

1999 Performance Report: Recidivism in Minnesota

December 1999

The total cost of salaries,
printing, and supplies
incurred in the development
and preparation of this report
was \$40,735 (reported as
required by M. S. 3.197)

Minnesota Department of Corrections
Research and Evaluation Unit
1450 Energy Park Drive, Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55108-5219
(651) 642-0200
TTY (651) 643-3589

This information will be made available in
alternative format upon request.

Printed on recycled paper with at least 10 percent post-consumer waste.

***1999 Performance Report:
Recidivism in Minnesota***

**Exploring the Effects of Correctional
Programming on Adult Offenders**

The Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) completed recidivism research for eight different groups of offenders.

The first group was comprised of all adult inmates released from any state correctional facility in 1995. This research found that within three years of release:

- 75% remained felony-free
- 89% did not return to prison for a new conviction

The Legislative Auditor's Office conducted similar recidivism research for inmates released in 1992. When comparing the DOC research to the Auditor's study:

- **There has been a seven percent drop in offenders rearrested within three years of release from prison.**
- **There has been a nine percent drop in offenders reconvicted for a felony within three years of release from prison.**

The remaining seven groups studied were comprised of adult inmates who participated in specialized programming during their incarceration including: chemical dependency treatment, sex offender treatment, vocational education, academic education, work release, MINNCOR, and the Challenge Incarceration Program. Recidivism rates were computed for both inmates who participated in a program and those who did not. Results from this research found:

- Participants in sex offender treatment are less likely than non-participants to be rearrested, reconvicted, or reincarcerated.
- Challenge Incarceration Program participants are less likely to be rearrested than non-participants.
- Inmates who participated in chemical dependency programming were less likely than non-participants to be rearrested six months following release.
- There is little difference in recidivism rates between participants and non-participants of vocational education, academic education, work release and MINNCOR.

For a complete copy of the *1999 Performance Report: Recidivism in Minnesota*, contact the Minnesota Department of Corrections at 651/642-0200.

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary	1
2. Introduction.....	3
3. Literature Review.....	8
4. Methodology	14
5. Findings	17
6. Discussion and Conclusion.....	42
7. Appendices	
A. Results: Pre-Release Survey Results	44
B. 1999 Performance Measures.....	65
C. Data Collection Form: Pre-Release Survey	78
D. Data Collection Form: Inmate Records	92
E. Glossary	97
F. Bibliography	98

Tables and Graphs

Table 5.1	Race17.....	17
Table 5.2	Education	17
Table 5.3	Original Offense.....	18
Table 5.4	Chemical Dependency Treatment Outcome	30
Table 5.5	Challenge Incarceration Program by Last Phase Entered and Program Outcome	31
Table 5.6	Time Spent Working for MINNCOR	34
Table 5.7	Grade Levels of Initial TABE.....	35
Table 5.8	Participation in Educational Programming.....	36
Table 5.9	Diploma or Certification Received	36
Table A.1	Marital Status of Respondents	44
Table A.2	Geographical Residence of Respondents.....	44
Table A.3	Number of People Dependent upon Respondent’s Income	45
Table A.4	Number of Children under 18	45
Table A.5	Legally Responsible for the Financial Support of Children	45
Table A.6	Frequency of Visits with Children.....	46
Table A.7	Benefits Received	46
Table A.8	Family on Welfare	46
Table A.9	Family Receiving Section 8 Housing	47
Table A.10	Family Member Ever Incarcerated	47
Table A.11	Close Friend Ever Incarcerated.....	47
Table A.12	Second Language Spoken in Home	47

Table A.13	Second Language in Home (Specified)	48
Table A.14	Prior Employment Situation	48
Table A.15	Number of Legal Jobs - One Year Prior To Incarceration.....	48
Table A.16	Number of Legal Jobs – Lifetime	49
Table A.17	Longest Time Spent at Job.....	49
Table A.18	Number of Unemployed Months in Year Prior to Prison	49
Table A.19	Longest Length of Unemployment in Lifetime	50
Table A.20	Health Benefits Received at Longest Job Held.....	50
Table A.21	Specific Health Care Benefits Received	50
Table A.22	Retirement Plan with Longest Job	51
Table A.23	Age When First Involved in Criminal Activity	51
Table A.24	Age at First Arrest.....	52
Table A.25	Ever in Juvenile Facility	52
Table A.26	Number of Times in Jail	53
Table A.27	Number of Times on Probation.....	53
Table A.28	Number of Times on Parole/Release	54
Table A.29	Number of Times in Prison.....	54
Table A.30	Highest Grade Completed before Prison	55
Table A.31	School Attendance Year before Prison	55
Table A.32	Type of School Attendance Prior to Prison	55
Table A.33	Prior Educational Experiences.....	56
Table A.34	Previous Prison Educational Programming	56
Table A.35	Current Prison Educational Programming	57

Table A.36 Quality of Current Educational Programming.....57

Table A.37 Overall Quality of Academic Education.....57

Table A.38 Overall Quality of Vocational Training.....58

Table A.39 Vocational Training Elements58

Table A.40 Desired Educational Programs during Their Current
Incarceration59

Table A.41 Reason for Non-completion of Educational Program.....59

Table A.42 Program Participation and Unavailability.....60

Table A.43 Most Recent Job While Incarcerated60

Table A.44 Importance of Enrolling in Educational Programs61

Table A.45 Plan on Having a Job when Released62

Table A.46 Plan on Looking for Job when Released.....62

Table A.47 Community Assistance for Finding Employment.....62

Table A.48 Have Place to Live upon Release.....62

Table A.49 Will Live with Family Members upon Release63

Table A.50 Seeking Post-Release Education.....63

Table A.51 Type of Post-Release Education Desired.....63

Table A.52 Possess a Photo ID64

Table A.53 Possess a Legal Social Security Number64

Table B.1 Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents for
Adult Inmates.....66

Table B.2 Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents for Juvenile
Offenders.....67

Table B.3 Adult Offender Capacity by Facility and Fiscal Year68

Table B.4 Adult Offender Population by Facility and Fiscal Year68

Table B.5	Humane Environment Measures.....	69
Table B.6	Recidivism Rates for Offenders Sentenced to Felony Probation..	70
Table B.7	Percent of Idle Adult Offenders by Month	71
Table B.8	Offender Per Diems by Facility and Fiscal Year	72
Table B.9	Health Care Per Diems by Facility and Fiscal Year	73
Table B.10	MINNCOR Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year	74
Table B.11	Number of Community Contacts by Fiscal Year.....	75
Table B.12	Community Service Participation	76
Table B.13	Restitution Payments of Adult Offenders by Fiscal Year.....	77
Graph 5.1	Recidivism by Gender.....	19
Graph 5.2	Rearrest by Age.....	20
Graph 5.3	Reconviction by Age.....	20
Graph 5.4	Reincarceration by Age.....	21
Graph 5.5	Rearrest by Educational Level	21
Graph 5.6	Reconviction by Educational Level	22
Graph 5.7	Reincarceration by Educational Level	22
Graph 5.8	Rearrest by Type of Offense	23
Graph 5.9	Reconviction by Type of Offense	23
Graph 5.10	Reincarceration by Type of Offense	24
Graph 5.11	Rearrest by Marital Status.....	24
Graph 5.12	Reconviction by Marital Status.....	25
Graph 5.13	Reincarceration by Marital Status.....	25
Graph 5.14	Rearrest by Race	26

Graph 5.15 Reconviction by Race26

Graph 5.16 Reincarceration by Race27

Graph 5.17 Recidivism by Sex Offender Treatment29

Graph 5.18 Recidivism by Chemical Dependency Treatment.....30

Graph 5.19 Recidivism by CIP, Phase 1 Participant32

Graph 5.20 Recidivism by CIP, Phase 2 Participant32

Graph 5.21 Recidivism by CIP, Phase 3 Participant33

Graph 5.22 Recidivism by MINNCOR Participation.....34

Graph 5.23 Recidivism by Education Participation.....36

Graph 5.24 Recidivism Comparison 3-Year Rates.....37

Graph 5.25 Recidivism by Work Release Participation38

Executive Summary

Recidivism in Minnesota: Exploring the Effects of Correctional Programming on Adult Offenders

At a time when government programs and the dollars they spend are under growing scrutiny, it has become important to evaluate the efficacy of those programs. Consistent with the development of a results-oriented government, the 1998 and 1999 Minnesota Legislatures directed the Department of Corrections (DOC) conduct both recidivism and job placement research. The following report, an analysis of correctional programming in Minnesota as it affects the return of those offenders to the state correctional system, serves as a formal response to the first of these requests.

The Department of Corrections utilizes performance measures that support a clear sense of mission, guiding principles, and core values. These measures are reported annually as an assessment of departmental progress toward the following goals:

- To provide a safe, secure, humane environment for staff and offenders;
- To maintain offender accountability in facilities and the community while planning for their successful reintegration to society;
- To promote programs and operations that are innovative, efficient, cost-effective and based on best practices; and
- To foster restoration of the victim, community and offender.

While an update on these measures is important, the focus of this study is specific to one portion of the second goal: the planning for offenders' successful reintegration to society. Recidivism is a strong indicator of an offender's post-release community reintegration. As such, it is of primary importance that studies of recidivism not only tabulate the number of offenders who return to the correctional system, but that they account for the effects of offender programming on the ability to function successfully outside prison walls. With this in mind, we attend to two basic questions here: first, at what rate do those released from Minnesota correctional facilities return to correctional custody (as arrests, convictions, and incarcerations)? Second, and more specifically, how do correctional programs and offender characteristics influence offenders' rate and type of return to correctional custody?

To answer these questions, the Office of Research and Evaluation, in collaboration with the Correctional Education Association and the U.S. Department of Education, utilized data originally collected for a three-state study on the effects of correctional education on recidivism rates. This study, tracking approximately 1,000 inmates from Minnesota, Ohio, and Maryland for two years following their 1997 release, led to the collection of personal histories, criminal

histories, and correctional programming information from pre-and post-release surveys and individual case files.

In order to address the larger question of how correctional interventions influence post-release adjustment, the Office of Research and Evaluation combined the above data with information on criminal histories and arrest/conviction/reincarceration records from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. This combined data set allowed for an analysis of the admission, programming, release, and post-release information for 1069 offenders in the state of Minnesota. The results show an overall two-year rearrest rate of 28.5 percent, a two-year reconviction rate of 9.4 percent, and a two-year reincarceration rate of 7 percent. These rates of return vary significantly by sex, race, and offense type. Further analysis of the relationships between correctional programming, offender characteristics, and offense type shows moderate to significant support for the positive effects of sex offender treatment and the Challenge Incarceration Program on recidivism. No other correctional programs appear to significantly impact the recidivism of adult offenders. Additionally, race and offense type regularly and significantly influence the likelihood of offender recidivism.

This study is exploratory in nature and should be interpreted with caution. While these results are valuable as baseline data, they do not adequately capture the entire process of offender rehabilitation as it impacts the recidivism of Minnesota's adult offenders. Nor does the study follow the subjects for an extended period of time—a necessity to determine long-term effects of correctional programming.

To address the latter concern, general recidivism data was analyzed for adults released from Minnesota correctional facilities in 1992 and 1995. These offenders were followed for a full three years after release. For 1992 releases, 32 percent were reconvicted for a felony and seven percent for a gross misdemeanor. For 1995 releases, 25 percent were reconvicted for a felony, and 10 percent for a gross misdemeanor. This is a seven percent drop in felony convictions. The 1995 results control for the effects of the suspense file (see the Conclusion for more information).

In addition, the 1992 results are similar to those reported by the Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor (1997) for inmates released in 1992 (34 percent reconvicted for a felony). However, it should be noted that the Auditor was able to peruse the 1992 suspense file for their study; it was not available for this study.

In comparing the Auditor's findings for inmates released in 1992 and reconvicted for a felony (34 percent) with the findings of this report of 1995 releasees reconvicted for a felony (25 percent), there has been a nine percent drop in felony reconvictions for offenders released in 1992 and 1995.

Introduction

Effective programming is becoming a focus for community and government groups across the nation. As agencies receiving public funds struggle to demonstrate progress toward publicly endorsed objectives and goals, the measurement and monitoring of progress has become paramount. One such measure of progress for correctional agencies is recidivism, or offenders' rates of return to the correctional system. There are multiple states that use recidivism rates to measure success, commonly reporting recidivism rates for adult offenders within one to five years of release (for additional information, please see the Literature Review to follow). However, few of these studies go beyond criminal history and sentencing information to link recidivism to the institutional programming experienced by offenders. This study will provide a more complete picture of adult offender recidivism by examining how correctional interventions, combined with offender characteristics and criminal histories, influence recidivism.

This study of recidivism in Minnesota was mandated by the state legislature in 1998 and 1999. In order to satisfy the legislative request for information on recidivism and correctional programs, it was necessary to collaborate with an educational recidivism project currently being conducted by the Correctional Education Association and the U.S. Department of Education. This research, conducted in Minnesota, Ohio, and Maryland, involved the collection of data on approximately 1,000 inmates from each state to determine the effect of educational interventions on post-release adjustment for two years following release. When combined with Minnesota DOC program data and criminal history information collected from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, the Office of Research and Evaluation was able to conduct a more comprehensive analysis of admission, programming, release, and post-release information for 1,069 offenders in the state of Minnesota.

Despite a wide variation in the type of data necessary for this kind of study, the overall question guiding the research is simple: do correctional programs positively influence offenders' post-release adjustment? More specifically, what types of programs (and what types of participation) lead to a reduction in offender recidivism?

At this point, it is important to acknowledge our approach to this question, specifically our definition of recidivism. The Minnesota DOC defines recidivism as any return to the criminal justice system, including an arrest, conviction, or incarceration, on any new charge. For the purpose of this analysis, the critical time period within which an offender can return to the correctional system is defined as two years. Unlike many existing studies that look only at rates of rearrest, reincarceration, *or* reconviction, we look at all three in order to determine the efficacy of Minnesota correctional programming. Further, we move beyond existing studies to analyze the relationships between certain types of correctional

programming and recidivism. For instance, does a specific type of educational program lead to more successful post-release adjustment than does a work release program? Additionally, does a combination of programs lead to a lower rate of return? This report will address all of these questions in order to provide the reader with a more complete picture of correctional programming and recidivism prevention in Minnesota.

Program Summaries

Correctional programming in the state of Minnesota takes many forms, and it is important to describe each program prior to discussing the methods taken to measure their effects on offender recidivism. The following summaries detail the basis of each program and the type of intervention each provides for the offender.

The Challenge Incarceration Program (CIP)

The Challenge Incarceration Program, mandated by the state legislature in 1992, is an “intensive, rigorous, highly structured” program for non-dangerous drug and property offenders. CIP demands a high level of accountability and discipline and involves three phases that are tailored to specific types of programming. These phases are carried out in succession during the last one-third of a qualified offender’s sentence.

The Institution Phase, or first phase of the program, is located at the Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF)-Willow River and lasts six months. This phase involves intensive daily programming that includes manual labor, chemical dependency counseling, rigorous physical activity, behavior modification, and specialized training (in areas such as critical thinking skills, education/literacy, nutrition, and courtesy). The second phase of CIP, also lasting six months, involves a high level of supervision and surveillance as the offender re-enters the community. The offender is required to report to a supervising agent daily, with the additional requirements of on-demand drug testing, the maintenance of stable employment or educational programming, the completion of a public service plan, and individual or group counseling. The third phase of CIP lasts for the remainder of the offender’s sentence and involves a lesser degree of supervision/surveillance (usually weekly) by a CIP agent. Educational programming or employment must continue throughout this phase to maximize the offender’s adjustment to, and integration in, the community at large. For all phases of CIP, serious/repeated rule violations or new offenses will immediately result in the offender’s return to a facility. A total of 254 offenders participated in CIP (any phase) in 1998.

Work Release

Work Release, established by the state legislature in 1967, is a program that permits screened offenders to work at paid employment or vocational programming in the community. Offenders become eligible to apply for Work Release after having served at least one-half of their sentence, and they usually

participate in the program during the last six to eight months of their term. Only those offenders who pass a screening of criminal behavior (repeated violations of facility standards and the commission of new crimes rule offenders ineligible), chemical dependency history, and institutional adjustment are permitted to participate in the program.

Work Release is considered to be a "fundamental element" of the Minnesota corrections system, as it is both a cost-effective and valuable opportunity for offenders to restore their relationship with the larger community. The two levels of Work Release are differentiated by the risk level posed by the offender to the community and vary by the level of supervision and community freedom assigned to the offender. Level One provides the offender with the basic opportunity to work or attend vocational school while spending evenings in a county jail, jail annex, or community correctional facility. Level Two, for the lowest-risk offender, provides offenders with the opportunity to work or attend vocational school while spending evenings in a secure facility; for this phase there is an added incentive of evening activity passes and overnight furloughs after a period of steady employment. Both Work Release levels also require that the offenders remain fully employed/enrolled in educational programming, are chemically free, and are willing/able to pay a portion of both their housing costs and the full amount of their court-ordered restitution, fines, or assessments. Random drug/alcohol tests, chemical dependency counseling, and close supervision round out the programming included in Work Release. The average daily population for both phases of Work Release in 1998 was 177, and the average daily cost of work release programming per offender for that year was less than \$40. In 1998, Work Release participants paid \$37,179 in restitution.

MINNCOR Industries

MINNCOR was created in 1994 as a central business and management structure for the correctional industry programs of seven Minnesota correctional facilities. These programs were developed in accordance with multiple objectives, including the reduction of offender idleness, the restoration of offender/community relations, and the self-sufficient financial operation of the prison industries as a whole. MINNCOR strives to expose offenders to opportunities that will assist them in developing strong work habits, boosting their self-esteem, reducing incidences of disruptive behavior, and increasing the likelihood of success upon release. Offenders can work in jobs such as data processing, production, distribution and installation services, and subcontracting, all of which allow them to earn wages for the work they perform. The mandatory deductions from those wages are allocated to pay for taxes, restitution, court fees/fines, and dependent support. MINNCOR employs approximately 18 percent of the inmate population at any given time and assigned 883 offenders to program employment during 1998.

Education Programs

There is a broad range of educational programming offered at Minnesota correctional facilities, and the programming is tailored to the needs of the population in each facility. Common components of educational programs include academic and vocational education, training in critical thinking and transition skills, basic literacy and ESL programming, and GED certification. Adult Basic Education is defined as directed instruction for adults that fall below the post-secondary level. Vocational education is defined as technical college instruction that is specifically related to a certain group or class of job skills. Life or social skills education is defined as coursework that helps students to direct their own lives and to understand themselves and/or others. Adult General Education is defined as instruction in general knowledge that leads to a diploma equivalency. The average participation rate of offenders in part-or full-time educational programming was approximately 36 percent in 1998.

Chemical Dependency Treatment

All offenders committed to the commissioner of corrections receive a diagnostic assessment of their chemical history/dependency, and this assessment is used to determine level of chemical dependency care required for each offender. Facilities at St. Cloud, Faribault, Lino Lakes, Shakopee, and Stillwater each have a residential treatment program (with over 500 beds combined), while Willow River and Moose Lake have chemical dependency programming that is integrated with other educational and counseling programs. In addition, many facilities make AA and NA programs available to offenders, and many of the chemical dependency programs include aftercare or relapse prevention education as part of their curriculum. A total of 992 offenders received some form of chemical dependency treatment in 1998.

Sex Offender Treatment

Sex offender programming has been provided to offenders in the Minnesota correctional facilities since 1978. Multiple approaches are used to treat inmates, and the treatment approach/es selected for any given offender will be determined through intake assessments conducted at the St. Cloud facility after sentencing. The types of sex offender treatment include psychoeducational programming, intensive/long-term programming, alternative programming (for offenders with lower intellectual functioning), and for offenders preparing to exit a facility, transitional and aftercare programming.

Therapeutic tracks for sex offender programs include sexual assault education, individual therapy, family therapy, and group counseling. There were 276 offenders who participated in sex offender treatment programs in 1998.

Mental Health Services

The DOC provides a wide range of mental health services to mentally ill and mentally disordered offenders. All offenders are evaluated for their mental health needs at intake, and those with histories of mental disorder/distress or mental

health interventions are further screened to assess the need for mental health intervention within the correctional system. The adult services to which offenders may be referred/assigned include self-help groups, outpatient intervention (such as group or individual psychotherapy), supportive living units for chronic mental health problems, and mental health units (both inside and outside the system) for acute mental illness. These services fall along a multidisciplinary continuum of care.

Report Format

The remainder of this report is organized into four sections. First is a brief review of previous state research on the topic of recidivism, paying special attention to those studies that present the most thorough treatment of the subject and those that have attempted to link recidivism with correctional programming. Second is a discussion of the research methodology, specifically the means by which data was collected, organized, and analyzed on offenders and their correctional histories. The third section presents the results of the analysis. Fourth is a discussion of the results and their meaning for correctional programming (and offenders) in Minnesota, as well as suggested directions for further research. A series of Appendices includes the results of the pre-release survey, copies of data collection forms, and updates of performance measures tracked for the January 1999 Performance Report. The data on performance measures, compiled to identify baselines and trends regarding the offender population, allows the reader to assess DOC performance in respect to the goals (adopted in 1997) and the objectives (established in 1998) used to track progress.

Literature Review

There is a wide range of existing research on the subject of recidivism. The range reflects multiple approaches, including different definitions and methods of measurement, that punctuate the complexity of the concept. The purpose here is to briefly discuss the work done by other states on the subject of recidivism in order to frame our own approach to conducting such research.

While many states have researched their offenders' returns to correctional custody along the lines of demographic, sentence, and crime characteristics (see Delaware, 1997; Louisiana, 1997; New York, 1997; and Pennsylvania, 1987), there are four especially strong state research efforts that provide a foundation for our study. First, the Florida DOC reported rates of return for offenders released from Florida's prisons for the years 1988-1995 (April, 1998). Recidivism, defined for this study as a "return to prison or sentence to Community Supervision for a new crime within 24 months of the offender's date of release" (1), is tracked over time as it varies by offender and crime characteristics, as well as by criminal history. The analysis reveals a 21 percentage point drop in the recidivism rate between years 1988-89 and 1994-95 (from 39.7% to 18.8%). Further, there were notable variations in recidivism across offender gender, race, and age. For years 1988-1995, females recidivated at a lower rate than did males, although this difference regularly declined each year (19.1% males to 15.9% females in 1994-95). Next, African American offenders recidivated at higher rates than white offenders (22.1% to 13.8% in 1994-95) and older offenders (ages 26 and older *at release*) were found to have lower rates of recidivism than younger offenders.

