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons. A copy of the contents of this request is contained in Appendix II.A.1. To reduce the time lag between the approval of our request and the receipt of the data, we included in the request a list of the individuals of interest² and their respective social security numbers.

We initially contacted 14 state ESC's. Appendix II. A2 contains those

states contacted, the date of request, the date of reply, whether data could be provided, and if not, the reason it could not be provided. We chose these 14 states since our records indicated that the majority of our sample were released to these states.

For the most part, the state Employment Security Commissions that we contacted responded both quickly and favorably. Based on the 10 states which agreed to provide data (see Appendix II, A2), the average length of time between our formal written request and the receipt of the data was 32 days. The data provided was generally only for the most recent four or five quarters, as more dated information was not accessible. Individual wage data was available from most states, although several could only provide aggregate data in the form of computer printouts indicating employer and wages earned for each quarter that data was available. Of those states which did not provide data (see Appendix II, A2), we were informed within an average of 19 days of our formal request that data would not be available. (Only one state did not reply at all.) The state Employment Security Commissions which were unable to provide the data were prohibited from doing so either by their particular data collection systems or by legal constraints which did not allow them to provide individualized information. Those states prohibited from providing data because of their particular data collection methods include all of the wage request states, which are the twelve states which collect individual earnings data only when it is needed to process an unemployment benefits claim. The wage request states are: Hawaii, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and Washington. This did not mean, however, that data from these wage request states was totally unavailable. For example, New Jersey was able to provide earnings information

on the individuals from our sample who had recently filed unemployment insurance claims. The fact that the other members of the sample had not recently filed a claim was also considered important information.

Due to the Butner project's close association with the federal government, we generally had no trouble gaining exemption from the privacy guideline constraints outlined by most states. This was not possible, however, in those states where the legal code of the state Employment Security Commission made it a criminal offense to release individualized data to anyone other than the individual himself. In at least one instance where the state Employment Security Commission could not provide individual data,³ the Commission agreed to provide aggregated quarterly income data divided into six (quarterly) income ranges. These six ranges were:

\$0
\$1-499
\$500-999
\$1000-1499
\$1500-2499
\$2500 or more

Thus, although we were unable to obtain the richer individual data, we were able to obtain some indication of labor market performance.

In requesting this data a problem developed in the treatment of aliases. When the name which we submitted as corresponding to a certain social security number failed to match the name found in the records of a state's Employment Security Commission, some states refused to release the wage data for privacy reasons. For those states who chose to release the information despite the name discrepancies, there was no clear way to guarantee that the data provided described the individual in our study since it was possible that the social security number in our files had been initially incorrect. In other cases,

the fact that the name and social security number that an Employment Security Commission had on file matched those in our records was considered a further check on the validity of our own identifiers. Thus, without some knowledge of possible aliases, we have no way to assure a state Employment Security Commission that the person in question was indeed in our sample, or to verify that the offender's reported social security number was correct. We would, therefore, recommend that future requests contain as many of the known aliases as possible. By doing this, the size of the sample for which data is received will increase, and the probability that the data received is actually for those requested will also increase. To further overcome the difficulty of aliases, we recommend that any other identifiers, such as date of birth, or last known employer, be included in the request package.

A further problem in accessing wage data from ESC's was the lack of wage records for some members of our sample. This lack of wage data could be the result of a combination of factors: (1) the person was not living in the state in which we believed him to be living; (2) the person was living in the state in which we believed him to be living, but was neither working nor drawing unemployment benefits; and/or, (3) the person was living in the state we believed him to be in, but was employed in one of the occupations not covered by the state's unemployment compensation guidelines. These limitations appear to be quite serious. Looking only at those individuals who by our records were residing in a state which agreed to provide data, data was available for only 38% of the sample. If data is collected on a continual basis for individuals it may be easier to better ascertain the correct state of residence, and therefore increase this percentage.

To determine if the lag time between request for data from ESC's and response were reduced once initial contact was made, we requested additional information on a new sub-sample of releases. Appendix II. A3 includes the list of states from which additional data was requested, the date of request, the date of response, and whether data was actually provided. We requested data only from those states which agreed to provide information in our initial correspondence. Of the ten ESC's we contacted, nine had responded as of the time of this report. The average lag between the request and response was 27 days. This was a reduction of 5 days from the previous requests. We also found that the second request required far fewer research project employee hours since it was no longer necessary to have someone available to answer the questions about the nature of the project.

2. State Departments of Revenue

Obtaining wage data from state revenue departments proved to be a more difficult process than obtaining data from state Employment Security Commissions. Most revenue departments are legally prohibited from releasing any individualized data. However, providing aggregated income data does not appear to pose similar legal problems. Therefore, in our requests to state revenue departments, we asked only for aggregated annual income. We requested that this data be provided separately for the experimental and control groups of the Butner project, and that it be reported by income ranges. The five income ranges chosen were:

\$0
\$1-1999
\$2000-4999
\$5000-9999
\$10,000 or more

Our initial contact with each state revenue department was via a formal written request directed to each agency's top administrator. The request was then forwarded by the administrator to the appropriate individual within the agency. This initial request included: a detailed description of the Butner project and our data needs; a copy of our research contract; a copy of the Privacy Act of 1974; a letter from the current FBOP Director, Normal Carlson, explaining the importance of our project; a list of the individuals of interest and their respective social security numbers; and, to facilitate data aggregation, a chart indicating the years of interest and the income ranges. This request is essentially the same as the ESC request packet in Appendix II.A1 with the addition of the income chart of Appendix II.B.1.

Prior to using the written initial contact, a method utilizing telephone inquiries followed by the same written request package described above had been tried. The former was found superior to the telephone inquiries because of its associated time savings. The formal written request was followed by a telephone call to the top administrator's office to determine the individual within the agency to whom our request had been forwarded. As this individual had generally taken the time to study our request prior to our telephone contact, the telephone conversation could be well spent in answering specific questions relating to our request and the Butner project. We found this approach more productive than simply making our initial contact via a telephone call since when we did so, much of the telephone call had to be spent in explaining the Butner project and the specifics of our request. In addition, further telephone calls were made as circumstances for approval within each state made them necessary.

Most of the state revenue departments provided the information requested relatively quickly. Appendix II, B2 contains a detailed table indicating the

states contacted, the time required to receive the information, and the information which was received from the 10 states which provided information. The average length of time between our formal written request and the receipt of the data was 26 days. The data which was available was, in general, accessible for all the years requested, 1976-1980. This is, of course, an advantage of revenue department data over the Employment Security Commission data, which was usually available only for the most recent four to five quarters.

Several of the revenue departments, however, were unable to provide the information requested, either because the state had no personal income tax or because the agency was under budgetary constraints that prevented their compliance with our request. There are six states which do not have a personal income tax. These include Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming. In addition, there are three states whose income tax is limited to interest and dividend income. These are Connecticut,⁴ New Hampshire and Tennessee (Tax Foundation, Inc. (1979, p.192)).

To those states that cited budgetary constraints (See Appendix II. B2) as the reason for not providing the data we sent a follow-up letter offering to cover the costs of the data and seeking an estimate of the potential amount of those costs. We received one of two responses to this offer. In some cases we were provided with the data with no charges, although a request for larger numbers of releasees would likely not receive the same response. In another case, the response was still negative as the reduction in staff due to lower budgets made any additional work an inconvenience.

As with the requests to state Employment Security Commissions, requests to state revenue departments were hampered by the existence of aliases and by

problems with the number of individuals for whom data was unavailable. This became a more critical problem with state revenue department data since the lack of information on certain individuals could cause the number of individuals within an aggregated cell for whom data was to be reported to shrink below the level required to satisfy privacy guidelines. Thus, when cell sizes became too small the information on all the individuals in the cell became unavailable. This was a problem in 3 of the 10 states which were willing to provide information. Even for those states which had a sufficient number of observations to provide some information, the information could be provided for only approximately 34% of those we requested.

To determine if the lag time between request for data from revenue departments and their responses were reduced once initial contact had been made, we requested additional information on a new sub-sample of releasees. Appendix II. B3 includes the list of states from which additional data was requested, the date of request, the date of response, and whether data was actually provided. We requested data only from those states which agreed to provide information in our initial correspondence. Of the ten revenue departments we contacted, nine had responded as of the time of this report. The average lag between the request and response was 32 days. This was an increase of 6 days from the previous request. However, the necessary project employee hours were very much reduced since it was not necessary to make follow-up phone calls.

B. Comparative Evaluation of the Data Collected

This section analyzes the data from state Employment Security Commissions

and revenue departments and its possible uses in analyzing post-release labor market performance. As discussed in the previous section, these two sources of data possess different advantages, and different limitations which may result in biases. Biases may also result due to the limitations in the Inmate Information System (IIS) tapes which provided us with names, social security numbers, and location of releasees. Since these tapes were used as the basis for requesting information from the states, the resulting data will be valid only to the extent that the IIS tapes are accurate. Even if the IIS tapes are for the most part accurate, we have no guarantee that an individual released to any given state still resides in that state. We may, therefore, be unable to obtain complete information for individuals if they are mobile. To the extent that individuals move to obtain better jobs and higher income, data from both state sources will tend to underestimate income.

Although we do not have access to sufficient information to correct for this bias, the advantage of collecting data from two data sources is that to an extent, the lack of information of one data source can be supplemented from the other data source, and thereby we can correct for the biases which may result from other limitations. The first part of this section discusses the overall characteristics and differences between the ESC and revenue data. The following parts examine each of these differences and limitations, the possible biases these limitations may impose, and how these biases can be reduced. The final portion of this section discusses the techniques that could be used to analyze post-release labor market performance in light of these limitations.

1. Characteristics and Differences of ESC and Revenue Department Data

Before using state labor market data in any type of analysis, it is

important to examine how the two sources of data differ in the types of information they provide. At present, Burt (1980) is the only study of which we are aware which attempts to evaluate state ESC and revenue department labor market data. Her study focuses on data available from North Carolina agencies. Since the type of coverage and means of collecting the information varies by state and by source, it is likely that the reliability of the data will also vary by state and by source. Thus, a comprehensive evaluation would involve an examination of each state's data sources. We will, however, limit our evaluation to the general difficulties in using state ESC and revenue department data.

In general, ESC and revenue department data differ in four major ways. They differ in coverage, the time period for which data is available, who reports the data to the state, and the type of information that is available. First, ESC and revenue departments provide data on different groups of individuals. ESC's collect information only for those individuals who are unemployed, or who hold jobs which are included under unemployment compensation guidelines. Approximately three fourths of all wage and salary workers are covered by these guidelines. Those occupations not covered are state and local government employees, domestic servants, and farm workers (Reynolds, 1974). Revenue departments, on the other hand, do collect information for all types of jobs. However, there is usually a minimum income level below which an individual is not required to file. Therefore, data from revenue departments may omit those individuals who earn below this level. There are also some earnings which are typically excluded from declared income such as tips and earnings from self-employed odd jobs. Therefore we expect that ESC's will provide information on some individuals which revenue departments exclude and vice versa.

The second major difference between these two data sources is the frequency and duration of time over which they collect and keep information. ESC data is gathered quarterly and thus provides a more detailed account of an individual's work patterns over the year. However, as a rule, they only maintain these records for the most recent four or five quarters, thus limiting the time period over which employment behavior can be analyzed. Revenue departments, however, retain information for many years, and thus the resulting data provides information for the entire post-release period. This data is only collected on a yearly basis, however, and consequently is less detailed than that from ESC's. Revenue department data, although it gives yearly income for the entire post-release period, cannot provide information about the pattern of employment over the year.

An additional difference between these two data sources is in who reports the information to the state agency. Quarterly income is reported to the ESC by the individual's employer. However, the individuals themselves report their yearly income to revenue departments. Since the individual reports his income to revenue departments for the purpose of paying taxes, we may expect revenue department data to be less accurate depending on the degree to which individuals attempt to evade taxes. While employer underreporting (due to "off-the-books" work) is also possible, we believe that it is less extensive.

Finally, the ESC's and revenue departments differ in the type of information they can provide. Data from ESC's are generally individual data. For each releasee we are informed of his quarterly earnings, his occupation, and the industry in which he works. Because this data is for each individual, we can integrate this information with other information on background character-

istics. For the most part, revenue departments are legally prohibited from releasing individual data. They can provide only aggregated data on how many releasees had earnings in any given income range. Often they cannot tell us which individuals are excluded from the sample. Thus, we cannot utilize the background information available from other sources

The complementarity of the data sources may provide a means of compensating for each of their limitations. In the sections which follow, we more clearly analyze the differences in these two sources, and any resulting biases, and make recommendations for correcting these biases.

2. Analysis of Differences in Coverage

The exclusion of certain occupations from ESC coverage may or may not impose important biases on any analysis. The occupations not covered by ESC's are to a great extent part of the secondary labor market. While this may not be an important elimination for analyzing some sub-samples of the population, former prison inmates are unfortunately not one of the sub-samples. Because of the limited job skills and experience levels of many prison releasees it is expected that they will, at least initially, enter into secondary labor market jobs. To the extent that this occurs, data from ESC's will not include a subset of the releasee population. If control and experimental releasees enter secondary labor market jobs with the same frequency, then even with this exclusion of some of the releasees, our analysis will not be biased. If, however, a correctional program such as the Butner project increases the employability of releasees in primary labor market jobs, then the effects of the Butner experiment will be understated. Since we have no information on the number of control

people or experimental people who hold these secondary labor market jobs, that portion of the income distribution and employment stability distribution will be truncated. In statistical terms, we have a sample selection problem. A correctional program acts to reduce the number of experimental releasees in the truncated part of the distribution while leaving the number of control people unchanged, then it is possible for the calculated mean income and employment stability for the two groups to be the same, even though the true population mean income and employment stability for Butner releasees participating in the correctional program is higher than for the control group. Therefore, the true effects of the Butner experiment would be underestimated because of the ESC's' exclusion of certain occupations and employers' failure to report on others.

The advantage of requesting data from both state agencies now becomes apparent. Revenue departments collect information on all jobs which the individual chooses to report. Therefore, by using revenue department data in addition to ESC data we may be able to determine the extent of the bias from non-reported jobs. There may be some overlap in the individuals which ESC excludes and those which revenue departments exclude. Although revenue departments do not exclude any jobs, per se, they do not require filing of income taxes if earned income is below a certain level. To the extent that jobs excluded by ESC's are low income jobs, some individuals may be excluded from both samples, and thus the total extent of the bias cannot be determined. However, the exclusions from revenue departments may not be as serious as it initially seems. Although an individual is not required to file if he earns below a certain yearly income, earning below that income does not preclude one from filing.

To the extent that many individuals earning below the minimum are eligible for refunds, they will have an incentive to file anyway. If there is, however, a systematic tendency for low income earners to not report their income, then income distributions will be truncated, and the effects of a correctional program on post-release income will potentially be understated. If some of these low-income earners are employed in jobs covered by ESC's, we can to some extent correct for this bias.

