LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
3 0307 00016 0310
P148.4
S996

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

WORK RELEASE IN MINNESOTA

1969

HV
7273
.A314a
1969

Prepared by the Division of Research and Planning

November 1970

67652—10-70—350—Off 46

MINNESOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

WORK RELEASE
IN MINNESOTA
1969

BY

BRIAN A. ARCARI, CONSULTANT

Prepared by the Division of Research and Planning

NOVEMBER 1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM		PAGES
Introduction		1-4
TABLE 1.	County of Commitment	5-6
TABLE 2.	Offenses	7-9
TABLE 3.	Type of Institution to Which Sentenced	10
TABLE 4.	Type of Committing Court	11-12
TABLE 5.	Length of Sentence	13
TABLE 6.	Age at Commitment	14
TABLE 7.	Source of Employment While on Work Release	15-16
TABLE 8.	Occupational Levels of Jobs	17
TABLE 9.	Gross Dollar Income During Work Release	18
TABLE 10.	Amount Paid for Board and Room During Work Release	19
TABLE 11.	Number of Dependents	20
TABLE 12.	Days of Sentence Served on Work Release	21
TABLE 13.	How Sentence was Served While on Work Release	22
TABLE 14.	Reason for Termination from Work Release	23
TABLE 15.	Whether or not Work Releasee Retained Same Job After Sentence Completion	24
TABLE 16.	Opinion of Custody Personnel Regarding Whether or Not Program Benefited Work Releasee	25
TABLE 17.	Opinion of Custody Personnel, if the Work Release Program Did Not Help; What Sentence Would Have Been More Beneficial	26
Summary		27-30
Appendix		31-32

INTRODUCTION

This report is the fifth annual summary of activity on the Work Release Program in Minnesota. (The reader is referred to the initial report for a description of the provisions of this program[1]). This report deals mainly with misdemeanant offenders; however, some persons convicted of felonies are included. For a detailed account of how persons convicted of felonies may be included please see TABLE 4. The data in this booklet were developed with the cooperation and participation of the sheriffs and jail administrators of each county involved. These officials submitted to the jail consultant of the Minnesota Department of Corrections a report for every individual who was terminated from the Work Release Program in their county during calendar year 1969 (see Appendix 1 for report form used). All reports received up to November 1, 1970 are included; at that time no further reports were anticipated.

During 1969 there were 3053 persons (3027 males, 15 females, and 11 for whom sex was not indicated on reports) who completed the program or were terminated for other reasons. This represents an increase over 1968 of 425 (16.2%). For the same period there was a decrease of approximately 9.2% in number of individuals held under sentence in county jails, workhouses and lockups. In 1969 there were 11,234 persons

---

[1]"Work Release in Minnesota", Minnesota Department of Corrections, 1966.

held under sentence as compared to 12,460 in 1968. These data indicate that there has been an increased use of the Work Release Program in 1969. In fact, in 1968, 21% of the persons held under sentence served all or part of their sentences on Work Release and in 1969, 27% did so. However, there were six more counties participating in 1969. Of the 87 counties in Minnesota, 38 used the program in 1969 compared with 32 in 1968, 33 in 1967, 42 in 1966 and 21 counties in 1965.

Only the first table, "County of Commitment", and the third table "Type of Institution to Which Sentenced", includes data from the workhouses of Hennepin and Ramsey counties. (The St. Louis County Workfarm is not represented in this report or any previous years report because the workfarm does not have a work release program). More specific information about work releasees from Hennepin and Ramsey County workhouses can be obtained by contacting each county directly. Thus, neither Hennepin nor Ramsey County workhouse data are represented in subsequent tables. The reader should keep this in mind when comparing results from the 1969 report with that of 1967, which included the metropolitan county workhouse information. However, when comparing 1969 and 1968 tables you will find that the tables including Hennepin and Ramsey workhouse information and those that do not are identical. TABLES 1 and 3 include workhouse information while TABLES 2

and 4 - 17 do not, however they do include the jail and lockup data for Hennepin and St. Louis counties.

Data included in tables pertain only to those individuals whose work release was terminated during 1969. Tables are arranged to indicate the descriptive variables by sex and percents of totals in all cases.