Florida's analysis of crime characteristics and recidivism also revealed that offenders who committed murder/manslaughter or sex offenses had consistently lower rates of recidivism (9.6% and 8.4% for fiscal year 1994-95) than did offenders who committed burglary or robbery, whose recidivism rates were consistently highest overall (22.3% and 19.7% for fiscal year 1994-95). Regarding prior commitments, sentence length, and time served, those individuals with three or more priors, indeterminate sentences of five or more years, or custody time not exceeding three years (for a previous offense) demonstrated higher recidivism rates than individuals whose criminal histories included fewer commitments, less intensive sentences, and/or more time actually logged in DOC custody. Last, the average number of months between release and re-offending averaged between 7.5 to 9.6, with this number increasing each year of the study.

The second notable study is one of many conducted on the topic of recidivism by the Washington DOC (1998). This study reports recidivism rates for all releases between 1985-96 using data collected through the state's electronic Offender Tracking System, which allows the state to track each offender for a five-year "risk" period. Their study, which defines recidivism as the return of an offender (for either a new felony or a technical violation of parole) to an adult correctional facility after being either paroled or discharged from such a facility, found an

average return rate of 32 percent for all inmates released from 1985 through 1992. Further, approximately one-third of all returning offenders did so within the first year of release.

Although the above research focuses solely on return rates, the Washington DOC Planning and Research Section has also conducted multiple studies on recidivism that analyze the variations on returns by offense (1997) and by sentence type, incarceration history, and release location (1996). The former study tracked release cohorts for the years 1985 through 1991 for a five-year risk period in order to examine how an offender's latest and most serious offense affects recidivism rates. This study found that the overall return rate over a five-year period was 32 percent. However, there were significant differences in return rates by offense category, as offenders who committed property and person offenses were more likely to recidivate (at 43% and 31%, respectively) than were drug and sex offenders (26% and 20%, respectively).

The latter study used data on all offenders released from 1985 through 1990 to determine if sentence type (indeterminate or determinate) influenced prison returns. It was found that 37 percent of those offenders with indeterminate sentences, versus 26 percent of those offenders with determinate sentences, re-offended within five years of release. Further analysis of those with determinate sentences (6,964 offenders) revealed that incarceration history and release location (i.e., prison, work release, or pre-release) also influence recidivism. Offenders for whom the last admission was their first were less likely to return (24%) than were those offenders whose histories included multiple admissions (55%). Next, those released from a work release program were less likely to recidivate (20%) than were both prison (28%) and pre-releases (30%).

The third state effort of import is that of Massachusetts, which has conducted a study similar to those described above (April 1998). Their research reported recidivism rates for 3,557 offenders released from Massachusetts DOC facilities during 1994, counting as a recidivist "any release who is reincarcerated in a Massachusetts correctional institution, or to a house of correction/jail for at least 30 days within a year of their date of release to the street" (April 1998). Data for this study was compiled from multiple sources, including the DOC VAX database, Board of Probation criminal history data, DOC inmate folders and Parole Board files.

The emphasis in this study falls on why the offender is returned to custody, and which offenders tend to return, instead of the type of sentence received. Analysis of the data found that 24 percent of the offenders released in 1994 were returned to custody within the one year follow-up period. Of these, 73 percent had a return involving a new offense (including technical violation of parole due to a new arrest), most of whom committed a person or property offense (20% and 24%, respectively). There is an important research note to add here: the research did

not compare the offense for which the offender was released to the offense for which the offender was re-admitted to custody.

Next, this research analyzed other variables as they relate to recidivism, including the disposition of the new arrest, the time until return, the institution of release, the type of release, and offender characteristics (including sex, race, age at release, present offense and prior adult incarcerations). Of these, the results for recidivism by offender characteristics were most notable. For instance, the recidivism rate was identical for male and female offenders (24%). For race, Caucasians had a recidivism rate of 22 percent, compared to 24 percent recidivism for Hispanic offenders, 28 percent recidivism for African American offenders, and 17 percent recidivism for Asian and American Indian offenders combined. Female offender recidivism varied by race in that Caucasian females had a lower recidivism rate than did African American females (24% to 26%, respectively), but a higher rate than did Hispanic females (20%). Last, it is noted that age at release influences recidivism in that younger offenders (ages 22-25) had generally higher rates of recidivism than did older offenders (32% was the highest rate for the youngest age group). A similar age pattern was observed for both female and male offenders.

Last, a study conducted by the Office of the Legislative Auditor in Minnesota (January 1997) provided a strong model from which to conduct this general analysis of recidivism. In response to a 1996 legislative mandate, they tracked 1,879 offenders released from Minnesota prisons and 6,791 offenders sentenced to probation during 1992. These releases were tracked for a three-year period to identify those who were arrested, convicted, and/or imprisoned for gross misdemeanor or felony offenses. They found a three-year rearrest rate of 59 percent, with 45 percent of those being reconvicted and 40 percent being reincarcerated. It is important to note here that of those 40 percent, only 28 percent were incarcerated for a new offense. Next, the three-year return rates for probationers were found to be 42 percent, 28 percent, and 15 percent (for rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration, respectively). Additional analyses included recidivism rates by offense category, the results of which indicate that property and drug offenders are most likely to be rearrested (both released prisoners and probationers alike); further, property offenders are most likely to be rearrested for the same offense. Recognizing that the Minnesota Legislature has also requested correctional program evaluations in the past (and in light of the lack of data on these state programs), the Office of the Legislative Auditor also reviewed existing research on correctional programming. They reported that despite the multiple private studies of public correctional programs, there is no consensus regarding the effects of different types of prison programs generally, or the effects of different programs on different types of offenders specifically.

As such, it is now important to shift the focus of this review to program evaluations that link recidivism to corrections-specific interventions. Although a few states have examined their programs using recidivism as an outcome (see

Kansas, 1997; Ohio 1995, 1996; Texas 1996, 1997, 1998), weak research designs make it difficult to apply their results to correctional programming in general. However, there are a few examples that merit brief discussion. Two such research projects were conducted by Turner and Petersilia (1996) who, in conjunction with the State of Washington, studied the Washington work release program and its effect on recidivism rates. The State of Washington has maintained a formal work release program since 1967. This program permits inmates to serve the final four to six months of a sentence in private residential facilities while requiring employment, drug testing, curfews, and compliance with other program rules.

The first of these studies analyzed the 1990 cohort of males released from Washington prisons (n=2,452) along demographic, work release participation and work release performance lines. The costs incurred by each participant (for both work release programming and “failure,” or return to prison for program violations) were also compared to the costs incurred by offenders during a “typical” sentence. Similarly, the second study evaluated the costs and efficacy of work release programming through the comparison of two samples of inmates (work release “completers” and offenders who served full prison sentences). This review of the studies will focus only on those results relevant to recidivism.

Both studies reported that Washington work release programs are successful overall in preparing offenders for release and adjustment to the community. The first study reported that less than five percent of offenders in work release programs committed new crimes during program participation, and 99 percent of those crimes were less serious property offenses (petty theft and forgery). However, 25 percent of work release participants were returned to prison for rule infractions during their tenure. Furthermore, a number of variables (including race, age, offense, and criminal history) appear to be strong predictors of program success. Specifically, older offenders, Caucasian offenders, those with no prior criminal record, and those who were convicted of person crimes (robbery or assault) were more successful than young offenders, African American and Hispanics, those with prior records, and those convicted of property or drug crimes.

The second study, which focused on recidivism for both work release completers and non-participants, was conducted using an experimental design wherein offenders deemed eligible for work release were randomly assigned to either an experimental group or a control group. Of every 10 eligible offenders in the Seattle area, one was assigned to a control group (members of which were removed from eligibility and assigned to full sentence terms) and one to an experimental group (who were assigned to work release programming). The remaining offenders in the pool maintained their status on the waiting list for the work release program until one year after assignment, when an additional 48 offenders were randomly selected to supplement the experimental group. The final sample consisted of 218 offenders, 125 of which were randomly assigned

and 93 of which were chosen as a matched comparison group (these offenders had “maxed out” their sentences, making them otherwise ineligible for work release). Demographic information, employment history, and drug use/offense/criminal history information were collected for all study participants at intake, and at six month and 12 month markers additional information was obtained about services received, contacts made, and time spent in programming. Last, “rap sheets” were obtained for each offender that included each offense committed during the one-year period following random assignment.

The results of this study indicate that 58 percent of offenders on work release committed rule infractions during programming (compared to 4.7% of offenders “on the inside”), but both groups were equally likely to be returned to prison for a new crime during the one-year followup period. In fact, 30 percent of non-work release offenders were arrested within one year while 22 percent of work release offenders were arrested in the same time period. This difference is not statistically significant. It is also important to mention that many of these returns to prison were for short stays: by the end of the one-year followup period, 71.4 percent of control group offenders and 52.7 percent of experimental group offenders had been discharged from institutions for their recidivating offenses.

Last, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy conducted an in-depth review of both public and private research on correctional programming and recidivism (1999). Assigning a dollar value to both the amount of taxpayer money associated with certain correctional programs as well as estimates of future criminal justice costs, this study focuses on the economic benefits of correctional programming. By taking a financial analysis approach to the problem of recidivism, the authors identify correctional programming that reduces criminality in a cost-beneficial manner. As such, the “bottom line” becomes one of economics.

To conduct this analysis, the authors reviewed all research conducted on the topic of adult and juvenile recidivism within the last 20 years. Next, they isolated only those studies employing a strong methodology, usually those comparing the effects of programming on a sample group of offenders to the effects of no programming on a comparison group of offenders. Each program was then assigned a cost-benefit ratio based on the cost of programming, the taxpayer benefits accruing from the correctional program (or the amount of future criminal justice costs averted by the program), and the estimated crime victim benefit resulting from the program. Of the programs studied (including job counseling, intensive supervision, work release, penal industries, basic and vocational education, sex offender treatment, and inpatient/community drug therapy), the authors conclude that *some prevention/intervention programs work some of the time with certain offenders, but often these “success stories” display only modest reductions in criminality for the amount of money spent.* In other words, while some adult programs display “favorable returns,” such as select job counseling, cognitive-behavioral, and vocational education programs, these interventions

would not necessarily be successful in other states/settings or with other groups of offenders. While this study's attention to the economic effects of correctional programming represents a definite shift in the way recidivism is measured, it does not address how such programs may improve upon or streamline existing efforts to reduce recidivism.

It is with the above studies in mind that the Minnesota DOC has conducted a comprehensive research project on recidivism. The remainder of this report focuses on the research at hand, mainly an analysis of recidivism rates as they vary by offender/crime characteristics and the types of correctional programming to which offenders are exposed in state facilities. The next chapter will outline the methods of data gathering and analysis chosen for this research.

Methodology

This research is an outgrowth of a study funded by the Correctional Education Association and the U.S. Department of Education and designed by the Correctional Education Association. The original study, begun in 1997, was developed by CEA with the help of criminal justice researchers at Georgia State University and the University of Maryland-College Park to address the question of how correctional education programs affect post-release employment and recidivism.

As originally designed, the CEA study employed a three-pronged approach to gathering data appropriate to the research question. First, 3,000 subjects from Minnesota, Maryland, and Ohio¹ were administered a self-report, pre-release survey. This survey utilized a videotaped introduction and body, along with a standardized answer sheet, to reduce the problems associated with differing (specifically low) levels of reading skills. The instrument contained 60 items regarding such subjects as family background, prior employment, educational history, juvenile history, and personal motivation (see Appendix C).

The second prong of data collection required an examination of offenders' institutional files for information on criminal histories, institutional adjustment, educational programming, and employment. Additional elements of interest were entry and exit scores for the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). A standardized data collection form, containing a total of 34 items (see Appendix D) was used by all members of the multi-state and University research team.

The third prong of data collection involved tracking subjects through the Sheriff's Jail Linkage System, a multi-state database containing information on new offenses and arrests for each offender. Parole officers were also asked to fill out post-release surveys regarding parolees' adjustment, including employment and disciplinary infractions. This portion of data collection is ongoing. Upon request from the Minnesota DOC, the data collected for the CEA study was then shared with the Office of Research and Evaluation.

The study on which this report is based began with the accessing of offender information from the CEA data set. This criminal history, sentence, demographic and personal information, organized by offender identification number, was then linked to Bureau of Criminal Apprehension data on offenders' post-release arrests, convictions, and incarcerations. Additionally, data specific to Minnesota correctional programs, including CIP, Work Release, MINNCOR, Education, Chemical Dependency treatment, Sex Offender treatment, and Mental Health services, was collected from each program's staff. This data includes participation information on each offender, such as date of program entry, length

¹ The offenders included in the study were those released between the dates of August 17, 1997, and September 30, 1998.

and type of program participation, and the type of/reason for program exit (e.g., successful completion or termination). For all program data, date of entry and exit were then matched to the date of sentence for each offender. For program data containing more than one record per offender (meaning that the offender attempted or participated in the program more than once), the latest attempt was checked against the sentence date for the offender in question. If the date of programming did not correspond with the date of sentence, the offender was given a code of “no” for program participation during that sentence. As such, only the programming related to the sentence at hand was counted as part of the analysis for each offender.

The above data collection efforts resulted in a total of 416 variables on 1,069 offenders. These variables include demographics (such as offender sex, race, marital status, and level of previous education), offense and sentence information, programming experienced during institutionalization, and post-release offense information. The post-release offense information was used to construct a measure of recidivism that reflects *any arrest, conviction, or incarceration resulting from a new offense (not a technical violation) within two years of release from a Minnesota correctional facility*. Meanwhile, the demographic, offense and programming information were used as predictors of recidivism.

In order to isolate the effect of different types of programming (and differing types of participation in those programs) on recidivism rates, offenders were assigned a code of 0 if they did not participate in the given program, a code of 1 if they participated but did not “complete” the program, and a code of 2 if they “completed” the program (received a certificate/diploma, or otherwise completed program requirements). In this manner, it was then possible to separate the effects of participation in a given program from participation in *and* completion of a given program.

Analyses

Univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses of the data were conducted. The univariate analyses provided variable frequencies that describe the study respondents, while the bivariate analyses, specifically cross-tabulations, calculate the relationships between offender characteristics, program participation and recidivism within a two-year time period. Chi-square tests of independence are calculated for each of these analyses to determine if the differences in recidivism on any given offender characteristic are attributable to chance variation or to the effects of that characteristic². Last, a multivariate analysis is conducted to determine how multiple programs (both participation and completion) and demographic variables combine to affect offender recidivism. A multivariate

² It is important to note, however, that a chi-square test of independence assumes that the data represent a simple random sample. This study used a convenience sample, not a random sample. Therefore, the chi-square values noted herein must be interpreted with caution – they are not accurate indicators of significance.

analysis, namely a technique called logistic regression, is important here because it allows an understanding of how offender variation on a *set* of data elements (such as sex, race, prior offense and program participation) influences offenders' *likelihood* of recidivating.

Findings

Demographics

Seven percent (74) of the 1,069 respondents are women and 93 percent (995) are men. This is similar to the make-up of the total adult inmate population on July 1, 1999. At that time, six percent of the inmates were women and 94 percent were male.

Just over half (52%) of the respondents identified themselves as Caucasian. African Americans make up 34 percent of the sample. The percentage in each racial category is similar to the July 1, 1999, inmate population. See Table 5.1, below.

Table 5.1: Race

Racial Category	Study Percent	7/1/99 Percent
Caucasian	52	47
African American	34	37
American Indian	8	7
Hispanic	5	7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2
TOTAL	100	100

Upon admission to a Minnesota correctional facility, new inmates are asked questions regarding their educational background. The highest inmate-declared educational level achieved for the respondent sample is similar to the total adult inmate population. See Table 5.2, below.

Table 5.2: Education

Educational Category	Study Percent	7/1/99 Percent
Grades 0-8	5	6
Grades 9-11	34	30
High school graduate	27	24
GED	18	22
College and up	15	16
Other/unknown	1	2
TOTAL	100	100

The average sentence length for the 1,069 former inmates in the study was 25 months. The average number of months between admission date and first release, such as supervised release, was 17.4 months.

There are more property offenders in the study than were incarcerated on July 1, 1999, (38% vs. 63%). See Table 5.3, below.

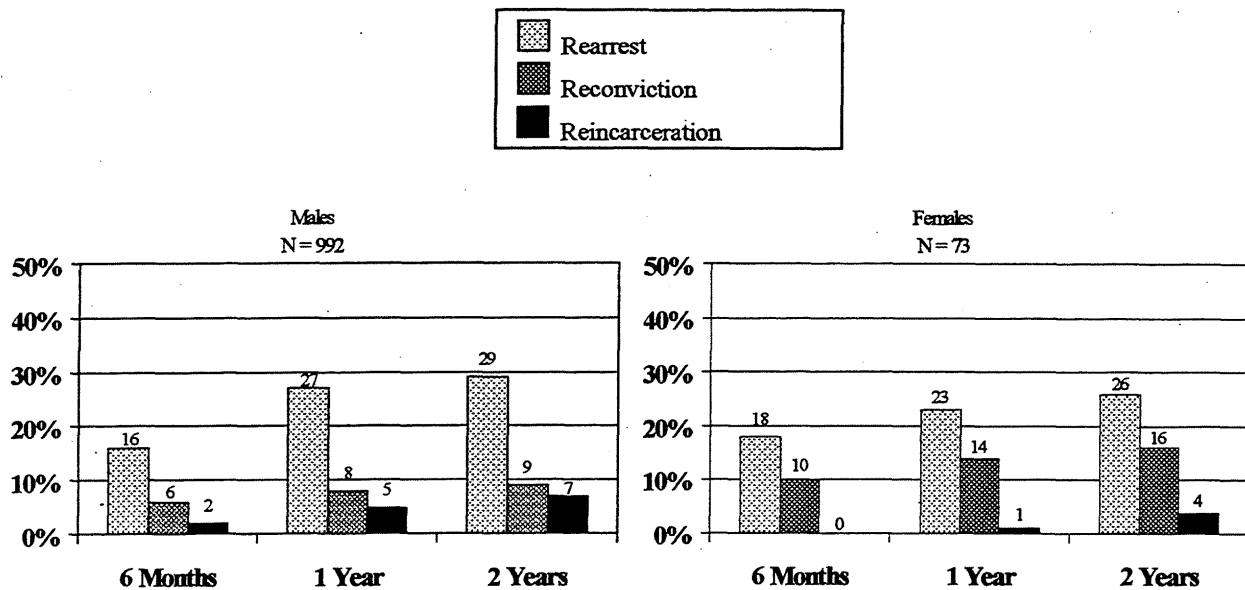
Table 5.3: Original Offense

Offense Category	Study Percent	7/1/99 Percent
Person	38	63
Property	32	17
Drug	19	15
Other	10	5
Missing	1	0
TOTAL	100	100

Recidivism Rates for the Entire Sample

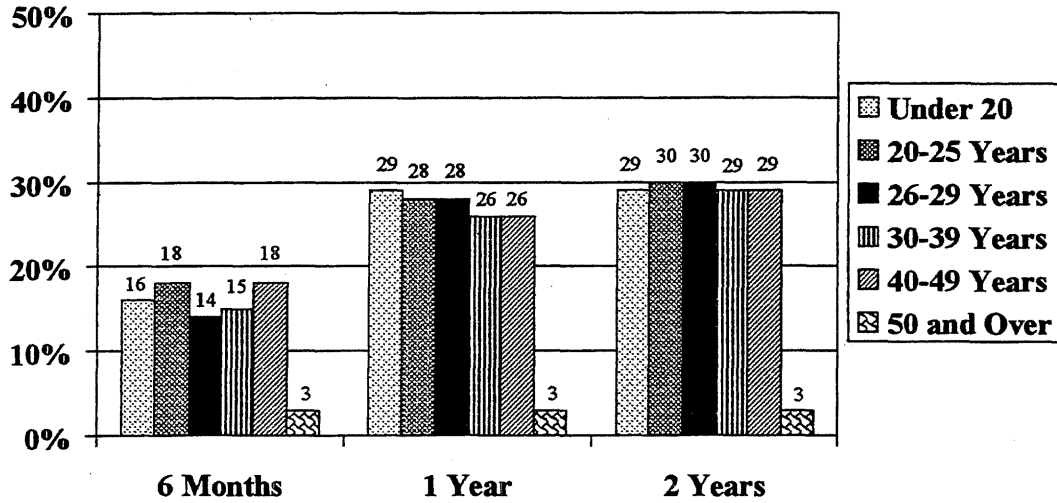
The rearrest rates are similar between men and women. At the end of two years 29 percent of the men and 26 percent of the women had been rearrested. At the end of two years, women (16%) are significantly more likely than men (9%) to be reconvicted (significance level .032). See Graph 5.1, below.

Graph 5.1: Recidivism By Gender

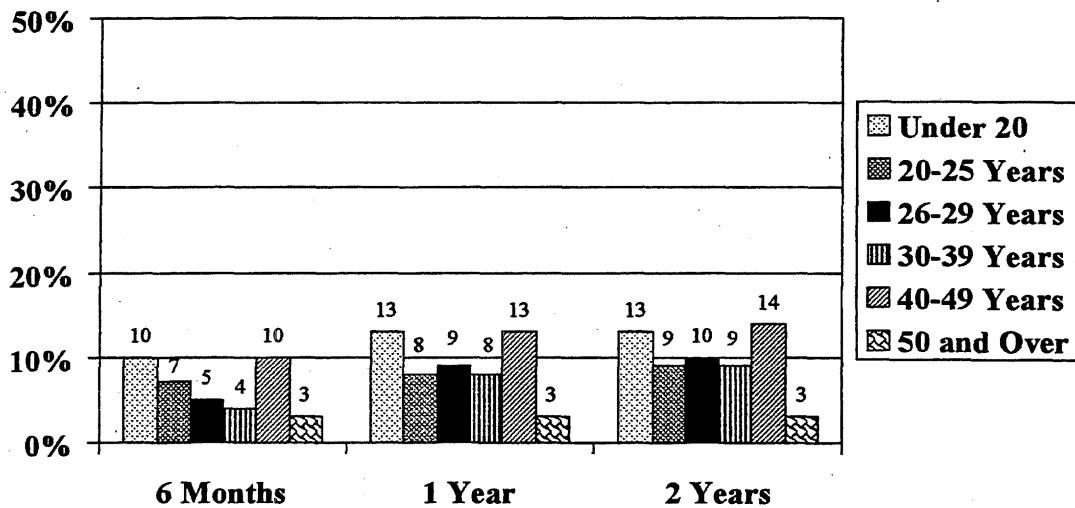


Looking at age categories, the rearrest rates are similar for each of the age groups with the exception of the “over 50” group. This group of inmates has a significantly lower rearrest rate than the remaining respondents (.025 at one year and .017 at two years). See Graphs 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 below.