Even with combining the data from ESC's and revenue departments, there are some income-producing activities that are missing from both data sets. First, as already mentioned, those individuals employed in low income jobs not covered by ESC's will be missing from our sample. If anything, this will result in understating the effects of the Butner project. There may be additional sources of income excluded from both data sets. Income earned from tips and gratuities as well as income from self-employed odd jobs is rarely reported on income tax forms, and for the most part is not covered by ESC's. Although this income is missing, it is difficult to predict what, if any, bias this may impose on the analysis of the effectiveness of a correctional program.

The biases which result from the limitations in coverage from the two data sources can to some extent be alleviated by utilizing the information in one to correct for the exclusions in the other. For instance, by comparing the number of responses from revenue departments with the number of responses from ESC's, and doing this separately for experimental and control groups, we can determine whether the exclusion of jobs from ESC's affects the reporting of control group incomes more than the reporting of experimental group incomes. To the extent that non-covered jobs are also low income jobs or jobs not re-

ported for tax purposes, we cannot correct for resulting biases. We do have sufficient information to predict that these biases will tend to bias our results in a downward direction, and therefore, if one finds that a correctional program had positive results, these biases will not be likely to invalidate the positive findings.

3. Analysis of Differences in the Time Period

The frequency and duration of reporting data to ESC's imposes no ascertainable bias on the analysis. It does provide some advantages and some limitations however. Since ESC data is reported quarterly, it provides a detailed source not only for analysis of income differentials, but also for analysis of post-release work stability and extent of employment. We can ascertain how many jobs an individual had over the year, the extent of unemployment, what type of job an individual holds, and income from each of these jobs. Since analysis of post-release work stability and the extent of employment is just as important as analysis of income differentials, the detailed information of work patterns throughout the year, as opposed to aggregate end of year reports, is an invaluable asset.

Although this detailed quarterly record-keeping provides information to address important questions, the data is limited in that ESC's only retain this information for four or five quarters. Obviously, this limits the length of the post-release period we can analyze if data is collected after individuals have been free for a substantial period. However, if data collection were continual during the follow-up period, this limit on record-keeping should only increase the number of requests for data. The limited time for which data

is available imposes no obvious biases, it simply restricts the extent of analysis. Although data will give information on individuals who have been released for various periods of time, we know the date of release, and can therefore correct for the effects of differing amounts of post-release experience. Although we cannot follow any given individual throughout his post-release period, we can ascertain how length of time since release affects labor market behavior.

Unlike the ESC data, the timing of the reporting of revenue department data may impose biases, or at least prevent the analysis of certain questions. Revenue data is collected on a yearly basis, and in much less detailed form than ESC data. First, since the only information collected is yearly income, we cannot analyze the extent of employment, occupation, or work stability in any given year. This is simply a limitation, and imposes no real bias on the results. Since it is yearly aggregate income that is reported, however, there is some difficulty in interpreting any income differentials. Whereas, when ESC data provides income, we know whether this income was for working full time over an entire quarter, or only for part of that quarter. It is not possible to ascertain from revenue data when within that year the income was earned. So for example, if we find that the experimental group had significantly higher earnings than the control group, we cannot investigate the extent to which this was due to the experimental group obtaining higher paying jobs, or the experimental group having greater stability of employment. Although revenue data limits the types of questions we can address, and makes interpretation of any results more difficult, it does provide the means to analyze individuals throughout the post-release period even in situations such as the Butner exper-

iments where data collection is done some time after individuals are released from prison. Whereas ESC's retain their files for only four to five quarters, revenue departments maintain their records for many years. For the Butner experiments, by using revenue department data, we can analyze income differentials between control and experimental groups beginning with the earliest releasees in 1976. The one difficulty we must remain mindful of, however, is that since we have only yearly earnings, the earnings of someone released in January of a year have a very different interpretation than the earnings of someone released in December of that same year. If there is no significant difference in the timing of releasees between the experimental and control groups, then there should be no resulting bias. Therefore, while the frequency and duration of reporting differs between the two state agencies, and therefore the questions that can be addressed differ, each data set has its own advantages and limitations. Ideally, both sets of data should be analyzed. If this is not possible, we suggest that only ESC data be collected, but that it be collected on an ongoing basis during the follow-up period. By doing this, data will not be lost as ESC's destroy data that is more than four or five quarters old.

4. Analysis of the Differences in Reporting

Beyond the limitations or possible biases which result from the coverage or timing of collection of the data, the information will be useful and accurate only to the extent that the reporting to the state agencies is accurate. Accuracy of reporting should be less of a problem with ESC data, since the employer is reporting on the employee's income. There is an incentive not to

report (to avoid unemployment and other social insurance payments), but this incentive should not be as large as the individual incentive to underreport to taxing authorities. This stronger incentive for the individual to misreport taxable income is due to the fact that for individuals taxes tend to be higher, and concern for reputations lower than employers. As a result, we believe that the accuracy of data is much more of a problem for revenue than ESC data. Burt (1980) compares the reported income from ESC's and Department of Revenue in North Carolina. Her experiments indicate that the two data sources agree about 80% of the time. Although the work by Burt is the only study that we are aware of which compares these two sources, other work has attempted to ascertain the validity of self-reported wage data. (See Keating, Patterson and Stone (1950), Ito (1963), Mosel and Cozan (1952), and Borus (1966)). These studies compared self-reported wages with company records. Although the individuals in the studies had different incentives to misreport, all the studies seem to concur that on average the two types of sources of reporting agree about 90-95% of the time. Therefore, on average, we can accept the validity of self-reported revenue data. One possible bias which Borus (1966) argues may result is that the 5-10% who do not accurately report may have some common characteristic. Given the incentives of self-reporting to revenue departments, this common characteristic, if there is one, is probably level of income. If there is no difference in the proportion of high income earners in the experimental and control groups, then any results will still be unbiased. If, however, a correctional program has positive impact, and there are proportionately more experimental individuals in higher income brackets, then misreporting in the above way will make us underestimate the effects of the correctional program.

Therefore, if we find that the experimental group does have higher income on average, the presence of the bias will not invalidate our findings.

5. Analysis of Differences in the Type of Information

The last major difference between ESC data and revenue department data is in the type of information they can provide. ESC's provide data for each individual. Therefore, we can use this information in conjunction with the available background information to analyze differences in work stability, extent of employment, and wages and income. The only biases which result using ESC data to analyze these questions are those discussed in the previous sections.

The type of data we receive from revenue departments, however, may impose additional biases. Since revenue departments can provide only aggregate data on how many releasees had earnings in any given range, we need to acknowledge the possible biases that result from using group data, as well as the inefficiencies (in a statistical sense) from not being able to include background characteristics.

Since the experimental and control groups were chosen randomly, we would not expect any systematic difference in the demographic and background characteristics. Therefore, although the exclusion of the characteristics may result in inefficient estimates, the estimates will be unbiased. However, biases will exist in situations where quasi-experimental designs are utilized.

When we analyze grouped data instead of individual data we lose some information through the condensation of information involved in the aggregation. This is, of course, a source of statistical inefficiency in using this type of data even with truly experimental research designs. Further, if there are not

the same number of observations in each group (which is likely), estimates of standard errors will be biased if statistical corrections are not utilized.⁵ By using the mean for a group, we lose information about the variation within the group. Therefore there is a loss of efficiency in the estimates. The loss of efficiency will be greater, the greater the variation within the group compared to the variation of the group means around the overall mean. Finally, measures of goodness of fit, such as R^2 , tend to be higher when calculated from group means than from individual data. Therefore, although the analysis of grouped data may have problems, the estimates of program effects are still unbiased although they are inefficient. (See Kmenta (1971)).

Given this major difference between the two data sources, the questions that can be analyzed and the techniques used to analyze must also differ. The next section discusses the types of techniques and analysis we would use given the limitations and advantages of each of the data sets.

C. Suggested Measures of Labor Market Performance and Methods of Analysis

Investigation of all aspects of labor market success is essential in the analysis of post-release labor market performance. It is important to consider various aspects since one of the difficulties which seems to face prison releasees is their inability to move from the secondary labor market to the primary. The secondary labor market is characterized by high unemployment, underemployment, low wages, and limited advancement opportunities. Therefore to

ascertain the success or lack thereof of correctional programs, we analyze the labor market behavior of prison releasees with special attention to their performance in these areas. The data available from ESC's permits the analysis of work stability, extent of employment, and income for the most recent four or five quarters. The data from revenue departments provides the necessary information to analyze income throughout the post-release period.

1. Work Stability

Work stability is measured by the number of jobs held per employed month throughout the period of analysis. It is difficult to say whether instability is a sign of labor market success or failure. High instability may indicate job improvement, and therefore be an indication of success. It may also demonstrate a movement from the secondary to the primary labor market. Conversely, high instability may be the result of inability to hold a job, or the ability to only obtain temporary employment. In order to understand the implications of the findings of the relationship between work stability and a correctional program, it is important to attempt to distinguish between the two alternative types of work instability.

As discussed in previous sections, Employment Security Commissions provide information on employers in each quarter as well as income in each quarter. Since we have employers per quarter, we can get some estimate of jobs per quarter throughout the post-release period. By calculating the number of jobs per

employed quarter, we get a variable to measure work stability. Unfortunately, this variable confounds job changes due to upward mobility with job changes due to inability to keep a job. If we assume that a job change resulting in upward mobility would also have a corresponding wage increase, we could separate such situations from other job changes. We would thus create two variables reflecting the two types of work stability. If the correctional program had positive effects on labor market performance, we would expect that these experimental releasees would on average have a higher number of those job changes resulting in higher earnings throughout the release period. We would also expect that the experimental releasees would have on average a lower number of those job changes not resulting in higher earnings.

To test the above hypotheses in an experimental setting such as the Butner project, we would first calculate average number of jobs per employed quarter for experimental and control group releasees. We would then test to see if there was a significant difference between the means using analysis of variance (ANOVA). To discover whether the instability reflects success or failure in the labor market, we would create two other variables: the number of jobs which resulted in an earnings increase for each individual, and the average number of these jobs for the experimental and the control groups. We would then test to see if these means were significantly different. The next test would look at the difference between means of the experimental and control groups for the number of job changes which were not accompanied by an earnings increase to see if these means were significantly different.

If the correction program were entirely successful, releasees from the experiment would have, on average, significantly more job changes resulting in earnings increases and significantly less job changes resulting in no earnings change or a decrease. We could not make predictions on the overall number of jobs held throughout the period of analysis.

2. Extent of Employment

In analyzing overall market success, it is essential to consider the extent of employment. There are two related, but distinct, phenomena which fall under this category: unemployment and underemployment. Unemployment simply means the percentage of the post-release period in which the releasee does not have a job. Underemployment is slightly more complex and thus more difficult to measure. One aspect of underemployment is that although the individual has a job, the individual cannot work as many hours as he or she would like. In other words, the individual is forced to take a part-time job or seasonal work when he or she would prefer a full-time job. An additional aspect of underemployment is that the individual is forced to take a job which does not utilize his or her skills, education, or training. Both of these aspects of underemployment, as well as, high levels of unemployment characterize the secondary labor market. Continued unemployment or underemployment is detrimental to the releasees achieving labor market success. Thus a beneficial correctional program would aid in reducing both of these phenomena.

Despite the limitations of the Employment Security Commission data discussed in the previous section, particularly omitted occupations, this data provides an excellent means of measuring unemployment, at least unemployment in the primary labor market. The percentage of time unemployed can be calculated in two ways. First, since ESC's report employer and earnings per quarter, those quarters with no earnings can be considered as periods of unemployment. Secondly, ESC's also report the payment of any unemployment compensation, and therefore also those periods of unemployment which were covered by unemployment insurance. We use both these pieces of information since to some extent each allows us to adjust for some of the deficiencies of the other. If we looked only at those quarters with no earnings, we would eliminate those quarters where the individual was unemployed for only a part of the quarter. By looking only at the payment of benefits, we would eliminate those periods of unemployment in which the individual was not eligible for benefits. Therefore, using both these measures, we can calculate the number of months unemployed and divide it by the total number of months for which information is available, to give the percentage of the follow-up period the individual was unemployed.

Developing a measure for underemployment is much less straightforward. For the most part, ESC's do not provide information on the number of hours worked at any job, or whether that job is part-time or seasonal. Therefore, there is not way to develop a measure for this aspect of underemployment. It may be possible, however, to measure the other aspect of underemployment--that the skill level is not requisite to the jobs. Since ESC data is generally individual data, and since we also have background information for these

individuals, one possibility would be to compare the occupations of the individual with his education and past experience, and in this way ascertain the percentage of time each individual worked in jobs for which he was overqualified or for which did not utilize his skill and training.

The analysis of unemployment and underemployment would be similar to that of work stability. Using ANOVA we would test the hypothesis that the correctional program helped reduce unemployment and underemployment. We would calculate the mean percentage of time unemployed for experimental and control releasees and test for a significant difference between the means. We would also calculate the mean percentage of time underemployed for experimental and control releasees, and determine if the difference between these means was significant. If the correctional program does aid in increasing overall labor market success, we would expect these differences to be negative and significant.

3. Income

The final characteristic which is indicative of overall labor market performance is income earned in the legal labor market. Since low income is also a characteristic of the secondary labor market, it is important to analyze income differentials as a means of analyzing whether a correctional program aids releasees in moving into the primary labor market. Additionally,

to the extent that individuals are capable of earning higher incomes in the legal labor market, there is less incentive to enter the illegal labor market.

a. Measurement and Analysis with Individual Data

The measurement of earnings using ESC data is quite straightforward. For each individual we have earnings per quarter for the most recent four or five quarters. First, we would analyze the difference in mean earnings for experimental and control groups for each quarter. If the correctional program were successful, we would expect the difference in these means to be positive and significant. A problem in the case of the Butner experiment may occur since many individuals were released as early as 1976. If there were an initial difference in earnings which lasted only a short period, then analysis using ESC data would be unable to provide information on that initial difference. This points up the need for on-going data collection efforts when evaluating correctional programs.

Besides analyzing whether there is a difference in earnings at any one point in time, an additional question of interest is whether there is a differential in the growth of earnings over time. To analyze this question, we would calculate the mean percentage growth in income from quarter one through quarter four for the experimental and control group. We would then test to see if these growth rates were significantly different for the two groups.

b. Measurement and Analysis with Grouped Data

As discussed in the previous section, the type of data received from revenue departments differs from that received from ESC's in that the former is aggregated data. Thus, it must be analyzed differently. The data from

revenue departments is first divided into experimental and control populations, and, thus, would be of very limited usefulness in non-experimental settings since it would be difficult to control for non-random differences between an experimental and comparison group. The data provided for each year gives the number of individuals whose yearly income fell into one of five income groups.

The first step for analysis would be to calculate for each year the weighted mean earnings for the experimental and control populations using the midpoint value of each income group. We would then test to see if the difference in weighted mean earnings for each year for the experimental and control groups was significant. If the correctional program were successful, we would expect the experimental group to have significantly greater incomes. One of the advantages of this data set is that it provides information from the date of release. Therefore, it will pick up initial post-release differences that the ESC data omits if data collection is begun only after individuals have been released for a long period as it was for the Butner experiment.