Findings

There were 38 counties who had offenders participating on work release programs in 1969 compared to 32 in 1968; however, 13 of the counties were added while 7 others were deleted during 1969. As in previous years, the three metropolitan counties (Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis) accounted for nearly 90% of individuals in the program. Participation increased by 359 (15.3%) in metropolitan counties between 1968 and 1969. Participation also increased in the rural counties by 66 (23.7%) between 1968 and 1969. This rural increase is in contrast to the 1967 and 1968 data which showed a decrease of 15 (3.5%) in rural Minnesota. Taking the state as a whole, there was an increase of 425 (16.2%) in the number of work releasees between 1968 and 1969.

Three measures of central tendency are used throughout this report to describe the data. They are the ARITHMETIC MEAN (simply referred to as the MEAN), the MEDIAN and the MODE. All three are averages that can be used to describe data set up in some of the tables in this report.

The MEAN is the "balance point" or arithmetic average of a group of numbers.

The MEDIAN is the "middle number" in a group of ordered numbers. The median number indicates that 50% of the numbers are greater and 50% of the numbers are smaller than the median.

The MODE is the "most popular" number in a group of numbers. It is simply the number which occurs most frequently in a group of numbers.

For a more complete explanation please refer to any basic statistics textbook.

TABLE 1. COUNTY OF COMMITMENT*

COUNTY	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Hennepin	1727	7	1	1735	56.83
Ramsey	811			811	26.57
St. Louis	155	3	4	162	5.30
Total Metro	2693	10	5	2708	88.70
Anoka	74	3		77	2.59
Becker	1			1	.03
Carlton	11			11	.36
Clay	6		1	7	.22
Dakota	23			23	.75
Douglas	2			2	.06
Faribault	3			3	.09
Freeborn	27		2	29	.96
Goodhue	2			2	.06
Isanti	1			1	.03
Itasca	1			1	.03
Koochiching	8			8	.26
Lake	5			5	.16
Lincoln	1			1	.03
Martin	1			1	.03
Meeker	2			2	.06
Mille Lacs	2			2	.06

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

COUNTY	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Morrison	5			5	.16
Mower	65			65	2.19
Nicollet	1			1	.03
Olmsted	9	1		10	.32
Ottertail	2			2	.06
Pennington	6		1	7	.22
Pipestone	6		1	7	.22
Pope	4			4	.13
Rock	4			4	.13
Roseau	12			12	.39
Scott	9	1		10	.32
Stearns	19			19	.62
Steele	1			1	.03
Stevens	1			1	.03
Waseca	10			10	.32
Washington			1	1	.03
Winona	9			9	.29
Yellow Medicine	1			1	.03
Total Rural	334	5	6	345	11.30
Total Metro & Rural	3027	15	11	3053	100.00

*This table includes the Hennepin and Ramsey County Workhouses.

As in previous years, traffic violations were the most frequent offenses for which work releasees were sentenced, accounting for 59.1% of the offenses. The more serious offenses such as assault, burglary, forgery, etc. were committed by 20.2%. A slightly lower percentage, 18.5% were being held for offenses against public order, such as disorderly conduct, drunkeness, contempt of court, etc.

TABLE 2. OFFENSES

OFFENSE	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Assault	39			39	4.95
Robbery	10		1	11	1.40
Shoplifting	1			1	.13
Theft	27	3		30	3.81
Unauthorized Use of Auto	5			5	.63
Possessing or Receiving Stolen Property	5			5	.63
Forgery	10		1	11	1.40
Obtaining Money or Property Falsely	5			5	.63
Checks	19		1	20	2.54
Uttering Forged Instrument	1			1	.13
Burglary	25			25	3.17
Trespassing	1			1	.13
Non-Support	14			14	1.78

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

OFFENSE	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Contrib. to Delinquency	2			2	.25
Indecent Conduct	8			8	1.02
Liquor or Beer Violation	20			20	2.54
Illegal Sale of Drugs	1			1	.13
Firearm Violation	1			1	.13
Illegal Possession of Drugs	4			4	.51
-Traffic-					
Driving Under Influence	112	1	2	115	14.59
Driving After Susp. or Rev.	231		2	233	29.57
Other Moving Violation	8			8	1.02
Non-Moving Violation	1			1	.13
Leaving Scene of Accident	4			4	.51
Careless & Reckless Driving	14		1	15	1.90
No Valid Driver's License	89		1	90	11.42