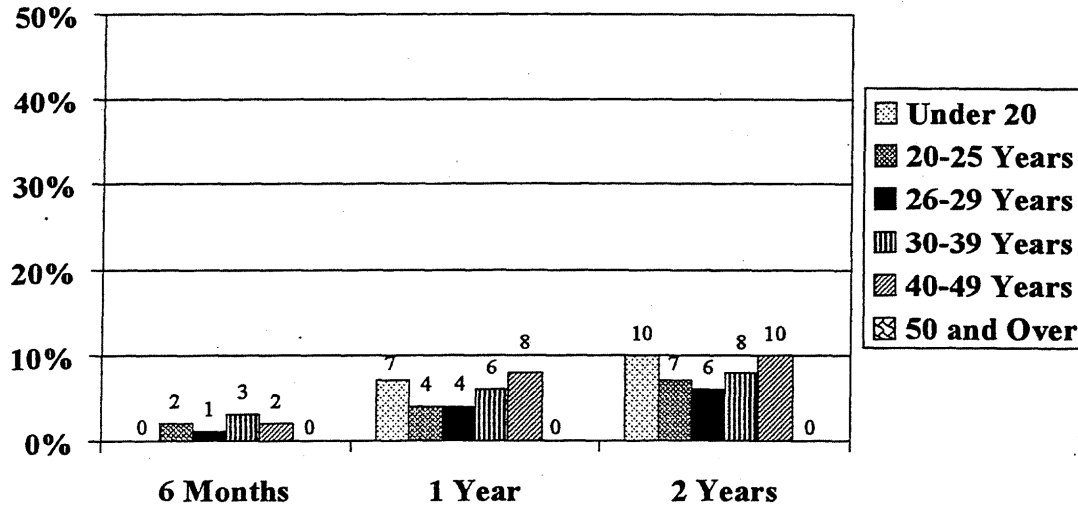
Graph 5.2: Rearrest By Age



Graph 5.3: Reconviction By Age

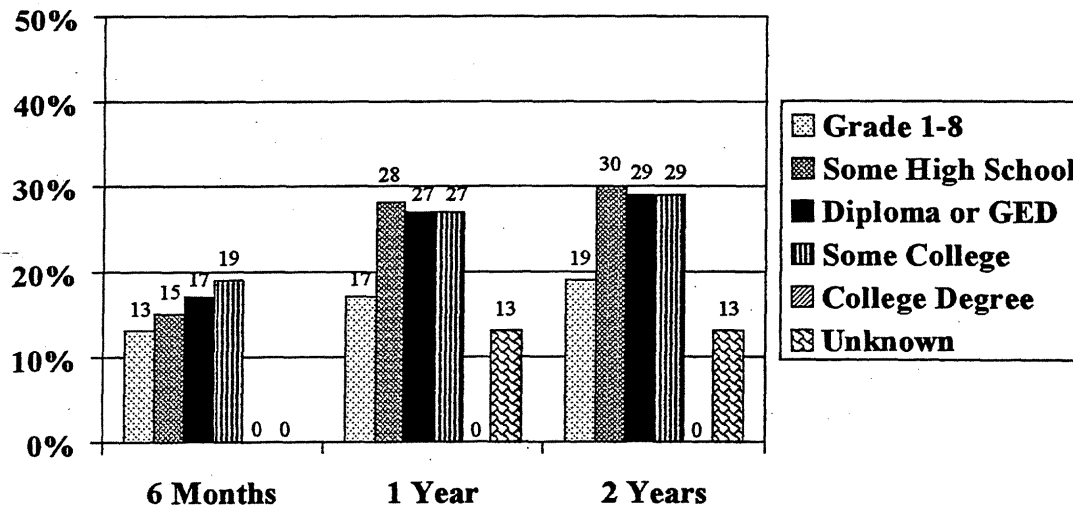


Graph 5.4: Reincarceration By Age

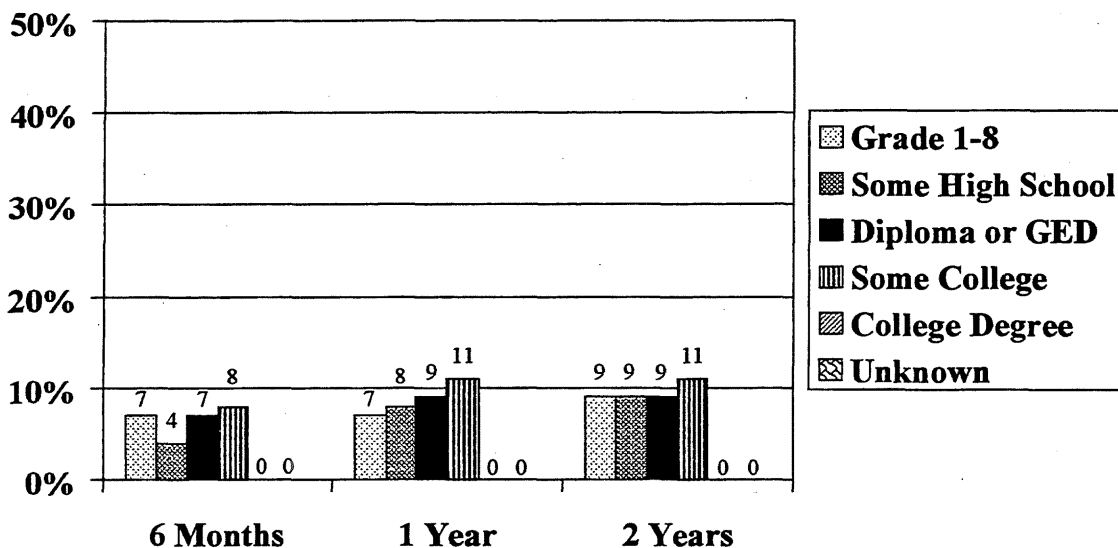


The educational level of inmates at admission was compared with the nine recidivism variables. There is no significant difference between education levels and recidivism. See Graphs 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7 below.

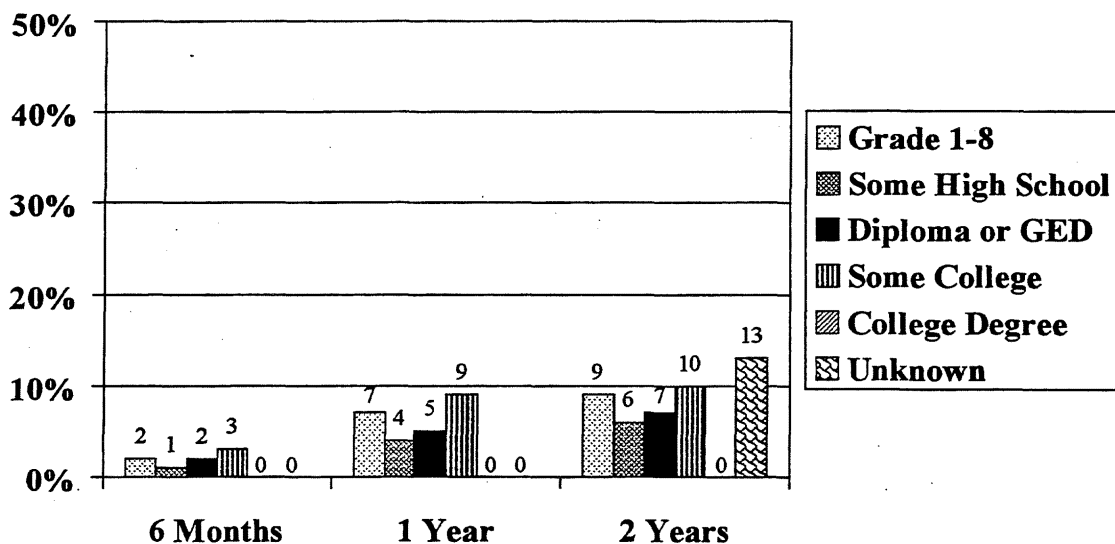
Graph 5.5: Rearrest By Educational Level



Graph 5.6: Reconviction By Educational Level

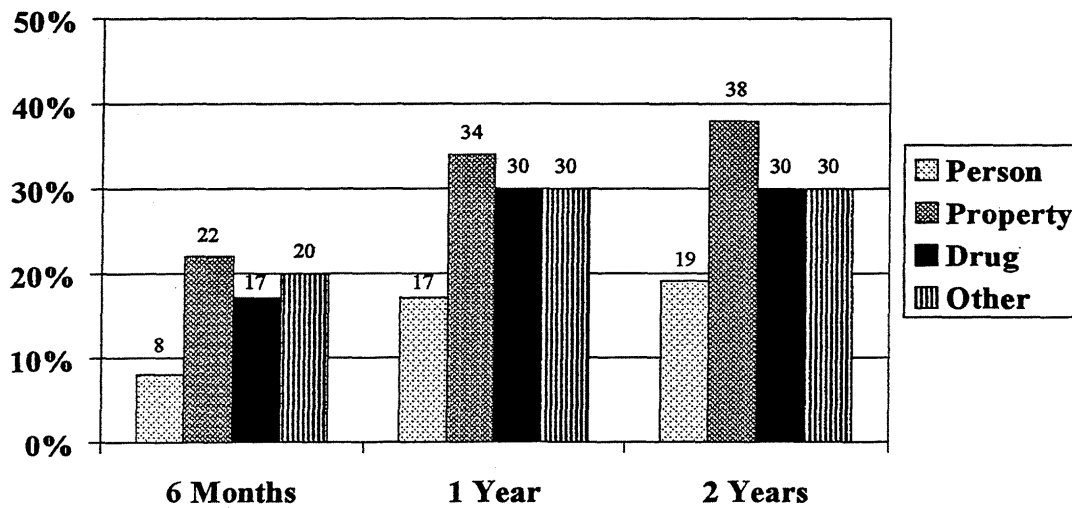


Graph 5.7: Reincarceration By Educational Level

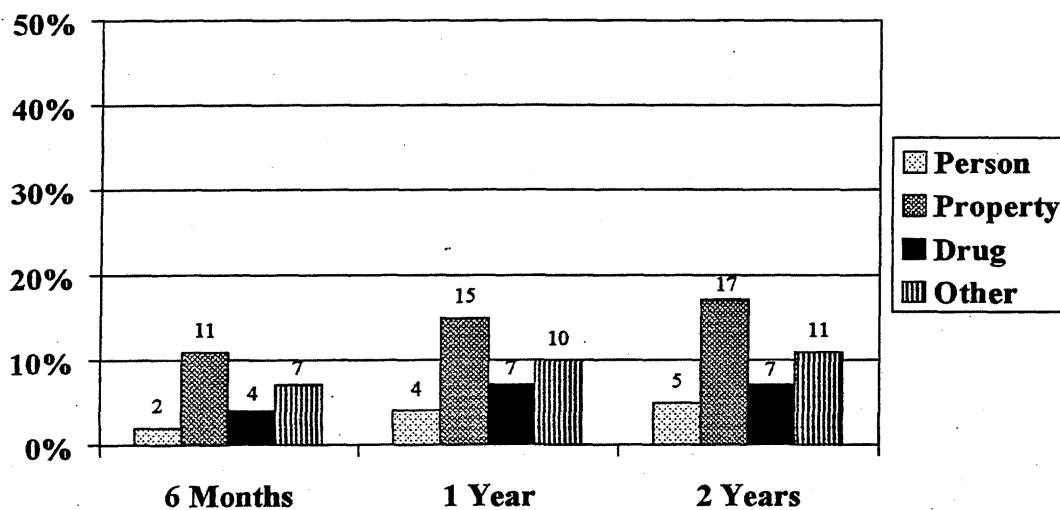


Inmates who entered prison on a person offense are significantly less likely to be rearrested after six months (8%) than are property offenders (22%) (.000 significance level). At two years, person offenders are less likely (19%) to be rearrested than property offenders (38%) (.000 significance level). This is also true at all three reconviction time periods. See Graphs 5.8, 5.9, and 5.10 below.

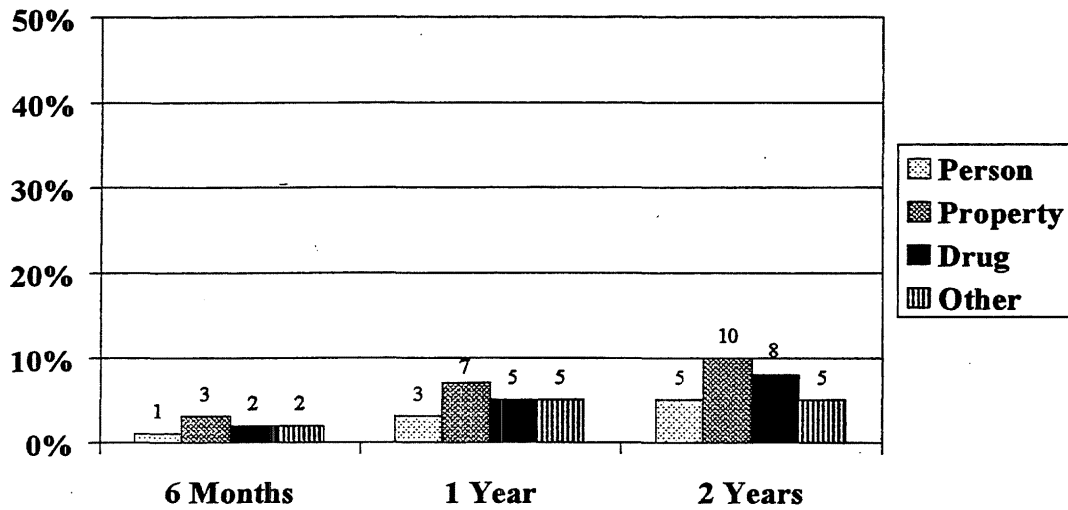
Graph 5.8: Rearrest By Type Of Offense



Graph 5.9: Reconviction By Type Of Offense

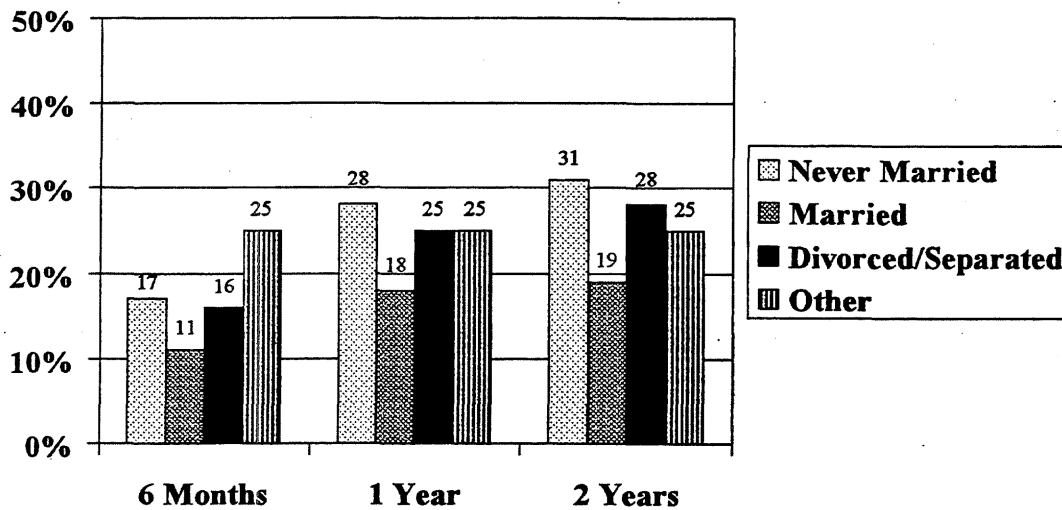


Graph 5.10: Reincarceration By Type Of Offense

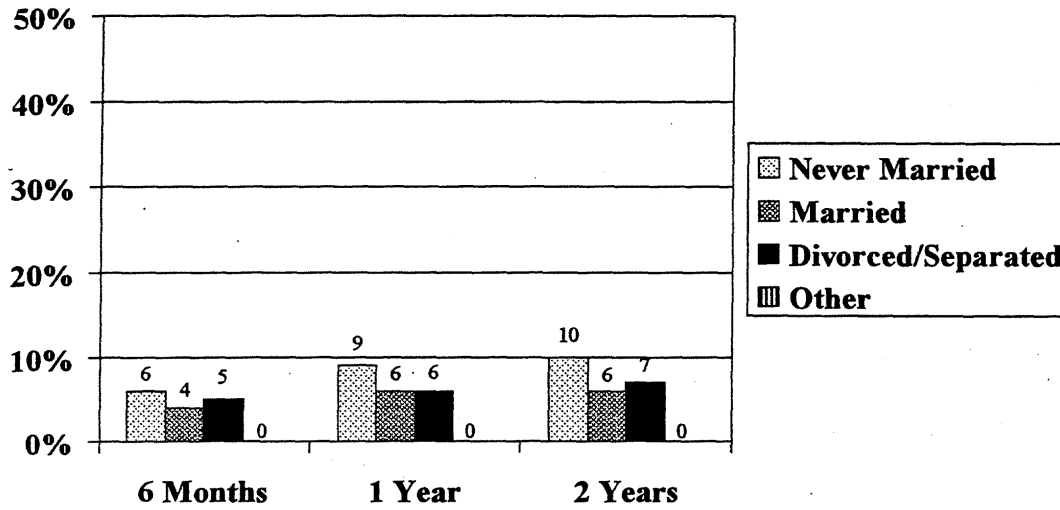


Marital status has no significant impact on recidivism rates. See Graphs 5.11, 5.12, and 5.13 below.

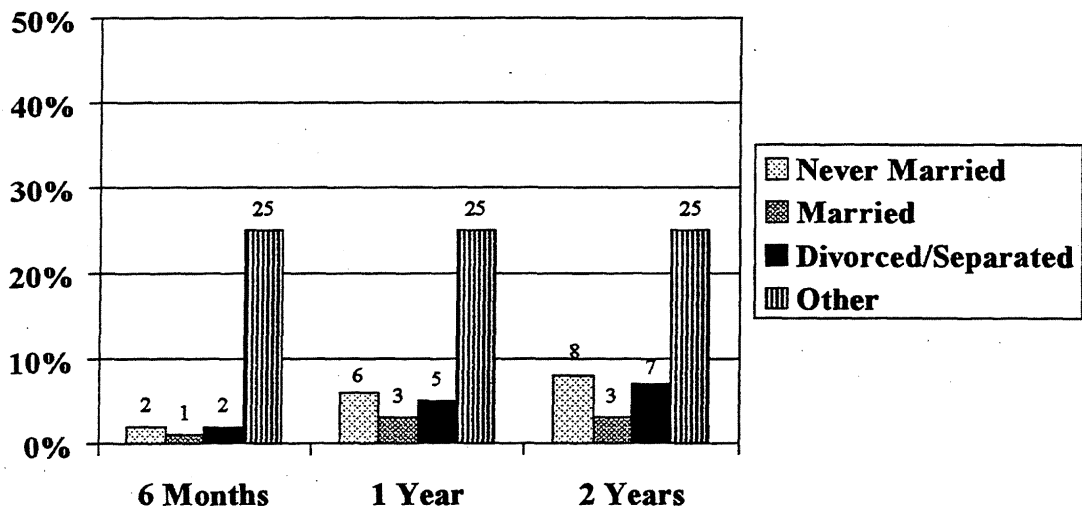
Graph 5.11: Rearrest By Marital Status



Graph 5.12: Reconviction By Marital Status

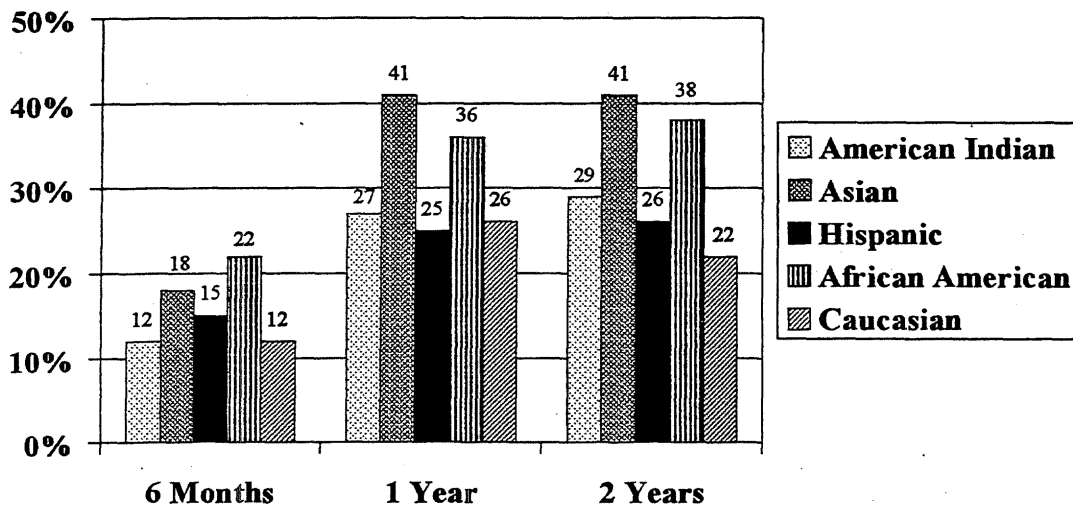


Graph 5.13: Reincarceration By Marital Status

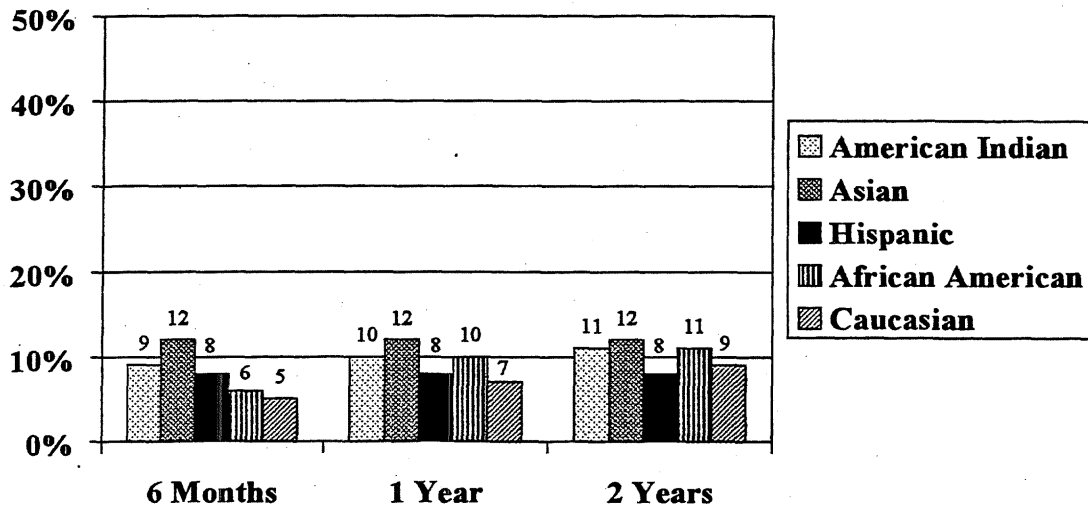


African Americans are more likely to be rearrested (.000 significance level) at six months than American Indians and Caucasians (22%, 12%, and 12% respectively). At two years, Asian Americans and African Americans are more likely to be rearrested (.000 significance level) than Caucasians (41%, 38%, and 22% respectively). This difference does not exist for reconviction or reincarceration. See Graphs 5.14, 5.15, and 5.16 below.