As with our analysis of the ESC data, we are interested in the differences of the growth of income over time as well as differences in income at a point in time. We have no a priori expectation as to whether experimental group income grows faster or slower over time than control group income. One possibility is that the correctional program makes a difference initially, but its effects wear off as the time since release lengthens. Another possibility is that the correctional program makes an initial difference, and therefore the experimental group has more incentive to remain in the legal labor market, and obtain more experience, which would make increase the earnings differential over time.

To test these alternative hypotheses, we would calculate the percentage

rate of growth of earnings throughout the post-release period for the experimental and control groups. Then we would test the direction and significance of the difference between the mean growth rate in income for the experimental and control group. If the difference were negative, it would provide evidence for the first hypothesis; if the difference were positive, it would provide evidence for the second hypothesis.

As can be seen from the foregoing sections, both data sets are useful to gain an understanding of overall labor market behavior. The ESC data gives the potential for detailed analysis of the current behavior of the releasees. The revenue department data, although it does not permit a detailed analysis, does enable us to ascertain an overview of labor market behavior for the entire post-release period. Because of their complementarity in this respect, collection of data from both sources, as opposed to only one of the two, would be very valuable.

III. AN EVALUATION OF POST-RELEASE FOLLOW-UP USING TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

A. The Telephone Survey Methods

The telephone survey instrument, which can be found in Appendix III.A1, was developed to gather information from former inmates on the period since their release. The feasibility of conducting post-release follow-up telephone interviews is determined by the rate of location of releasees and interview completion rate. The completion rate, of those located, indicates how acceptable the specific instrument is. The instrument that we develop has three main sections. The first section is on experiences while in prison and on re-adjustment after release. The subjects are asked about the educational, vocational, and counseling programs which they participated in while in prison, as well as, their experiences following release while at Community Treatment Centers (CTC) and/or on probation. They are also asked about problems in several areas of readjustment (e.g. housing, drug usage, employment, etc.). The second section of the interview is on labor market performance since release. The subject is asked in detail about his most current employment and also his first employment after release. In addition, the total number and type of jobs and all periods of unemployment are ascertained in this section. The third section of the interview asks about rule violations while at the CTC and/or on probation, all arrests since release, and the frequency of specific types of criminal acts since release. Finally, the interview is concluded by asking permission to conduct another interview in a year, and asking the subject to rate the accuracy of his answers to each section. In making this evaluation we ask that he take into account the length of time since the events which we asked about occurred and also his own incentives or disincentives to report accurately.

The original sample of released inmates was obtained as a by-product of another project (see Long et al, 1981). We started with names and some follow-up information on approximately 370 individuals who had been released from the Federal Prison System. Approximately half of the individuals for whom information was collected were released from Butner Federal Correctional Institution. The other half, the control group in the Butner project, were released from other prisons in the Federal Prison System. The vast majority of these persons were released into states in the Eastern United States.

Of the 370 names for which we had retrieved follow-up information, we randomly selected 200 to use in determining the feasibility of conducting post-release telephone interviews. We tried several methods to obtain telephone numbers for these individuals. The information gathered from the former inmate's Central File often had follow-up addresses and phone numbers as well as the phone numbers and addresses of friends, relatives and potential employers. We called the telephone directory assistance in the cities where a subject might reside, hopefully, to confirm the telephone numbers we already had, and also to obtain other potentially valuable listings. We also obtained possible listings for relatives, friends, and potential employers from the directory information. If it was available we first called the number for the subject that was obtained from his Central File. (In many cases this number did not exist, or was not correct.) If that number proved incorrect we would then call wives or parents for whom we had telephone numbers. We would try all possible listings for the individual, his wife and his parents that we had from directory assistance. If we were unsuccessful in contacting the individual

using these telephone numbers we tried, in a similar process, possible numbers of other relatives and friends. This constituted our "first round" of attempts to locate the individual.

The "second round" attempt to locate the subject was to call potential employers as listed in the inmate's Central File. In most cases the subject did not work there. Sometimes the employer was able to provide helpful information (e.g. knowledge of re-incarceration); however, most often no information was known or given. In many cases employers would neither confirm nor deny employment and in no case did an employer give us a home phone number for the subject. In three out of the eighteen interviews completed, we initially contacted the subject at the job. Additionally, there were two other subjects, with whom we communicated indirectly via employers, who were interested in participating in an employment study but did not want to release their telephone numbers. We left a number where we could be reached but failed to receive the calls. Four other cases, in which we gave out our number to intermediaries, resulted in successful interviews. In total, we were able to resolve 9 cases by calling employers (i.e. either we located the individual and he either completed the interview or refused it, or we were able to conclude that he was not reachable by telephone). Tables 1 and 2 summarize the results of our efforts at telephone interviews.

Two sources of information concerning the possible whereabouts of the subjects which we did not use were the officials at the Community Treatment Centers that the individuals were released to, and the subjects' probation officers. We chose not to call the CTC's because in another study (Long et al 1981) they were found to be a relatively poor source of information on those individuals who had left the CTC. We found probation officers to be (justifiably)

TABLE 1: Distribution of Results
of Interview Attempts

Interviewed	18
Refused	9
Located but unable to conduct interview	12
Total number located	39
Subject has no phone	6
Subject incarcerated	3
Subject dead	2
Whereabouts unknown to next of kin	2
Total number of cases resolved	52
Unresolved cases	148
Total cases attempted	200

TABLE 2: Methods That Lead to Resolving Cases

Method of Resolving Case	Subject's # From Cen- tral File	Subject's # via Directory Assistance	Parent's or Wife's #	Friend or other Relative's #	Via Employer #	Other #
Interviewed	1	3	7	4	3	0
Refused	1	2	3	2	1	0
Located but unable to contact	0	0	7	1	4	0
No Phone	0	0	2	4	0	0
Incarcerated	0	0	0	2	1	0
Dead	0	0	1	0	0	1*
Whereabouts unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0

*The death of this subject was reported by a probation officer in the Probation Officer Interview of another project (see Long et al 1981).

reluctant to agree to provide phone numbers for their clients and therefore did not ask them for follow-up information. Their main concern was for the subjects' privacy and for the potential consequences to the subjects should information be accidentally revealed to another party. The Federal Office of the Courts, which supervises the probation officers, has reserved judgment on whether it will permit Federal probation officers to provide follow-up information until it reviews the survey instrument and the safeguards to protect the individual's privacy. While it was not possible to obtain follow-up information from probation officers in this study we have forwarded a copy of the interview instrument to the Office of the Courts for a decision on whether they would cooperate with such a project. We expect that they will find the interview instrument acceptable and the set of safeguards comprehensive enough to allow their cooperation. We will forward such notice and any modifications necessary to receive their cooperation to NIJ. We feel that cooperation by probation officers would significantly improve the feasibility of post-release telephone interviews. Furthermore, we believe such cooperation is likely because of the careful development of the survey instrument and its stringent set of safeguards.⁶

As the survey instrument was developed and tested a major objective was to protect the privacy of the individuals whom we were trying to locate. We were advised upon request by the National Institute of Justice that since we were conducting research for the Institute with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, that we could legally provide safeguards for all non-legislative use of the data collected. We nevertheless felt a moral responsibility

to carefully protect individuals' privacy. Thus we developed a set of safeguards to achieve that end. When asked, by persons other than the subject, why we wanted to talk with the subject our answer was that the University of North Carolina was doing an employment survey and he was a part of our sample. If more detailed information was requested we pleaded ignorance by saying we just had a name and number on a card and had many cards from all over the country. This procedure was followed whenever talking to persons whom we did not know to be the subject. In addition, whenever possible, we specified a middle initial when asking to speak with a subject. When we believed that we had reached the subject or someone by the same name we asked for consent to conduct an employment survey. If the subject refused the call was terminated. However, if the respondent agreed, we asked for the last four digits of his social security number and/or for a date of birth. If the information given was inconsistent with the information we had obtained from the Federal Bureau of Prisons then the subject was given a five question survey on labor market activities. If the subject gave a consistent social security number and date of birth he was informed of the true nature of the survey, given assurances of confidentiality, informed he could choose to refuse to answer any or all questions, and told there would be no prejudice or advantages for either participating or not participating. The individual was then asked again whether or not he would like to participate in the study. It is worth noting that the nine refusals we received were for the general survey and not the specific follow-up survey. Finally, before any incriminating questions were asked (i.e. before the third section of the interview) the subject was reminded of the confidentiality of the information given, but also warned that such information could be used against him if overheard by a third party, as in a wiretap.

We stressed that we had no reason to believe any wiretap existed, or that any third party would hear the conversation. We believe that this set of safeguards was effective in protecting the releasee's privacy. We are confident that we did not reveal any information of substance on any of the 200 subjects to any persons other than the subjects themselves.

The results of the survey can best be taken as preliminary findings due to the small number of persons actually interviewed. Table 1 shows the account results of interview attempts for all 200 subjects. One-hundred and forty-eight cases, almost three fourths of the total cases, ended up unresolved--cases where we were unable to either locate the subject or determine that the subject could not be reached by telephone. All leads other than the probation officers and CTC were tried in these cases. Future projects, by working in cooperation with probation officers, could probably resolve many of the cases in this category and increase the location and completion rate.

The sample that we were able to reach and interview had some interesting characteristics that tend to be quite stable. Sixteen of eighteen had lived in only one city since release and only five had moved at

all since release. Nine were employed full time. A majority reported obtaining employment within two weeks after release and four returned to jobs they had had prior to their incarceration. None of those interviewed refused to answer any of the questions which were asked. While most denied any criminality since release, in six of the cases some post-release criminality was admitted. Thus while we believe there to be a high probability of significant sample bias due to refusals and also methods of locating, we feel that all sections of the survey instruments itself tested well.

B. Usefulness of Self-Reports

Self-reports, such as the telephone survey, are a potentially rich source of data. This is true in large part because the information obtained is primary information, i.e. from the subject himself. We believe that the former inmate could provide much information on his labor market experiences, his criminal behavior since his release, and on many other aspects of readjustment to life outside of prison.

The former inmates could be the source for very valuable labor market data ---a set of data that would supplement employment and earnings information from the Social Security Administration, state revenue departments, and Employment Security Commissions. Information from self-reports has several advantages over the other sources of labor market information. First, the other sources (Social Security, state revenue departments and Employment Security Commissions) have information only on employment that is somehow reported to them (e.g. through withholding and the filing of W-2 forms). However, the individual knows approximately how much he makes from all his employment---

that which is reported and that which is not (e.g. odd jobs and "off-the-books" employment). While the individual might not report, or even remember all employment, he is still the only source of information on employment and earnings that are not reported to government agencies. Thus by using this additional data source the entire data base will be more complete. A second advantage of using self-reports is that the labor market information collected from individuals reflects the perceptions of individuals whereas the labor market information from other sources is what is officially reported. Much labor economic literature that attempts to explain individual labor market behavior stresses the importance of perceived values instead of actual values. So, if one were to investigate the labor market behavior of former inmates', self-reports would be the only source of perceived values. A third advantage is that self-reports yield information at the individual level where the data from the Social Security Administration and state revenue departments is usually aggregated into groups of several individuals.

Self-reports could also improve the set of information on criminality. Sources other than self-reports (e.g. FBI's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) file, state and local law enforcement agencies and probation and parole officers) have less than complete information on the criminal activities of persons who have been released from prison. The criminal behavior revealed by these sources is arrests only and then not even all arrests are reported by these sources. Specifically, Hall (1979) reports that Stone-Meirerhoefer found there to be an average lag of two years between the occurrence of an arrest and the arrest appearing in the FBI CCH. Likewise, probation officers might not be kept informed of all arrests, especially those that occur after the probation

period. Long (1972) found that out of a total of 978 different arrests reported by the FBI and/or probation officers only 60% of the arrests were listed by the FBI and 75% were listed by the probation officers. Thus, not only is the domain of these other sources smaller than the universe of criminal acts of a given population, but there is not complete reporting within this domain of arrests. Petersila (1978) interviewed incarcerated felons and found that only a very small proportion (approximately 3%) of criminal acts resulted in an arrest. Since self-reports could ask directly about all criminal acts committed by an individual the potential information available would be tremendously increased. Additionally, self-reports could get information on the expected income value of different criminal activities. This information reveals some of the opportunity cost of going straight and thus could be used, both on an individual level and on an aggregate level, in efforts to explore and explain the allocation of time between the legitimate activities (e.g. employment and leisure) and illegal activities.

Finally self-reports are potentially a very rich source of information on the process of re-adjustment to life outside prison. Asking the subject would in most cases result in the most accurate information on adjustment problems since he or she is the only one who really knows whether he or she is having trouble re-adjusting and what the problems seem to be. Collection of adjustment data has many potential uses. For example it could be used to evaluate different adjustment-oriented programs (e.g. government-run CTCs, private CTCs). By asking releasees about readjustment, information could be gathered directly from those whose lives are affected by these institutions rather

than always relying on those who are in charge of the re-adjustment institutions.

It is apparent that self-reports could gather much information that is revealed by no other sources. However a decision on whether to attempt to gather information via self-reports should be based on how much additional information is expected to be gathered, how accurate that information is, and the costs of obtaining that information. To answer the questions of accuracy and completeness it is necessary to consider the different biases that can occur from self-reporting. Furthermore the sample population and method of surveying should be taken into consideration when biases are investigated.

Reiss (1973) examines in detail two main types of non-random biases in self-reports---refusal bias and response bias. Refusal bias results when a subject refuses to consent to the interview or to answer specific interview questions. If the releasee who has been engaged in illegal activities since his or her release is less likely to consent to the interview or to answer questions on criminality then this bias would result in the underestimation of the criminality of the released population. We however cannot predict how the refusal bias affects labor market data or information on adjustment.

A second major type of bias is response bias. This occurs whenever the subject gives a false answer to a question. There are three different sources of response bias---low comprehension and/or poor articulation skills by the subject, deliberate falsification by the subject, and recall or memory bias. It is possible to partially control for the low comprehension level and/or articulation ability by having the interviewer probe in appraisal of both the comprehension level and the ability to articulate responses. Further it is

possible to weight the value of the responses by the IQ level reported in the individual's central file. Of course the IQ level in the central file is only a proxy for IQ at the time of the interview.

Deliberate falsification of answers can be of three forms: random falsification, underreporting and overreporting. Again motives for deliberate falsification are easier to identify for criminality questions than when labor market activity or re-adjustment are the topics. Underreporting of criminality occurs whenever criminal actions are not reported fully in the interview. Locander, Sudman and Bradburn (1976) found that response distortion increased sharply as the "threat" of the question increased. Obviously there is a large threat factor to any question on criminal behavior for a person on parole or probation. Thus there is a priori reason to believe that there will be underreporting of criminal activity in self-reports. Underreporting could be controlled for by comparing self-reports with official records (e.g. FBI, CCH files) under the assumption that the official records contain only true events (but not necessarily all events). Overreporting can also occur; however, there is no a priori reason to believe it would occur with any specific inquiry or criminality. It seems more likely to occur when asking about offenses for which there is no perceived threat to admission (e.g. offenses for which the statute of limitations has expired). It is impossible to test for overreporting based on the above assumption about official records. Overreporting of income and other labor market variables may be more common. The final area of non-random bias is recall bias. Past studies have shown that underreporting increases with the lapse of time between the event and the inquiries about the event. This has been confirmed in health surveys (USNCHS (1965)) and victimization surveys (Biderman (1975)).

