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ACQUISITIONS

AN ASSESSMENT: THE IMPACT OF
PROVIDING FINANCIAL
OR JOB PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE
TO EX-PRISONERS

by

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and Daniel Harrison

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect that financial aid or job placement services would have on the arrest rate of ex-offenders. One thousand nine hundred seventy-five male and female inmates who were about to be released from the Texas Department of Corrections, were randomly chosen. The subjects were divided into six groups. Groups 1, 2, and 3 received financial assistance. Group 1 received 63 dollars for 26 weeks, Group 2 received 63 dollars for 13 weeks and Group 3 received 63 dollars for 13 weeks, but on a sliding scale according to their earnings. Group 4 received intensified job placement services. Groups 5 and 6 were assigned as control groups.

Data were collected for Groups 1 through 5 in pre-release interviews and post-release interviews (at 3, 6, and 12 months after their release). Prison data were compiled, after which, wage and arrest data were gathered for all groups for a period of one year after release. The results failed to yield significant differences for either financial aid or job placement services. Further, financial aid seemed to be a disincentive to work during the time that money was in effect.

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The economic necessities of ex-offenders when they are released from prison and their inability to find adequate jobs have been cited as some of the causes for their returning to crime. The present study was intended to determine:

1. The effects that temporary financial aid and intensified job placement services would have on overall arrest and arrest for property crimes.

2. The effects that temporary financial aid and job placement services would have on the number of subjects employed and their wage earnings one year after their release.

One thousand nine hundred seventy-five male and female inmates who were about to be released from the Texas Department of Corrections (in 1976) were randomly chosen and divided into six groups. After release, subjects in Groups 1, 2, and 3 were eligible to receive financial assistance: Group 1 would receive 63 dollars for 26 weeks; Group 2 would receive 63 dollars for 13 weeks; and subjects in Group 3 would receive 63 dollars for 13 weeks but on a sliding scale according to their earnings. Subjects in Group 4 would receive intensified job placement services offered to them through the Texas Employment Commission, while those in Groups 5 and 6 were assigned to a control group status.

Subjects in Group 1 through 5 were interviewed once before their release and three times after release, at the end of 3, 6, and 12 months (Group 6 subjects were not interviewed). Prison data were compiled, after which, wage and arrest data were gathered for all groups (Groups 1 through 6) for a period of one year after release.

Summary of Findings

The results indicated that:

1. Financial aid did not have a significant impact either on overall arrest or on property crimes.
2. Job placement services failed to yield significant differences in overall arrest or in arrest for property crimes. Although, job placement subjects had a lower, but non-significant rate of arrest than other groups.
3. Financial aid had a significant but negative impact on employment during the time that money was in effect.
4. Financial aid failed to yield significant differences in wages earned during a one year period.
5. Job placement services did not have a significant impact on the number of subjects who reported being employed during the experimental year.
6. Job placement services did not yield significant differences in wages earned during one year.
7. Job placement services seemed to have a positive, although non-significant, effect on employment of subjects who were released on discharge status.

Discussion and Recommendations

The financial aid treatment failed to yield a significant effect on either arrest rates or wages earned. Its effect was negative on employment, during the time that money was being given. Thus, a financial aid treatment was a disincentive to work during the time that money was in effect. There were no age-treatment effects found, contrary to Lenihan's (1977) findings in Baltimore.

The failure of a "money" treatment to reduce recidivism opened some interesting questions: (1) Was the amount of money given not large enough to make a significant impact on the economic needs of the subjects? Or, (2) Is the relationship between criminal activity and economic necessity as strong as some have come to believe? The results of this study seem to indicate that this may not be the case. (3) What differences would have been found if job seeking efforts had been included as a requirement to obtain financial assistance?

These and other questions were not answered in the present study and remain opened for future investigations.

Job placement services did not have an impact on either arrest or employment. Nonetheless, this group showed the tendency to have lower arrest rates than all other groups. In addition, the total job placement treatment was received by a rather low percentage (24.5 percent) of the subjects who were eligible to receive it. Taking these two points into consideration, the job placement

treatment is worth pursuing. The intensity of the treatment may possibly be increased by using teams of job developers who make contact with potential employers in the community and place the ex-offenders in adequate jobs.

This study gathered a very large amount of information on the subjects. The present report addresses only the basic questions stemming from the experimental design. The data base is available and should be thoroughly examined, not only to pursue further analysis of treatment effects, but also to study other relevant questions in the field of criminology.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Each year over 90,000 men and women are faced with the dilemmas encountered in their transition from the prison setting to that of community life. In almost every case, their past history coupled with this prison experience leaves them at a severe disadvantage in competing for steady employment at a reasonable wage. To compound matters, most ex-prisoners have meager financial resources to rely on until they can establish themselves with a job and a permanent residence. Numerous studies regarding the ex-offender's prospects at release portray bleak employment opportunities, showing long lag periods between release and stable employment.¹ These same studies have also established the fact that unemployment is among the principal causal factors in recidivism.

¹Daniel Glaser, The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System, (New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1964), p. 9; also see: George A. Pownall, Employment Problems of Released Prisoners, (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Labor, 1969); also see: Robert Horowitz, Back on the Street--From Prison to Poverty, (Washington, D. C.: American Bar Association, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, June 1976).