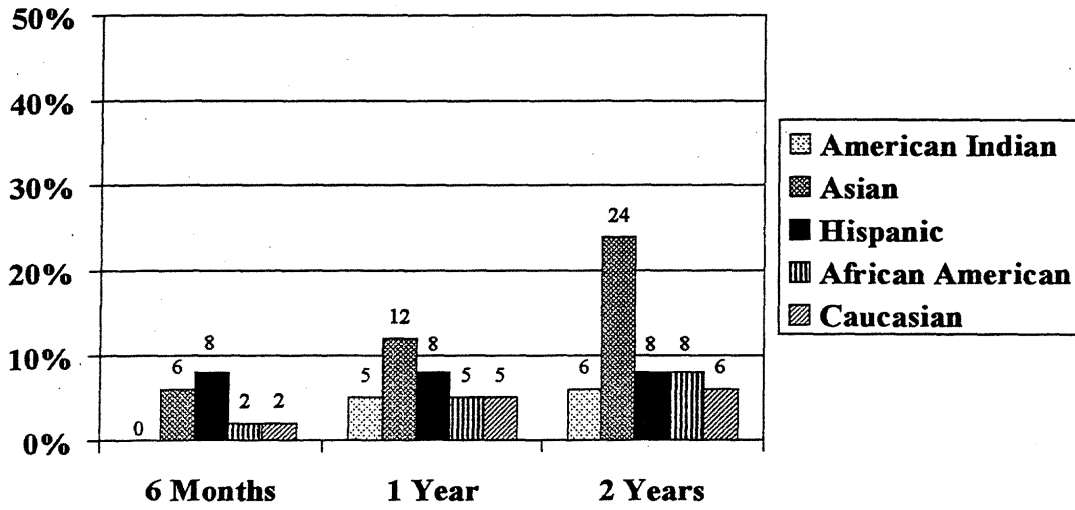
Graph 5.14: Rearrest By Race



Graph 5.15: Reconviction By Race



Graph 5.16: Reincarceration By Race



Program Information

Mental Health

Prior to 1999 inmates received mental health services in a one-to-one setting. Because the length of counseling and the frequency of counseling sessions differed for each inmate, it was not possible to define “mental health programming.” However, Oak Park Heights contains a mental health unit. This unit is a residential unit that provides services to all inmates during their residence. Three percent (32 people) of the study respondents resided in the mental health unit at Oak Park Heights during a portion of their incarceration. Results from this small percentage of respondents should not be generalized to the entire population of inmates who have received mental health treatment at Oak Park Heights. Mental health programming was not included in the bivariate or multivariate analyses due to the small number of participants.

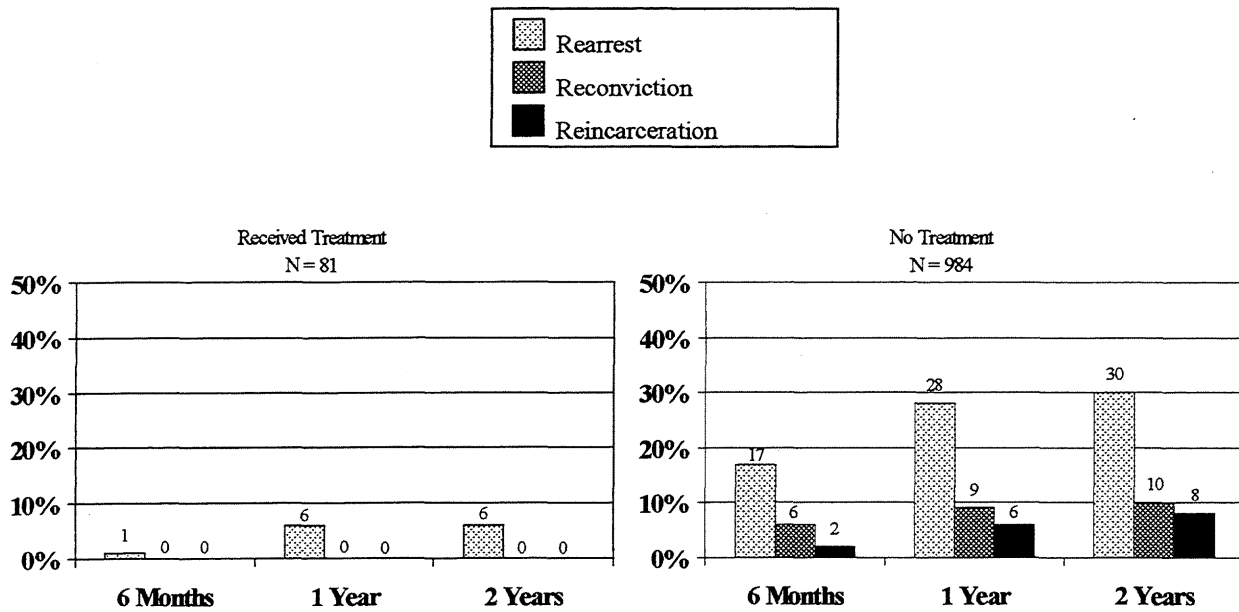
Sex Offender Treatment

Seventeen percent (182) of the study respondents were referred or mandated to participate in sex offender treatment. Forty-five percent of the 182 (82) participated in sex offender treatment and 55 percent (100) did not. For those inmates (100) who were recommended for, but did not participate in, sex offender treatment the following reasons were provided: never entered treatment (61), refused to enter (24), denies offense (4), not enough time to complete treatment (10), and unknown (1).

The sex offender treatment program also has a chemical dependency treatment component. Inmates who receive chemical dependency treatment as part of sex offender treatment are not included in the sample of inmates who received chemical dependency treatment (discussed in a separate section below). Twelve percent (126) of the study respondents were referred or mandated to participate in chemical dependency treatment through the sex offender program. Five percent (51) of the inmates participated in chemical dependency treatment and seven percent (75) did not. Of the 51 inmates who did participate, 29 successfully completed treatment (57%). Reasons for not participating in the recommended chemical dependency treatment are: never entered (64), refused to enter (2), not enough time for completion (4), and unknown (5).

Inmates who receive sex offender treatment are less likely to be rearrested, reconvicted and reincarcerated than the respondents who were not a part of the treatment program (significance levels between .000 and .020)³. See Graph 5.17, below.

Graph 5.17: Recidivism By Sex Offender Treatment



³ As was explained in the previous section, these significance levels were determined using a chi-square test. Because a chi-square test assumes a random sample (not the convenience sample used for this study), we must interpret these significance levels with caution.

Chemical Dependency Treatment

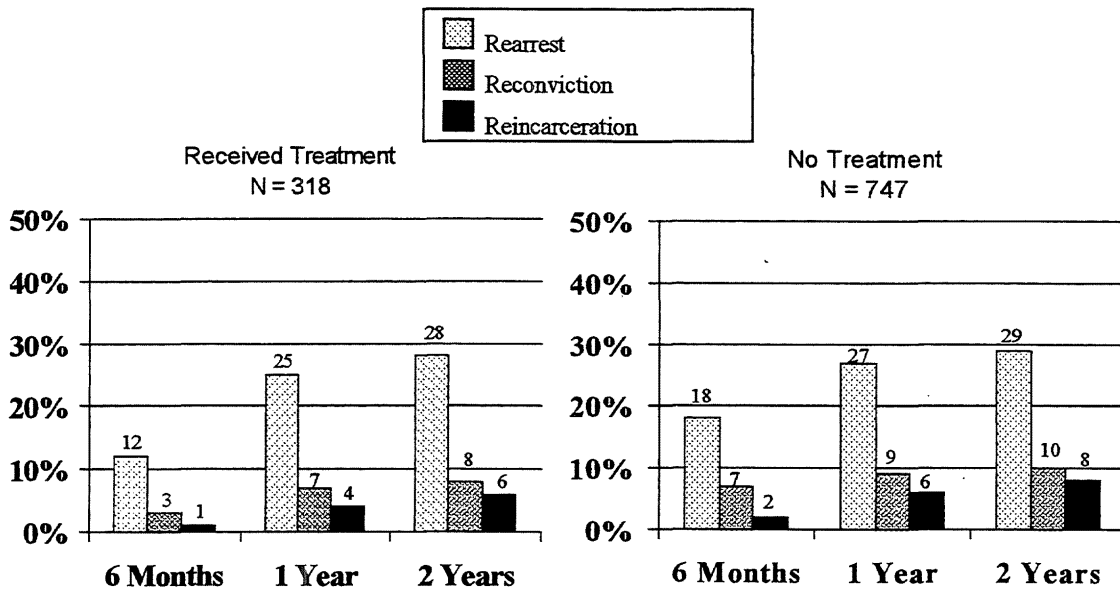
Thirty percent (319) of the respondents participated in chemical dependency treatment during their incarceration. Seventy percent (225) of the 319 inmates who received chemical dependency services successfully completed treatment. See Table 5.4, below.

Table 5.4: Chemical Dependency Treatment Outcome

Outcome	Number	Percent
Success	225	70
Administrative termination	76	24
Expiration of sentence	5	2
Transfer to other institution	3	1
Offender withdrew	10	3
TOTAL	319	100

The only significant difference in recidivism for inmates who received chemical dependency treatment and those who did not was at six months for rearrest (12% and 18% respectively). See Graph 5.18, below.

Graph 5.18: Recidivism By Chemical Dependency Treatment



Challenge Incarceration Program, Phase 1

The percentage of inmates that successfully complete CIP Phase 1 is very high. Ninety-six percent (112) of the 116 respondents who entered Phase 1 completed the program. Reasons for non-completion are: two people failed due to discipline problems, one person voluntarily withdrew, and one person escaped.

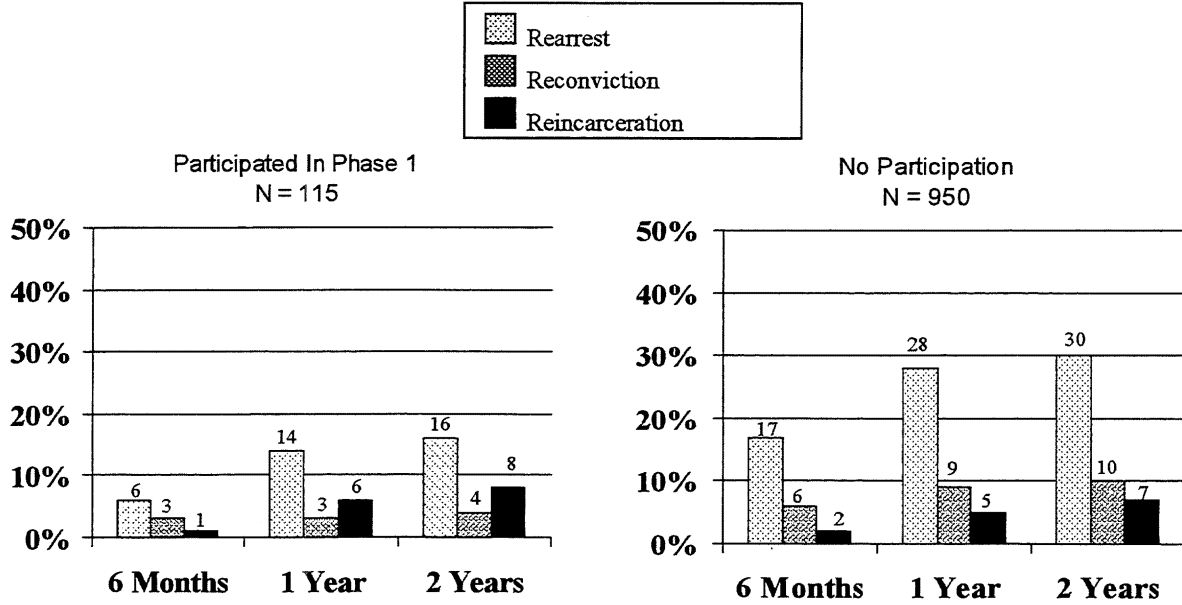
Program outcome information is available for 94 of the 112 inmates that successfully completed Phase 1 and went on to Phase 2. The percentages in Table 5.5 below reflect data for the 94 people with completion information. Half (49%) of the inmates that entered Phase 2 completed the program and three-quarters (74%) of the inmates that completed Phase 2 and entered Phase 3 also completed Phase 3.

Table 5.5: Challenge Incarceration Program by Last Phase Entered and Program Outcome

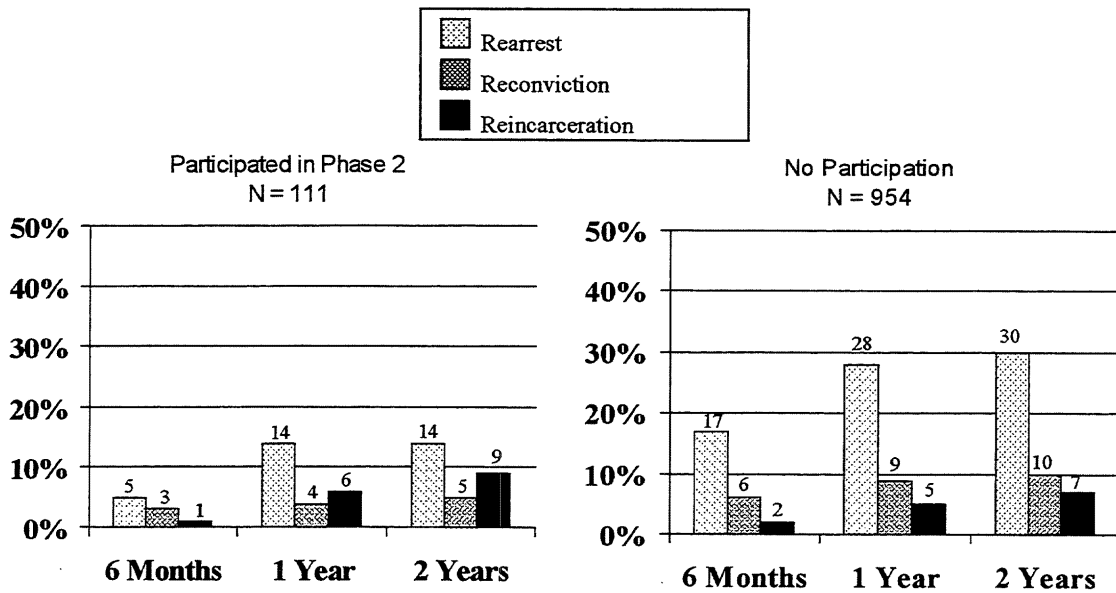
Outcome	Phase 2 Number	Phase 2 Percent	Phase 3 Number	Phase 3 Percent
Completed program	22	49	36	74
Absconded	7	16	2	4
Hard drugs	4	9	3	6
Marijuana	0	0	1	2
Alcohol	2	4	1	2
New misdemeanor	1	2	0	0
New felony	4	9	3	6
Other	1	2	0	0
Unaccountable	4	9	2	4
Expiration of sentence	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	45	100	49	100

Participants in the Challenge Incarceration Program Phase 1 are less likely to be rearrested and reconvicted at each of the time intervals than inmates that did not participate in CIP. Phase 2 participants are less likely than non-participants to be rearrested at each of the time intervals and are less likely to be reconvicted at the one year mark. Phase 3 participants are less likely than non-participants to be rearrested at each of the time periods. See Graphs 5.19, 5.20, and 5.21, below.

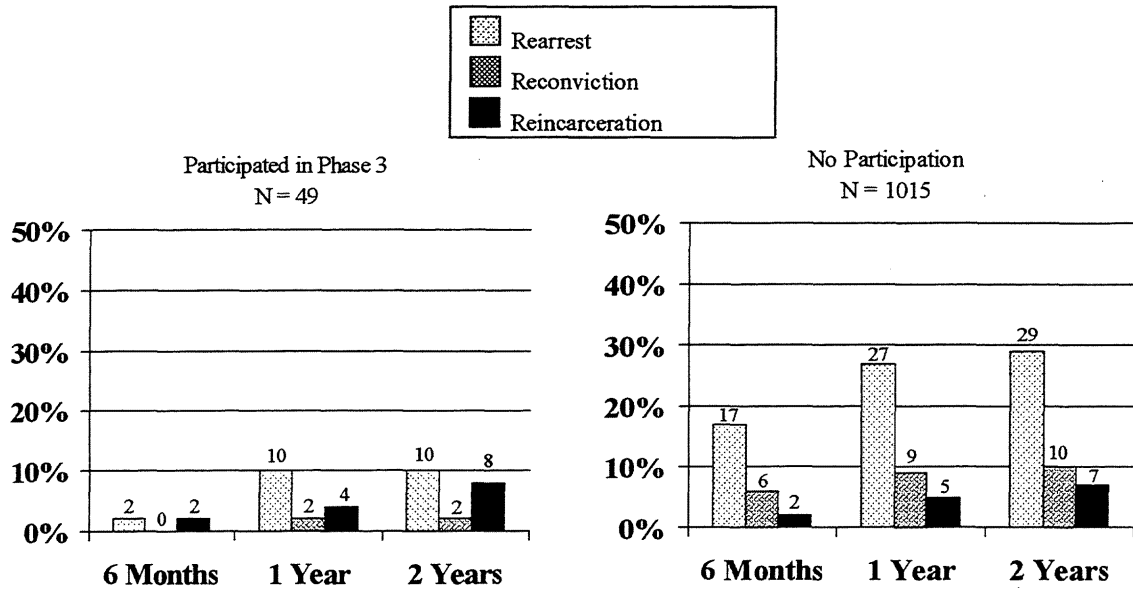
Graph 5.19: Recidivism By CIP, Phase 1 Participant



Graph 5.20: Recidivism By CIP, Phase 2 Participant



Graph 5.21: Recidivism By CIP, Phase 3 Participant



MINNCOR Work Experience

Inmates have a variety of work assignments during their incarceration. Additionally, they may have more than one work assignment at any one time. For example, an inmate may attend educational programming in the morning (education is a work assignment) and work at an institutional job in the afternoon. There are seven categories of work assignments: alcohol and other drug treatment, sex offender treatment, educational programming, MINNCOR, institutional job, Challenge Incarceration Program, and Other (this category encompasses assignments not attributable to the above-listed programs).

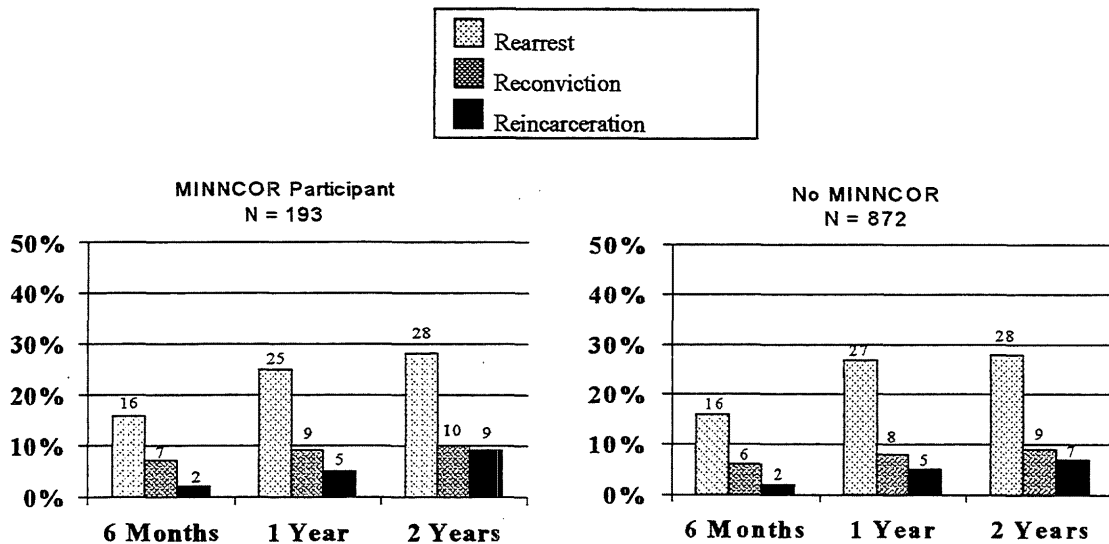
The three work assignments held by the inmate for the longest period of time were included in the study. Eighteen percent (194) of the inmates participated in the MINNCOR program at some time during their incarceration. Thirty-two of the 194 inmates held more than one MINNCOR job during their incarceration. The amount of time the 194 people spent at a MINNCOR job ranged from a low of one-half month to a high of three years with an average of 7.6 months. See Table 5.6, below.

Table 5.6: Time Spent Working for MINNCOR

Category	Number	Percent
0 to 2 months	39	20
2.1 to 6 months	81	42
6.1 to 12 months	33	17
Over 1 year	41	21
TOTAL	194	100

There were no significant differences in the rearrest, reconviction and reincarceration rates for MINNCOR participants and non-participants. See Graph 5.22, below.

Graph 5.22: Recidivism By MINNCOR Participation



Work Release

Only 22 of the 1,069 subjects participated in the work release program during their incarceration. In order to participate in the research, inmates needed to complete a pre-release questionnaire. A possible explanation for the low number of work release participants is that work releasees were not available to complete the pre-release questionnaire because they were at work. Of the 22 participants, nine absconded while on work release, nine were back in on a technical violation, and four successfully completed the program. Due to under representation, work release participation is not included in the multivariate analysis.

Academic & Vocational Education

Inmates complete the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) when they enter a Minnesota correctional facility to determine the educational grade level of the inmate. Inmates with a score of less than an eighth-grade education are required to participate in an adult basic education program. Seventy percent (753) of the 1,069 subjects completed the math portion of the TABE. The grade level range was from kindergarten (3 inmates) through the end of the 12th grade (94 inmates). The average grade level for math is 7th grade – sixth month. Seventy-three percent (784) of the subjects completed the reading portion of the test. The grade level range was from grade 1 (1 inmate) through the end of grade 12 (227 inmates). The average grade level for reading is grade 9 – third month. The language portion of the TABE was administered to only 22 percent (233) of the population. The grade level range was from kindergarten (37 inmates) to the end of grade 12 (27 inmates). The average grade level for these 233 inmates is the beginning of grade 6.