There is evidence of significant recall bias in periods as short as a month. Thus we would expect there to be non-deliberate underreporting of criminality and employment. Furthermore we would expect fewer affirmative responses to the questions on re-adjustment problems.

Following this brief discussion of biases that occur in self-reports it is useful to discuss biases that we expect to occur specifically due to our population and method of survey. The most significant bias occurring in our telephone survey of former inmates is what we will call a location bias. The location bias is similar to a refusal bias in that it causes the group of those interviewed to be a non-random sample of the population we are attempting to investigate. In this study we were able to contact only 27 individuals of a sample of 200. Table 1 indicates the breakdown between those that we were able to locate, those that were not reachable by phone, and those that we did not locate but were were not able to conclude whether or not it was possible to reach them by telephone. Over 70% of our sample population, 148 out of 200, fell into this last category. Those that were reachable by telephone we believe to be, on average, representative of a more stable population. Table 2 indicates which method was successful in reaching the population which was located. Thus our located sample is probably heavily biased towards those individuals who are relatively stable (i.e. those whose families are aware of whereabouts of the subject and those who have not moved or changed phone numbers). If those involved in illegal activities are a more unstable population relative to those going straight, and we suspect this is the case, then conducting follow-up telephone interviews will result in an underreporting of criminality, even if all of those interviewed gave complete and accurate in-

formation. Similarly, if there is a correlation between labor market success (or earnings) and stability then the results from a telephone survey would indicate better labor market performance by former inmates than is actually the case.

There is also the possibility for significant refusal bias. There was a refusal rate of 33%. Due to the safeguards built into the telephone survey this refusal rate reflects that proportion of the located sample who did not want to participate in an employment survey instead of the proportion that specifically did not want to participate in a survey on the period since their release from a correctional institution. No specific question or section of questions were refused by anyone who consented to the interview. It is impossible to estimate the nature of the biases imparted by the high refusal rate, but they could possibly be substantial.

Significant response error due to deliberate falsification is also a possibility when surveying former inmates by telephones. Reiss (1973, pp. 26) concluded, with qualifications, that "patterned falsification" has not been significantly evident in three studies of delinquents. However we believe that deliberate underreporting of criminal acts will result when former inmates are surveyed by telephone about criminal activities since release. This is true because of the characteristics of the population being surveyed and also the method of survey. As mentioned before, we would expect perceived threat distortion to be common among a sample of recently released inmates. We believe that conducting the survey by telephone increases the perceived threat of the questions on criminality. The possibility that a third party could find out the individual's responses to specific questions on criminal behavior could also

affect the accuracy of those responses. We tried to minimize this source of distortion by assuring the subject that we were researchers who were legally protected from force disclosures of specific information that was received from the survey. We promised to keep their answers in strict confidence. The assurances, while reducing the perceived threat of questions on criminality, could not eliminate this source of distortion. This is true for two reasons. First, by conducting the survey by telephone the subjects had to take our assurances on faith, that is they were given no written assurances that could be produced at a later time---only verbal assurances. We expect that law enforcement officials have at some time misrepresented themselves (e.g. as undercover operators) to a significant portion of the former inmate population. Furthermore this entire population has certainly heard some direct reports of such misrepresentations. Thus, it is a questionable whether that those surveyed totally accepted our assurances. To the extent that they did not, the perceived threat of responding to certain questions remained. Another reason that the perceived threat distortion could not be totally eliminated by the assurances we made was the possibility of a third party overhearing the conversation. If the subject believed that his phone might be wiretapped, then even if he believed our assurances of confidentiality he would still be concerned that his answers might be heard by law enforcement officials. That the interview was conducted by telephone and that in many cases the subject knew we had gotten his number from cooperating prison authorities leads us to conclude that there was significant deliberate falsification by underreporting in answer to questions on criminality.

We can summarize this discussion of the biases of information gathered by

telephone survey of former inmates by noting that there are many different sources of biases often working in opposite directions. On labor market information recall bias may cause some employment to not be reported or there may be deliberate falsification of some jobs. Thus it is hard to predict the total effect of the biases on labor market questions. However on questions of re-adjustment problems and criminality we expect the total effect to result in underreporting. It is important to recognize that biases exist and to try to ascertain the direction of the bias but the fact that information is biased does not make it useless. Whenever there are other complementary or supporting sets of data then the biases are not as harmful. Sets of data which may both be biased can be used to investigate the accuracy of each source so long as the sources of the biases are different.

C. The Value of Combined Methods of Collection: Telephone Surveys and Field Collection

Self-reports can provide information that is available from no other sources. Furthermore self-reports have the advantage of incorporating

the releasees' ideas and experiences into the evolution of different models of incarceration. Not only are former inmates allowed to vent frustrations with the entire rehabilitation process, but they are also a valuable source of insight that has no substitute. We believe that the survey instrument developed for this project is a good first step in tapping this source of information. However, it appears that using telephone follow-up interviews with former inmates

as the sole follow-up technique is unfeasible due to low location and completion rates.

We provide several suggestions on how this source of data can be more completely gathered. First we strongly suggest that further projects, whether they be at the state or national level, work in coordination with the relevant probation officers in order to obtain more accurate information on how to locate releasees. We believe that this would greatly enhance the feasibility of telephone interviews. Secondly, we suggest supplementary field work to locate releasees and conduct personal interviews. This field work would help offset the sample biases resulting from a telephone survey. Furthermore, the subject would receive written (and therefore stronger) assurances of confidentiality and thereby reduce the biases caused by the perceived threat of an accurate answer. Statistical tests could then be run to see if there is significant evidence of different response patterns between telephone and personal interviews on sensitive topics such as criminality.

A third suggestion is to conduct post-release interviews with those persons released on probation or parole at their last scheduled meeting with their parole or probation officers. In this way there is a very high probability that the subject can be successfully located.

By using the three approaches discussed above we believe we can reduce the sample biases that result from telephone interviews. We feel that the former inmate is a valuable source of information on the period since his release--a source that should not be ignored.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In this report we have evaluated the merits of two secondary sources of post-release labor market data, State Employment Security Commissions (ESC's) and state revenue departments, and assessed the feasibility of obtaining post-release self report data via telephone interviews.

As concerns secondary labor market data, we conclude that both ESC's and state revenue departments provide valuable information. However if data collections is possible on an annual basis we believe that ESC's provide the single most valuable source of detailed information.

We conclude that telephone interviews are probably only useful as a first step in obtaining post-release data. We believe that such telephone efforts contain such substantial biases that they are only useful if combined with field interviews. Further, we believe that telephone interviews can be a valuable means of reducing the cost of obtaining post-release self reports of labor market and criminal activity through field interviews.

NOTES

¹Costs depend on the length of the follow-up period, and the extent to which activities are followed throughout, the area where the interviews are carried out, and the type of individual that is followed. In one evaluation (Witte (1975)) that used a quasi-experimental design in an ex-post facto setting, the average cost of interviewing once and collecting information on the activities of a random sample of correctional releases for an average period of 37 months was \$250 per interview.

²In order to determine from which state to request wage information for each individual, we used the state of release as given by the Federal Bureau of Prisons computer files.

³Kentucky

⁴In Connecticut capital gains are also taxed.

⁵Specifically, in a regression setting, we will encounter the problem of heteroskedasticity.

⁶We are appreciative of Jim Beck at the Office of Research of the Federal Bureau of Prisons for his efforts in helping us get the cooperation of the probation office. We also would like to state that we are not in any way complaining about Office of the Courts. We understand, and expected their reservations in releasing confidential information.

Appendix I.B1

Review of Interview and Data Collection Instruments

INTERVIEW AND DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS REVIEWED

Interview Sources

Behavioral Research Institute

National Survey of Youth

Hoover Institute

Individual Offender Profiles: Pilot Study Codebook-1976

Pilot Study of Individual Offenders: An Overview of the Data - 1977

Inslaw

Study of Sentencing Practices in the Federal Courts

Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

Job Corp Evaluation--Baseline Study

Job Corp Evaluation--Follow-up Survey

Supported Work--Baseline Employment Study

Supported Work--9-Month Employment Study

National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

Young Black Men Employment Study

Rand

Prison Survey - 1977

Jail/Prison Survey - 1978

Vera Institute

Employment Questionnaire - 1980

Appendix II.A1

Request Packet for State ESCs and Revenue Departments



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Prison System

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20534

March 26, 1981

To whom it may concern:

Over the past several years, the Institute for Research on Social Sciences has been under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons to perform a series of evaluations on the effectiveness of several experimental inmate management systems at the Federal Correctional Institution, Butner, North Carolina. Currently, their researchers are evaluating the relative labor market performance of individuals who have been exposed to an innovative management system developed by Norval Morris, Dean of the University of Chicago Law School. By "labor market performance," we are not interested only in whether an ex-inmate is employed or not, but also in the quality of the job the individual has obtained. In order to quantify "job quality," we must know post-release wages and income.

We hope that this labor market evaluation will indicate what combination of employment and correctional programs is most conducive to post-release employment success. It is our hope that by increasing the probability of obtaining, and maintaining, good jobs upon release from prison, we can decrease the probability of an individual's return to criminal activity.

Thank you for your assistance in these efforts.

Sincerely,

Norman A. Carlson
NORMAN A. CARLSON
Director

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, DC 20224

Ms. Ann Witte
Associate Professor of Economics
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Person to Contact:
Mr. Michael McCormick
Telephone Number:
(202) 566-3145
Refer Reply to:
TX:D:S:S
Date: MAR 31 1980

Dear Ms. Witte:

In your letter of January 25, 1980, you request that the Internal Revenue Service authorize the Social Security Administration to provide you with some statistical information. You wish to obtain average gross annual earnings for selected groups of former prisoners. Each group would contain at least five persons with similar characteristics regarding types of offenses committed. We have authorized the Social Security Administration to prepare the tabulation you desire subject to the confidentiality provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

As you discussed with Mr. McCormick of my staff, to assure the confidentiality of the tax return information included in this study the following restrictions will apply:

1. no statistical tabulations may be released with cells containing data from fewer than three returns;
2. statistical tabulations prepared for geographic areas below the State level may not be released with cells containing data from fewer than ten returns; and,
3. tabulations which would pertain to specifically identified taxpayers or which would tend to identify a particular taxpayer, either directly or indirectly, may not be provided.

We define a cell as any data element, number, digit, etc., produced by the study. Therefore, the average gross annual earnings amounts must be derived from the records of at least three persons since the geographic area for the study is above the local level.



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Prison System

Washington, D.C. 20534

Contract No: J100c-074

NAME OF CONTRACTOR: Institute For Research In Social Science

CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS: The University of North Carolina
At Chapel Hill
Manning Hall 026A
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Contract Amount not to exceed the sum of forty two thousand, four hundred and six dollars. (\$42,406.00)

THIS CONTRACT entered into this date by the United States of America, hereinafter called the Government, represented by the Contracting Officer executing this contract, under the provisions of 41 USC 252 (c) (4), and the individual named above, hereinafter called the Contractor, witnesseth that the parties hereto do mutually agree as follows:

1. Nature And Extent of Contractual Services: The Contractor shall perform the following non-personal services personally subject to the approval of the Government.

(1) Develop computerized files on the Phase I control and experimental groups. These files will be used to evaluate the effect of the Butner experience on post-release criminality and labor market performance.

(2) Begin the development of computer files for the Phase II and Phase III control and experimental groups.

(3) Provide an oral briefing on the reports presented in response to the 1979-1980 Butner Phase II contract.

(4) Continuation of the postdoctoral fellowship for Gustavo Fernandez.

All work to be performed by the contractor shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of their proposal dated September 29, 1980.

2. Permits and Responsibilities: The Contractor shall, without additional expense to the Government, be responsible for obtaining any licenses and permits, and for complying with any applicable Federal, State and Municipal laws, codes and regulations, in connection with the performance of the work. He shall take proper safety and health precautions to protect the work, residents, the public and the property of others.

3. Security Regulations: The Contractor agrees to adhere to all regulations prescribed by the institutions for the safety, custody and conduct of inmates.

4. Inspection and Acceptance: The Contracting Officer or his representative may conduct such reasonable inspections of the Contractor's performance hereunder as shall be necessary to satisfy the Contracting Officer that the Contractor is adhering to the terms of the contract and is making satisfactory progress toward fulfillment of the contractual undertaking.

5. Termination: This contract may be terminated for the convenience of the government in accordance with the terms and conditions as outlined in FPMR 1-8.704-1.

6. Not Entitled to Employee Benefits: This contract does not create an employer-employee relationship. Accordingly, entitlements and benefits applicable to such relationship do not apply. The entire consideration and benefit to the Contractor for performance of this contract is contained in the clause entitled "Contract Price".

7. Contract Administration: The Contracting Officer or his designated representative is responsible for the administration of the contract and alone is authorized, to the extent indicated in this contract, to take actions on behalf of the Government which results in changes in the terms, including deviations from work to be performed.

8. Renewal Provisions: This contract may be subject to renewal upon the same or different conditions, including rate of remuneration, as may be mutually agreed upon; the renewal agreement to be evidenced in writing and incorporated in an appropriate amendment to this basic contract.

9. Transfer of Assignment: Neither this contract nor any interest herein nor any claim arising hereunder may be transferred or assigned by the Contractor to any other party or parties.

10. Covenant Against Contingent Fee: The Contractor warrants that he has not employed any person to solicit or secure this contract upon agreement for a commission, percentage or contingent fee. Breach of this warranty shall give the Government the right to annul the contract, or in its discretion to deduct from any compensation due the contractor, the amount of said commission, percentage or contingent fee.

11. Privacy Act: The Contractor agrees to comply with the Privacy Act of 1974 and the rules and regulations issued pursuant to the Act in the performance of the services required by this contract.

12. Contract Price: The fixed-price of this contract is not to exceed the sum of forty two thousand, four hundred and six dollars (\$42,406.00).

13. Payments: Payments will be made quarterly not to exceed 25% of the total contract price based upon satisfactory completion of services. Final payment to be made after total acceptance of entire contract requirements. Invoices shall be submitted in duplicate to the address noted on the contract.

14. The following provisions are incorporated in this contract by reference.
(Copies are available upon request by the contractor)

- (1) Examination of Records by Comptroller General (FPR 1-7.103.3)
- (2) Listing of Employment Openings (FPR Temp. Reg. 39)
- (3) Employment of the Handicapped (FPR Temp Reg. 38)
- (4) Utilization of Small Business Concerns (FPR 1-1.710-3(a))
- (5) Utilization of Labor Surplus Area Concerns (FPR 1-1.805-3(a))
- (6) Utilization of Minority Business Enterprises (FPR 1-1.1310)
- (7) Convict Labor (FPR1-12.204)
- (8) Extras (FPR1-7.102-3)
- (9) Disputes (FPR-1-7.102-12)
- (10) Default (FPR-1-8.710)
- (11) Officials Not to Benefit (FPR 1-7.102-17)
- (12) Pricing of Adjustments (FPR 1-7.102-20)
- (13) Payments (FPR 1-7.302-2)

15. Contract Period: Services and reports required under this contract are for the period of October 01, 1980 thru September 30, 1981.