Background

At the time of release from a state or federal correctional institution most inmates receive a small gratuity called "gate money." The purpose of this gate money is to "enable a released prisoner to support himself until he is able to receive his first pay from a job and therefore should last a minimum of two weeks."²

According to a study by the American Bar Association:

Forty-six states, the District of Columbia, and the federal government--by law or regulation--all grant gate money to inmates upon their release. The current assistance ranges from a minimum of \$2 in the District of Columbia (for some misdemeanants released) to a potential maximum of \$1430 in Washington. The largest distribution of gate money falls within the \$10 to \$100 range (in 40 states).³

Released prisoners personal resources are also usually inadequate to sustain them for a prolonged period of time. A ten state survey done by the American Bar Association revealed that the estimated average size of an inmate's personal savings account at the time of release was \$38.⁴

²Letter from Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, March 21, 1962. U. S. Code Congressional and Administrative News 2588. The letter proposed a change in the federal gate money allowance from \$30 to \$100, which was enacted September 19, 1962. Public Law 87-672, 76. U. S. Statutes at Large 557.

³Horowitz, Back on the Street--From Prison to Poverty, quoting Corrections Digest, Vol. 8, No. 1, January 5, 1977, p. 3.

⁴Horowitz, Back on the Street--From Prison to Poverty, p. iii.

The Texas Department of Corrections conducted a similar study in 1975 which revealed that over 80 percent of the inmates released that year had less than \$30 in their personal trust funds at the time of release.⁵ Thus, the unemployed ex-offenders are almost always forced to rely on their personal savings or on subsistence from their families. "Given the typical offenders poverty background, most families are incapable of supporting a noncontributing member for a prolonged period of time."⁶

Employment problems of released prisoners stem from lack of education and marketable job skills. The majority of inmates in the United States average less than nine years of formal education.⁷ "Sixty-one percent of state inmates incarcerated in January 1974, failed to receive a high school diploma compared to 36 percent of

⁵Texas Department of Corrections, A Study to Determine the Financial Status of Inmates Released from TDC, Technical Report #46. (Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, Research, Planning, and Development Division, January 1976.), p. 2.

⁶Horowitz, Back on the Street--From Prison to Poverty, p. iii.

⁷President's Commission on Income Maintenance Programs, Background Papers, (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970), p. 158.

the general male population over age 18.⁸ Furthermore, a study conducted in New York City reported that 53 percent of the men and 61 percent of the women confined in New York City jails in 1970-72 were totally unskilled.⁹ This same trend seemed to hold true throughout all correctional facilities as is supported by recent surveys.¹⁰ With little education and few marketable skills the ex-offender often faces an unemployment rate three times that of the general public.¹¹

This discrepancy in unemployment can be attributed largely to the strong "stigma of criminality" that is attached to the ex-offender.¹² Public opinion polls have shown as high as 74 percent of those interviewed indicated that they would feel uneasy working with someone who had

⁸National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974 (Advance Report), (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, March 1976), p. 2.

⁹Lynton, Employment Problems of Ex-Offenders, (New York City: City Commission on Human Rights, 1972), p. 14.

¹⁰National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974, (Advance Report), p. 5.

¹¹Pownall, The Employment Problems of Released Prisoners, p. 44.

¹²Dale W. Mitchell, "Barriers to the Rehabilitation of Ex-Offenders," Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 22, No. 3, (Washington, D.C.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, July 1976), p. 324.

been convicted of a crime and would hesitate to hire an ex-offender for a job involving any degree of trust or responsibility.¹³ So even if the ex-offender is able to find a job he is often faced with part-time work at unskilled positions.

To find a good job takes time and money which are two things most recently released ex-offenders do not have in their favor. The vast majority of inmates leave prison with financial resources that cover their needs for no more than a few days. With their prison record and past work history it might take weeks for the ex-offender to find steady employment at a reasonable wage.

Almost all newly released prisoners are ineligible for welfare assistance or unemployment compensation. The majority of newly released prisoners are physically able to work and under sixty-five years of age, so they would fail to qualify for the requirements of Federal or State welfare programs. The eligibility for unemployment compensation for those prisoners who had worked in the last year prior to their arrest would have elapsed

¹³J. Ryan, R. Webb, and N. Mandell, Offenders Employment Resource Study, (Minnesota: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 1968).

if they had been out of the labor force from 12 to 18 months.¹⁴ The actual loss of this entitlement to all ex-offenders is difficult to calculate due to the fact that each state's requirements and benefit levels are different. In a recent study conducted by the Texas Department of Corrections, it was discovered that from a sample of 4,676 newly arrived inmates, 745 of these inmates were previously employed on a job covered by unemployment insurance benefits.¹⁵ Thus these inmates lost an estimated \$605,877 (roughly \$813 each) of their entitlements to unemployment compensation if they were incarcerated for over 12 months.

Aware of the problems faced by newly released ex-offenders, it was proposed that a financial aid system be developed to give the ex-offender time to locate a job and provide for the purchase of living essentials pending employment or receipt of the first paycheck.¹⁶

¹⁴Kenneth J. Lenihan, Unlocking the Second Gate, (Washington, D. C.: R&D Monograph 45, U. S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, 1977).

¹⁵Texas Department of Corrections, Unemployment Benefits as Related to a Selected Sample of Texas Department of Corrections Inmates, Technical Note No. 58. (Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, Research, Planning, and Development Division, March 1978), p. 2

¹⁶Lenihan, Unlocking the Second Gate, p. 5.

Daniel Glaser endorsed such a program in 1969 when he stated, "After having spent from \$1500 to \$3000 per year for several years to keep a man confined in prison, it appears to be extremely poor economics to deny him a few hundred dollars in post release aid if this could be a major factor in preventing his return to prison."¹⁷ These yearly costs have risen to approximately \$3500 to \$6500.¹⁸ It was felt that with all the economic and educational disadvantages facing the newly released ex-offender, the financial assistance programs would allow him to search for a job on a rational rather than a desperate basis.¹⁹

The Baltimore Life Project

To test the effects of a financial assistance program, the Department of Labor sponsored a research project between 1971 and 1974 in Baltimore, Maryland. The objective of the study was to determine if financial aid to recently released high risk, male offenders would ease their

¹⁷Glaser, The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System, p. 265.