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

OFFENSE	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
-Miscellaneous-					
Drunkeness	27	2		29	3.68
Contempt of Court	16		1	17	2.16
Viol. of Prob. or Parole	5	1		6	.76
Resisting Arrest	5			5	.63
Criminal Negligence	1			1	.13
Other Offenses	7			7	.89
Auto Tampering	10			10	1.27
Minor: Poss. or Cons. of Liquor	18			18	2.28
Disorderly Conduct	11	1	1	13	1.65
Vandalism	8			8	1.02
Offense not Indicated	4			4	.51
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

NOTE: For a complete list of possible offenses see Appendix 2.

Workhouses held 74.3% of the work releasees which is to be expected as 83.4% are from Hennepin and Ramsey counties, the only counties with workhouses that have a work release program (see TABLE 1).

TABLE 3. TYPE OF INSTITUTION TO WHICH SENTENCED*

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Workhouse	2263	7		2270	74.36
County Jail	743	8	10	761	24.93
City Jail or Lockup	18		1	19	.62
Not Reported	3			3	.09
Total	3027	15	11	3053	100.00

*This table includes the Hennepin and Ramsey County workhouses.

The majority (78.4%) of the work releasees received their sentences from a Municipal Court. This high proportion would be expected as this report deals mainly with misdemeanant offenses which are usually heard at the municipal level in the Minnesota court system. Justice of the Peace Courts and Municipal-Probate Courts also deal mainly with misdemeanant offenses.

TABLE 4. TYPE OF COMMITTING COURT

TYPE OF COURT	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Justice of Peace	33		1	34	4.31
Municipal	604	7	7	618	78.43
Municipal-Probate	24	1	1	26	3.30
District*	96		2	98	12.44
Not Reported	12			12	1.52
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

*The District Court system in Minnesota may hear either misdemeanant or felony cases. In some instances a District Court Judge may sentence a person convicted of a felony to a county jailing facility to serve his sentence, and therefore that person may subsequently be placed on work release. Exact figures for the preceeding example are not known, but an estimated number for 1969 would be approximately 40. It should be noted that there is one other way a felon may be represented in this report.

After a felon is released from a state institution he may be transferred to a county jail or workhouse for work release housing. In 1969 there were 144 male felons who were on work release while being housed in a county jailing facility. Out of the 144 an estimated 125 were terminated during the year and likewise represented in the data on this report.

The median length of sentence of work releasees was 44.1 days; i.e. 50% of the work releasees served shorter sentences than 44.1 days and 50% of them served longer sentences. The most popular sentence interval was 30-44 days. Over 32% were sentenced from 30-44 days. The mean or average length of sentence was 155.5 days, however, this is a misleading statistic because only about 12% of the work releasees were sentenced for periods longer than 119 days.

TABLE 5. LENGTH OF SENTENCE

DAYS SENTENCED	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
1-9	22			22	2.79
10-29	121	2	1	124	15.74
30-44	251	1	3	254	32.36
45-49	33	1	1	35	4.44
60-89	135	2		137	17.39
90-119	114	2	3	119	15.10
120-179	13			13	1.65
180-239	34		2	36	4.57
240-299	2			2	.25
300-389	43		1	44	5.58
Indeterminate	1			1	.13
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Median (Grouped) 44.1 Days
Mean (Grouped) 155.5 Days
Mode (Grouped) 37 Days

The median age of work releasees was about 25.7 years. More than 21% were under 21 years of age which one might expect in view of the high proportion of traffic offenses (59.1%).