16. Project Monitor:

Howard Kitchener, Director of Research or his successor, is hereby designated as the Contracting Officer's representative for the technical direction of the performance of work under this contract.

This designation does not include authority to sign contractual documents or to otherwise make commitments or issue changes which will effect the price, quantity or performance terms of the contract.

Prior to any payment, the above person shall submit to the Contracting Officer written statements certifying that he confirms with the amounts indicated on the invoices and that the Contractor is in compliance with all terms of the contract.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this contract as of this date.

APPROVED BY

FOR THE BUREAU OF PRISONS

Robert A. Kitchener
Contracting Officer

DATE: 12/18/80

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL
SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

James J. Hancock
Contracting Officer

DATE: Jan. 9, 1981

ATTACHMENT A

PRIVACY ACT

(a) The contractor (researcher) agrees:

(1) To comply with the Privacy Act of 1974 and the rules and regulations issued pursuant to the Act in the design, development, or operation of any system of records on individuals in order to accomplish an agency function when the contract specifically identifies (i) the system or systems of records and (ii) the work to be performed by the contractor in terms of any one or combination of the following: (A) design, (B) development, or (C) operation;

(2) To include the solicitation notification contained in this contract in every solicitation and resulting subcontract and in every subcontract awarded without a solicitation when the statement of work in the proposed subcontract requires the design, development, or operation of a system of records on individuals to accomplish an agency function; and

(3) To include this clause, including this paragraph (3), in all subcontracts awarded pursuant to this contract which require the design, development, or operation of such a system of records.

(b) In the event of violations of the Act, a civil action may be brought against the agency involved where the violation concerns the design, development, or operation of a system of records on individuals to accomplish an agency function, and criminal penalties may be imposed upon the officers or employees of the agency where the violation concerns the operation of a system of records on individuals to accomplish an agency function. For purposes of the Act when the contract is for the operation of a system of records on individuals to accomplish an agency function, the contractor and any employee of the contractor is considered to be an employee of the agency.

(c) The terms used in this clause have the following meanings:

(1) "Operation of a system of records" means performance of any of the activities associated with maintaining the system of records including the collection, use, and dissemination of records.

(2) "Record" means any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by an agency, including, but not limited to, his education, financial transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history and that contains his name, or the identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print or a photograph.

(3) "System of records" on individuals means a group of any records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual.

Appendix II. A2

Information on Results of Initial Requests to
State Employment Security Commissions

State	Date of Request	Date of Response	Agreed to Provide Data	Reason for Not Providing Data
Alabama	3/3/81	3/17/81	NO	Illegal by state statute
D.C.	3/4/81	3/19/81	YES	
Florida	2/24/81	3/10/81	YES	
Georgia	3/2/81	4/1/81	NO	Illegal by state statute
Illinois	2/27/81	3/20/81	YES	
Kentucky	3/4/81	4/10/81	YES	
Louisiana	4/1/81	4/10/81	YES	
Maryland	3/4/81	3/18/81	YES	
New Jersey	3/2/81	3/31/81	YES	
New York	4/1/81	4/13/81	NO	Records not available - Wage request state
North Carolina	3/25/81	4/21/81	YES	
Ohio	2/24/81			No response
Tennessee	3/3/81	3/16/81	YES	
Virginia	4/1/81	7/21/81	YES	

Appendix II.A3

Information on Results of Second Requests to
State Employment Security Commissions

State	Date of Request	Date of Response	Data Provided
D.C.	8/5/81	9/17/81	YES
Florida	8/5/81	8/26/81	YES
Illinois	8/5/81	No reply as of 9/21/81	
Kentucky	8/5/81	8/24/81	YES
Louisiana	8/5/81	8/25/81	No wage records on anyone requested
Maryland	8/5/81	9/8/81	YES
New Jersey	8/5/81	9/11/81	YES
North Carolina	8/5/81	8/18/81	YES
Tennessee	8/5/81	9/4/81	YES
Virginia	8/5/81	9/17/81	YES

INCOME LEVEL FOR THE PERIOD

YEAR on OTHER (Please specify)	\$0	\$1-\$1999	\$2000-\$4999	\$5000-\$9999	\$10,000 or more
1980					
1979					
1978					
1977					
1976					

Appendix II. B1

Appendix II.B2
Information on Results of Initial Requests to

State Revenue Departments				
State	Date of Request	Date of Response	Agreed to Provide Data	Reason for Not Providing Data
Alabama	3/16/81	4/7/81	YES	
D.C.	1/29/81	3/3/81	YES	Require up to 120 days for preparation
Florida	3/16/81	3/24/81	NO	No state Income Tax
Georgia	3/26/81	NO REPLY		
Illinois	3/16/81	4/22/81	YES	
Indiana	3/16/81	3/24/81	YES	Too few observations
Louisiana	3/26/81	4/23/81	NO	Illegal by state statute
Maryland	3/16/81	4/8/81	YES	
New Jersey	3/16/81	3/27/81	YES	
New York	3/26/81	4/14/81	YES	
North Carolina	3/26/81	4/21/81	YES	
Ohio	3/16/81	3/25/81	NO	Budget cuts- refused any offer of payment
Pennsylvania	3/16/81	4/2/81	YES	Too few observations
Tennessee	3/16/81	3/30/81	NO	No state Income Tax
Virginia	3/26/81	5/29/81	YES	Initially refused due to budget cuts - Later provided data with no charge

Appendix II.B3
Information on Results of Second Requests to
State Revenue Departments

State	Date of Request	Date of Response	Data Provided
Alabama	7/27/81	9/11/81	YES
D.C.	7/27/81	9/3/81	NO - Require 60-90 days to process
Illinois	7/27/81	8/21/81	YES
Indiana	7/27/81	No reply as of 9/21/81	
Maryland	7/27/81	8/13/81	YES
New Jersey	7/27/81	8/24/81	YES
New York	7/27/81	9/8/81	YES
North Carolina	7/27/81	8/24/81	YES
Pennsylvania	7/27/81	9/9/81	YES
Virginia	7/27/81	8/14/81	YES

Appendix III.A1

The Interview Instrument Used in the Telephone Follow-up

INSTRUCTION TO INTERVIEWERS

1. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY

THIS INTERVIEW IS FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE. THE INFORMATION USED TO LOCATE THE RESPONDENTS AS WELL AS THE INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM RESPONDENTS IS CONFIDENTIAL. THE FACT THAT THE RESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN AT A FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION MAKES THIS INTERVIEW VERY SENSITIVE. ALL EFFORTS MUST BE MADE TO AVOID REVEALING ANY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO PERSONS OTHER THAN THE DESIRED RESPONDENT.

NEVER CONDUCT AN INTERVIEW UNTIL YOU HAVE PROOF THAT THE PERSON ON THE LINE IS ACTUALLY THE DESIRED RESPONDENT. ASKING FOR A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER AND COMPARING IT TO THE NUMBER FROM THE FILES IS STRONGLY SUGGESTED. IT IS FAR BETTER TO LOSE AN INTERVIEW BY BEING PROTECTIVE OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S PRIVACY THAN TO RISK DIVULGING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO THE WRONG PARTY. THE POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE LATTER ARE FRIGHTENING!

2. ONCE YOU HAVE DETERMINED THAT YOU HAVE REACHED THE CORRECT INDIVIDUAL BE SURE TO READ THE INFORM AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO HIM. YOUR SIGNATURE VERIFIES THAT YOU HAVE FOLLOWED THIS PROCEDURE.

3. RESPECT THE RESPONDENT'S RIGHT TO REFUSE AN ANSWER.

4. NOTES TO THE INTERVIEWER ARE ALWAYS IN PARENTHESES. E.G. (IF YES), (GO TO 9), ETC.

5. AFTER EACH INTERVIEW BE SURE TO FILL OUT THE INTERVIEWER'S APPRAISAL OF THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS. THIS IS FOUND AT THE VERY END OF THE INTERVIEW.

6. CODE THE ANSWERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

7. CODE REFUSALS TO ANSWER AS -9. IF THE QUESTION IS NOT APPLICABLE OR IF IT IS NOT ASKED THEN LEAVE BLANK.

8. HANDWRITTEN NUMBERS ARE COLUMN NUMBERS FOR CODING PURPOSES.

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW LOG SHEETS

NAME:

FBOP:

SSN:

DOB

PHONE:

ADDRESS:

RECORD OF CALLS

DATE TIME COMMENTS

1.

2.

3.

4.

METHODS OF LOCATING RESPONDENT

SUCCESSFUL

UNSUCCESSFUL

CALLED HIS LAST ADDRESS

CALLED PHONE COMPANY FOR
FORWARDING NUMBER

CALLED EMPLOYER FOR HOME NUMBER

CALLED RELATIVES

CALLED PROSECUTION OFFICER

CALLED CTC

CALLED GIRLFRIEND

RECORD OF INTERVIEW

DATE TIME BEGAN TIME ENDED

REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

1. UNABLE TO CONTACT

2. INSTITUTIONALIZED

3. ABSENT

4. REFUSED

5. OTHER

INITIAL CONTACT SHEET

HOME NUMBER VERSION

INTRODUCTION: HELLO MY NAME IS [NAME OF INTERVIEWER] AND I AM
CALLING LONG DISTANCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
CAROLINA. MAY I SPEAK WITH [NAME OF RESPONDENT]?

PURPOSE (TO OTHERS IF REQUESTED): WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY
AND HAVE SELECTED HIS NAME.

(NOTE: NO OTHER
INFORMATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO OTHERS!!! ANY
REQUEST FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SHOULD BE ANSWERED
WITH: I WOULD JUST LIKE TO TALK WITH HIM OVER THE
PHONE.)

IF THE RESPONDENT IS NOT AT HOME: WHEN DO YOU EXPECT HIM TO RETURN?
RECORD DATE AND TIME _____

IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT LIVE AT THAT NUMBER:
I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR HELP IN FINDING OUT WHERE I
CAN REACH HIM BY PHONE. (RECORD LEADS)

NAME ADDRESS TELEPHONE

NAME OF INFORMANT: _____

INITIAL CONTACT SHEET:

OTHER THAN HOME PHONE

INTRODUCTION: HELLO, MY NAME IS [NAME OF INTERVIEWER] AND I AM CALLING LONG DISTANCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. DO YOU HAVE A HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER AT WHICH I COULD REACH [NAME OF RESPONDENT]?

(IF YES) MAY I HAVE THAT NUMBER? _____

(IF NO) I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR HELP IN FINDING OUT WHERE I CAN REACH HIM BY PHONE. DO YOU KNOW OF SOMEONE WHO WHO MIGHT KNOW HOW I COULD REACH HIM BY PHONE?

(RECORD LEADS)

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

PURPOSE (IF REQUESTED): WE ARE DOING A SURVEY AND WE HAVE SELECTED HIS NAME.

(NOTE: NO OTHER INFORMATION IS TO BE PROVIDED!!! ANY REQUESTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SHOULD BE ANSWERED WITH: "WELL I REALLY NEED TO TALK WITH HIM.")

IF THE RESPONDENT IS PRESENT AT THIS OTHER THAN HOME TELEPHONE: HELLO, MY NAME IS [NAME OF INTERVIEWER] AND I AM CALLING FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. I WOULD RATHER NOT INTERRUPT YOU NOW. DO YOU HAVE A TELEPHONE NUMBER AT HOME AT WHICH I COULD REACH YOU LATER TODAY? (RECORD NUMBER AND EXPECTED TIME OF RETURN HOME)

NAME OF INFORMANT: _____

WHEN YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE CONTACTED THE RESPONDENT

HELLO, MY NAME IS [NAME OF INTERVIEWER]. I AM A RESEARCHER FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. I HAVE CALLED YOU TO CONDUCT AN INTERVIEW THAT WILL BE PART OF A STUDY DONE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. IS IT OKAY IF I ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS?

(IF NO THEN TERMINATE THE CALL; IF YES THEN CONTINUE)

WHAT ARE THE LAST FOUR DIGITS OF YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER? _____
(IF HE DOES NOT KNOW OR REFUSES TO GIVE SSN THEN ASK FOR DATE OF BIRTH.)

DOB _____

(IF THESE ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE INFORMATION FROM THE PEE TAPES THEN CONTINUE WITH THE INTERVIEW. IF NOT CONSISTENT THEN ASK

1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY EMPLOYED?
 2. DO YOU LIKE YOUR JOB?
 3. HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD YOUR JOB?
- AND THEN TERMINATE INTERVIEW.)

IF THE RESPONDENT HAS GIVEN A CONSISTENT SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR DOB THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA HAS BEEN CONTRACTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE TO CONDUCT A STUDY OF THE BUTNER EXPERIMENT. BUTNER IS A FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION LOCATED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WE ARE CALLING YOU TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ON HOW YOU HAVE ADJUSTED SINCE YOUR RELEASE FROM THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM. MAY I TALK WITH YOU ABOUT THESE THINGS OVER THE PHONE?

(IF NO THEN TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW; IF YES THEN CONTINUE)

THE PURPOSE OF OUR STUDY IS TO COMPARE THE POST RELEASE PERFORMANCE OF PERSONS WHO WERE AT BUTNER WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THOSE WHO WERE NOT AT BUTNER. LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION AND RECIDIVISM ARE MAJOR TOPIC AREAS IN THE STUDY. THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS TO THE INTERVIEW. THE FIRST SECTION IS ON ADJUSTMENT. THE SECOND SECTION IS ON EMPLOYMENT AND THE THIRD SECTION IS ABOUT ENCOUNTERS WITH THE LEGAL SYSTEM SINCE YOUR RELEASE.

THESE RESULTS WILL BE ANALYZED BY AN EVALUATION TEAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AND A REPORT WILL BE SENT TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE IN WASHINGTON D.C. YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE KEPT IN STRICT CONFIDENCE AND WILL NOT BE INDIVIDUALLY IDENTIFIABLE IN ANY REPORT.

WE CAN ENSURE THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THIS INTERVIEW. UNDER FEDERAL LAW YOUR INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE TO ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS EVEN IF SUPOENED. WE ARE RESEARCHERS NOT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

YOU MAY DECLINE THIS INTERVIEW OF ANY QUESTION OR SECTION OF QUESTIONS IN THE INTERVIEW. YOU MAY DECLINE PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY WITHOUT ANY PREJUDICE TO YOU. YOUR PARTICIPATION OR NON-PARTICIPATION WILL NOT AFFECT ANY OF YOUR RELATIONSHIPS WITH OFFICIALS SUCH AS PROBATION OFFICERS OR JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS. YOUR PARTICIPATION IS COMPLETELY VOLUNTARY.