The grade level scores based on the initial TABE testing is depicted in Table 5.7, below.

Table 5.7: Grade Levels Of Initial TABE

Grade Level	Math N = 753	Reading N = 784	Language N = 233
Under grade 4	12	8	34
Grades 4-6	32	18	22
Grades 7-8	26	16	17
Grades 9-10	12	20	13
Grades 11-12	18	38	14
TOTAL	100	100	100

Over 40 percent of the inmates participated in one or more educational programs while incarcerated. The program that was used most often was the adult basic education program, 25 percent of the subjects received these services. See Table 5.8, below.

Table 5.8: Participation in Educational Programming

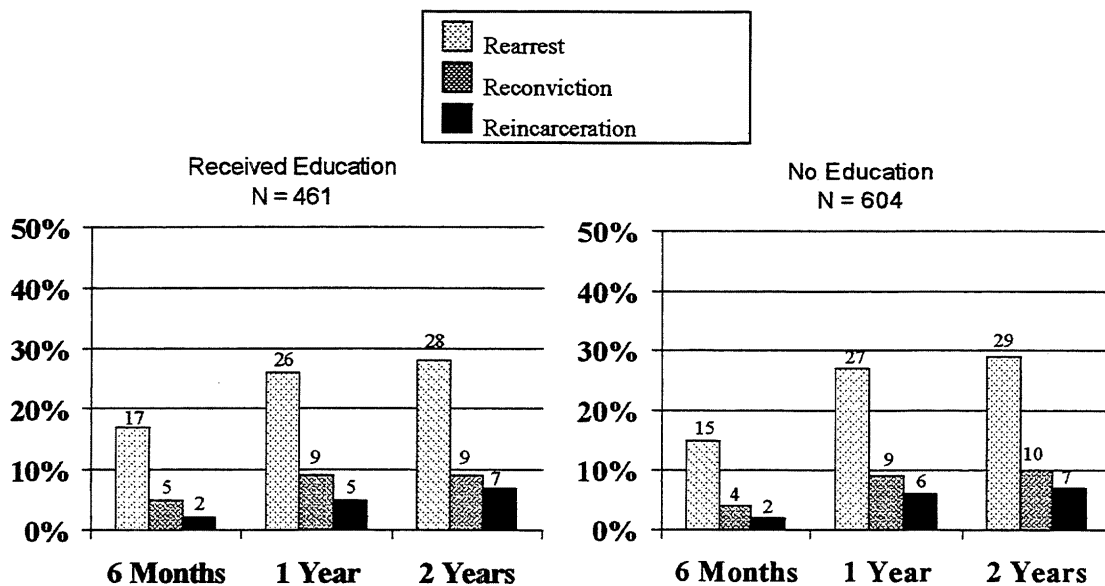
Type of Program	Number	Percent	Average # of months
Adult basic education	268	25	8
GED	97	9	5
Life Skills	89	8	5
Post-secondary education	28	3	11
Vocational programming	169	16	6
TOTAL in EDUCATION	464	43	

Table 5.9: Diploma or Certification Received

Type of Program	Number in Program	Number Completed	Percent of Participation
Adult basic education	268	46	17
GED	97	72	74
Life Skills	89	74	38
Post-secondary education	28	4	14
Vocational programming	174	62	36

Participants of prison educational programs were just as likely as non-participants to be rearrested, reconvicted and reincarcerated at each of the time periods. See Graph 5.23, below.

Graph 5.23: Recidivism By Education Participation

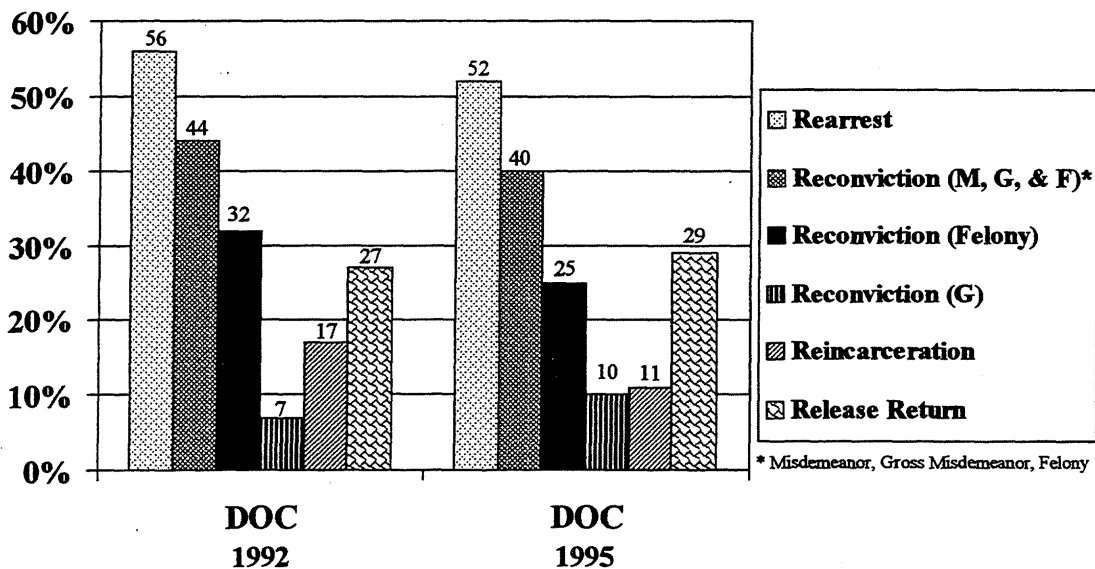


Recidivism—Expanded Analyses

All inmates with the exception of inmates on interstate transfer who were released in 1992 and in 1995 were included in a three-year analysis of recidivism. Rates for rearrest, reconviction for misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor/felony, reconviction for gross misdemeanor, reconviction for felony, reincarceration for a new offense, and reincarceration for a technical violation of a previous sentence were computed. The BCA suspense file was perused for the 1995 releases. The 1992 suspense file has been archived and was not available for examination.

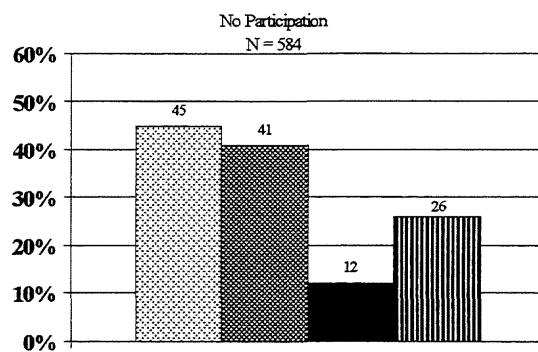
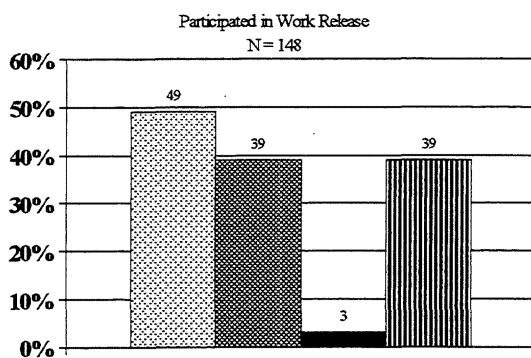
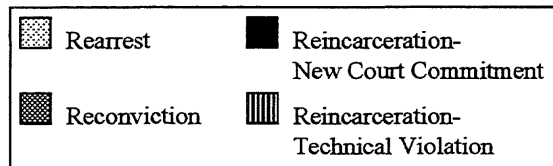
The percent of inmates with a felony reconviction dropped seven percent (32% 1992, 25% 1995). The percent of rearrests in a three-year period also dropped from 56 percent in 1992 to 52 percent in 1995. See graph 5.24 below.

Graph 5.24: Recidivism Comparison 3-Year Rates



Work release participants were not included in the program study because they were not available to complete a questionnaire conducted as part of the research. Former inmates released on work release status in 1995 were compared with releases who did not participate in work release. The rearrest rate for work release participants is four percent higher than for non-participants (49% vs. 45%). Three percent of work releases were reincarcerated for a new offense compared to 12 percent for the remaining population. See graph 5.25 below.

**Graph 5.25: Recidivism By Work Release
1995-1998**



Multivariate Analyses

Because it is expected that more than one variable impacts the likelihood of an event occurring, it is necessary to analyze data in a manner that accounts for the effects of multiple conditions or characteristics simultaneously. Multivariate analysis is a method used for this purpose, and here it is used to assess the degree to which offender characteristics, offense characteristics, and correctional program participation and completion increase or decrease the likelihood of offender recidivism.

We know from the bivariate analysis that offender race, type of offense, and participation in sex offender treatment, CIP, or chemical dependency programming significantly affect recidivism rates. However, we do not know how all of these variables, when considered together, impact the likelihood of offender recidivism. Nor do we know how other program or offender variables may become significant predictors of recidivism if they are considered alongside those variables correlated with recidivism reduction. Therefore, we constructed multiple statistical models to simultaneously test for the effects of offender characteristics, program variables (including both participation in and completion of a given program), and the type of offense on which the offender was originally incarcerated. These models were then analyzed for their ability to predict offender recidivism, as measured by rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration for two years after release.

The first models included only offender characteristics, such as age, race, sex, and marital status. When these models are run against the three measures of recidivism, it shows that Caucasian offenders are significantly less likely to be rearrested than are African American, American Indian, and Asian offenders ($b=.66$, $\alpha=.00$); married and divorced offenders are significantly less likely to be reconvicted than are never married offenders ($b=-.35$, $\alpha=.06$); and females are significantly less likely to be reconvicted than are males ($b=-.75$, $\alpha=.03$). The above characteristics do not significantly impact the likelihood of reincarceration.

It was also expected that the type of offense committed would impact the likelihood of recidivism. When offense type is considered alongside the offender characteristics noted above, offenders who commit person offenses emerge as significantly less likely to be rearrested and reincarcerated ($b=-1.5$, $\alpha=.02$ for rearrest; $b=-1.62$, $\alpha=.05$ for reincarceration), although this effect is not observed for reconviction. Additionally, the effect of being a person of color continues to significantly increase the likelihood of rearrest ($b=.78$, $\alpha=.00$), and also significantly increases the likelihood of reconviction when type of offense is simultaneously considered ($b=.37$, $\alpha=.09$). Last, the effects of marriage/divorce reduce the likelihood of reconviction when offense is jointly considered ($b=-.3080$, $\alpha=.10$).

Next, a statistical model was constructed to measure the effects of correctional program participation on rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. First, we assessed how participation in sex offender treatment, chemical dependency treatment, educational programs, CIP and MINNCOR influenced the likelihood of recidivism for two years after

release. The results of this analysis show that participation in sex offender treatment and CIP significantly reduce the likelihood of rearrest ($b=-1.93$, $\alpha=.00$ for sex offender treatment; $b=-.59$, $\alpha=.05$ for CIP). However, these effects do not surface for reconviction, and only sex offender treatment proves to significantly reduce the likelihood of recidivism for reincarceration ($b=-1.85$, $\alpha=.07$). Note: Participation in Work Release or mental health programming was not included in these models due to under-representation.

When participation in correctional programs is included in a model that also accounts for offender characteristics (such as race, sex, age, and marital status), some of the above effects remain. For instance, participation in sex offender treatment and CIP continue to reduce the likelihood of recidivism ($b=-1.71$, $\alpha=.00$ for sex offender treatment; $b=-.82$, $\alpha=.01$) within two years of release. Additionally, race and age re-emerge as a significant predictors of rearrest: Caucasian offenders are less likely to be rearrested ($b=-.64$, $\alpha=.00$) and unit increases in age until age 50 increase the likelihood of rearrest ($b=2.4$, $\alpha=.01$). For reconviction, the significant effects of sex offender treatment fall away, as do the effects of race and age. However, CIP participation continues to reduce the likelihood of recidivism on this measure, and marital status re-emerges as a significant predictor ($b=-1.13$, $\alpha=.06$ and $b=-.32$, $\alpha=.09$, respectively). Oddly, this model shows that male offenders are significantly less likely to be reconvicted ($b=-.68$, $\alpha=.06$). Because this effect does not emerge elsewhere, it is possible that its significance is the result of error. Last, sex offender treatment resurfaces as a significant variable for reincarceration, and MINNCOR participation also shows a significant effect on this measure. However, sex offender treatment reduces the likelihood of reincarceration ($b=-1.73$, $\alpha=.09$) while MINNCOR participation slightly increases this likelihood ($b=.49$, $\alpha=.09$).

Participation in correctional programming is also analyzed in conjunction with type of offense. Similar to the effects noted above, participation in sex offender treatment and/or CIP decreases the likelihood of rearrest ($b=-1.55$, $\alpha=.00$ for sex offender treatment; $b=-.78$, $\alpha=.01$ for CIP) when considered alongside offense type. Again, offenders who commit person offenses are significantly less likely to be rearrested ($b=-1.11$, $\alpha=.07$). However, none of these effects hold true for recidivism if it is defined by reconviction, and only sex offender treatment emerges as a significant predictor of reincarceration ($b=-1.65$, $\alpha=.10$).

Next, we attempt to distinguish between the effects of program participation and program completion on recidivism. To do so, a statistical model was constructed with completion variables for sex offender treatment, chemical dependency treatment, and CIP (the only three programs for which there was a measure of successful program completion). When analyzed alone, successful completion of sex offender treatment and CIP significantly decreases the likelihood of recidivism for rearrest and reconviction ($\alpha=.00$ for sex offender treatment, $\alpha=.07$ for CIP). While sex offender treatment completion significantly decreases the likelihood of reincarceration as well ($\alpha=.02$), CIP does not demonstrate an equally significant effect. Similar results are found when offense type is

added to the model. With the addition, offenders convicted of person crimes are less likely to be rearrested ($b=-.99$, $\alpha=.10$).

Last, offender characteristics are re-introduced into the statistical model containing program completion and offense type variables. In so doing, completers of sex offender treatment and the Challenge Incarceration Program are still significantly less likely to be rearrested when these other variables are included ($\alpha=.02$ and $.00$). The effect of sex offender treatment completion is still positive, albeit less significant, for reconviction and it completely falls away for reincarceration. Likewise, the positive effects of CIP completion are rendered insignificant for reconviction and reincarceration when considered alongside offense type and offender characteristics.

Interestingly, offenders convicted of person crimes are less likely to be rearrested and reincarcerated when program completion and offender characteristics are included in the model ($b=-1.48$, $\alpha=.03$ for rearrest and $b=-1.44$, $\alpha=.09$ for reincarceration). In sum, there is not a notable difference between the effects of program participation and program completion on recidivism, regardless of the measure. This is somewhat counterintuitive, as we expected to find that completion of a correctional program would decrease the likelihood of recidivism to a greater degree than would participation in that program. However, these models only compare program participation and completion on three programs. It is premature to state that there is little difference between the preventive effects of participation and completion for *all* correctional programming.

Obviously, the effects of race, sex offender treatment and CIP (both participation in and completion of) significantly impact the likelihood of recidivism, either positively or negatively. However, one should note that these effects shift and appear to be largely dependent on the other factors operating in the model. Further, the shifting of effects by the different types of recidivism may reflect the limited tracking time (two years for those offenders released in August of 1997, and less for those released as late as September of 1998). Clearly, offenders might just now be starting to cycle through the arrest/conviction/reincarceration process. In short, we concur with the conclusion reached by the Washington Institute for Public Policy (1999): while this study provides some support for the assertion that correctional programming works to reduce offender recidivism, it is more accurate to state that some correctional programs positively impact some offenders – and only some of the time.

Discussion and Conclusion

Prison programs have many desired outcomes, of which lowered recidivism rates may be one. The information presented in this report, although presenting some support for certain types of correctional programs and their ability to reduce recidivism, is only an exploratory study on one measure of program success. Each program included in this study would require a full-scale program evaluation in order to determine program effectiveness, in relation to recidivism and otherwise. However, this study serves as a foundation for future research in that it explores the possible relationships between offender characteristics, offense types, and correctional programming. It is, therefore, a valuable tool to use in the design and implementation of more detailed and long-term studies of recidivism.

This study also has multiple weaknesses, all of which impact the findings presented here. First, this research tracks a group of offenders for a relatively short period of time (two years for those subjects released in August of 1997, and less than two years for those released in the Fall of 1998). This short amount of time has likely led to an underestimate of both reconviction and reincarceration. Further, it makes recidivism difficult to predict, even using a more rigorous multivariate analysis. Although previous research supports the idea that many recidivists return to the system within two to three years of release, a longitudinal study covering multiple years and tracking multiple system entry and exit dates is necessary to conduct a more detailed analysis of recidivism across sentence and offender characteristics.

Further, this research does not differentiate between first-time offenders and returning offenders (based on the status of the offender for the current offense). For a better picture of how criminal careers evolve and how correctional programming works to change those paths, it is necessary to follow a group of first-time offenders for an extended period of time. Ideally, such research would track these individuals for a period of no less than 10 years, beginning at the moment of first arrest.

Additionally, the program data used for this analysis was problematic. There is currently little uniformity in the type of data collected on correctional program participation in Minnesota. Further, there is little regularity in the form that data takes. While it is understandable that program data would be collected at different times and by different program staff, the lack of standardization (especially as it relates to the data elements collected) makes it difficult to measure the impact of programming on recidivism.

Related to the topic of program data is the lack of attention to program interaction. This analysis did not look at the possible effects of possible program interactions on recidivism. It is known that some offenders are exposed to multiple types of correctional programming during their incarceration, and it is unlikely that these programs work independently of one another. Therefore, it is important that a future analysis of this data includes interaction terms (those representing multiplicative program effects) in a multivariate statistical model.

Another data issue impacting this and other studies is the statewide problem with missing data. The State of Minnesota has a large depository of arrest and conviction records that cannot be matched to offenders. This “suspense file” contains hundreds of thousands of records that, because of missing or inaccurate data (including fingerprints and offense codes), cannot be linked with existing offender files. As such, it is likely that any given offender may have an incomplete file, which makes it difficult to accurately determine the number of arrests and convictions that occur post-release. An unfortunate example of this occurred during the course of this study, when we encountered a total of 12 subjects for whom there was incarceration data on a new offense, but for whom data on the corresponding arrest and conviction were missing. Accordingly, it is important to acknowledge that the existing suspense file may, in fact, render our estimate of re-arrests and re-convictions smaller than they actually are.

Any study of offender recidivism is incomplete if it does not include data on post-release community support and reintegration. It would be inappropriate to assume that those programs and interventions experienced by offenders while on the “inside” are effective on the “outside” without the support of the community to which the offender is released. In fact, it is not yet known if community support and reintegration works independent of, or in conjunction with, correctional programming to prevent recidivism. Although this report does not contain data on the type and extent of offenders’ family, peer group, and community support, future studies should include such data in analyses of correctional programs -- especially those programs using post-release success as a desirable outcome.

Last, research is needed in the area of job placement following release, specifically that including recidivism rates based on wages earned and job type. This information is currently unavailable. The DOC and the Department of Economic Security have been unable to reach a data-sharing agreement to facilitate this research.

Clearly, the study described here presents a valuable first look at the recidivism of adult offenders by program in Minnesota. It is our hope that this research be used as a foundation for further studies that not only track first-time and repeat offenders, but that also account for the variety of ways in which correctional programming impacts returns to the correctional system over time.

The Research and Evaluation Unit is also conducting recidivism research for juveniles released from the Red Wing, Sauk Centre and Thistledeew facilities.

Appendix A

Pre-Release Survey Results

In order to participate in this study, the inmates were required to complete a pre-release questionnaire. A representative of the education department administered the survey six weeks prior to the participant's release. The results of this survey are presented for informational purposes. Recidivism rates were not computed based on inmate answers on the questionnaire.

When asked about their marital status, the majority of the respondents (59%) reported their marital status as single, while 16% (164) of respondents stated they were divorced. See Table A.1, below.

Table A.1: Marital Status of Respondents

Category	Number	Percent
Married	95	9
Live with a friend	129	12
Separated	42	4
Divorced	164	16
Single	628	59
TOTAL	1058	100

Respondents were asked what type of geographical area they lived in prior to their current incarceration. Just under half (49%) reported living in a city, while 17% (185) reported living in the suburbs. See Table A.2, below.

Table A.2: Geographical Residence of Respondents

Category	Number	Percent
City	516	49
Suburb	185	17
Small city (10-50,000)	121	11
Town (<10,000)	143	14
Rural area	91	9
TOTAL	1056	100

Respondents were asked for how many people they were financially responsible one year prior to incarceration, and 39% (408) claimed having no dependents, while 16% (170) reported having one person dependent upon their income. See Table A.3, below.

Table A.3: Number of People Dependent upon Respondent's Income

Category	Number	Percent
None	408	39
One	170	16
Two	153	15
Three	153	15
Four or more	157	15
TOTAL	1041	100

When asked to report their number of children under the age of 18, 39% (410) of the respondents stated having no children under age 18, while 23% (239) stated having one child under 18. See Table A.4, below.

Table A.4: Number of Children under 18

Category	Number	Percent
None	410	39
One	239	23
Two	189	18
Three	112	11
Four or more	97	9
TOTAL	1047	100

Next, respondents were asked if they were legally responsible for the financial support of one or more of their children. Forty percent (423) of the respondents reported yes, 32% reported no, and the other 28% (287) reported having no dependents. See Table A.5, below.

Table A.5: Legally Responsible for the Financial Support of Children

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	423	40
No	338	32
No children	287	28
TOTAL	1048	100

Respondents with children were also asked to report how frequently they saw their children during this current incarceration. While most (64%) said never, 11% (96) reported visiting with their children once a week and another 11% (93) stated seeing their children once a month. See Table A.6, below.

Table A.6: Frequency of Visits with Children

Category	Number	Percent
Once a week	96	11
Once a month	93	11
Every 3 months	44	5
Every 6 months	26	3
Once a year	48	6
Never	540	64
TOTAL	847	100

Next, respondents were asked if they received benefits such as food stamps, welfare, AFDC, Medicare, and/or public housing in the year prior to their current incarceration. Twelve percent (130) reported receiving Medicare, 11% (112) reported receiving food stamps, and only 3% (29) reported receiving public housing. However, a large majority of the respondents stated that they did not receive any benefits at all. See Table A.7, below.

Table A.7: Benefits Received

Category	Yes		No	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Food Stamps	112	11	994	89
Welfare	64	6	992	94
AFDC	42	4	1014	96
Medicare	130	12	926	88
Public Housing	29	3	1027	97

N = 1056

Respondents were also asked to report if their family (defined as spouse, brothers, sisters, parents, children, and grandparents) received welfare benefits. Twenty-five percent (250) reported that their family is currently on welfare benefits. See Table A.8, below.