TABLE 6. AGE AT COMMITMENT

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
16-17	3			3	.38
18-20	157	6		163	20.69
21-25	222	1	3	226	28.68
26-30	125			125	15.86
31-35	72		1	73	9.26
36-40	45			45	5.71
41-45	44		2	46	5.84
46-50	36			36	4.57
51-55	25	1		26	3.30
56-60	10			10	1.27
61-65	3			3	.38
66-70	2			2	.25
71-75	1			1	.13
Not Reported	24		5	29	3.68
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Mean (Grouped) 28.8 years
Median (Grouped) 25.7 years
Mode (Grouped) 23 years

Thirty-four percent of the work releasees retained the previous jobs they held prior to their incarceration. The most popular method for obtaining employment while on Work Release seemed to be through the offenders own personal efforts (51.9% were reported to have done so). The reason the self obtained employment category is so large is that the vast majority of work releasees listed in this category actually return to their previous job when granted Work Release. However, they arrange for their continued employment themselves. It should not be necessarily inferred from the data in this table that little effort is extended by jail personnel in locating jobs for offenders, although less than 4.5% of the subjects found jobs this way. It is estimated that of the 86.5% listed as either having retained previous employment or found employment themselves over 80% actually retained their previous jobs while on Work Release.

TABLE 7. SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT WHILE ON WORK RELEASE

SOURCE	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Retained Previous Job	267	2	4	273	34.64
Self	401	6	2	409	51.90
Spouse	1			1	.13
Relative	10			10	1.27
Social Agency	16		1	17	2.16
Friend	15			15	1.90

TABLE 7. (CONTINUED)

SOURCE	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Jail Personnel	32		3	35	4.44
Other Sources	25			25	3.17
Not Reported	2		1	3	.38
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Three-forths of the offenders participating in the Work Release Program were unskilled laborers and an additional 17.5% were skilled laborers. Only 1.9% were professional and another 1.9% were students. The skewness of this distribution toward low occupational levels probably reflects the ability of professionals to pay fines rather than serve jail sentences on work release.

TABLE 8. OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS OF JOBS

LEVELS	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Professional	17			17	2.16
Clerical-Sales	15			15	1.90
Agricultural	7			7	.89
Skilled Labor	132	3	3	138	17.51
Unskilled Labor	583	4	8	595	75.51
Student	15			15	1.90
Not Reported		1		1	.13
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

About 37.3% earned a gross income between $100 and $500 and another 19.6% earned more than $500 while participating in the program. (Median number of days of participation was 24.5 days). On this item there was an unusually high percentage where no information for income of the work releasees was reported (35.6%).

TABLE 9. GROSS DOLLAR INCOME DURING WORK RELEASE

GROSS DOLLAR INCOME	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
$0	13			13	1.65
$1-49	16			16	2.03
$50-99	27	2		29	3.68
$100-299	177	4	4	125	15.86
$300-500	163	2	4	169	21.45
$501-749	72		1	73	9.26
$750-999	50			50	6.35
$1000-1499	21			21	2.66
$1500-1999	5			5	.63
$2000-2999	4		1	5	.63
$3000-3999	1			1	.13
Income Not Reported*	280		1	281	35.66
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Median (Grouped) $383.85
Mean (Grouped) $461.70
Mode (Grouped) $400.00

*The Hennepin County jail did not report on this item

Three-fourths of the offenders paid the jailing facility $100 or less for their rooms and board while on work release. The median amount paid was $59.80. This represents considerable savings ($71,019.50) to municipalities which would otherwise have to pay these costs.

TABLE 10. AMOUNT PAID FOR BOARD AND ROOM DURING WORK RELEASE

DOLLARS PAID	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
$0	23			23	2.92
$1-25	115	5		120	15.23
$26-50	209	1	2	212	26.90
$51-75	119		7	126	15.99
$76-100	116	1		117	14.85
$101-150	81	1		82	10.41
$151-200	33			33	4.19
$201-250	22			22	2.79
$251-350	22		1	23	2.92
$351-450	10		1	11	1.40
$451-550	10			10	1.27
$551-650	3			3	.38
$651-750	1			1	.13
$751-850	3			3	.38
$851-950	1			1	.13
Not Reported	1			1	.13
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Mean (Grouped) $90.24
Median (Grouped) $59.80
Mode (Grouped) $38.00

Approximately a fourth (24.8%) of work releasees reportedly had no dependents. However, 28.8% were to support 1-3 other persons and 8.2% were to support 4-6 dependents. There was no information on this item for 37.4% of the work releasees.