I WOULD BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS NOW OR DURING THE INTERVIEW. DO YOU HAVE ANY?

CONSENT STATEMENT

(READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO INDIVIDUAL)

I, _____ [NAME OF RESPONDENT], CONSENT/DO NOT CONSENT
TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS STUDY BEING DONE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
CAROLINA FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE UNDER CONTRACT NUMBER
1-0172-J-CJARS. MY PARTICIPATION IS COMPLETELY VOLUNTARY AND I HAVE BEEN
GUARANTEED THAT ALL INFORMATION THAT I GIVE IS CONFIDENTIAL AND
WILL NOT BE REVEALED TO ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS OR ANYONE ELSE.
I HAVE ALSO BEEN ASSURED THAT MY PARTICIPATION WILL NOT BE INDIVIDUALLY
IDENTIFIABLE IN ANY REPORT. I FURTHER UNDERSTAND THAT THERE IS NO
PENALTY OR PREJUDICE FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY.

SIGNATURE OF THE INTERVIEWER
AS VERIFICATION THAT CONSENT
STATEMENT READ TO RESPONDENT

DATE

SECTION 1

I WOULD LIKE TO BEGIN BY FINDING OUT A LITTLE ABOUT YOUR CURRENT LIVING
SITUATION .

1. ARE YOU

1. SINGLE
2. MARRIED LIVING TOGETHER
3. MARRIED LIVING APART
4. SEPERATED
5. DIVORCED
6. WIDOWED
7. COMMON LAW
8. OTHER

2. HAS THIS CHANGED SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

1. YES
2. NO

3. (IF MARRIED OR COMMON LAW) IS YOUR WIFE EMPLOYED?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF YES) ABOUT HOW MUCH INCOME DOES SHE MAKE?

_____ PER YEAR
MONTH
WEEK
OTHER

BEFORE OR AFTER TAXES?

4. HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU SUPPORT? _____

HOW MANY OF THEM LIVE WITH YOU? _____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR INCARCERATION IN THE
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM.

5. OUR INFORMATION INDICATES THAT YOU WERE RELEASED FROM _____
FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. IS THIS CORRECT?

1. YES
2. NO; (CORRECT INSTITUTION _____)

6. WHILE IN THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM, DID YOU PARTICIPATE IN ANY
PROGRAMS FOR EXAMPLE VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, EDUCATIONAL COURSES
OR COUNSELING?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 12)

7. (IF YES) WHAT VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS DID YOU TAKE? WHAT INSTITUTIONS
DID YOU TAKE EACH OF THESE PROGRAMS AT? (GET RESPONDANT TO LIST THE
VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND THE INSTITUTIONS).
(NOTE PROGRAM/INSTITUTION)

(IF NO VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS GO TO 10)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

8. SINCE YOUR RELEASE, HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO USE ANY OF THE JOE SKILLS THAT YOU LEARNED IN THESE VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS?

1. YES
2. NO

9. (IF YES) WHAT SKILLS HAVE YOU USED AND HOW HAVE YOU USED THEM?

(NOTE: GET SKILL USED/ JOE USED ON/ BUSINESS)

1. / /
2. / /
3. / /
4. / /
5. / /

10. DID YOU PARTICIPATE IN ANY EDUCATIONAL COURSES WHILE AT A FEDERAL PRISON?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF YES) OVERALL, DID YOU FIND THESE EDUCATIONAL COURSES USEFUL?

1. YES
2. NO

11. DID YOU PARTICIPATE IN ANY COUNSELING PROGRAMS WHILE AT A FEDERAL PRISON?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF YES) OVERALL DID YOU FIND THESE COUNSELING PROGRAMS USEFUL?

1. YES
2. NO

12. AT (INSERT FEDERAL PRISON RELEASED FROM) WERE YOU REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAMS INDEFINITELY OR COULD YOU DROP OUT AFTER A CERTAIN PERIOD OF TIME OR COULD YOU CHOOSE NOT TO PARTICIPATE AT ALL?

1. MANDATORY
2. OPTIONAL
3. VOLUNTARY
4. OTHER (SPECIFY)

13. (ASK IF THE LAST INSTITUTION IS BUTNER) WERE YOU AT ANOTHER FEDERAL PRISON JUST PRIOR TO YOUR ARRIVAL AT BUTNER?

1. YES (ASK 14)
2. NO (GO TO 15)

14. HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE USEFULNESS OF THE PROGRAMS AT BUTNER COMPARED TO THE PROGRAMS AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS?

1. BUTNER PROGRAMS MORE USEFUL
2. PROGRAMS ABOUT THE SAME
3. OTHER INSTITUTION PROGRAMS MORE USEFUL
4. NEITHER BUTNER NOR OTHER INSTITUTIONS' PROGRAMS USEFUL
5. IT DEPENDS ON THE PROGRAM

15. IN THE PERIOD JUST PRIOR TO YOUR RELEASE, WHAT TYPE OF CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION DID YOU HAVE?

1. MAXIMUM (GO TO 21)
2. MEDIUM (GO TO 21)
3. COMMUNITY (GO TO 16)

16. HOW LONG PRIOR TO YOUR RELEASE DID YOU RECEIVE COMMUNITY CUSTODY?
_____ DAYS

17. HOW MANY TOWNSTRIPS DID YOU GO ON WHILE AT (INSERT LAST INSTITUTION)

HOW MANY WERE UNSCOURTED? _____

18. DO YOU THINK THAT TOWNS TRIPS MADE YOUR RE-ADJUSTMENT TO OUTSIDE EASIER?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF YES) HOW SO?

(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. JOB CONTACTS
2. HOUSING
3. RELEASE NOT SUCH A SHOCK
4. MORE REALISTIC EXPECTATIONS
5. OTHER (SPECIFY)

19. HOW MANY FURLONGS DID YOU GET WHILE AT (INSERT LAST INSTITUTION)?

HOW MANY OF THESE WERE UNSCOURTED? _____

20. DO YOU THINK THESE FURLONGS MADE YOUR RE-ADJUSTMENT TO OUTSIDE LIFE EASIER?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF YES) HOW SO?

(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. RE-ESTABLISH FAMILY TIES
2. HELPED SECURE EMPLOYMENT WHEN RELEASED
3. MORE REALISTIC EXPECTATIONS
4. RE-ESTABLISH OLD FRIENDSHIPS
5. RELEASE NOT SUCH A SHOCK
6. OTHER (SPECIFY)

NOW I HAVE SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR RELEASE.

21. THE INFORMATION THAT WE HAVE SHOWS THAT YOU WERE RELEASED FROM _____ IN _____ (MONTH) OF _____ (YEAR). IS THIS INFORMATION CORRECT?

1. YES
2. NO; (CORRECT INFO _____ OF _____)

22. HOW LONG BEFORE YOUR RELEASE IN _____ OF _____ DID YOU FIND OUT THAT YOU WERE DEFINITELY GOING TO BE RELEASED THEN?
_____ DAYS

23. DID THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS SEND YOU TO A COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER OR HALFWAY HOUSE?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 26)

24. (IF YES) WHEN DID YOU OR WHEN WILL YOU COMPLETE THE PROGRAM AT THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER OR HALFWAY HOUSE?
COMPLETED IN _____ OF _____
WILL COMPLETE IN _____ OF _____

25. DO YOU FEEL THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER HAS HELPED YOU ADJUST?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF YES) HOW SO?

(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
2. HELPED WITH PERSONAL AND/OR FAMILY PROBLEMS
3. HELPED RE-ESTABLISH OLD FRIENDSHIPS
4. HELPED MAKE NEW FRIENDS
5. KNOWING THAT PEOPLE CARED MADE TRY HARDER TO GO STRAIGHT
6. GAVE A PLACE TO STAY UNTIL FIGURED OUT WHAT WAS GOING TO DO
7. HELPED FIND A PERMANENT PLACE TO STAY
8. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

26. WHEN YOU WERE RELEASED FROM _____ (INSERT FCI), DID YOU HAVE TO REPORT TO A PROBATION OFFICER?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 29)

27. WHAT DATE DID YOU OR WILL YOU COMPLETE YOUR PROBATIONARY PERIOD?

COMPLETED _____ OF _____
WILL COMPLETE _____ OF _____

28. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR PROBATION OFFICER HAS HELPED YOU ADJUST?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF YES) HOW SO?

(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
2. HELPED WITH PERSONAL AND/OR FAMILY PROBLEMS
3. HELPED RE-ESTABLISH OLD FRIENDSHIPS
4. HELPED MAKE NEW FRIENDS
5. KNOWING THAT SOMEONE CARED MADE TRY HARDER TO GO STRAIGHT
6. HELPED FIND A PERMANENT PLACE TO STAY
7. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

29. INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE RELEASED FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OFTEN HAVE PROBLEMS IN ADJUSTING AFTER RELEASE. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR ADJUSTMENT, ESPECIALLY ABOUT SEVERAL AREAS THAT SEEM TO CAUSE THE MOST PROBLEMS IN ADAPTING TO LIFE ON THE OUTSIDE. HAVE YOU HAD ANY FAMILY PROBLEMS SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 31)

30. HAVE THESE FAMILY PROBLEMS BEEN

1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
4. OTHER

31. HAVE YOU HAD FINANCIAL PROBLEMS SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 34)

32. WHAT TYPE OF FINANCIAL PROBLEMS HAVE YOU HAD?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

33. HAVE THESE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS BEEN

1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
4. OTHER

34. HAVE YOU HAD ANY PROBLEMS WITH HOUSING SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

1. YES

2. NO

(GO TO 37)

35. WHAT TYPE OF HOUSING PROBLEMS HAVE YOU HAD?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

36. HAVE THESE PROBLEMS BEEN

1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
4. OTHER

37. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU MOVED SINCE YOUR RELEASE? _____

38. HOW MANY DIFFERENT CITIES HAVE YOU LIVED IN SINCE YOUR RELEASE? _____

40. HAVE YOU HAD ANY PROBLEMS CAUSED BY ALCOHOL SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

1. YES

2. NO

(GO TO 43)

41. WHAT TYPE OF ALCOHOL PROBLEMS HAVE YOU HAD?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

42. HAVE THESE PROBLEMS BEEN

1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
4. OTHER

43. HAVE YOU HAD ANY PROBLEM CAUSED BY DRUGS SINCE YOU WERE RELEASED?

1. YES

2. NO

(GO TO 47)

44. WHAT TYPE OF DRUG PROBLEMS HAVE YOU HAD SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

45. WHAT TYPE OF DRUG OR DRUGS ARE YOU HAVING PROBLEMS WITH?

46. HAVE THESE PROBLEMS BEEN
1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
 2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
 3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
 4. OTHER
47. HAVE YOU HAD ANY PROBLEMS CAUSED BY ASSOCIATING WITH PEOPLE WHO ARE LIKELY TO GET YOU IN TROUBLE?
1. YES
 2. NO (GO TO 50)
48. WHAT TYPE OF PROBLEMS HAVE THESE BEEN?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
49. HAVE THESE PROBLEMS BEEN
1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
 2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
 3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
 4. OTHER
50. HAVE YOU HAD ANY PROBLEMS FINDING A JOB SINCE YOUR RELEASE?
1. YES
 2. NO (GO TO 53)
51. WHAT PROBLEMS HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED IN TRYING TO FIND A JOB?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
52. HAVE THESE PROBLEMS BEEN
1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
 2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
 3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
 4. OTHER
53. HAVE YOU HAD A PROBLEM KEEPING A JOB ONCE HIRED?
1. YES
 2. NO (GO TO 56)
54. WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE MAJOR CAUSE OF THIS PROBLEM?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
55. HAS THIS PROBLEM BEEN
1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
 2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
 3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
 4. OTHER
56. HAVE YOU HAD ANY PROBLEMS WITH JOB SUPERVISORS SINCE YOUR RELEASE?
1. YES
 2. NO (GO TO NEXT SECTION)

57. WHAT TYPE OF PROBLEMS HAVE YOU HAD WITH SUPERVISORS?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

58. HAVE THESE PROBLEMS BEEN

1. MAJOR AND CONTINUOUS
2. A PROBLEM EARLY ON BUT NOW SOLVED
3. A PROBLEM THAT COMES UP EVERY NOW AND THEN
4. OTHER

THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS INTERVIEW IS ON YOUR EMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOR MARKET SINCE YOUR RELEASE. I AM GOING TO ASK YOU ABOUT JOBS AND PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. HOW MANY JOBS HAVE YOU HAD SINCE YOUR RELEASE FROM _____?

2. HOW MANY OF THESE WERE FULL TIME JOBS? _____

WHAT WERE THESE JOBS? (GET A JOB DESCRIPTION FOR THE EIGHT LONGEST JOBS, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

3. HOW MANY PART-TIME JOBS HAVE YOU HAD? _____
WHAT DID YOU DO ON THE JOBS? (GET INFORMATION ON 5 LONGEST PART-TIME JOBS)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT YOUR MOST RECENT EMPLOYMENT.

4. ARE YOU CURRENTLY EMPLOYED?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 7)

5. HOW MANY JOBS DO YOU CURRENTLY HAVE? _____

ARE THESE JOBS

1. PERMANENT _____
 2. TEMPORARY _____
 3. PART TIME _____
 4. SEASONAL _____
 5. OTHER _____
- (GET NUMBER OF EACH TYPE OF JOB)

6. WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT JOB THAT SUPPLIES YOU WITH THE MOST INCOME?

----- (GC TC 9)

7. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN OUT OF WORK? ----- MONTHS

8. WHAT WAS YOUR LAST JOB? -----

(NOTE: QUESTIONS 9 - 15 ARE TO BE ASKED ABOUT CURRENT EMPLOYMENT OR MOST RECENT EMPLOYMENT IF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED. ADJUST GRAMMAR ACCORDINGLY)

9. IS (WAS) THIS JOB

1. TEMPORARY
2. PART-TIME
3. SEASONAL
4. PERMANENT AND FULL-TIME
5. OTHER

(IF NOT PERMANENT AND FULL TIME THEN ASK) DID YOU WORK LESS THAN FULL TIME BY CHOICE OR WAS IT BECAUSE IT IS (WAS) THE ONLY WORK AVAILABLE?

1. CHOICE
2. ONLY WORK AVAILABLE

10. WHAT DOES YOUR EMPLOYER DO?

11. HOW OFTEN ARE YOU PAID?

1. DAILY
2. WEEKLY
3. EVERY TWO WEEKS
4. MONTHLY
5. BY THE JOB
6. OTHER

12. ARE YOU PAID AN HOURLY WAGE, ON A SALARY OR PAID BY THE JOB?

1. HOURLY WAGE WHAT IS YOUR PAY? ----- /HOUR
2. SALARY ----- SALARY PER -----
3. BY THE JOB ----- PER JOB
4. OTHER

HOW MANY HOURS A WEEK DO YOU WORK? -----

13. (IF NO LONGER EMPLOYED) WHY DID YOU LEAVE THIS JOB?