Table A.8: Family on Welfare

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	250	25
No	765	75
TOTAL	1015	100

Further, respondents were asked to report if their family (see definition above) currently receives section 8 subsidized housing. Fourteen percent responded yes. See Table A.9, below.

Table A.9: Family Receiving Section 8 Housing

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	145	14
No	878	86
TOTAL	1023	100

When asked if anyone in their family had ever been incarcerated in prison or jail, 50% (515) of the respondents stated yes and 50% (523) responded no. Again, family was defined as spouse, brothers, sisters, parents, children, and grandparents. See Table A.10, below.

Table A.10: Family Member Ever Incarcerated

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	515	50
No	523	50
TOTAL	1038	100

Respondents were asked to report if a close friend had ever been incarcerated in prison or jail. Sixty percent (621) of the respondents stated that yes, a close friend had been incarcerated. See Table A.11, below.

Table A.11: Close Friend Ever Incarcerated

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	621	60
No	412	40
TOTAL	1033	100

Next, respondents were asked if they spoke a language other than English at home. Fourteen percent (150) of the respondents said yes, with the majority (55%) reporting Spanish as a second language and another 20% (28) reporting an American Indian language. Only 6% (9) reported Asian as a second language. See Tables A.12 and A.13, below.

Table A.12: Second Language Spoken in Home

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	150	14
No	900	86
TOTAL	1050	100

Table A.13: Second Language in Home (Specified)

Category	Number	Percent
Spanish	77	55
Asian	9	6
Native American	28	20
Other	26	19
TOTAL	140	100

Respondents were asked several questions regarding their employment experiences prior to their current incarceration. Of those who were employed the year prior to incarceration (805), just over half (51%) were employed full-time. Another 22% (174) were employed mostly full-time, whereas 21% (169) reported working mostly part-time. See Table A.14, below.

Table A.14: Prior Employment Situation

Category	Number	Percent
Full-time	414	51
Mostly full-time	174	22
Mostly part-time	169	21
On disability	40	5
Receiving workers' comp	8	1
TOTAL	805	100

When further questioned about their work experiences, most respondents (61%) reported having one or two legal jobs in the year prior to their incarceration. However, there were 257 (26 percent) respondents who reported holding no legal jobs in that time frame, while a small portion (4%) of the respondents claimed to have held five or more legal jobs the year prior to their current sentence. See Table A.15, below.

Table A.15: Number of Legal Jobs - One Year Prior To Incarceration

Category	Number	Percent
Zero	257	26
One or two	608	61
Three or four	92	9
Five or more	42	4
TOTAL	999	100

Next, respondents were asked how many different legal jobs they had held in their lifetime. Forty-four percent (451) reported holding seven or more legal jobs, whereas 19% (199) reported holding five or six legal jobs. See Table A.16, below.

Table A.16: Number of Legal Jobs - Lifetime

Category	Number	Percent
Zero	92	9
One or two	116	11
Three or four	173	17
Five or six	199	19
Seven or more	451	44
TOTAL	1031	100

Further, the majority of the respondents (58%) reported their longest time spent at a job was one year or more, while 21% (222) reported their longest time spent at a job was between one and six months. See Table A.17, below.

Table A.17: Longest Time Spent at Job

Category	Number	Percent
Never employed	60	6
One to six months	222	21
Seven to 12 months	154	15
One year or more	596	58
TOTAL	1032	100

The respondents were also asked the number of months they had spent unemployed in the year prior to their current imprisonment. The most common response was 'always employed' (30%), while 19% (193) reported one or two months of unemployment and 17% (175) reported seven or more months of unemployment. See Table A.18, below.

Table A.18: Number of Unemployed Months in Year Prior to Prison

Category	Number	Percent
Always employed	312	30
Never employed	113	11
One or two months	193	19
Three or four months	141	3
Five or six months	100	1
Seven or more months	175	17
TOTAL	1034	100

Next, respondents were asked to report their longest period of unemployment (excluding time spent as a full-time student or that spent in prison or jail). Thirty-six percent (369) reported their longest period of unemployment lasting from one to six months, while another 26% (272) of the respondents reported their longest length of unemployment was one year or more. See Table A.19, below.

Table A.19: Longest Length of Unemployment in Lifetime

Category	Number	Percent
Always employed	163	16
Never employed	90	9
One to six months	369	36
Seven to twelve months	135	13
One year or more	272	26
TOTAL	1029	100

Next, respondents reporting to have held a legal job were asked how much they earned per week. A total of 731 respondents answered the question. The mean weekly wage was \$393.43, with a median weekly wage of \$340.

Respondents were also asked if they had ever held a job that paid more than minimum wage. The majority (85%) reported yes, with the hourly wage for these jobs averaging \$11.63 (median hourly wage of \$9.00). Conversely, respondents were asked if they had ever held a job at which they earned less than minimum wage. Although the majority (85%) responded no, the average hourly wage for these jobs was \$3.02 (median hourly wage of \$3.25).

Respondents were asked to report if the employer at their longest job prior to imprisonment paid for any health care benefits. A total of 455 (45%) respondents reported receiving benefits, with 59% (286) of those receiving health insurance, 33% (152) receiving annual or vacation leave, and 25% (112) receiving unemployment. It is important to note the respondents' employers could be counted twice if they paid for more than one health care benefit. See Tables A.20 and A.21, below.

Table A.20: Health Benefits Received at Longest Job Held

Category	Number	Percent
Was unemployed	112	11
Yes	455	45
No	449	44
TOTAL	1009	100

Table A.21: Specific Health Care Benefits Received

Category	Yes	
	Number	Percent
Health Insurance	268	59
Annual or Vacation Leave	152	33
Sick Leave	117	26
Unemployment	112	25

N = 455

When respondents were asked if they received a retirement plan with their job, over half (59%) reported no, while 30% stated receiving such a plan. See Table A.22, below.

Table A.22: Retirement Plan with Longest Job

Category	Number	Percent
Was unemployed	113	11
Yes	305	30
No	598	59
TOTAL	1016	100

Next, the respondents were asked for the age at which they were first involved in criminal activities. Age 13 was cited by 11% (112) of the respondents, while 9% (93) reported being 15 years old at first criminal involvement. The respondents' average age for first involvement was 17.33 years, with a median age of 15 years. See Table A.23, below.

Table A.23: Age When First Involved in Criminal Activity

Category	Number	Percent
1 to 5 years old	5	1
6 years old	8	1
7 years old	14	1
8 years old	15	2
9 years old	22	2
10 years old	35	3
11 years old	42	4
12 years old	73	7
13 years old	112	11
14 years old	89	9
15 years old	93	9
16 years old	86	9
17 years old	58	6
18 years old	73	7
19 years old	42	4
20 years old	29	3
21 years old	17	2
22 years old	16	2
23 years old	9	1
24 years old	20	2
25 to 29 years old	49	5
30 to 34 years old	39	4
35 to 39 years old	15	2
40 to 65 years old	30	3
TOTAL	991	100

Next, the respondents were asked the age at which they were first arrested (taken to the police station to be booked and fingerprinted). A total of 149 (16%) respondents reported their first arrest occurred at age 18, while 11% (106) of the respondents reported their first arrest occurred at age 17. The mean age for the respondents' first arrest was 19 years, with a median age of 17 years. See Table A.24, below.

Table A.24: Age at First Arrest

Category	Number	Percent
10 years old	14	1
11 years old	18	2
12 years old	40	4
13 years old	76	8
14 years old	67	7
15 years old	69	7
16 years old	91	10
17 years old	106	11
18 years old	149	16
19 years old	74	8
20 years old	34	4
21 years old	33	3
22 years old	21	2
23 years old	15	2
24 years old	15	2
25 to 29 years old	53	6
30 to 34 years old	33	3
35 to 39 years old	21	2
40 to 70 years old	22	2
TOTAL	951	100

Respondents were also asked if they had previously served time in a juvenile facility, with 48% (497) reporting that they had done so (see Table A.25, below). Further, they were asked about their length of stay in a juvenile detention, juvenile correctional or residential treatment facility. The average stay for juvenile detention was 8.4 months (median of 5 months), while the mean length of stay in a juvenile correctional facility was 14.3 months (median of 12 months) and the mean for length of stay in a residential treatment program was 10.5 months (median of 6 months).

Table A.25: Ever in Juvenile Facility

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	497	48
No	536	52
TOTAL	1033	100

The respondents were asked to report the number of felony arrests prior to their current incarceration. A total of 984 respondents answered this question, with the average number of prior felony arrests at 5.1 (median of 2).

Additionally, respondents were asked how many times they had been in jail prior to their current imprisonment. Over half (53%) reported being in jail four times or more, while 13% (136) claimed to have been in jail three times and another 13% (129) reported no prior jail time. See Table A.26, below.

Table A.26: Number of Times in Jail

Category	Number	Percent
Never	129	13
Once	106	10
Twice	117	11
Three times	136	13
Four times or more	540	53
TOTAL	1028	100

Further, 33% (340) of the respondents reported to have been on probation three or more times prior to their current incarceration, while 294 (28%) reported to have been on probation twice and 285 (27%) reported to have been on probation once. See Table A.27, below.

Table A.27: Number of Times on Probation

Category	Number	Percent
Never	121	12
Once	285	27
Twice	294	28
Three times or more	340	33
TOTAL	1040	100

Respondents were also asked about the number of times they had been on parole and/or release status. The majority, or 58% (591), reported never, but 19% (201) claimed to have been on parole or release status once and 13% (129) reported being on parole or release status three or more times. See Table A.28, below.

Table A.28: Number of Times on Parole/Release

Category	Number	Percent
Never	591	58
Once	201	19
Twice	102	10
Three times or more	129	13
TOTAL	1023	100

'Never' was the most common response when respondents were asked if they had ever been incarcerated prior to their current sentence. However, 29% (299) said they were incarcerated once before, and 154 (15%) stated having been incarcerated twice previously. See Table A.29, below.

Table A.29: Number of Times in Prison

Category	Number	Percent
Never	410	40
Once	299	29
Twice	154	15
Three times	90	9
Four times or more	78	7
TOTAL	1031	100

Respondents also completed multiple questions regarding prior educational experiences. When asked about the highest grade level completed prior to the current incarceration, 21% (221) reported receiving their GED, while 17% (178) reported completing the 11th grade and another 14% (145) reported completing high school. See Table A.30, below.

Table A.30: Highest Grade Completed before Prison

Category	Number	Percent
Less than 4 th grade	9	1
5 th to 8 th grade	54	5
9 th grade	75	7
10 th grade	122	12
11 th grade	178	17
Completed High School	145	14
GED	221	21
Vocational Education	79	7
Some College	127	12
AA Degree	21	2
4 year degree or above	24	2
TOTAL	1055	100

Participants were also asked if they had attended school in the year prior to incarceration. The majority (88%) of the respondents stated that they had not been enrolled in school. See Table A.31, below.

Table A.31: School Attendance Year before Prison

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	123	12
No	925	88
TOTAL	1048	100

When asked to describe the type of school they had attended prior to their current incarceration, 79% (752) percent reported not attending school, 9% (89) reported attending high school or GED classes, 5% (47) reported vocational or technical education classes and another 5% (46) reported attending college classes. See Table A.32, below.

Table A.32: Type of School Attendance Prior to Prison

Category	Number	Percent
Not in School	752	79
High School/GED	89	9
Vocational/Technical	47	5
Junior High/Middle	9	1
College	46	5
Correctional School	4	0
ABE/Other	9	1
TOTAL	956	100

A portion of the survey asked respondents to rate their prior school experiences. To do so, they were instructed to rate a series of statements along the scale of strongly agree to strongly disagree. When presented with the statement, "I studied very hard," 26% selected agree, 23% chose no opinion, and 21% chose disagree. Next, the majority (30%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement, "I was always a discipline problem" (48% strongly disagree and disagree combined). See Table A.33, below.

Table A.33: Prior Educational Experiences

Category	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N
	%	%	%	%	%	
Teachers didn't understand me	13	9	37	15	26	986
I studied very hard	17	26	23	21	13	978
I had trouble reading in class	12	9	17	15	47	984
I did my homework	22	23	22	18	15	974
I was always a discipline problem	15	13	24	18	30	978
I usually got very good grades	18	27	25	18	12	976
I was frequently in trouble	16	17	24	17	26	981
I did my work in class	28	26	23	15	8	979

Although the majority of the respondents had never been incarcerated prior to the current imprisonment (69%), the remaining 31% (325) were asked about their participation in or completion of prior prison educational programming. Twenty-two percent of the 325 respondents completed GED courses during a previous incarceration, whereas only 7% completed high school programming. See Table A.34, below.

Table A.34: Previous Prison Educational Programming

Category	Participated In	Completed	TOTAL
	%	%	%
Adult Basic Education	20	5	25
High School	11	7	18
GED	11	22	33
Vocational Education	13	14	27
College	11	3	14
AA Degree	6	2	8
Graduate Degree	3	2	5

N=325

The respondents were then asked if they participated in or completed educational programs during their current incarceration. The majority, or 55% (561), responded yes. Of those, 24% earned a GED, 24% participated in adult basic education, 15% participated in vocational education, and a small portion (6%) completed college. See Table A.35, below.

Table A.35: Current Prison Educational Programming

Category	Participated In	Completed	TOTAL
	%	%	%
Adult Basic Education	24	11	35
High School	7	4	11
GED	17	24	41
Vocational Education	15	14	29
College	12	6	18
AA Degree	3	4	7
Graduate Degree	2	3	5

N=561

Respondents were then asked to rate the overall quality of prison educational programs. The majority (42%) of the respondents rated the overall quality of their institutional education as good, while another 28% rated the programs as high quality. See Table A.36, below.

Table A.36: Quality of Current Educational Programming

Category	Number	Percent
Very High Quality	118	22
High Quality	153	28
Good	231	42
Poor	33	6
Very Poor	13	2
TOTAL	548	100

The respondents were also asked to assess attributes associated with previous or current educational programs along the scale of very good to very bad. Forty-two percent of respondents rated their ‘teachers’ as very good, 35% rated their ‘books’ as okay and 40% rated the ‘amount learned in class’ as very good. The majority of the respondents (52%) rated their ‘other class members’ as okay. See Table A.37, below.

Table A.37: Overall Quality of Academic Education

Category	Very Good	Good	Okay	Poor	Very Bad	N
	%	%	%	%	%	
Teachers	42	25	26	4	3	438
Books	29	30	35	4	2	423
Computers	35	26	30	4	5	405
Other class members	13	18	52	11	6	418
Subject of class	34	30	29	5	2	418
Amount learned	40	34	22	2	2	421

Next, respondents were asked if they would recommend prison educational programming to other inmates. The majority (88%) stated they would recommend educational programming. An additional element asked if respondents had participated in any vocational training programs. Thirty-one percent (302) of the respondents answered yes, with 80% of these stating that they would recommend vocational programs to other inmates.

Respondents were also questioned about their participation in vocational training programs during the current incarceration. Twenty-nine percent (271) of the study population participated in vocational programming during their current imprisonment. Of those, 241 rated the overall quality of that programming. This assessment revealed that 38% (93) rated the overall quality of the programs as good and 24% assessed the programs as very high quality. See Table A.38, below.

Table A.38: Overall Quality of Vocational Training

Category	Number	Percent
Very high quality	58	24
High quality	74	31
Good	93	38
Poor	11	5
Very poor	5	2
TOTAL	241	100

Respondents who participated in vocational training programming during their current incarceration were also asked to rate program elements. They were presented with a series of elements and instructed to rate them from very good to very bad. Forty-five percent of the participants rated their ‘teachers’ as very good, another 46% rated the ‘hands on training’ received during vocational training as very good, and 49% ranked their ‘class members’ as okay. See Table A.39, below.

Table A.39: Vocational Training Elements

Category	Very Good	Good	Okay	Poor	Very Bad	N
	%	%	%	%	%	
Teacher	45	23	23	4	5	253
Written materials	30	33	30	3	4	255
Computers	35	24	29	5	7	244
Other class members	16	19	49	11	5	253
Subject of class	40	31	23	4	2	250
Detail of class	33	32	24	5	6	254
Facilities, equipment	31	29	29	7	4	253
Hands on training	46	27	16	6	5	255

When asked which institutional programs they wanted, but were unable, to participate in during their current incarceration, 24% (259) of the respondents answered that they would have liked to take college classes. Another 23% (247) of respondents reported wanting to participate in institutional vocational classes. See Table A.40, below.

Table A.40: Desired Educational Programs during Their Current Incarceration

Category	Number	Percent
Basic education classes	88	8
GED classes	128	12
College classes	259	24
Life skills, Job prep	139	13
Vocational classes	247	23
Other type of classes	21	2

Those who started, but did not complete, an academic or vocational program during their current incarceration were asked to provide the reason for their non-completion. Thirty-one percent of these respondents stated that parole or release was the reason for their non-completion of an academic or vocational program, while 19% stated leaving the program after fulfilling personal goals. Further, another 19% were transferred to another institution and were unable to get back into school. See Table A.41, below.

Table A.41: Reason for Non-completion of Educational Program

Category	Percent
Fulfilled personal goals and left program	19
Changed to other program	16
Transferred to another institution and was unable to get back in school	19
Found school too difficult	5
Removed by the institution for lack of interest	2
Removed by institution for behavior problems	7
Paroled/released	31
Program ended due to lack of funding	2
Time too short	3
Other	6

Respondents were also given a list of programs on which to indicate program participation and program unavailability. Forty-nine percent reported participating in either drug/alcohol treatment or educational programs, while 23% indicated family leave/furloughs were not available. Further, 43% stated participating in some type of counseling. See Table A.42, below.

Table A.42: Program Participation and Unavailability

Category	Yes	No	Not Available	N
	%	%	%	
Employment Counseling	32	59	9	692
Parenting Classes	25	68	7	684
Family Leave/Furloughs	6	71	23	645
Counseling/Treatment	43	53	4	708
Anger Management	42	53	5	343
Drug/Alcohol treatment/education	49	48	3	773
Sex Offender Treatment Programs	12	82	6	665
Life Skills	33	62	5	694
Other	8	82	10	457

Next, respondents were asked about their most recent job at the institution. Twenty-one percent (210) reported working in the prison industry program, 17% (176) reported a recent job in school or vocational training, and 13% (137) worked in sanitation/janitorial positions in the institution. See Table A.43, below.

Table A.43: Most Recent Job While Incarcerated

Category	Number	Percent
No job in prison	119	12
Clerical/secretary	16	2
School/vocational training	176	17
Food service	131	13
Work Release	0	0
Computer work	45	5
Laundry	13	1
School aide/tutor	51	5
Sanitation/janitorial	137	13
Pre-release work crew	20	2
Prison industry program	210	21
Treatment	50	5
CIP	14	2
Other	19	2
TOTAL	1001	100

A portion of the survey presented a list of reasons on which participants could rate the importance of enrolling in education programs. They were instructed to use a scale from very important to unimportant to assess the reasons. Seventy-seven percent indicated that enrolling in educational programs was very important for obtaining employment and improving their salary. Meanwhile, 75% believed it was very important to enroll in educational programs in order 'to improve their reading, math and writing skills,' and

66% indicated that enrolling in educational programs was very important for becoming 'less dependent on others for help.' See Table A.44, below.

Table A.44: Importance of Enrolling in Educational Programs

Category	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Somewhat Unimportant	Unimportant	N
	%	%	%	%	
Improved reading math/writing skills	75	13	5	7	936
Earn GED or diploma	69	9	3	19	882
Prepare for a job or vocational training	74	15	4	7	904
Obtain a job, better job, higher pay	77	14	4	5	916
Improve job performance	68	19	7	6	908
Qualify of US citizenship	28	11	9	52	852
Feel better about self	71	16	6	7	916
Contribute better to family/community	72	15	6	7	917
Help children with homework	62	14	7	17	879
Become less dependent on others for help	66	17	6	11	909
Make others feel better about me	44	18	13	25	900
Help continue my education	72	17	5	6	908
Keep busy in prison	49	22	13	16	902
Look good to prison or parole officials to get out	28	15	16	41	892
Required to attend	28	12	14	46	884
Better situation in prison	37	16	14	33	891

Next, respondents were asked if they would have a job in the community upon their release. Fifty-four percent (562) of the respondents stated that they would have a job upon release, while 25% (262) stated they did not know what their job situation would be upon release. Of the 216 participants who said they would not have a job in the community, 86% (158) stated that they planned on looking for employment upon release. See Tables A.45 and A.46, below.

Table A.45: Plan on Having a Job when Released

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	562	54
No	216	21
Don't Know	262	25
TOTAL	1041	100

Table A.46: Plan on Looking for Job when Released

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	158	86
No	25	14
TOTAL	216	100

When respondents were asked if there was anyone in the community to help them find employment, 76% (756) claimed to have support outside of prison to help them find a job. See Table A.47, below.

Table A.47: Community Assistance for Finding Employment

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	756	76
No	244	24
TOTAL	1000	100

When asked if they had a place to live upon release, 84% (871) of the respondents stated that they would have a place to live and 8% (84) were uncertain about where they would live upon release. See Table A.48, below.

Table A.48: Have Place to Live upon Release

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	871	84
No	83	8
Don't Know	84	8
TOTAL	1038	100

Further, 543 (52%) respondents reported that they would live with family members and 423 (41%) stated they would not reside with family members upon release. See Table A.49, below.

Table A.49: Will Live with Family Members upon Release

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	543	52
No	423	41
Don't Know	70	7
TOTAL	1036	100

Next, respondents were asked if they would seek further schooling after being released from prison. Forty-eight percent (502) reported a plan to go back to school, while 28% (295) reported having no plans to continue their education upon release. For those participants planning to attend school after release, 38% wanted to enter vocational and/or technical school, 27% wanted to attend community college, and 18% wanted to obtain their GED. See Tables A.50 and A.51, below.

Table A.50: Seeking Post-Release Education

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	502	48
No	295	28
Don't Know	254	24
TOTAL	1051	100

Table A.51: Type of Post-Release Education Desired

Category	Percent
Adult Basic Education	7
GED	18
Vocational/Technical	38
Community College	27
4 Year College	18
Advanced Degree	5
Other	1

N = 461

Last, respondents were asked about identification upon release. Specifically, they were asked whether they possessed a photo ID (besides their DOC ID). Forty-eight percent (497) stated having a photo ID, whereas 10% (105) stated having an expired photo ID. There were 422 (40%) respondents who did not have another photo ID. See Table A.52, below.

Table A.52: Possess a Photo ID

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	497	48
No	422	40
Yes, but expired	105	10
Don't know	24	2
TOTAL	1048	100

Respondents were next asked if they had a legal social security number. The majority (96%) of the participants reported having a legal social security number. See Table A.53, below.