¹⁸Donald M. McIntyre, Herman Goldstein, and Daniel L. Skoler, Criminal Justice in the United States, (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1974), p. 34.

¹⁹Lenihan, Unlocking the Second Gate, p. 5.

adjustment from prison to the labor market and would in turn reduce their recidivism. This was based on a number of assumptions.²⁰

1. Some persons steal because they want or need money.
2. Newly released prisoners without money and under sudden pressure to pay for their own food, clothing, and shelter are especially likely to steal.
3. If such persons are given financial assistance or are able to earn money during the difficult transitional months following release from prison, they may be less likely to steal.

A total of 432 offenders participated in the study. One-fourth of the newly released ex-offenders received a weekly stipend of \$60 a week for up to 13 weeks of unemployment and also assistance in finding a job. One-fourth received only the weekly stipend of \$60 a week for up to 13 weeks of unemployment. Another fourth received only the assistance in finding a job. The remaining fourth were used as a control group receiving neither money nor employment service.

The results of the study indicated that financial aid reduced economically motivated crimes (robbery, burglary, and larceny). During the first year after release, 22.2 percent of the men receiving money were arrested for theft or theft-related charges, while 30.5 percent of

²⁰Ibid., p. 5.

those not receiving money were arrested (a difference of 8.3 percentage points). The timing of arrest for theft-related arrests was also effected by the financial assistance as the median week of arrest for those not receiving financial aid was the 27th week as opposed to the 34th week for those who received financial aid. Those receiving financial aid were also less likely to be convicted than their counterparts who did not receive financial assistance (26 percent vs. 32 percent) and less likely to be returned to prison (17 percent vs. 20 percent).²¹

The Present Study

With the encouraging results of the Baltimore Study the Department of Labor joined together with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to build on the Life Project. Texas and Georgia were selected as sites for a two year federal-state experiment beginning January 1, 1976 and the project was to be called the Transitional Aid Research Project (TARP). The intent of TARP was to determine the effects of short-term financial assistance and job placement services on arrest and employment rates over a state wide basis. This experiment would in turn test the validity of the

²¹Ibid., p. 2.

Baltimore LIFE Project on a larger, more diversified population. Women, first offenders, and inmates with a history of alcohol or drug abuse were incorporated into the design of the TARP project. The diversified labor markets could also be tested across the urban-rural sections of the states rather than one large metropolitan area such as Baltimore. This more general sample of ex-prisoners along with a larger overall scope of TARP provided a better assessment of the effects of financial aid programs for the whole population of people released from state prisons.

This report is organized into four chapters. Chapter I is devoted to the introduction and background information outlining the rationale for financial aid and job placement. Chapter II gives, in detail, a description of the research design, sampling procedures, data collection instruments, field follow-up procedures, and a descriptive profile of the subjects. Chapter III consists of the results section of the data analysis. In Chapter IV the findings are summarized and the major conclusions and recommendations are presented.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

The Research Design

Experimental Groups

One thousand, nine-hundred seventy-five (1,975) releasees from the institutions of the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) would participate in the project. The Transitional Aid Research Project featured a six-group design. Seven hundred, seventy-five participants would be assigned to one of four experimental groups. One experimental group of 175 releasees (Group 1) was to receive (for 26 weeks when unemployed) transitional income assistance equivalent to the average unemployment compensation in Texas. A second experimental group of 200 subjects (Group 2) was to receive (when unemployed) the same amount of transitional income assistance for 13 weeks. A third group of 200 releasees (Group 3) likewise, was to be given this income assistance for 13 weeks, but if employed, would receive it on a sliding scale according to wages earned. The fourth experimental group would be offered special job placement assistance during a one year period.

Interviews would be conducted with the four experimental groups at 3, 6, and 12 months after release. As

an incentive to continue contact during the one year period, payments of \$10 were to be allotted after completion of each postrelease interview.¹

Control Groups

Two hundred (200) subjects would be assigned to a project control group (Group 5). These individuals would be followed-up and interviewed 3, 6, and 12 months after release and (like the experimental subjects) given a token sum of money as compensation for participating in these postrelease interviews. One thousand (1,000) ex-offenders would compose a second control group (Group 6). These individuals would not be contacted individually, but would be tracked via Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) arrest reports. Thus, subjects in this "strict" control group would not have knowledge of their being participants in the research. Prior to release, however, a prerelease interview would be conducted with each subject in the four experimental and one control groups. Payment for this interview would be five-dollars (\$5.00). Table 1 depicts the major characteristics of each of the six study groups.

¹This amount was later increased to \$15 as added incentive for the twelve-month interview only.

TABLE 1
MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF EXPERIMENTAL
AND CONTROL GROUPS

Characteristics	Group 1 (N=175)	Group 2 (N=200)	Group 3 (N=200)	Group 4 (N=200)	Group 5 (N=200)	Group 6 (N=1000)
UI eligibility for 26 weeks	X					
UI eligibility for 13 weeks		X				
UI eligibility for 13 weeks on sliding scale			X			
Job placement only				X		
Control					X	
Control						X
Prerelease and postrelease interviews	X	X	X	X	X	
Computerized arrest data follow-up	X	X	X	X	X	X

Major Focus of the Study

One year following a subject's release from prison a search would be made using arrest records gathered by the state law enforcement agency (DPS). Examination of the records would reveal whether the subject had been arrested, the crime description, and disposition of reported arrests. These data coupled with information collected from the 3, 6, and 12 month interviews would.

provide the basis for measurement of the effect that transitional financial aid and job placement assistance would have on recidivism², employment, and overall adjustment of ex-offenders during the first year after release.