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
0	187	7	2	196	24.87
1-3	223		4	227	28.81
4-6	62		3	65	8.25
7-9	3			3	.38
10-12	2			2	.25
Not Reported*	292	1	2	295	37.44
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Mean (Grouped) 1.7 dependents
Mode (Grouped) 2 dependents

*281 of the 295 non-reports on this item are due to the Hennepin County jail not reporting on this item.

Almost half (48.4%) of the participants served 10-29 days of their sentences in the Work Release Program. All but 12% served less than 60 days. Median time served on work release was 24.5 days.

TABLE 12. DAYS OF SENTENCE SERVED ON WORK RELEASE

DAYS	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
1-9	115	2		117	14.85
10-29	372	4	6	382	48.48
30-44	103	2	3	108	13.71
45-59	85			85	10.79
60-89	57		1	58	7.36
90-119	22			22	2.79
120-179	12			12	1.52
180-239	3		1	4	.51
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Mean (Grouped) 32.6 Days
Median (Grouped) 24.5 Days
Mode (Grouped) 19.5 Days

Three-fourths of the work releasees served their sentences nights and week-ends so they could work during regular working hours. About 10% worked nights and served their sentences days and week-ends, and an additional 7% spent only week-ends in the jails serving sentences.

TABLE 13. HOW SENTENCE WAS SERVED WHILE ON WORK RELEASE

HOW SERVED	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Nights & Week-ends	576	8	8	592	75.13
Days & Week-ends	76		3	79	10.03
Week-ends Only	58			58	7.36
Other Combinations	34			34	4.31
Not Reported	25			25	3.17
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

More than half (53%) of the misdemeanants in this program were terminated at completion of their sentence; another 18% had their sentences suspended. Only 7% were terminated because they violated work release rules. About 3% absconded, as compared to 2% in 1968 which indicates that work releasees continue to be good risks against absconding.

TABLE 14. REASON FOR TERMINATION FROM WORK RELEASE

REASONS	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Sentence Completed	413	2	5	420	53.30
Sentence Suspended	137	3	3	143	18.15
Absconded	24			24	3.05
Violation of Rules	58	2	1	61	7.74
Employment Ended	11			11	1.40
Parole	85		1	86	10.91
At Own Request	3			3	.38
Other Reasons	20		1	21	2.66
Not Reported	18	1		19	2.41
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

The reported information indicated that only 7% of program participants did not retain the work release placement after they were terminated from the program. Since only 35% had the same job before being sentenced, it would appear that the Work Release Program is a useful incentive for location of employment.

TABLE 15. WHETHER OR NOT WORK RELEASEE RETAINED SAME JOB AFTER SENTENCE COMPLETION

PREVIOUS JOB RETAINED	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Yes	631	5	9	645	81.85
No	51	3	1	55	6.98
Unknown	55		1	56	7.11
Not Reported	32			32	4.06
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Custody personnel in the jail facilities felt that the Work Release Program was beneficial to participants in 83% of the cases. It is interesting to note that they felt the program was beneficial even for many who were not able to retain previous jobs, and for some who did not retain their work release placements at termination.

TABLE 16. OPINION OF CUSTODY PERSONNEL REGARDING WHETHER OR NOT PROGRAM BENEFITED WORK RELEASEE

PROGRAM BENEFITED	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Yes	638	6	9	653	82.87
No	119	2	1	122	15.48
Not Reported	12		1	13	1.65
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

Nearly all of the custody personnel who submitted information on this item felt that a straight sentence would have been preferable to the Work Release Program. However, no information was reported for 86% of the cases.

TABLE 17. OPINION OF CUSTODY PERSONNEL, IF THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM DID NOT HELP; WHAT SENTENCE WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE BENEFICIAL

BETTER SENTENCE	MALES	FEMALES	SEX NOT INDICATED	TOTALS	PERCENT
Straight Sentence	99		1	100	12.69
Fine	4	1		5	.63
Probation	1			1	.13
Other	6			6	.76
Not Reported*	659	7	10	676	85.79
Total	769	8	11	788	100.00

*The reason for the great number of non-reports was due to most custody personnel indicating the Work Release Program benefitted the offenders (see TABLE 16).