Table A.53: Possess a Legal Social Security Number

Category	Number	Percent
Yes	1011	96
No	28	3
Don't Know	13	1
TOTAL	1052	100

Appendix B

1999 Performance Measures

To assess how the Department of Corrections is performing on the more general goal of providing “a safe, secure, humane environment for staff and offenders,” we present here an update of the performance measures tracked for the January 1999 Performance Report. This data, compiled to identify trends regarding the offender population, is presented for discipline infractions, offender capacity by facility, humane environment measures, percent of idle offenders (per month), offender per diems, health care per diems, community service and contacts, and restitution payments. Further, baseline recidivism numbers collected for institutional releases and felony probationers are also provided for fiscal years (FY) 1995 and 1996.

As is noted in the following tables, the incident to adult offender ratio decreased 14.7% (from 1:9.64 to 1:11.06) from FY 1998 to FY 1999, with marked decreases in two discipline infractions: threatening others and assaults on inmates. This was the first year for which discipline and incident data was collected on the juvenile resident population. The “humane” portion of the goal is supported by an increase in the average American Correctional Association rating, the low number of adult lawsuits that were resolved in favor of the offender (n=2), and the lack of juvenile complaints resolved in favor of the offender in FY 1999.

Additionally, the average adult inmate per diem decreased by 8.3% (from \$83.82 in FY 98 to \$76.89 in FY 99), which supports the goal, “To promote programs and operations that are innovative, efficient, cost-effective and based on best practices.” The overall health care per diem, which encompasses both the adult and the juvenile correctional facility population, decreased by 11.58% (from \$10.62 in FY 98 to \$9.39 in FY 99). Furthermore, MINNCOR exceeded their projected subsidy reduction by 3% (24% actual versus 21% projected).

Last, evidence of progress on the goal, “To foster restoration of the victim, community, and offender” was seen in the increase of community sessions and session participants moderated by the Community Preservation Unit, as well as by the significant amount of financial restitution collected.

Table B.1: Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents for Adult Inmates

	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99 ⁴	Actual FY99
Discipline Convictions				
Arson	3	11	11	1
Assault on Staff ⁵	90	103	107	95
Assault on Inmate	143	232	241	189
Assault on Staff with Weapon	2	5	5	2
Assault on Inmate with Weapon	5	7	7	6
Assault on Staff w/Bodily Harm	9	14	15	10
Assault on Inmate w/Bodily Harm	26	29	30	28
Assault on Staff w/Weapon and Harm	4	1	1	3
Assault on Inmate w/Weapon and Harm ⁶	5	7	7	6
Homicide	0	1	1	0
Attempted Homicide (on Staff)	0	0	0	0
Attempted Homicide (on Inmate)	0	2	2	2
Conspire to Commit Homicide (on Other)	0	0	0	1
Threatening Others	430	572	595	494
Extortion	5	8	8	7
Possession of Alcohol	102	125	130	205
Possession of Drugs	147	120	125	128
Possession of Weapon	92	144	150	104
Possession of Money	26	25	26	28
Possession of Smuggling Device	21	10	10	16
Possession of Escape Materials	3	6	6	2
Holding Hostages	0	0	0	6
Inciting to Riot (Disturbance)	9	30	31	22
Riot (Disturbance)	8	34	35	22
Unlawful Assembly	8	2	2	10
Incidents				
Secure Escape	0	0	0	1
Non-Secure Escape	7	8	8	8
Accidental Death	0	0	0	0
Suicide	1	1	1	1
Total Number of Discipline Conv. & Incidents	1146	1497	1554	1397
Number of Offenders Served YTD⁷	12,343	14,438	15,015	15,445
Incident-to-Offender Ratio	1:10.77	1:9.64	1:9.66	1:11.06

Note: The incident-to-offender ratios have been changed since the 1998 report due to a calculation error.

⁴ FY99 projections were derived by increasing the measures by four percent to reflect the projected increase in population.

⁵ "Unintentional" Assaults on staff may be included in these statistics. All inmate-on-inmate assaults are included because department policy presupposes that intent was evident if inmates are behaving in an assaultive manner.

⁶ Effective January 1, 1996, Assaults may include incidents of Throwing Bodily Fluid.

⁷ Data Source: Per Diem Cost Report for Correctional Facilities. Includes offenders housed in Minnesota correctional facilities.

Table B.2: Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents for Juvenile Offenders⁸

	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99	Actual FY99
Discipline Convictions				
Arson	NA	NA	NA	0
Assault on Staff ⁹	NA	NA	NA	18
Assault on Offender	NA	NA	NA	44
Assault on Staff with Weapon	NA	NA	NA	1
Assault on Offender with Weapon	NA	NA	NA	1
Assault on Staff w/Bodily Harm	NA	NA	NA	3
Assault on Offender w/Bodily Harm	NA	NA	NA	7
Assault on Staff w/Weapon and Harm	NA	NA	NA	0
Assault on Offender w/Weapon and Harm ¹⁰	NA	NA	NA	0
Homicide	NA	NA	NA	0
Attempted Homicide (on Staff)	NA	NA	NA	0
Attempted Homicide (on Offender)	NA	NA	NA	0
Conspire to Commit Homicide	NA	NA	NA	0
Extortion	NA	NA	NA	0
Possession of Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	1
Possession of Drugs	NA	NA	NA	5
Possession of Weapon	NA	NA	NA	7
Possession of Money	NA	NA	NA	0
Possession of Smuggling Device	NA	NA	NA	1
Possession of Escape Materials	NA	NA	NA	2
Holding Hostages	NA	NA	NA	0
Inciting to Riot (Disturbance)	NA	NA	NA	0
Riot (Disturbance)	NA	NA	NA	0
Unlawful Assembly	NA	NA	NA	0
Incidents				
Secure Escape	NA	NA	NA	8
Non-Secure Escape	NA	NA	NA	14
Accidental Death	NA	NA	NA	0
Suicide	NA	NA	NA	0
Total Number of Disc. Conv. & Incidents	NA	NA	NA	112
Number of Offenders Served YTD¹¹	NA	NA	NA	420
Incident-to-Offender Ratio	NA	NA	NA	1:3.75

⁸ These statistics represent the Red Wing correctional facility only.

⁹ "Unintentional" Assaults on staff may be included in these statistics. All inmate-on-inmate assaults are included because department policy presupposes that intent was evident if inmates are behaving in an assaultive manner.

¹⁰ Effective January 1, 1996, Assaults may include incidents of Throwing Bodily Fluid.

¹¹ Data Source: Per Diem Cost Report for Correctional Facilities. Includes offenders housed in Minnesota correctional facilities.

Table B.3: Adult Offender Capacity by Facility and Fiscal Year¹²

Facility	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99	Actual FY99
Stillwater	1,303	1,276	1,276	1,282
Oak Park Heights	393	393	342	342
St. Cloud	771	771	771	771
Shakopee	237	237	237	237
Lino Lakes	982	1,004	1,014	1,014
Willow River (CIP)	80	80	80	80
Moose Lake	641	681	776	776
Red Wing (Adults)	70	36	36	20
Faribault	832	923	1,051	1,051
Total DOC-Operated Adult Capacity	5,309	5,401	5,583	5,573
Red Wing (Juveniles)	136	170	170	176
Sauk Centre (Juveniles) ¹³	132	132	132	132
Thistledeew Camp (Juveniles) ¹⁴	60	60	60	60
Total DOC-Operated Juvenile Capacity	328	362	362	378
Total Licensed/Inspected Facility Cap.¹⁵	5,943	6,028	N/A	6,060

Table B.4: Adult Offender Population by Facility and Fiscal Year¹⁶

Facility	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99 ¹⁷	Actual FY99
Stillwater	1,287	1,274	-----	1,259
Oak Park Heights	391	398	-----	337
St. Cloud	751	750	-----	749
Shakopee	257	266	-----	295
Lino Lakes	958	1,004	-----	1,019
Willow River (CIP)	48	75	-----	78
Moose Lake	464	692	-----	734
Red Wing (Adults)	61	30	-----	16
Faribault	830	936	-----	1,057
Total DOC-Operated Adult Population	5,047	5,425	5,858	5,544
Red Wing (Juveniles)	93	151	146	163
Sauk Centre (Juveniles)	108	104	80 ¹⁸	5
Thistledeew Camp (Juveniles) ¹⁹	49	52	54	52
Total Doc-Operated Juvenile Population	250	307	280	197
Total Licensed/Inspected Facility Pop.	4,549	5,228	N/A	5,353

¹² Represents the capacity as of June 30 of each fiscal year. Data Source: Adult Facilities Division and Juvenile and Community Services Division records, and capacity projections generated on November 30, 1998. The 952 Rush City facility beds will be available in January 2000.

¹³ The Sauk Centre facility was licensed for 132 residents.

¹⁴ FY97 through FY99 includes the Wilderness Endeavors program, which became available in March 1997.

¹⁵ Includes local adult detention facilities governed by DOC Administrative Rule 2911, excluding the private facility. The capacity and population figures were aggregated by calendar year rather than by fiscal year.

¹⁶ Represents the population as of June 30 of each fiscal year. Data Source: Daily Adult Population Report, Per Diem Cost Report for Correctional Facilities, juvenile facilities and DOC population projections.

¹⁷ Population projections are generated for incarcerated adults without respect to the facility in which they will reside.

¹⁸ Effective January 1, 1999, all state-committed male juveniles are housed at the Red Wing correctional facility.

¹⁹ Does not include the Wilderness Endeavors program, which became available in March 1997.

Table B.5: Humane Environment Measures**Measure:** American Correctional Association (ACA)²⁰ Compliance Rating

Facility	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99	Actual FY99	Projected FY00
Adults					
Stillwater	97.80	97.80	99.50 R	99.50	99.50
Oak Park Heights	99.68	99.68	99.70 R	99.70	99.70
St. Cloud	<i>Lapsed</i>	97.40 I	97.40	97.40	97.40
Shakopee	100.00	99.50 R	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lino Lakes	99.30	99.30	99.30	99.30	99.50 R
Willow River	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Moose Lake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Faribault	-----	99.50 I	99.50	99.50	99.50
Red Wing	99.80 R	99.80	99.80	99.80	99.80 R
Sauk Centre	100.00 R	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 R
Central Office	<i>Lapsed</i>	<i>Lapsed</i>	100.00 I	100.00	100.00

I = Initial ACA Rating (Valid for three years)

R = Re-accreditation ACA Rating (First re-accreditation-valid for three years, subsequent re-accreditation-valid for five years)

Measure: Number of lawsuits and complaints resolved in favor of offender

Population ²¹	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99	Actual FY99	Projected FY00
Adults (lawsuits)	1	2	2	2	2
Juveniles (complaints)	2	0	2	0	2

Measure: Percent of department-inspected or licensed facilities that meet DOC Administrative Rule criteria²²

Facility Type ²³	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99	Actual FY99	Projected FY00
Jail-type facilities	75%	76%	75%	N/A	75%
Adult halfway houses	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Juv residential and detention facilities/group foster homes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

²⁰ Effective FY99, all non-accredited facilities/units will have an ACA accreditation audit. Within three years of reaching capacity, non-accredited, newly constructed, or renovated facilities/units will apply for initial ACA accreditation with subsequent re-accreditation audits every five years. Internal interim mock audits will be conducted to ensure ACA compliance.

²¹ The DOC created a lawsuit database in January 1996. Lawsuits may pertain to: conditions of confinement, health care, failure to protect, excessive force and retaliation. The Ombudsman for Corrections provided juvenile complaint data for this report.

²² One hundred percent of DOC Administrative Rules mandatory standards and 90 percent of non-mandatory standards must be met by facilities or waived by the commissioner for facilities to be licensed to operate.

²³ Jail-type facilities include: 72-hour holdovers, 90-day lockups, and adult detention facilities. Adult halfway house rule data will be available in FY00. Juvenile residential facilities, detention facilities and group foster home data is not available at this time. A juvenile placement database will be developed upon completion of the legislatively-mandated rewrite of juvenile rules (in conjunction with the Department of Human Services). The effective date of the new juveniles rules has been set for July 1, 2000. Prior to this date, a system will be implemented that will allow the department to track compliance using the new rules.

Table B.6: Recidivism Rates for Offenders Sentenced to Felony Probation

Measures	CY95 ²⁴	CY96	CY97	Projected CY98	Actual CY98
Adults²⁵					
Re-arrested ²⁶	42%				
Re-convicted	28%				
Incarcerated	15%				
Juveniles²⁷					
Re-arrested					
Adjudicated					
Incarcerated					

²⁴ Data Source: January 1997 *Recidivism of Adult Felons* report prepared by the Office of the Legislative Auditor's Program Evaluation Division. The CY95 recidivism rates are based on adult offenders sentenced to felony probation in CY92. The offenders were tracked for 36 months, which is the point in time the recidivism rates were calculated. The adult offender incarceration rate includes offenders committing technical violations and new felony or gross misdemeanor offenses.

²⁵ The department will have the capability of reporting recidivism rates upon completion and implementation of ProberPlus in the second half of FY99, which is designed to capture probation data. The 2000 Performance Report will include updated probationer recidivism rates.

²⁶ Arrest data does not constitute a conviction.

²⁷ The DOC is working with information technology professionals to develop a statewide probation database that will ease the data collection necessary to compile the recidivism rates for offenders sentenced to felony probation.

Table B.7: Percent of Idle²⁸ Adult Offenders by Month²⁹

Facility/ Program	JUL 1998	AUG 1998	SEPT 1998	OCT 1998	NOV 1998	DEC 1998	JAN 1999
Stillwater	20.94%	19.72%	20.60%	16.90%	17.60%	19.40%	19.10%
Lino Lakes	13.05%	11.07%	8.10%	5.60%	6.40%	4.60%	4.60%
Shakopee	7.51%	7.50%	0.00%	1.00%	.40%	.70%	.70%
Red Wing (Adults)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Oak Park Heights	18.84%	19.69%	0.00%	17.60%	16.10%	17.70%	19.10%
Moose Lake	9.52%	9.59%	9.00%	10.50%	13.00%	19.60%	20.10%
St. Cloud	12.08%	13.20%	14.00%	8.80%	5.80%	6.70%	6.30%
Faribault	4.17%	1.29%	5.00%	0.50%	2.20%	3.10%	2.10%
Willow River/CIP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Average of Idle Percents	9.57%	9.12%	5.30%	6.77%	6.83%	7.98%	8.00%
Total Number Idle Inmates	688	645	553	498	514	587	581
Total Adult Inmate Population	5,421	5,472	5,390	5,528	5,498	5,480	5,476
Percent Idle of Total Population	12.69%	11.78%	10.26%	9.00%	9.30%	10.70%	10.6%

Facility/ Program	FEB 1999	MAR 1999	APR 1999	MAY 1999	JUN 1999	FY99 Average
Stillwater	17.20%	19.30%	18%	17%	20%	18.81%
Lino Lakes	2.70%	2.70%	18%	18%	19%	9.48%
Shakopee	2.90%	2.50%	2%	3%	4%	2.68%
Red Wing (Adults)	0.00%	0.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oak Park Heights	20.00%	22.60%	23%	26%	25%	18.80%
Moose Lake	17.90%	19.60%	23%	24%	21%	16.40%
St. Cloud	2.10%	.60%	0%	1%	0%	5.88%
Faribault	3.80%	4.80%	5%	3%	4%	3.25%
Willow River/CIP	0.00%	0.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average of Idle Percents	7.40%	8.01%	9.89%	10.22%	10.33%	8.29%
Total Number of Idle Inmates	519	554	706	717	745	609
Total Adult Inmate Population	5465	5469	5488	5538	5527	5479
Percent Idle of Total Population	9.50%	10.10%	12.80%	13.00%	13.00%	11.06%

²⁸ Idle offenders are offenders who are on temporary unemployed status, which is defined as an inmate that could accept an assignment if one was offered. The idle population counted in this measure does not include inmates that are in segregation, reception status, receiving and orientation status, medical idle, permanent idle, release violators, or other similar statuses. The idle offenders also include eligible offenders who are not in education or work programs, or chemical dependency or sex offender treatment programs.

²⁹ All juvenile offenders are involved in programming; therefore, there are no idle juvenile offenders.

Table B.8: Offender Per Diems by Facility and Fiscal Year

Facility	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99 ³⁰	Actual FY99
Adults³¹				
Stillwater	\$70.05	\$70.07	\$74.15	\$66.36
Oak Park Heights	\$123.26	\$119.62	\$128.27	\$124.78
St. Cloud	\$82.73	\$86.76	\$95.03	\$86.69
Shakopee	\$115.67	\$116.41	\$117.85	\$106.29
Lino Lakes	\$86.89	\$80.26	\$84.75	\$75.62
Willow River (CIP) ³² –Males	\$141.55	\$101.90	\$111.94	\$103.27
Willow River (CIP)–Females	N/A	\$91.85	\$112.62	\$103.27
Moose Lake	\$120.43	\$81.23	\$87.73	\$73.25
Red Wing	\$101.34	\$138.24	\$79.74	\$83.39
Faribault	\$79.04	\$79.31	\$81.44	\$67.59
Contract Facility	\$60.69	\$55.14	\$59.53	\$55.00
ICWC	N/A	N/A	\$54.53	\$50.00
Work Release – Males	N/A	N/A	\$43.61	\$41.57
Work Release – Females	N/A	N/A	\$43.61	\$41.57
Average Adult Per Diem	\$86.68	\$83.82	\$86.64	\$76.89
Adult Male Per Diem	\$85.25	\$82.19	\$85.20	\$75.52
Adult Female Per Diem	\$115.67	\$115.65	\$112.64	\$101.20
DOC-Committed Juveniles³³				
Red Wing	\$123.88	\$126.83	\$126.83	\$129.23
Sauk Centre	\$123.88	\$126.83	\$126.83	\$129.23
Non DOC-Committed Juv.	\$123.88	\$126.83	\$126.83	\$129.23
Thistledeew Camp³⁴	\$114.00	\$120.00	\$123.00	\$123.00
TC – Wilderness Endeavors	\$115.00	\$115.00	\$119.00	\$119.00

³⁰ Per diem figures for FY99 are based on FY99 dollars with inflation built into the projections that were completed on October 31, 1998. Health care costs prior to FY99 include facility costs only. Effective FY99, per diems exclude all health care costs.

³¹ Data Source: Per Diem Cost Report for Adult Correctional Facilities prepared by the department's Financial Services unit.

³² CIP is the Challenge Incarceration Program. Phase One of CIP is the incarceration phase of the program, which houses males and females at the Minnesota correctional facility at Willow River.

³³ Data Source: CCA Chargeable Summary "Use of Institutions" report prepared by the department's Financial Services unit. For the first six months of FY99 the rate was \$126.83 and for the second six months of FY99 the rate was \$131.62, which generates an average FY99 rate of \$129.23. Effective January 1, 1999, the juvenile per diem is based on cost of confinement less education costs. The rates listed above are for general population programming. Other programming per diems include sex offender treatment at \$189 and detention services at \$127. The chemical dependency treatment program per diem is the same as the general population rate.

³⁴ Thistledeew Camp, a fee-for-service program for juveniles not committed to the commissioner of corrections, charges the cost of programming in the county contract rate, which is based on the market rate for similar services. The Wilderness Endeavors program was added to Thistledeew Camp in March 1997.

Table B.9: Health Care Per Diems by Facility and Fiscal Year

Facility/Program	FY97	FY98	Budgeted FY99	Actual FY99
Adult Males				
Stillwater	----	----	\$8.66	\$9.19
St. Cloud	----	----	\$9.93	\$9.88
Lino Lakes	----	----	\$8.95	\$8.87
Red Wing	----	----	\$8.31	\$9.31
Moose Lake	----	----	\$9.16	\$8.27
Willow River/CIP	----	----	\$8.25	\$8.06
Oak Park Heights	----	----	\$12.56	\$13.20
Faribault	----	----	\$9.59	\$9.79
Contract Facility	----	----	\$5.02	\$5.54
ICWC	----	----	\$5.02	\$5.54
Work Release	----	----	\$5.02	\$5.54
Average Adult Male Health Care (HC) Per Diem	----	----	\$9.20	\$9.29
Adult Females				
Shakopee	----	----	\$11.19	\$11.49
Willow River/CIP	----	----	\$8.86	\$9.16
Work Release	----	----	\$5.02	\$6.63
Average Adult Female Health Care Per Diem	----	----	\$10.67	\$11.07
Total Adult Per Diem³⁵	----	----	\$9.28	\$9.39
DOC-Committed Juveniles				
Red Wing	----	----	\$8.31	\$8.83
Sauk Centre	----	----	\$8.19	\$11.23
DOC-Committed Juvenile Health Care Per Diem	----	----	\$8.26	\$9.41
Non DOC Committed Juveniles				
Thistledeew Camp (TC)	----	----	\$5.91	\$5.77
Overall HC Juv. Per Diem	----	----	\$7.90	\$7.40
Overall HC³⁶ Per Diem	\$9.64	\$10.62	\$9.28	\$9.39

³⁵ The health care per diems for FY94 through FY98 were available in aggregate form. Effective FY99, health care per diems became available for each Minnesota correctional facility.

³⁶ The data source for the overall health care per diem for FY94 through FY99 was the Health Care Expenditures General Fund Report FY1986-1999. This figure does not include TC.

Table B.10: MINNCOR Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

Measures (dollars in millions)	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
Inmates Assigned	965	1067	1108	1020	883
Total Sales	\$14.5	\$13.7	\$12.1	\$14.5	\$17.8
Total Expenses	\$19.5	\$18.6	\$18.1	\$19.6	\$21.8
Operating Subsidy	\$4.2	\$5.7	\$5.5	\$5.0	\$4.2
Subsidy Reduction ³⁷	-----	-----	-----	-----	16%

Measures (dollars in millions)	Projected FY99	Actual FY99	Projected FY00	Projected FY01	Projected FY02	Projected FY03
Inmates Assigned	1000	1050	1050	1100	1150	1200
Total Sales	\$19.6	\$21.5	\$21.5	\$23.7	\$26.9	\$28.7
Total Expenses	\$22.1	\$23.6	\$23.6	\$25.2	\$27.0	\$29.0
Operating Subsidy	\$3.3	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$1.7	\$0.8	\$0.0
Subsidy Reduction	21%	24%	24%	32%	53%	100%

³⁷ Subsidy reductions reflect the percent differential between fiscal years; i.e., 16 percent operating subsidy reduction from FY97 to FY98.