Experimental treatment. The financial aid for which three experimental groups were eligible amounted to the average unemployment insurance (UI) paid eligible workers in Texas. This figure was \$63 per week. Payment was to be issued in check-form by the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) in local offices in cities to which the releasees returned.

The checks would be available to eligible subjects the first week after release. A subject could obtain a check when unemployed and available for employment. The maximum amount of money a subject could obtain would be determined by his or her group status in the project. Members in Group 1 would be eligible to receive unemployment insurance for a period of 26 weeks when unemployed. At a rate of \$63 per week this maximum would total \$1,638. Subjects in Group 2 would be eligible to receive UI for 13 weeks for a maximum of \$819.

²For the purpose of this study the term "recidivism" has the same definition used by Lenihan in the Baltimore Life Project in which he stated that "recidivism refers simply to arrest on charges of committing illegal acts after release from prison-no more than that."

The subjects in Group 3 would be eligible to receive UI for 13 weeks, but on a sliding scale. The maximum would equal the amount received by Group 2 members, \$819. The difference in the two groups would be a 25 percent penalty placed on earnings of members in Group 3 while employed. For example, if a subject earned \$100 a week while employed, the amount of UI he or she was eligible to receive would be the difference between \$63 and 25 percent of his or her earnings: $\$63.00 - (.25 \times \$100.00) = \$38.00$. Thus, a subject in Group 3 when employed and earning \$100 per week could collect an additional \$38 in UI. If a subject in Group 3 earned \$252 or more during a given week, he or she would not be eligible to receive UI from the project that week; since 25 percent of \$252 is \$63. When unemployed the subjects in Group 3 had the option of collecting UI in the same manner as subjects in Groups 1 and 2.

Subjects in the three financial aid groups had a period of one year (from date of release) to exhaust the UI for which they were eligible.

The subjects in Group 4 would only be eligible for job placement assistance from representatives in the Texas Employment Commission for a period of one year after release.

Every effort will be put forth to provide positive assistance to these individuals toward helping them find suitable employment.

The functions to be carried out by employment counselors will include counseling, testing (if necessary), job placement services including job development, employer visits to solicit employer cooperation with the program, referral to training and other support services, and complete support and follow-through services.³

In addition, funds (not to exceed \$100 per individual) would be made available to this group for the purchase of work-related tools, clothing, medical examinations and other necessary items to enable subjects to obtain employment. Results from the job placement efforts would provide assessment of the impact such assistance would have on the arrest rate of ex-offenders.

Summary. Therefore, the experimental treatment applied in Groups 1 through 4, coupled with comparisons with control Groups 5 and 6 provided an opportunity to measure the impact that transitional financial aid and job placement assistance would have in: 1) reducing arrest rates the first year after release; 2) contributing toward gainful employment in the labor force; and 3) enhancing the ex-inmates overall adjustment in the community after release.

³Excerpt from the Interoffice Memorandum (December 4, 1975) sent from the Texas Employment Commission Headquarters (Austin) to all District Directors and Local Office Managers affected by the study.

Determining Areas of the State
to Include in the Study

Texas is a vast state, yet its population is primarily concentrated in urban areas. Census counts taken in 1970 by the U. S. Bureau of Census revealed that 79.7 percent of the population in Texas was urban while only 20.3 percent of Texans resided in rural sections of the state.⁴ Consequently, the majority of Texas' population resides in 50 counties represented by 24 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA).

Due to the geographic size of the state it was not feasible to extend the study into each of the 254 counties in Texas. It was expected (and later determined) that the prison population was similar in county representation to the general population of Texas.⁵

⁴A. H. Belo Corporation, Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide 1974-75 (Dallas, Texas: A. H. Belo Corporation, 1973), p. 177.

⁵Texas Department of Corrections, Research and Development Division, 1974 Annual Statistical Report (Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, 1975), p. 101; 1975 Annual Statistical Report (Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, 1976), pp. 105, 119. At the time of the development of sampling techniques (November 1975) data contained in the 1975 Annual Statistical Report were not available. Thus, estimates were calculated primarily on statistics examined in the 1974 report. Any projected trends were taken in consideration when attempting to predict what was likely to occur during the months of 1976 when we would be recruiting subjects for the study.

We obtained from the Data Processing Division of TDC, a computerized print-out which listed the place of conviction and residence county of inmates released during the first nine months of 1975. From this print-out, a sample was taken of parolees and discharges released (beginning June 1, 1975 through September 30, 1975) to determine the areas to which prisoners returned upon release. The results of this sample would determine the areas of the state to be included in the study.⁶

The 254 counties in Texas were ordered according to the percentage of released ex-offenders returning to each county. The seventeen highest-ranking counties which could be served by the Texas Employment Commission and TARP personnel were designated as urban-service areas. These seventeen counties accounted for 75 percent of the total released population.⁷

All other counties were defined as rural areas for the purpose of this study. These counties drew 20 percent

⁶A sample of four months was taken since it was thought that during this period sufficient numbers of subjects could be recruited into the study. The original group sizes at the project's inception was 150, 125, 125, 200, 200, and 1000 for Groups 1 through 6 respectively. Later amendments to the first three groups resulted in the recruitment period beginning in January 1976 and ending July 31, 1976.

⁷See Appendix G for a list of the counties chosen to represent urban service areas.

of the remaining released population, while an additional 5 percent of the ex-offenders relocated out-of-state.

To develop a representative sample of counties, our first step was to group contiguous counties into clusters containing approximately 50 releasees in each cluster. This procedure produced fifteen clusters.⁸ Two of the fifteen clusters were then chosen on a random basis. The number of ex-offenders in the two clusters randomly chosen represented 14 percent of the sampled rural population of releasees and 3.3 percent of the total released sample.