SUMMARY

During calendar year 1969, 11,234 individuals were held under sentence in county jails, workhouses, and lockups. Of these, 3053 persons (27.2%) served all or part of their sentences on the Work Release Program. Comparing this to 1968, in which there were 12,460 individuals held under sentence, only 2628 (21.1%) offenders served on Work Release. In other words, in 1969, 1226 (9.8%) fewer people were held under sentence while 425 (16.2%) more offenders served on Work Release. There were 38 counties represented in 1969 compared with 32 in 1968. Metropolitan counties accounted for nearly 90% of the individuals in the program which was similar to 1968. (Keep in mind that only TABLES 1 and 3 contain data from Hennepin and Ramsey County workhouses).

Sixty percent of the work releasees had been sentenced for traffic offenses. There were a few more serious offenses committed than public order offenses (20.2% and 18.5%, respectively). Most work releasees were housed in the Hennepin or Ramsey County workhouses, and 90% received their sentences from a Municipal Court. The median length of sentence was 44.1 days. Median age at time of commitment was 25.7 years.

About 34.6% of the work releasees retained their pre-commitment jobs. An additional 51.9% found job placements themselves. Only 4.4% located jobs through jail or workhouse

personnel. As in previous years, most work releasees were unskilled labor (75.5%) or skilled labor (17.5%). A little over a third (37.3%) earned a gross income of between $100-500 and another 20% earned more than $500 during a median stay of 24.5 days. (However, the Hennepin County jail did not report the income item). The median amount paid by work releasees to the jailing facilities for room and board was $59.80, representing an estimated $71,019.50 savings to the municipalities which would otherwise have to pay these costs. Monies earned during participation in Work Release enabled the offenders to continue to help support their dependents while serving sentences; 29% had from 1-3 dependents and 8% were responsible for 4-6. (Again, there was no information for about one-third of the work releasees on this item, due to non-reporting by the Hennepin County jail).

About half of the participants served 10-29 days of their sentences on Work Release; median time was 24.5 days. Most worked during regular working hours and served their sentences nights and weekends. Also most work releasees were terminated due to completion of sentence. Only 7% were terminated because they violated the rules of the program; about 3% absconded. Reported information indicated that only 7% of program participants definitely did not retain the same Work Release job after termination. It would seem that work release may be an incentive for retention of employment. Only 34% were

reported to have retained pre-commitment jobs, but it was estimated that 80% had actually done so).

Custody personnel in the jail facilities felt that participation in Work Release was beneficial in 83% of the cases. In those cases in which they felt it was not beneficial, they thought a straight sentence would have been preferrable.

With the exception of TABLES 1 and 3, the information in this report pertains only to jails and lockups (the workhouse data of Hennepin and Ramsey counties are included in TABLES 1 and 3). Therefore caution must be used when comparing findings in this report with findings from the 1967 report, which includes Hennepin and Ramsey County workhouse data in all its tables. However, in comparing this report with the 1968 report the workhouse data are included in the same tables on both reports.

There were no great differences between the findings of the 1969 and 1968 reports with regard to the proportion of work releasees in any of the tables. One of the most encouraging comparisons was that the number of individuals under sentence had gone down by 1226 while the number on the Work Release Program had gone up by 425.

The data may be used to suggest directions for improvement and expanded use of the Work Release Program. It may be

useful to encourage employers to allow offenders under sentence to retain their positions so that they may be eligible for the Work Release Program. Jail, workhouse, and social agency personnel should be enabled and encouraged to devote some time to job development for offenders under sentence. Work release certainly appears to be an effectual and economical way to enable offenders to serve sentences without interrupting the productive aspects of their lives.

APPENDIX I

CORR. FORM 246
REV. JAN. 1967

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
WORK RELEASE PROGRAM INDIVIDUAL REPORT