1. WENT TO PRISON OR JAIL
2. DID NOT LIKE JOB
3. FIRED
4. LAID OFF
5. POOR PAY
6. RETIRED
7. JUST QUIT; GOT TIRED OF WORKING
8. COULD NOT GET ALONG WITH PEOPLE AT WORK
9. OTHER (SPECIFY)

14. WHERE IS (WAS) THIS JOB? -----

----- CITY
----- STATE

15. HOW DID YOU FIND OUT ABOUT THIS JOB?

1. FRIENDS
2. RELATIVES
3. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
4. WANT ADS
5. UNION
6. WALK IN; SIGN POSTED
7. CTC
8. PROBATION OFFICER
9. OTHER

16. HOW LONG AFTER YOUR RELEASE DID YOU GET YOUR FIRST JOB?

WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS THAT? ----- MONTHS
----- OF -----

17. HOW LONG DID YOUR FIRST JOB LAST?

(SO IT ENDED IN ----- OF -----?) ----- MONTHS
(IF STILL HAS FIRST JOB THEN SKIP TO 28)

18. PLEASE DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DID AT THIS JOB.

19. WHAT BUSINESS WAS YOUR EMPLOYER IN?

20. WAS YOUR FIRST JOB

1. TEMPORARY
2. PART-TIME
3. SEASONAL
4. PERMANENT AND FULL-TIME
5. OTHER

(IF NOT PERMANENT AND FULL TIME) WAS THIS BY CHOICE OR BECAUSE IT WAS THE ONLY JOB AVAILABLE?

1. CHOICE

2. ONLY JOB AVAILABLE

21. WERE YOU PAID AN HOURLY WAGE, ON A SALARY, OR PAID BY THE JOB?

1. HOURLY WAGE
2. SALARY
3. BY THE JOB

22. HOW OFTEN WERE YOU PAID ON THIS JOB?

1. DAILY
2. WEEKLY
3. EVERY TWO WEEKS
4. MONTHLY
5. BY THE JOB
6. OTHER

23. WHEN YOU STARTED THIS JOB WHAT WAS YOUR HOURLY WAGE (OR
SALARY OR PAY PER JOB) ?

----- PER HOUR
----- PER SALARY
----- PER JOB

24. WHERE WAS THIS JOB? CITY
STATE

25. HOW MANY HOURS A WEEK DID YOU WORK? -----

26. HOW DID YOU FIND OUT ABOUT THIS JOB?

1. FRIENDS
2. RELATIVES
3. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
4. WANT ADS
5. UNION
6. WALK IN; SIGN POSTED
7. CTC
8. PROBATION OFFICER
9. OTHER

27. WHY DID YOU LEAVE THIS JOB?

1. WENT TO PRISON OR JAIL
2. DID NOT LIKE JOB
3. POOR PAY
4. FIRED
5. LAID OFF
6. RETIRED
7. JUST QUIT; GOT TIRED OF WORKING
8. GOT A BETTER JOB
9. OTHER
10. DID NOT LEAVE; STILL WORKING AT THIS JOB

I AM ALSO INTERESTED IN PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

28. SINCE THE TIME YOU LEFT PRISON IN OF (MO/YR),
WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR LONGEST PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT?

----- DAYS
FROM (MO/YR) TO (MO/YR)

29. APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE PERIOD SINCE YOU
WERE RELEASED HAVE YOU BEEN UNEMPLOYED?

1. 0% ; NEVER UNEMPLOYED
2. UNDER 10 % OF THE TIME
3. 10% - 30% OF THE TIME
4. 30% - 50% OF THE TIME
5. 50% - 70% OF THE TIME
6. 70% - 99% OF THE TIME
7. 100% ; NO JOBS SINCE RELEASE

30. WAS THERE A MAJOR REASON FOR THIS UNEMPLOYMENT? (READ LIST IF NEC.)

0. NO REASON GIVEN
1. SCHOOL
2. ILLNESS
3. FAMILY
4. LAY OFF
5. STRIKE
6. DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE
7. DID NOT WANT TO WORK
8. TRIED BUT COULD NOT FIND WORK
9. INVOLVEMENT IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES
10. RETIREMENT
11. OTHER

31. WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INCOME SINCE YOU
LEFT PRISON, THAT IS WHERE HAS MOST OF YOUR MONEY COME FROM?
(READ LIST TO RESPONDENT)

1. WORKING AT A JOB
2. WELFARE
3. SPOUSE'S INCOME
4. PARENTS' INCOME
5. FRIENDS' INCOME
6. ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES
7. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, SOCIAL SECURITY, RETIREMENT,
AND/OR DISABILITY
8. UNEMPLOYMENT
9. OTHER

32. DO YOU GET INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES? (READ LIST STARTING WITH ONE;
CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

- 0. NO OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME
- 1. WORKING AT A JOB
- 2. WELFARE
- 3. SPOUSE'S INCOME
- 4. PARENTS' INCOME
- 5. FRIENDS' INCOME
- 6. ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES
- 7. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, SOCIAL SECURITY, RETIREMENT
AND/OR DISABILITY
- 8. UNEMPLOYMENT
- 9. OTHER

(IF THE RESPONDANT DOES NOT HAVE ANY INCOME FROM ILLEGAL SOURCES
THEN GO TO SECTION 3)

33. (IF ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES IS A SOURCE OF INCOME) WHAT PERCENTAGE
OF YOUR INCOME COMES FROM ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES?

- 1. NONE
- 2. VERY LITTLE; UNDER 10%
- 3. SOME; 10 - 25%
- 4. A GOOD PORTION; 26 - 50%
- 5. MOST; 51 - 75%
- 6. ALMOST ALL; 76 - 99%
- 7. ALL; 100%

34. OF YOUR ILLEGAL INCOME WHAT PERCENTAGE WOULD YOU GUESS
CAME FROM

- % SELLING ILLEGAL GOODS (DRUGS, GOODS STOLEN BY SOMEONE
ELSE ETC.)
- % STEALING THINGS OR MONEY
- % GAMBLING
- % OTHER

(NOTE: THE ABOVE ARE PERCENTAGES OF ILLEGAL INCOME ONLY. THUS
THE PERCENTAGES SHOULD TOTAL 100% EVEN IF ILLEGAL INCOME IS
ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF TOTAL INCOME.)

35. ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY DO YOU TAKE PER MONTH FROM ALL YOUR
ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES?

----- PER MONTH

SECTION 3

IN THIS SECTION OF THE INTERVIEW YOU WILL BE ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT
RULE VIOLATIONS WHILE AT A COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER AND/OR ON
PROBATION. ALSO, YOU WILL BE ASKED ABOUT YOUR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES, IF
ANY, SINCE YOUR RELEASE. WE REALIZE THAT THIS INFORMATION CAN BE
SENSITIVE AND WOULD LIKE TO STRESS AGAIN THAT YOUR ANSWERS ARE
CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL NOT BE REVEALED BY US TO ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS OR TO ANYONE ELSE, EVEN IF SUPPLIED. FURTHERMORE THERE
ARE NO QUESTIONS ABOUT DATES OR PLACES OF CRIMINAL
ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, IF ANY THIRD PARTY WERE TO OVERHEAR THIS CONVERSA-
TION, FOR EXAMPLE SOMEONE LISTENING ON A WIRETAP, THAT PARTY COULD USE
THE INFORMATION AGAINST YOU. WE HAVE NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ANY
WIRETAP EXISTS BUT FELT THAT YOU SHOULD BE AWARE OF THIS LIMITATION
TO OUR PROMISE OF CONFIDENTIALITY. YOU CAN, OF COURSE, CHOOSE NOT TO
ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. THERE ARE ALSO SOME QUESTIONS
ABOUT ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS SINCE ENCOUNTERS WITH THE LEGAL SYSTEM DO
NOT NECESSARILY IMPLY CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

(IF THE INDIVIDUAL DID NOT GO TO A CTC THEN GO TO QUESTION 5)

1. WHILE YOU WERE IN THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM WERE YOU
EVER PUNISHED OR REPRIMANDED FOR MISCONDUCT?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO (GO TO 5)

(IF YES) HOW MANY TIMES? _____

2. WHAT WAS THE MOST SEVERE PUNISHMENT YOU RECEIVED FOR MISCONDUCT
AT THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER?

- 1. RECEIVED A NEW SENTENCE
- 2. RETURNED TO PRISON FOR VIOLATING CONDITIONS OF RELEASE
- 3. RESTRICTION ON ACTIVITIES
- 4. TAKING AWAY PRIVILEGES
- 5. VERBAL REPRIMAND
- 6. NO PUNISHMENT
- 7. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

3. WERE YOU GUILTY OF THE MISCONDUCT WHEN YOU RECEIVED THIS PUNISHMENT?

- 1. YES
- 2. OF A LESSER OFFENSE
- 3. OF A GREATER OFFENSE
- 4. NO

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

4. WHAT WAS IT YOU WERE ACCUSED OF DOING WHEN YOU RECEIVED THIS PUNISHMENT?

1. PHYSICAL ASSAULT
2. TAKING OR DAMAGING THE PROPERTY OF OTHERS
3. USING DRUGS
4. USING ALCOHOL
5. CURFEW VIOLATION
6. FREQUENTING FORBIDDEN AREAS
7. ASSOCIATING WITH FORBIDDEN COMPANIONS
8. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN A STEADY JOB
9. VERBAL ABUSE OF THOSE IN CHARGE
10. FAILURE TO PERFORM ASSIGNED DUTY
11. FAILURE TO KEEP LIVING AREA NEAT
12. OTHER

5. (IF THE INDIVIDUAL WAS NOT RELEASED ON PAROLE THEN GO TO 9)

WHILE YOU WERE ON PAROLE, WERE YOU EVER PUNISHED OR REPRIMANDED FOR VIOLATING THE CONDITIONS OF YOUR PAROLE?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 9)

HOW MANY TIMES? _____

6. WHAT WAS THE MOST SEVERE PUNISHMENT THAT YOU RECEIVED?

1. RECEIVED A NEW SENTENCE
2. RETURNED TO PRISON FOR VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS OF RELEASE
3. RESTRICTION ON ACTIVITIES
4. TAKING AWAY OF PRIVILEGES
5. VERBAL REPRIMAND
6. NO PUNISHMENT
7. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

7. WERE YOU GUILTY OF A PAROLE VIOLATION IN THIS CASE?

1. YES
2. GUILTY OF A LESSER OFFENSE
3. GUILTY OF A GREATER OFFENSE
4. NOT GUILTY

8. WHAT WAS THE PAROLE VIOLATION THAT YOU WERE ACCUSED OF AND PUNISHED FOR?

1. PHYSICAL ASSAULT
2. TAKING OR DAMAGING PROPERTY OF OTHERS
3. USING DRUGS
4. USING ALCOHOL
5. VIOLATION OF CURFEW
6. FREQUENTING FORBIDDEN AREAS
7. ASSOCIATING WITH FORBIDDEN COMPANIONS
8. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN A STEADY JOB
9. VERBAL ABUSE OF THOSE IN CHARGE
10. FAILURE TO PERFORM ASSIGNED DUTIES
- 11.
12. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

9. SINCE YOUR RELEASE FROM _____ (INSERT PRISON RELEASED FROM) HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN QUESTIONED BY POLICE OR OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ABOUT CRIMINAL ACTIVITY? _____

10. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED? _____

11. (IF HE HAS BEEN ARRESTED) WHAT WERE THE DATES, CHARGES AND DISPOSITIONS OF THE ARRESTS?

ARREST DATE (MO/DAY/YR)	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
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12. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU DONE ANY ILLEGAL GAMBLING?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 13)

A. WHAT TYPE OF GAMBLING HAVE YOU DONE? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. PLAYED CARDS
2. SHOOT CHIPS
3. BET ON SPORTING EVENTS
4. NUMBERS
5. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

B. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU GAMBLE?

1. DOES NOT GAMBLE ANYMORE
2. _____ TIMES PER MONTH
3. _____ TIMES PER WEEK
4. _____ TIMES PER DAY
5. _____ TIMES PER YEAR
6. OTHER _____

- C. HOW MANY TIMES IN TOTAL HAVE YOU ILLEGALLY GAMBLER SINCE YOUR RELEASE? _____
- D. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE GAMBLER SINCE YOUR RELEASE, ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY WOULD YOU MAKE PER MONTH FROM ILLEGAL GAMBLING? _____/MONTH
- E. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR GAMBLING? _____
- F. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD THAT YOU HAVE GAMBLER?
1. YES
 2. NO
13. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU DEALT IN DRUGS? THAT IS, HAVE YOU MADE, SOLD, SMUGGLER OR MOVED DRUGS OR IN ANY OTHER WAY BEEN INVOLVED IN THE DRUG BUSINESS?
1. YES
 2. NO (GO TO 14)
- A. WHAT PART OF THE DRUG BUSINESS HAVE YOU BEEN INVOLVED WITH SINCE YOUR RELEASE?
1. PRODUCTION (PRODUCTION AND SELLING)
 2. SELLING DRUGS
 3. SMUGGLING DRUGS
 4. NON PROFIT DRUG DEALS
 5. OTHER
- B. (IF PRODUCED AND/OR SOLD DRUGS) ARE YOU OR WERE YOU A WHOLESALE OR A RETAILER? THAT IS DID YOU SELL YOUR PRODUCT TO OTHER SELLERS OR DIRECTLY TO THE USERS?
1. TO SELLERS
 2. TO USERS
 3. BOTH _____% TO SELLERS
_____% TO USERS
- C. WHAT KIND OF DRUG OR DRUGS HAVE YOU DEALT IN SINCE YOUR RELEASE? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)
1. HEROIN
 2. AMPHETAMINES (UPPERS)
 3. COCAINE
 4. PCP/ANGEL DUST
 5. METHADONE
 6. OTHER BARBITURATES (DOWNERS)
 7. MARIJUANA
 8. HALLUCINOGENS
 9. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
- OF THESE WHICH HAVE YOU DEALT MOST FREQUENTLY? _____

- D. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU MAKE A (SUBSTITUTE MOST FREQUENT DRUG NAME) DEAL?
1. DOES NOT DEAL ANYMORE
 2. _____/MONTH
 3. _____/WEEK
 4. _____/DAY
 5. OTHER (SPECIFY)
- E. HOW MANY TIMES TOTAL SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU DEALT DRUGS? _____
- F. IN THOSE MONTHS WHEN YOU DEAL DRUGS ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY PER MONTH HAVE YOU MADE FROM DEALING DRUGS? _____/MONTH
- G. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR DEALING IN DRUGS? _____
- H. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED WHEN YOU HAVE DEALT SINCE YOUR RELEASE?
1. YES
 2. NO
14. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU SOLD ANY GOODS THAT WERE STOLEN BY SOMEONE ELSE?
1. YES
 2. NO (GO TO 17)
- A. WHEN YOU FENCE THESE GOODS DO YOU USUALLY SELL TO INDIVIDUALS WHO SELL THE GOODS AGAIN OR DO YOU SELL TO INDIVIDUALS WHO ACTUALLY USE THE GOODS?
1. TO SELLERS
 2. TO USERS
 3. BOTH _____% SELLERS _____% BUYERS
- B. WHAT TYPE OF GOODS DO YOU OR HAVE YOU FENCED SINCE YOUR RELEASE? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY; CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)
1. CLOTHING
 2. JEWELRY
 3. APPLIANCES (E.G. TELEVISIONS, RADIOS, WASHING MACHINES ET)
 4. PRECIOUS METALS (SILVER, GOLD, ETC)
 5. NON-PRECIOUS METALS (COPPER, STEEL, ETC)
 6. GROCERIES
 7. CIGARETTES OR ALCOHOL
 8. AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT
 9. CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT
 10. GUNS
 11. ART OBJECTS
 12. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

C. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU FENCE GOODS?