In summary, based on a sample of releasees for a four-month period, seventeen counties were defined as the Urban-Service Area and fourteen counties were chosen to represent the Rural-Service Area. These thirty-one counties would be used as the basis by which subjects were to be recruited into the project. If an inmate's county of residence was one of the thirty-one we had chosen, he or she would be eligible to enter the program barring the intervention of more detailed exclusion criteria. (These criteria will be discussed in later sections.) Once counties were identified, the representatives of the Texas Employment Commission were apprised of the selections and meetings were convened with local and district officials in the cities and counties affected. These meetings also

⁸A list of the clusters, the number of ex-offenders represented, and the counties contained is presented in Appendix G.

afforded both agencies opportunity to define strategies later to be used to facilitate the orderly flow of material and communications.

Identification and Recruitment

With the areas of the state determined, further procedures were developed to identify subjects eligible for recruitment into the experiment. In the Baltimore LIFE Project, Lenihan had purposely selected a high risk population of ex-prisoners. This was obtained by excluding first offenders; men who had never committed a property crime (robbery, burglary, or larceny); men who were over 45 years of age; and men who had over \$400 in savings, or had spent 3 months on work release (which usually meant an accumulation of \$400 or more in savings). In the LIFE study, women were also excluded.⁹ Since the studies in Georgia and Texas were designed to test the effects of financial and job placement assistance on recidivism (rearrest) and employment experiences of a more diversified ex-offender population, we established fewer criteria for excluding subjects.

⁹Kenneth J. Lenihan, Unlocking the Second Gate, (Washington: U. S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, 1977), p. 8.

The advantage that an examination of a more diversified population affords is that of proper representation of the total inmate population in a given state's system. Such an examination would provide better assessment of the situation if the study were:

.... to ascertain how existing State and Federal legislation, administrative regulations, and agency procedures would need to be adjusted or modified to permit experimentation of correctional and employment security systems in all states with feasible models of transitional financial aid programs as an integral part of the correctional and manpower service systems in such jurisdiction.¹⁰

Eligibility criteria. The identification of inmates eligible to participate in the project would require adherence to specific criteria. Those inmates eligible to be included and/or recruited into the project were: releasees (paroled and discharged) having no detainers or warrants, whose county of residence and county to which they would return upon release from TDC in 1976, was one of the 31 counties chosen for the study. Therefore, an ex-inmate meeting the residence

¹⁰American Bar Association, "Transitional Aid Research Project for Ex-Offenders" (Brochure), Washington, D. C.; 1976, pp. 3, 4.

criterion but electing to return to any area other than the 31 counties, would by this move, exclude himself of herself.¹¹

Identifying Eligible Inmates

Separate methods for parolees and discharges were developed to identify inmates eligible to be recruited and/or selected as project participants.

Parolees. We contacted the Executive Director of the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) and acquired permission to receive copies of the Governor's Parolee Approval List which identified in advance (usually 2 to 3 weeks) inmates certified to leave the system as parolees. These lists were sent from the BPP headquarters in Austin to its institutional branch in Huntsville.

Each time a list was sent, a copy was forwarded to the TARP central offices. Upon examining this list we were able to identify inmates scheduled to parole and the date of parole. This list also provided the names of the

¹¹However, ex-offenders in this category were followed-up in the same manner as those in the control group of 1000 subjects. This method included the gathering of arrest reports from the Texas Department of Public Safety at the end of one year following release. In addition, arrest records were examined on subjects who refused to participate in the study; those leaving the system before they could be approached; and those randomly assigned but not entering the project for other reasons. This will be discussed in the later segments.

counties to which the parolees must return.¹² Project personnel compared each inmate's name and county of return with a history file (Inmate Summary)¹³ to discover the county of residence of each parolee. If the inmate's county of residence corresponded with any of the 31 counties in the TARP area, he or she was eligible to become a subject in the sample.

Dischargees. At the beginning of each month TDC's Data Processing Division provided TARP a print-out of all inmates scheduled to discharge during the ensuing month. In addition, the Record's Division at TDC granted TARP access to their Discharge Date List. This latter list contained the names and TDC identification numbers of dischargees scheduled to be released within a time period ranging from one day to one week of the dated list. This up-to-date list facilitated the identification of inmates the monthly list might not

¹²This entry afforded us the advantage of knowing which county it was now mandatory that the parolee return. In Texas an inmate under "parole consideration", is interviewed; his case reviewed; and if favorable conditions are apparent a field investigation is conducted in the county in which he is to return. When this action is completed and a certificate is issued, the parolee must return to the approved county.

¹³The Inmate Summary is a computerized profile of pertinent data on each inmate in the system. This summary could be accessed by the Data Processing Section once the inmate's unique TDC number was supplied. In addition to the county of return data, the summary contained demographic, testing, and prison history information on each inmate.

have contained for various reasons.¹⁴ When these amendments were in effect, the existence of this document assured us of quality control with respect to the inmates leaving the system and eligible to be in the study.

As with the list containing parolees, the Discharge Date List was examined by project personnel to determine county of residence of each of the soon to be discharged inmates. When the county of residence corresponded with one of the 31 TARP counties, and no detainers or warrants were evident, the dischargée was eligible to become a subject in the sample.

The Random Assignment Process

We began recruiting subjects for the study on January 2, 1976. The recruitment period lasted through July 30, 1976. It was decided that a stratified random assignment technique similar to the one used by Lenihan in the Baltimore study provided the best means to assure a representative sample.