Table B.11: Number of Community Contacts³⁸ by Fiscal Year

Contacts	FY97	FY98	Projected FY99	Actual FY99	Projected FY00
DOC Contact Type					
Focus Group Sessions	0	14	0	0	0
Community Education Sessions	0	4	12	12	12
Advisory Board Meetings ³⁹	12	12	4	4	4
Speaking Engagements	12	48	50	56	60
Professional Affiliation Meetings	60	120	120	180	120
One-to-one Meetings with Community Leaders	120	240	240	252	240
Total Number of DOC Contacts	204	438	426	504	436
Participants					
Focus Group Session Participants	0	140	0	0	0
Community Education Session Participants	0	200	1,000	804	1200
Advisory Board Meeting Participants	300	300	100	100	100
One-to-one Meetings with Community Leaders	120	240	240	252	240
Total Number of Participants	420	880	1,340	1,156	1540

³⁸ The figures in this table are estimates derived from the Community Preservation Unit.

³⁹ Advisory Board meetings were held monthly in FY97 and FY98. Effective FY99, meetings will be held quarterly.

Table B.12: Community Service Participation

Adult Population	FY98	Projected FY99⁴⁰	Actual FY99	Projected FY00
Number of offenders participating in STS ⁴¹	23,253	24,686	25,650	23,000
Number of offenders successfully completing STS	13,465	14,138	13,477	13,000
Percent successful completion or currently in STS ⁴²	89%	93%	87%	85%
Hours worked by STS crews	961,493	1,009,567	1,020,244	960,000
STS Dollar benefit (in millions) Rate = \$5 per hour	\$4.8	\$5.0	\$5.1	\$4.8
Number of jail days saved by using STS ⁴³	55,352	58,119	59,036	55,000
Benefit of jail days by using STS (in millions)	\$2.7	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.7
Number of Community Service Work ⁴⁴ (CSW) hours	25,201	N/A	27,467	\$34,470
CSW Dollar equivalency Rate = \$5 per hour	\$126,005	N/A	\$137,335	\$172,350

⁴⁰ If the funding increase is approved by the Legislature, the department projects a five percent increase (over FY98) in performance levels on these measures for FY99 and FY00; if not approved, the projections will remain at FY98 levels.

⁴¹ The number of offenders participating in the STS program includes offenders on STS's Institution Community Work Crews.

⁴² Offenders complete STS by successfully meeting obligations set by the court including serving a period of incarceration, fine payment, and/or satisfaction of probation sanctions.

⁴³ By utilizing STS, a greater number of jail beds are available to be used by the counties.

⁴⁴ Data Source: Field Services Collection Records report. These figures may include STS in some districts.

Table B.13: Restitution Payments⁴⁵ of Adult Offenders by Fiscal Year

Adult Population	FY98	Projected FY99⁴⁶	Actual FY99
Offenders in DOC-Operated Facilities	\$409,890	\$430,385	\$400,066
Offenders on Work Release	\$40,090 ⁴⁷	\$42,095	\$64,997
Offenders on Probation ⁴⁸	\$1,197,575	\$1,257,454	\$1,799,154
Total Restitution Collected	\$1,647,555	\$1,729,934	\$2,264,217

⁴⁵ The department collects restitution for adult offenders per Statute.

⁴⁶ The FY99 projections were based on a five percent increase in restitution payments.

⁴⁷ In the 1998 Performance Report the FY98 restitution payment statistic was \$37,179. The financial services division reported that \$40,090 is accurate. This figure includes fines paid, however, restitution typically makes up 97 percent of this figure.

⁴⁸ Data Source: Field Services Collection Records report.

Appendix C

Data Collection Form: Pre-Release Survey

Pre-Release Survey
(revised 4/9/97)

FAMILY BACKGROUND QUESTIONS: The following questions ask about you and your family situation.

1. What is your DOC Number? _____

2. What is your marital status?
- I am married
 - I live with a friend (male or female)
 - I am separated
 - I am divorced
 - I am single

3. What type of area did you live in before this incarceration?

- in a city
- in a suburb of a city
- in a small city (over 10,000 to 50,000 people)
- in a town (less than 10,000 people)
- in a rural area

4. In the year prior to this incarceration, how many people depended on you for income?

- none one two three four or more

5. How many children under the age of 18 do you have?

- none one two three four or more

6. In the year prior to this incarceration, were you the person legally responsible for the financial support of one or more of your children?

- yes no I have no children

7. During this incarceration, how often do you see your children?

- once a week once a month
 every 3 months every 6 months
 once a year never

8. Did you receive any of the following benefits in the year prior to this incarceration? Please check any that you received.

- food stamps welfare AFDC Medicare public housing

9. Is your family currently receiving any welfare benefits? (brothers, sisters, parents, children, grandparents, etc.)

- yes
 no

10. Is your family currently receiving section 8 subsidized housing? (brothers, sisters, parents, children, grandparents, etc.)

- yes
 no

11. Has anyone in your family ever been incarcerated in prison or jail? (brothers, sisters, parents, children, grandparents, etc.)

- yes
 no

12. Do you have any close friends from your neighborhood that have ever been incarcerated in prison or jail?

- yes
 no

13. Do you speak a language other than English at home? yes

no

If yes, what language?

- Spanish
 Asian (Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, etc.)
 Other _____

EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS: The following questions ask about your employment experiences before your current incarceration.

14. In the year prior to this incarceration how would you describe your employment situation?

- mostly full-time mostly part-time on disability receiving workman's comp

15. How many different jobs did you have in the year prior to this incarceration?

- zero one or two three or four five or more

16. What job or jobs did you hold in the year prior to this incarceration? List them.

17. How many different jobs have you had in your lifetime?

- zero one or two three or four five or six
 seven or more

18. What is the longest you have held a job in your lifetime?

- never employed one to six months seven to twelve months
 one year or more

19. For how many months were you unemployed in the year prior to your current incarceration?

- never employed one or two months three or four months
 five or six months seven or more months

20. From the age of 16, what is the longest you have been unemployed in your lifetime. (Do not count time when you were in school full-time or when you were in prison or jail.)

- never employed one to six months seven to twelve months
 one year or more

21. If you held a legal job before this incarceration, how much did you earn in a week?

I was not employed

weekly wages: \$ _____

22. Have you ever held a job that paid more than \$5.00 per hour?

yes

no

If yes, what was the hourly rate? \$ _____

23. Have you ever held a job that paid less than minimum wage? (Less than \$5.00 per hour)

yes

no

If yes, what was the hourly rate? \$ _____

24. Did your employer pay for any benefits for the longest job you held before this incarceration?

I was unemployed

yes, they did

no, they did not

If yes, what were the benefits? Please check all that apply.

___ health insurance

___ annual or vacation leave

___ sick leave

___ unemployment

25. Did you have a retirement plan with your job?

I was unemployed

yes, they did

no, they did not

CRIMINAL HISTORY QUESTIONS: The following questions ask about your experience with the criminal activities and the criminal justice system.

26. How old were you (as an adult or juvenile) when you were first involved in criminal activities? _____ years old

27. How old were you (as an adult or juvenile) when you were first arrested (taken to the police station to be booked and fingerprinted)? _____ years old

28. Have you ever served time in a juvenile facility? yes no

If yes, what was it in? Mark as many as apply.

juvenile detention

For how long? _____ year(s) _____ months

juvenile correctional institution

For how long? _____ year(s) _____ months

residential treatment program

For how long? _____ year(s) _____ months

29. How many felony arrests have you had before this arrest? Arrest means you were taken to the police station, booked and fingerprinted. Count both adult and juvenile arrests.

_____ arrests

30. How many times, before this current sentence, have you been in jail?

never once twice three times four times or more

31. How many times have you been on probation?

never once twice three times or more

32. How many times have you been on parole/release?

never once twice three times or more

CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM QUESTIONS: The following questions ask about your experiences with educational and vocational programs before and during incarceration.

33. Prior to this incarceration, what is the highest grade you had completed in school?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than 4th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> vocational education after high school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5th to 8th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> some college |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> AA degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> four year college degree or above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11th grade | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> completed high school | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GED | |

34. Were you in school immediately before you came to prison?

- yes
- no

35. What type of school were you in before you came to prison?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I was not in school | <input type="checkbox"/> junior high school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> high school/GED | <input type="checkbox"/> college |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vocational/technical school | <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ |

36. Think back to your experiences in school before you were ever in a juvenile or adult facility. Rate your experiences in school. For each sentence, rate it from 1 for "strongly agree" to 5 for "strongly disagree" or a number in between such as 2, 3 or 4.

	strongly agree	1	2	no opinion	3	4	strongly disagree	5
a. In general the teachers didn't understand me.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. I studied very hard.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. I had trouble reading in class.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. I did my homework.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. I was always a discipline problem.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
f. I usually got very good grades	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
g. I was frequently in trouble	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
h. I did my work in class.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

37. If you were in prison before, did you participate in or complete education programs?

	Participated in	Completed
a. adult basic education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. completed high school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. GED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. vocational education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. some college	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. AA degree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. four year college degree or above	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

38. Did you participate in or complete education programs during this incarceration?

	Participated in	Completed
a. adult basic education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. completed high school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. GED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. vocational education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. some college	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. AA degree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. four year college degree or above	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

39. How would you rate the overall quality of the academic educational programs that you participated in during this incarceration?

- a. very high quality
- b. high quality
- c. good
- d. poor
- e. very poor

40. Please rate the quality of the following academic educational program elements: Rate each from 1 for "very good" to 5 for "very bad" or a number in between such as 2, 3 or 4.

	very good		okay	very bad	
	1	2	3	4	5
a. Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Computers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Other class members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Subject of class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Amount learned	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

41. Would you recommend prison educational programs to other inmates?

- yes
- no

If yes, why? _____

If no, why? _____

42. Did you participate in any vocational training programs?

yes

no

If yes, which vocational programs were they? _____

43. Would you recommend prison-vocational programs to other inmates?

yes

no

If yes, why? _____

If no, why? _____

44. How would you rate the overall quality of the vocational training that you participated in during this incarceration?

a. very high quality

b. high quality

c. good

d. poor

e. very poor

45. Please rate the quality of the following vocational training elements:

Rate each from 1 for "very good" to 5 for "very bad" or a number in between such as 2, 3 or 4.

	very good			very bad	
	1	2	3	4	5
a. Teacher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Written materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Computers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Other class members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Subject of class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Amount of detail of class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. facilities, equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

46. What educational programs did you want to participate in during this incarceration, but could not? (please check all that apply):

a. basic education classes

b. GED classes

c. college classes

d. life skills, job prep

e. Vocational classes

f. others _____

47. If you checked vocational programs in question 45, which ones would you have liked to have participated in?

48. If you started an academic or vocational program during this incarceration and did not complete what was (were) the reasons? Check all the answers that apply.

- a. got what I wanted for personal goals and left the program
- b. changed to some other program, such as state industry or an institution job
- c. transferred to another institution and could not get back into school
- d. found school too difficult
- e. removed by the institution for lack of interest
- f. removed by the institution for behavior problem
- g. paroled
- h. other _____

49. Did you participate in or receive any of the following programs during this incarceration?

- a. employment counseling yes no not available
- b. family counseling yes no not available
- c. family leave/furloughs yes no not available
- d. individual counseling/treatment yes no not available
- e. Anger management yes no not available
- f. drug/alcohol treatment yes no not available
- g. sex offender programs yes no not available
- h. Other _____ yes no not available

50. What was your most recent job in prison?

- a. I had no job in prison
- b. clerical/secretarial
- c. school/vocational training
- d. food service
- e. work release
- f. computer work
- g. laundry
- h. school aide/tutor
- i. sanitation/janitorial
- j. pre-release work crew
- k. prison industry program
- l. other _____

51. If you worked in prison industry during this incarceration what kind of industry job did you have? _____

PERSONAL MOTIVATION QUESTIONS: The following question asks about your reasons for enrolling in education programs. You should answer these if you attended or if you wanted to attend, but were denied for any reason.

52. How important to you are the following reasons for enrolling in education programs? Check 1 for "very important" or 4 for "unimportant" or a number in between such as 2 or 3.

	Very important			Unimportant
	1	2	3	4
a. to improve reading, math or writing skills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. to get a GED or high school diploma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. to prepare for a job or vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. to get a job, a better job or higher pay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. to improve job performance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. to qualify for US citizenship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. to feel better about myself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. to contribute better to my family or community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. to help my children with schoolwork	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. to become less dependent on others for help	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. to make others feel better about me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. to help continue my education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. to keep busy in prison	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- n. to look good to prison or parole official to get out
- o. I was required to attend
- p. to get a better situation in prison (housing, earn money, safer environment)

RELEASE QUESTIONS: The following questions ask about your plans upon release.

53. Will you have a job in the community when you get out? yes no

If yes, what is the job? _____

If no, do you plan to look for a job? _____

54. Is there anyone on the outside who will help you find a job? yes no

If yes, who? A relative, friend, former employer? _____

55. Do you have a place to live when you get out of prison?
 yes no don't know

56. Will you live with members of your family when you get out of prison?
 yes no don't know

57. Do you plan to go back to school when you are released from prison?
 yes no don't know

If yes, what type of school?

- Adult Basic Education classes
- Vocational Technical school
- 4 year college
- GED
- Community College
- other _____

58. Do you have a photo ID (besides your DOC ID)?

yes no don't know

59. Do you have a legal social security number?

yes no don't know

Appendix D

Data Collection Form: Inmate Records

Data Collection Form: Inmate Records

State	
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
A	A
B	B
C	C
D	D
E	E
F	F
G	G
H	H
I	I
J	J
K	K
L	L
M	M
N	N
O	O
P	P
Q	Q
R	R
S	S
T	T
U	U
V	V
W	W
X	X
Y	Y
Z	Z

Date of completion		
MO.	DAY	YR.
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Initials		
LI	FI	MI
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
A	A	A
B	B	B
C	C	C
D	D	D
E	E	E
F	F	F
G	G	G
H	H	H
I	I	I
J	J	J
K	K	K
L	L	L
M	M	M
N	N	N
O	O	O
P	P	P
Q	Q	Q
R	R	R
S	S	S
T	T	T
U	U	U
V	V	V
W	W	W
X	X	X
Y	Y	Y
Z	Z	Z

Marking Instructions

- Use a No. 2 pencil only.
- Do not use ink, ballpoint, or felt tip pens.
- Make solid marks that fill the oval completely.
- Erase cleanly any marks you wish to change.
- Make no stray marks on this form.
- Do not fold, tear, or mutilate this form.
- Do not separate the sheets.



Please put any additional information on a separate sheet and place inside the booklet. Do not staple or clip.

Location of Base File:

Demographics

DOC # of inmate	
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

Name of inmate		MI	
Last Name	First Name		
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D
E	E	E	E
F	F	F	F
G	G	G	G
H	H	H	H
I	I	I	I
J	J	J	J
K	K	K	K
L	L	L	L
M	M	M	M
N	N	N	N
O	O	O	O
P	P	P	P
Q	Q	Q	Q
R	R	R	R
S	S	S	S
T	T	T	T
U	U	U	U
V	V	V	V
W	W	W	W
X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y
Z	Z	Z	Z

Last entry date of current incarceration		
MO.	DAY	YR.
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Release date of current incarceration		
MO.	DAY	YR.
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Demographics (cont.)

4 Length of sentence (in years)

5a Minimum length of sentence	5b Maximum length of sentence	5c Penalty length of sentence	5d Supervised release to follow. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	

6 Crime(s) for which serving current incarceration (mark all that apply):

Violent Misdemeanor
 Property Traffic
 Drug/Alcohol Probation/Parole violation

7 Race:

Caucasian
 African American
 Hispanic
 Black Hispanic
 Native American
 Asian/Pacific
 Other: _____

8 Date of birth

MO.	DAY	YR.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

9 Gender:

Male Female

10 Level of education upon incarceration (mark all that apply):

Grade level completed:

0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12

High School Diploma
 GED
 Post secondary level vocational training
 Some college
 AA degree
 BA/BS degree
 Graduate work

Criminal History Prior to This Incarceration

11 Number of felony arrests	12 Number of felony convictions	As a juvenile or adult	Comment: _____ _____ _____ _____
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		

Major Institutional Infractions

In Maryland, a major infraction is classified as a Category I, II, or III infraction. In Ohio, a major infraction is classified as a Class I or II infraction. In Minnesota, a major infraction is one in which one of the following penalties has been assigned: Punitive Segregation, Loss of Statutory Good Time, or Discipline Confinement Time Added.

Report only those major infractions which occurred within the three years prior to the inmate's release date.

13 Was the inmate convicted of a major institutional infraction within three years prior to release?
 Yes No

14 If yes, how many convictions for infractions were there? _____

15 Total amount

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

16 How many major institutional infractions were committed in the year before release?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

17 On what date was the last infraction committed?

18 Date of last infraction

MO.	DAY	YR.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Comment: _____

Employment During Incarceration

19 The last three meaningful jobs in prison:

Job title: _____ Length of service: _____

Job title: _____ Length of service: _____

Job title: _____ Length of service: _____



Programming During Current Incarceration

1) Did the inmate participate in any of the following treatment programs (mark all that apply):

	Court ordered	DOC ordered	Parole board ordered	Staff referral	Voluntary
Substance abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex offender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mental health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (Note Program): _____

2) Did the inmate request participation in a program, but not receive it (mark all programs that apply)?

- Substance abuse Other: _____
 Sex offender treatment
 Mental health treatment **Comment:** _____

Post Release Information

1) Will inmate have job upon release? Yes No

2) If yes, what job? _____

3) If no, does inmate plan to look for a job? Yes No

4) Does inmate have a source of outside help with employment? Yes No

5a) At what address will the inmate live upon release? Provide the street, city, and state.

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____

5b) No address available

6) Who will the inmate live with?

- Spouse Friend
 Parent Alone
 Other relative **Comment:** _____

7) Will inmate attend school upon release? Yes No

8) If yes, what type of school?

- Adult Basic Education Community College
 GED University
 Vocational Training

9) If known, give the name of the parole/release officer:

Comment: _____

10) If known, give name of regional office:

Comment: _____

Education Records

1) Initial TABE score total

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Choose only one in each group:

- Battery
 Survey

- 3 and 4
 5 and 6
 7 and 8

- easy
 medium
 difficult

Date given		
MO.	DAY	YR.
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Math score

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Reading score

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Language score

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

2) Was individual enrolled in academic program? Yes No

3) Reasons for enrollment:

- Court ordered Mandatory program
 Treatment program by staff or parole board referral Volunteered

4) Did the inmate request to participate in education programs, but was denied? Yes No

5) Did the inmate request to participate in vocational education, but was denied? Yes No

6) Did inmate sign a waiver to be released from mandatory education requirement? Yes No

7) For individuals enrolled in academic programs, answer all that apply. (For each program enrollment, use the most recent enrollment period.)

Adult Basic Education

First entry date

MO.	DAY	YR.
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Last exit date

MO.	DAY	YR.
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Total months

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Diploma/Cert.

- Yes
 No

Appendix E

Glossary⁴⁹

Bivariate analysis-the analysis of two variables in order to determine their relationship. Bivariate analyses typically take the form of a correlation or a percentage table.

Coding-the process of assigning raw data a number in order that it can be analyzed statistically.

Dichotomous variable-a variable having only two categories. For example, the variable “sex” has two possible categories (male or female).

Level of significance-the likelihood that an observed relationship between variables can be attributed to sampling error. For instance, if a relationship between variables is described as being significant at the .10 level, the likelihood of that relationship being attributable to error is no greater than 10 out of 100.

Multivariate analysis-the analysis of simultaneous relationships between more than two variables. Regression analysis, or the representation of variable relationships in the form of an equation, is an example of multivariate analysis.

Univariate analysis-the analysis of a single variable, usually in the form of a frequency or an average, in order to describe that variable.

Variable-a logical grouping of attributes. For instance, the variable “recidivism” can include the attributes of rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.

⁴⁹ This glossary is adapted from Babbie (1995).

Appendix F

Bibliography

- Babbie, Earl. (1995). *The Practice of Social Research* (7th Edition). Wadsworth Publishing Company: Belmont, CA.
- Delaware Statistical Analysis Center and the State of Delaware Executive Department. (1997: March). "Recidivism in Delaware: 1981-1994." Dover, DE.
- Florida Department of Corrections; Bureau of Research and Data Analysis. (1998: April). "Recidivism Rate of Inmates Released from Florida's Prisons: Fiscal Year 1988-89 through Fiscal Year 1994-95." Tallahassee, FL.
- Kansas Department of Corrections. (1997: February). "Offender Program Evaluation: Executive Highlights." Topeka, KS.
- Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections. (1997). Administrative Report. Baton Rouge, LA.
- Massachusetts Department of Corrections. (1998: April). "The Background Characteristics and Recidivism Rates of Releases from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions During 1994." Concord, MA.
- Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor; Program Evaluation Division. (1997: January). "Recidivism of Adult Felons." Saint Paul, MN.
- New York Department of Correctional Services. (1997). "1994 Releases: Three Year Post Release Follow-Up." Albany, NY.
- Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections; Bureau of Planning and Evaluation. (1996: August). "Five-Year Recidivism Follow-Up of 1989 Sex Offender Releases." Columbus, OH.
- Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction; Bureau of Planning and Evaluation. (1995: November). "Evaluation of the Impact of Participation in Ohio Penal Industries on Recidivism." Columbus, OH.
- Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction; Bureau of Planning and Evaluation. (1995: October). "Evaluation of the Impact of Correctional Education Programs on Recidivism." Columbus, OH.
- Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency; Bureau of Statistics and Policy Research. (1987: November). "The Adult First Offender in Pennsylvania: Characteristics, Dispositions, and Recidivism." *The Justice Analyst* (Vol. 2: 2).

Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council. (1999). "Three Year Recidivism Tracking of Offenders Participating in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs." Austin, TX.

Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council. (February: 1997). "Recidivism of Sex Offenders: Factors to Consider in Release Decisions." Austin, TX.

Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council. (May: 1996). "Recidivism of Offenders in Community Corrections: The Record So Far." Austin, TX.

Turner, Susan and Joan Petersilia. 1996. "Work Release: Recidivism and Corrections Costs in Washington State." National Institute of Justice Research in Brief (December). Washington, D.C.

Washington Department of Corrections; Planning and Research Section. (1998: March). "*Recidivism: Returns to Prison, Release Years 1985-1996.*" Briefing paper #15. Olympia, WA.

Washington Department of Corrections; Planning and Research Section. (1997: April). "Offense Comparison: Returns to Prison." Briefing Paper #14. Olympia, WA.

Washington Department of Corrections; Planning and Research Section. (1996: September). "Returns to Prison: Sentence Type, Incarceration History, Release Location." Briefing Paper #12. Olympia, WA.

Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (1999: May). "The Comparative Costs and Benefits of Programs to Reduce Crime: A Review of National Research Findings with Implications for Washington State." Olympia, WA.