1. DOES NOT FENCE ANYMORE

2. _____/MONTH

3. _____/WEEK

4. _____/DAY

5. OTHER (SPECIFY)

D. HOW MANY TIMES, IN TOTAL, SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU FENCED GOODS?

_____ TIMES

E. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE FENCED GOODS ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY PER MONTH HAVE YOU MADE FROM FENCING GOODS?

_____/MONTH

F. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR FENCING GOODS?

_____ TIMES

G. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THE TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE IN WHICH YOU HAVE FENCED GOODS?

1. YES

2. NO

(NOTE: THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS 15 OR 16)

17. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU TURNED ANY BUILDING OR OTHER PROPERTY FOR PAY? THAT IS HAVE YOU DONE ANY ARSON?

1. YES

2. NO (GO TO 18)

A. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU COMMIT ARSON?

1. DOES NOT COMMIT ARSON ANYMORE

2. _____/MONTH

3. _____/WEEK

4. _____/DAY

5. OTHER

B. HOW MANY TIMES IN TOTAL HAVE YOU COMMITTED ARSON SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

C. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE COMMITTED ARSON ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY PER MONTH DID YOU MAKE FROM COMMITTING ARSON?

_____/MONTH

D. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR ARSON?

_____ TIMES

E. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIODS THAT YOU COMMITTED ARSON?

1. YES

2. NO

18. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU COMMITTED ANY FRAUDS, FORGERIES OR SWINDLES - SUCH THINGS AS BAD CHECKS, FORGED CHECKS OR CREDIT CARD THEFT?

1. YES

2. NO (GO TO 19)

A. WHAT TYPE OF THESE OFFENSES HAVE YOU DONE?
(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. BAD CHECKS

2. FORGED CHECKS

3. CREDIT CARD THEFT

4. ELECTRONIC THEFT

5. OTHER (SPECIFY)

B. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU DO THE ACTS?

1. DOES NOT DO THESE THINGS ANYMORE

2. _____/MONTH

3. _____/WEEK

4. _____/DAY

5. OTHER

C. HOW MANY TIMES IN TOTAL HAVE YOU DONE THESE THINGS SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

_____ TIMES

D. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE DONE THE THINGS ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY PER MONTH HAVE YOU MADE FROM DOING THESE THINGS?

_____/MONTH

E. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR DOING ONE OF THESE THINGS?

F. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIODS WHEN YOU DID THESE THINGS?

1. YES

2. NO

19. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU STOLEN ANY VEHICLES, FOR EXAMPLE CARS, TRUCKS, MOTORCYCLES, FORKLIFTS OR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT?

1. YES

2. NO

(GO TO 20)

A. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU STEAL VEHICLES?

1. DOES NOT STEAL VEHICLES ANYMORE
2. _____/MO
3. _____/WEEK
4. _____/DAY
5. OTHER

B. HOW MANY TIMES IN TOTAL HAVE YOUR STOLEN A VEHICLE SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

C. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE STOLEN VEHICLES ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU MADE PER MONTH FROM VEHICLE THEFT?

_____/MONTH

D. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR VEHICLE THEFT?

_____ TIMES

E. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THESE PERIODS WHEN YOU STOLE VEHICLES?

1. YES
2. NO

20. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU DONE ANY MUGGINGS, ROBBERIES OR BUSINESS ROBBERIES?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 21)

A. WHICH OF THESE HAVE YOU DONE SINCE YOUR RELEASE?
(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. MUGGINGS
2. ROBBERIES
3. BUSINESS ROBBERIES

B. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU COMMIT THESE ACTS?

1. DOES NOT DO THESE THINGS ANYMORE
2. _____/MONTH
3. _____/WEEK
4. _____/DAY
5. OTHER

C. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU DONE ONE OF THESE ACTS SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

_____ TIMES

D. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE DONE THESE THINGS ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU MADE PER MONTH FROM (MUGGINGS/ROBBERIES BUSINESS ROBBERIES)?

_____/MONTH

E. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR A MUGGING, ROBBERY, OR BUSINESS ROBBERY?

_____ TIMES

F. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIODS THAT YOU COMMITTED THESE ACTS?

1. YES
2. NO

21. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU COMMITTED ANY BURGLARIES, OR LARCENIES - E.G. BREAKING AND ENTERING, SHOPLIFTING, STEALING THINGS FROM CARS OR YARDS?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 22)

A. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU COMMIT A BURGLARY OR A LARCENY?

1. DOES NOT DO THESE THINGS ANYMORE
2. _____/MONTH
3. _____/WEEK
4. _____/DAY
5. OTHER

B. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU COMMITTED A BURGLARY OR LARCENY?

_____ TIMES

C. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE COMMITTED THESE ACTS, ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU MADE PER MONTH FROM BURGLARY AND LARCENY?

_____/MONTH

D. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY OR LARCENY?

_____ TIMES

E. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIODS THAT YOU COMMITTED THESE ACTS?

1. YES
2. NO

22. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU EVER STOLEN ANYTHING FROM AN EMPLOYER THAT WE HAVE NOT ALREADY TALKED ABOUT?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 23)

A. WHAT HAVE YOU STOLEN FROM YOUR EMPLOYER - MONEY, MATERIALS, OR SOMETHING ELSE?

(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. MONEY
2. MATERIALS
3. OTHER (SPECIFY)

B. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU STEAL THINGS FROM EMPLOYERS?

1. DOES NOT STEAL THINGS ANYMORE
2. _____/MONTH
3. _____/WEEK
4. _____/DAY
5. OTHER

C. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU STOLEN SOMETHING FROM YOUR EMPLOYER SINCE YOUR RELEASE?

_____ TIMES

D. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE STOLEN FROM YOUR EMPLOYER ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU MADE PER MONTH FROM STEALING FROM YOUR EMPLOYER?

_____/MONTH

E. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR STEALING FROM YOUR EMPLOYER?

_____ TIMES

23. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU COMMITTED ANY INCOME PRODUCING ILLEGAL ACTS THAT I HAVE NOT ALREADY ASKED ABOUT? FOR EXAMPLE BEING INVOLVED IN PROSTITUTION, LOANSHARKING, OR CONTRACTING TO DO ILLEGAL THINGS FOR OTHERS?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 24)

A. WHAT OTHER ACTS HAVE YOU COMMITTED?

B. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU DO THESE THINGS?

1. DOES NOT DO THESE THINGS ANYMORE
2. _____/MONTH
3. _____/WEEK
4. _____/DAY
5. OTHER

C. IN TOTAL HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU DONE THESE THINGS?

_____ TIMES

D. IN THE MONTHS THAT YOU HAVE DONE THESE THINGS ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY PER MONTH HAVE YOU MADE FROM DOING THESE THINGS?

_____/MONTH

E. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR DOING THESE THINGS?

_____ TIMES

F. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIODS THAT YOU HAVE DONE THESE THINGS?

1. YES
2. NO

24. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU THREATENED, ASSAULTED, SHOT AT, TRIED TO CUT OR BEAT OR STRANGLE SOMEONE?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 25)

A. IN TOTAL HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU THREATENED OR ASSAULTED SOMEONE?

_____ TIMES

B. WHEN YOU DID THESE THINGS HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A WEAPON?

1. ALMOST ALL THE TIME
2. MOST OF THE TIME
3. ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME
4. SOME OF THE TIME
5. ONCE
6. NEVER

(IF USED WEAPONS) WHAT TYPE OF WEAPON DID YOU USE?
(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. DID NOT USE WEAPON
2. HAND GUN
3. KNIFE
4. HEAVY OBJECT
5. RIFLE/SHOTGUN
6. OTHER (SPECIFY)

C. DID YOU EVER INJURE ANYBODY?

1. YES
2. NO

D. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR THREATS ASSAULT OR BODILY INJURY?

_____ TIMES

E. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THE TIMES THAT YOU HAVE COMMITTED THESE ACTS?

1. YES
2. NO

25. SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU COMMITTED ANY OTHER ILLEGAL ACTS THAT I HAVE NOT ASKED ABOUT?

1. YES
2. NO (GO TO 26)

A. WHAT TYPE OF OTHER ACTS HAVE YOU COMMITTED?

B. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU DO THESE THINGS?

1. DOES NOT DO THESE THINGS ANYMORE
2. _____/MONTH
3. _____/WEEK
4. _____/DAY
5. OTHER

C. IN TOTAL HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU DONE THESE THINGS?

_____ TIMES

D. IN THE MONTHS WHEN YOU HAVE DONE THESE THINGS ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY PER MONTH HAVE YOU MADE FROM DOING THESE THINGS? NOT INCOME PRODUCING (CODE -1)

_____/MONTH

E. HOW MANY TIMES SINCE YOUR RELEASE HAVE YOU BEEN ARRESTED FOR COMMITTING THESE ACTS?

_____ TIMES

F. HAVE YOU USUALLY BEEN EMPLOYED DURING THE TIMES THAT YOU HAVE DONE THESE THINGS?

1. YES
2. NO

26. HAVE YOU FILED INCOME TAX FORMS FOR THE YEARS (SUBSTITUTE IN THE YEARS SINCE RELEASE)?

DID YOU REPORT ALL YOUR INCOME EACH OF THESE YEARS?

FILED	1. YES	REPORTED	1. YES
	2. NO		2. NO

1976
1977
1978
1979
1980

(ASK 27 THROUGH 29 ONLY IF INDIVIDUAL HAS ADMITTED TO SOME CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES.)

27. HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE CRIMES THAT YOU HAVE COMMITTED SINCE YOUR RELEASE? (READ EACH ANSWER TO GET A YES OR NO ANSWER; CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

1. MARITAL OR FAMILY DIFFICULTIES
2. LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT OR UNEMPLOYMENT
3. HEAVY DEBTS
4. INFLUENCE OF FRIENDS OR ASSOCIATES
5. GANG ACTIVITIES
6. UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS/ALCOHOL
7. OTHER FACTORS (SPECIFY)

28. HAS YOUR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BEEN MOSTLY INFLUENCED BY YOUR FRIENDS OR ASSOCIATES OR HAS IT BEEN MOSTLY WHAT YOU FELT LIKE DOING?

1. INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS OR ASSOCIATES
2. WHAT FELT LIKE DOING
3. BOTH
4. UNSURE; DOESN'T KNOW

29. FOR WHAT DID YOU USE THE MONEY FROM YOUR CRIME?

1. HIGH LIVING
2. SELF SUPPORT
3. FAMILY SUPPORT
4. DRUGS
5. DRINKING
6. GAMBLING
7. DEBTS
8. OTHER
9. DID NOT GET ANY MONEY
10. OTHER

30. DO YOU CONSIDER CRIME AND WORK ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF MAKING A LIVING?

1. YES; SUBSTITUTES
2. NO; BUT COMPLEMENTS
3. NO; CRIME IS NOT A WAY TO MAKE A LIVING

31. DO YOU PLAN TO MOVE ELSEWHERE IN THE NEXT YEAR?

1. PLANS TO MOVE
2. DOES NOT PLAN TO MOVE
3. OTHER

32. WE WOULD LIKE TO CONTACT YOU IN ABOUT A YEAR AND SEE HOW THINGS ARE GOING. IS IT OKAY WITH YOU IF WE TRY TO CONTACT YOU THEN AND MAYBE CONDUCT ANOTHER INTERVIEW?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF YES) WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU WILL BE A YEAR FROM NOW?

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE

SECTION 4

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN THIS PROJECT. WE REALIZE THAT MANY OF THE QUESTIONS ASKED WERE EITHER PERSONAL OR SENSITIVE IN NATURE. ALSO WE HAVE ASKED ABOUT EVENTS THAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED MANY MONTHS AGO. THEREFORE THE RESPONSES THAT WE GET VARY IN ACCURACY FROM PERSON TO PERSON. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE LAPSE OF TIME BETWEEN EVENTS AND THIS INTERVIEW AND ALSO YOUR OWN INCENTIVES TO EITHER REPORT ACCURATELY OR NOT COULD YOU RATE THE ACCURACY OF YOUR RESPONSES IN EACH SECTION.

1. THE FIRST SECTION DEALT WITH YOUR RELEASE AND READJUSTMENT. WOULD YOU SAY YOUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN THAT SECTION WERE
(READ RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT)

1. VERY ACCURATE
2. FAIRLY ACCURATE
3. NOT THAT ACCURATE
4. NOT ACCURATE AT ALL

2. HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR ANSWERS TO THE SECOND SECTION - THE SECTION DEALING WITH EMPLOYMENT? WOULD YOU SAY YOUR ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS WERE

(READ TO RESPONDENT)

1. VERY ACCURATE
2. FAIRLY ACCURATE
3. NOT THAT ACCURATE
4. NOT ACCURATE AT ALL

3. FINALLY THE THIRD SECTION ASKED ABOUT CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND ENCOUNTERS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROBATION AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER OFFICIALS. HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE ACCURACY OF YOUR ANSWERS IN THIS SECTION?

(READ TO RESPONDENT)

1. VERY ACCURATE
2. FAIRLY ACCURATE
3. NOT THAT ACCURATE
4. NOT ACCURATE AT ALL

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR TAKING TIME TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

(TERMINATE THE CONVERSATION CORDIALLY YET PROMPTLY. DO NOT SEEM RELUCTANT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE STUDY OR WHAT HAPPENS TO HIS RESPONSES SPECIFICALLY. IF THE RESPONDANT TRIES TO PROLONG THE CONVERSATION BE FRANK ABOUT THE TIME CONSTRAINTS THAT YOU FACE.)

INTERVIEWER'S APPRAISAL

1. CONFIDENCE IN TRUTHFULNESS OF ANSWERS

1.HIGH
2.MODERATE
3.LOW
4.DON'T KNOW; CAN'T TELL

2. RESPONDENT'S ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND QUESTIONS

1.HIGH
2.MODERATE
3.LOW
4.DON'T KNOW; CAN'T TELL

3. RESPONDENT'S ABILITY TO ARTICULATE RESPONSES

1.HIGH
2.MODERATE
3.LOW
4.DON'T KNOW; CAN'T TELL

4. RESPONDENT'S COOPERATIVENESS WAS

1.HIGH
2.MODERATE
3.LOW

5. ARE THERE ANY SPECIAL PROBLEMS WITH ANY OF THE ITEMS? WHICH ONES? ANY OTHER COMMENTS?

INTERVIEWER:

DATE OF INTERVIEW:

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END