¹⁴As would be expected, there are a number of reasons why inmates might parole or discharge very suddenly, and somewhat unpredictably. Some of these reasons are: return from bench warrant with reduced sentence; good time is restored, or a calculation error is corrected resulting in inmate's discharge; parole certificate arrives earlier than expected; inmate is granted emergency parole. We wanted to account for all eligible subjects. When these phenomena developed, we amended our schedules to accommodate them. Consequently of the nearly 2,500 subjects affected by our assignment procedures, only 22 were released so quickly that we could not approach them. However, control was not sacrificed since official arrest records were obtained on these releasees.

Before random assignment to the six groups, eligible subjects were stratified into various subpopulations (22 in all) based on the following variables:

- (1) Sex; male, female
- (2) Residence after release; urban, rural
- (3) Method of release; parole, discharge
- (4) Age; 22 or younger, 23-26, 27-33, 34 or older
- (5) Marital status; married, not married, unknown.

Thus, males in Urban service areas comprised 16 subpopulations after subjects "not married" and those with an "unknown marital status" were grouped to produce the category "Other than married". The subpopulations for urban males are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2
DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS FOR URBAN MALES

Age	Married		Other Than Married	
	Parolee	Dischargee	Parolee	Dischargee
22 years and under				
23 to 26 years				
27 to 33 years				
34 years and over				

Due to the small number of females and rural subjects in the sample; marital status was not a stratifying variable for these groups, and age was dichotomized (26 or younger, 27 or older). The subpopulations for females are presented in Table 3. For rural males the subpopulations are depicted in Table 4. The distribution resulting from the stratification into various subpopulations and random assignment results will be discussed later.

TABLE 3

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS FOR FEMALES

Age	Parolee	Dischargee
26 years and under		
27 years and over		

TABLE 4

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS FOR RURAL MALES

Age	Parolee	Dischargee
26 years and under		
27 years and over		

Once subjects had been categorized into subpopulations, they were then assigned proportionately to the six study groups on a random basis.¹⁵ After a subject's group assignment was established the subject was given a unique four digit number which would remain as his or her permanent TARP identifier. As a matter of records-keeping, the subject's name and number accompanied by other pertinent data were entered into a bound ledger listing random group assignments. Within this ledger separate pages were maintained for each subpopulation. Furthermore, these data were stored on computer tapes.¹⁶

The random assignment procedure was designed such that when subjects either refused; were not approached; located outside the study area; or had previously unknown detainers; they were replaced within the subpopulations, again on a random basis. The subjects being replaced were then defined as "ineligibles." This group would be followed-up via DPS arrest reports. The number and percent of ineligible subjects determined at the end of the recruitment period are shown in Table 5.

The rate at which assigned and ineligible subjects returned to areas of the state other than the 31 project counties (Out of sample area) is similar across groups.

¹⁵A detailed outline of the random assignment procedure appears in Appendix H.

¹⁶See Appendix H for a description of data maintained on each subject entered in the Group Assignment Log.

TABLE 5

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INELIGIBLES BY GROUP
ASSIGNMENT AT END OF RECRUITMENT PERIOD

Reason for Ineligibility	Total		Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5		Group 6	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Out of Sample Area	141	(32)	9	(24)	14	(27)	11	(24)	16	(30)	15	(30)	76	(37)
Out of State	133	(30)	13	(34)	21	(40)	23	(50)	19	(36)	19	(38)	38	(18)
Other Reason for Exclusion	171	(38)	16	(42)	17	(33)	12	(26)	18	(34)	16	(32)	92	(45)
Total	445	(100)	38	(100)	52	(100)	46	(100)	53	(100)	50	(100)	206	(100)

There are also basically no differences in the number of subjects assigned to Groups 1 through 5 who were reportedly returning to points "Out of State." However, with respect to Group 6 a smaller percentage would go out of state. The difference is perhaps due in part to the fact that we had no contact with them and had to rely on addresses given at release. The details of this method are explained in a later segment. Again, with respect to rearrest, data are not lost since arrest data were gathered on all subjects assigned (except 20 with detainers).

The "Other Reason for Exclusion" category comprised several additional reasons for the subjects being excluded. Such reasons were: subject refused; parole voided; disciplinary action taken; detainer discovered; quick release; and point of relocation unknown. The differences which exist should not effect the results of the study.

There were 64 subjects in the "Other Reason for Exclusion" category (Table 5) who refused to participate in the study. Table 5 depicts the number and percent of inmates who were assigned and eventually interviewed compared with the number and percent of the 64 who refused to participate. Here the number of subjects refusing to participate show no significant differences

TABLE 6
TARP REFUSALS BY GROUP ASSIGNMENT

Group Assignment	Assigned & Interviewed		Refused		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	175	18.0	15	23.4	190	18.3
2	200	20.5	13	20.3	213	20.5
3	200	20.5	16	25.0	216	20.8
4	200	20.5	9	14.1	209	20.1
5	200	20.5	11	17.2	211	20.3
Total	975	100.0	64	100.0	1039	100.0

across groups.¹⁷ Arrest data on 425 of the subjects assigned but not participating are depicted in Appendix A.¹⁸

Recruitment of Subjects

After subjects had been randomly assigned to the various groups, prerelease interviews were scheduled to recruit members in Groups 1 through 5. The group to which a particular subject had been assigned was not revealed to the interviewer. This was strictly observed.¹⁹

The great majority of Prerelease Interviews were scheduled and conducted at the 3 units in the TDC where "out-processing" operations are conducted. These units

¹⁷Attempts were made to minimize the number of inmates refusing to participate in the project. These methods included restating or clarifying parts of the introduction statement. These efforts were fairly successful as only 6.1 percent of the 1039 inmates approached refused to participate.

¹⁸The difference between 425 and the 445 subjects in Table 5 results from the 20 subjects who were discovered to have detainers after they had been assigned. These were excluded since each was to be placed in the custody of another law enforcement agency after release from TDC.