(1) CARD: 0

(18) SEX (CIRCLE): 1 MALE; 2 FEMALE

(19-20) AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

JAIL REG. NUMBER

COUNTY

(23-24) CODE

(25) INSTITUTION (CIRCLE)
1 WORKHOUSE
2 COUNTY JAIL
3 CITY JAIL OR LOCKUP

(26) COMMITTING COURT (CIRCLE)
1 JUSTICE OF PEACE
2 MUNICIPAL
3 MUNICIPAL-PROBATE
4 DISTRICT

OFFENSE

(27-29) CODE

LENGTH OF SENTENCE
(30-31) MONTHS _____
(32-33) DAYS _____

DATE PLACED ON WORK RELEASE
(42-43) MONTH _____ (44-45) DAY _____ (46) YEAR _____

DATE TAKEN OFF WORK RELEASE
(47-48) MONTH _____ (49-50) DAY _____ (51) YEAR _____

(52) HOW NON-WORKING HOURS WERE SERVED WHILE ON WORK RELEASE (CIRCLE)
1 DAYS & WEEKENDS
2 NIGHTS & WEEKENDS
3 WEEKENDS ONLY
4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

(53-54) NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS _____

(55) TYPE OF JOB (CIRCLE)
1 PROFESSIONAL
2 CLERICAL-SALES
3 AGRICULTURAL
4 SKILLED LABOR
5 UNSKILLED LABOR
6 STUDENT

(56-57) HOW JOB OBTAINED (CIRCLE)
1 RETAINED PREVIOUS JOB
2 SELF
5 SPOUSE
6 CHILDREN
7 RELATIVE
8 SOCIAL AGENCY
9 FRIEND
10 JAIL OR WORKHOUSE PERSONNEL
11 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

(59-62) TOTAL GROSS EARNINGS WHILE ON PROGRAM _____ DOLLARS

(63-65) TOTAL AMOUNT PAID FOR ROOM & BOARD _____ DOLLARS

(66) REASON TAKEN OFF WORK RELEASE (CIRCLE)
1 SENTENCE COMPLETED
2 SENTENCE SUSPENDED
3 ABSCONDED
4 VIOLATION OF RULES
5 EMPLOYMENT ENDED
6 AT OWN REQUEST
7 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
8 PAROLE

TOTAL TIME ON WORK RELEASE
(67-68) MONTHS _____ (69-70) DAYS _____

(71) RETURNED TO SAME JOB ON RELEASE (CIRCLE)
1 YES
2 NO
3 UNKNOWN

(72) DO YOU THINK THAT THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM BENEFITED THIS INDIVIDUAL? (CIRCLE)
1 YES
2 NO

(73) IF "NO" WHAT SENTENCE DO YOU THINK WOULD HAVE BEEN OF MORE BENEFIT TO HIM? (CIRCLE)
1 STRAIGHT SENTENCE
3 FINE
4 PROBATION
5 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME _____

CITY OR COUNTY _____

INSTRUCTIONS

CIRCLE the numeral in front of proper information where indicated.

Indicate nearest even dollar amounts without "$" or ".00" Example; $352.42 would be 352.

Under "Length of Sentence" and "Total Time on Work Release", use days only up to 90, over 90 days use months and days - Example: 172 days would be Months-5, Days-22.

Send completed reports at least every 60 days to:

JAIL CONSULTANT
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
310 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

APPENDIX II

WORK RELEASE CODE

Assault	192
Robbery	198
Shoplifting	293
Theft	294
Unauthorized Use of Auto	295
Possessing or Receiving Stolen Property	296
Forgery	391
Obt. Money or Prop. Under False Pretenses	395
Uttering Forged Instrument	396
Checks	397
Burglary	493
Arson	498
Trespassing	499
Non-Support	594
Contributing to Delinquencey of a Minor	595
Indecent Conduct	695
Fornication	698
Liquor or Beer Violation	791
Illegal Sale of Drugs	795
Illegal Possession of Drugs	797
Failure to File Tax Statement	893
Firearm Violation	898
Escape	899

- TRAFFIC -	
Driving Under the Influence	971
Driving After Susp. or Rev.	972
Other Moving Violation	973
Non-Moving Violation	974
Leaving Scene of Accident	975
Careless and Reckless Driving	976
No Valid Driver's License	977

- MISCELLANEOUS -	
Drunkeness	981
Contempt of Court	982
Unlawful Assembly	983
Viol. of Parole or Prob.	984
Resisting Arrest	985
Criminal Negligence	986
Other Offenses	990
Game Violation	991
Auto Tampering	992
Minor with Liquor in Possession (Also, Consumption of Liquor)	994
Loitering	995
Disorderly Conduct (Including, Disturbing the Peace and Breach of the Peace)	997
Vandalism	999