¹⁹The rationale was that informing the individual of the characteristics peculiar to his or her assigned group would impose contamination; as subjects were likely to discuss the nature of the program while still incarcerated or perhaps on the bus (the primary mode of travel to their destinations) after release. Additionally, employing this method afforded us the opportunity to interview inmates as early as a week in advance of release dates and remain assured that contamination had not occurred.

were: the Huntsville Unit (Walls); the Goree Unit (female offenders); and the Jester Prerelease Unit where some male inmates are sent for prerelease orientation. Other inmates were interviewed at the 12 remaining units since not all male inmates soon to be released are sent to the Prerelease Unit. Though there are two female institutions in the system, all female inmates are brought to the Goree Unit in Huntsville prior to release.

The interviewer was supplied an Interview Schedule (see Appendix I) containing the names and TDC numbers of inmates he was to recruit into the project. Unit personnel had been alerted by teletype to "hold in" the identified inmates for an interview to be conducted by TARP personnel. Upon arrival at a unit the interviewer secured an area conducive to a private interview. He then identified himself as a research representative on a project for the Federal Government. Since all project personnel were employed in the Research and Development Division in the TDC, we used the phrase "Federal Government" to reduce any immediate refusal (likely) had the interviewer identified himself as a TDC employee.²⁰ The inmate was

²⁰Some of the Field Coordinators (interviewers) on the project staff had been promoted to this status from the ranks of Correctional Officer (CO). To avoid the possibility of refusal because a Field Coordinator (FC) was recognized as having been a CO, we strategically assigned interviewers to conduct interviews on units where they had not previously worked as CO's. Very few inmates acknowledged the interviewers. Those expressing recognition of a FC were told by the interviewer that he now had a "new position" or "new job" implying that it was with a new agency.

told that the study was designed to discover some of the problems encountered by ex-offenders after release. The subject was informed of the confidentiality of the project; the number of interviews the study would involve; and the amount he or she would receive as payment for each interview. (See Introductory Statement in Appendix I.)

Once these statements were given, the interviewer asked the inmate whether he or she would be willing to participate. When the response was "yes", the inmate was then asked where he or she planned to relocate. If the inmate were returning to one of the 31 counties included in the study, the Prerelease Interview was conducted. If the subject were returning to any area other than the project area the inmate was told that the project did not extend into that area; thanked for the time given; and dismissed.

After the Prerelease Interview was completed, the member was asked to sign the TEC Notice of Participation (see Appendix I) which signaled the inmate entering the project.²¹ The signature would later be used for

²¹At this point we began referring to the recruited subjects as "members". The rationale was that this description carried a more positive and softened connotation than did referring to the participant as a subject once he or she had been recruited. Documents used in all transactions refer to subjects as "members". Consequently, throughout the remainder of the report, the words member and subject will be used interchangeably in referring to project participants.

comparison purposes during monetary transactions (i.e. UI checks, incentive pay for interviews). In addition, using this form the interviewer obtained pertinent data such as the member's Social Security number, mailing address and date of release. Later, back in the Central Offices during processing, the project number was placed on the form prior to forwarding it to TEC.

The member was also informed that signing of this form was an indication to the Central Office and the TEC that he or she was to receive \$5 as payment for having completed the Prerelease Interview. Next the subject was given an Appointment Card (see Appendix I) and asked to report at the address of the TEC office listed on the card to receive payment and instructions regarding future interviews. The Appointment Card also contained the date to report, and the name of a TEC representative in the office to which the member was to report. The name of the TEC representative familiar with TARP was given to facilitate the initial reporting experience of the TARP member at the TEC office. The TARP Appointment Card containing the name of an official in a given TEC office would also assure the member of special treatment (which again made the phrase "member of TARP" more appropriate than "subject in TARP").

With the Appointment Card given the members, each exited the TDC with equal knowledge of the project. The

distinctions among groups would be explained at the first field contact.

Since contact would not be made with subjects in Group 6 (the 1000 comprising the Control Group), the counties to which they returned had to be verified. With regard to parolees, we relied on the county descriptions given on the Governor's Approval List. In the case of discharges in the Control Group, counties to which they returned upon release were verified by a search of Inmate Trust Fund records.²²

Once subjects had been assigned to Group 6, staff members searched the Inmate Trust Fund records to identify the counties to which these subjects returned. The date on which each subject was released was also verified at this time. The DPS arrest records on these 1000 subjects would be examined one year after release to ascertain arrest rates of this group in comparison with the 5 remaining groups.

Locating Members in the Field

A project of this magnitude necessitated a highly systematized records-keeping apparatus. Such a system was necessary to evaluate effectiveness as the project

²²These records reflected the address each inmate is required to give as an address upon release where any material belonging to him should be forwarded after release. This usually included: money from relatives not processed before release; crafts; legal correspondence; etc.

progressed. We had to develop a mechanism that would provide adequate support when planned actions ran smoothly; and one that offered feasible alternatives when plans went awry. We would be attempting the collection of data on a highly mobile and transient population who owed no loyalty to us.

Additionally, we were cognizant that proper evaluation required success in locating and interviewing project participants. A common criticism of many follow-up studies is their inability to locate sufficient numbers of subjects on which to base findings that can be generalized to the larger population. Although the sampling procedure is a principal determinant of representativeness, locating the sample and conducting proper evaluations are of equal importance. Therefore, we developed input and feedback instruments to monitor various stages of the project. How data obtained on various instruments aided our success in locating subjects becomes evident as we examine the events occurring after an inmate's release.

Initial Field Contact

The TEC and TARP representatives met on several occasions prior to the period in which inmates were recruited and interviewed. These meetings resulted in the development of procedures to facilitate interaction between the two agencies. Agreements were reached on

procedures to be employed when receiving TARP members. Additionally, office schedules and forms were designed to effect an orderly flow of information and material.

After a member of the TARP had been released from TDC, he or she was to report, on the date, and to the TEC office listed on the Appointment Card. The previously mentioned TEC Notice of Participation (Appendix I) had been forwarded to the TEC headquarters and then to the local field offices. These forms contained the names of members in Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4. Since this form was in triplicate, the Field Coordinator scheduled to meet the participants also had in his possession, a copy of the TEC Notice of Participation which would be used to compare the signature of the member as verification that the subject contacted was a TARP member.

The member was to report to the TEC office to receive the \$5 payment for the Prerelease Interview conducted just prior to release from prison. Since none of the members were aware of further details regarding the project, coming in to receive the \$5 payment was the primary stimulus. As a result, 31.0 percent reported voluntarily. Of the remainder, 68.9 percent were eventually contacted by telephone or visits by the Field Coordinators. We failed to establish an initial contact with only one subject (.1 percent). When contacts were made, members were then informed of the details governing

membership in their respective groups. In order that each participant would be informed of these details in the same manner, a standard statement (see Appendix J) was given to each participant according to his or her group status.

Subjects in Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 who would have contact with TEC officials were introduced to these officials. Members eligible for UI payments could apply by filling-in information contained on the TEC Weekly Request for Transitional Aid (see Appendix I). Dates assigned for members to report to TEC offices were at least one week from release dates, therefore an individual's employment status during that week would determine whether he or she was eligible to receive UI. Group 4 members were directed to the TEC employment counselors after talking to TARP Field Coordinators. The TEC provided TARP with a summary (see Appendix K) of job placement results on each Group 4 member at the end of the one year period.

When the initial contact was made away from TEC offices, members were instructed as to the TEC officials they should contact for employment counseling or information pertaining to UI benefits.

After contact, subjects were also paid the \$5 for the Prerelease Interview and given another Appointment Card which reflected the date (three months from release) they

were to report for the Three-month interview. This procedure was repeated at the Six-month interview.

Postrelease Interviews

Each of the 975 subjects scheduled to be interviewed at 3, 6, and 12 months after release was mailed a letter of reminder (see Appendix L), accompanied by another Appointment Card approximately two weeks prior to the scheduled interviews. Since contact with members had been three months earlier (and six months in the case of the 12 month interview), the mailing of a letter of reminder served as a gauge of whether the member still lived at that address. We operated under the assumption that few of the members would leave forwarding addresses once dwellings were vacated. This assumption proved correct.

When letters were returned, unclaimed, we assumed that difficulty would transpire in locating these subjects. One move to counter this difficulty was to activate correspondence lists containing names of the individuals who had been approved by TDC to write and visit each of these subjects while they had been incarcerated. There was the possibility that one or a number of individuals whose names were contained on such lists would know the whereabouts of the subjects. If the members failed to report to TEC on the appointed date, the Field Coordinators proceeded in attempts to locate the subjects and conduct the interviews.

In their attempts to locate subjects, the Field Coordinators used the former inmates' correspondence lists and a number of other methods.

Field Coordinators had been briefed on what avenues to explore once location of members proved difficult. Some of these strategies in addition to use of the correspondence list included:

1. A search of city and county jails.
2. Questioning of TARP members already located and living in the same neighborhood; or those likely to have knowledge of the whereabouts of the member being sought.
3. An examination of TEC data gathered when UI payments had been made or job placement services rendered.
4. Contact with neighbors near a domicile previously inhabited by TARP members or their relatives.
5. Contact with a member's previous employers and/or fellow workers.
6. A search of telephone and address cross-reference material in a given city (primarily metropolitan areas).
7. Contact with parole officials (usually as a last resort).
8. Distributing a notice that a subject could call COLLECT from any location to inform TARP of his or her new address or whereabouts.

During the contact phase the Field Coordinators utilized these and any combination of innovative methods to locate the subjects and conduct the scheduled interviews.

We were unusually successful in locating subjects during the field contact phase of the project. By the end

of the data collection phase we could account for 96 percent of the subjects. The success resulted due to the perseverance and tenacity exhibited by the TARP field staff coupled with designed alternatives scheduled for use when one or any number of attempts to locate a subject failed. The results of field contacts (interviews), and questionnaires returned are shown in Table 7. The degree to which "tracking" subjects was necessary becomes evident upon examination of where the majority of interviews were conducted during the experimental period. As stated earlier, 975 members of the project were to report to the TEC offices for interviews. A review of the category "TEC Office" (Table 7) reveals that fewer than 50 percent of the subjects reported to the TEC offices for interviews. The percentage reporting to TEC offices decreased as the length of time after release increased, resulting in 47.5 percent, 36.9 percent and 26.4 percent reporting for the 3, 6, and 12 month interviews respectively.

As shown in Table 7, the combined number of subjects located and interviewed at locations other than the TEC offices (home, job site, jail, etc.) represents 49.8 percent, 54.5 percent, and 56.0 percent of the subjects interviewed at 3, 6, and 12 months respectively. The methods of intense "tracking" required in locating these subjects were also necessary in establishing contact with individuals who later returned questionnaires; since few moving out of the 31 county area left forwarding addresses.

Additionally, as shown in Table 7 subjects were not interviewed for various other reasons. By the end of the data collection phase .9 percent were deceased, while 8.8 percent had been incarcerated for the second six months after release, therefore not requiring that an interview be conducted. As stated earlier, we were unable to locate only 4 percent of the subjects at the end of the data collection period.

TABLE 7
LOCATION OF INTERVIEW AND OTHER STATUS OF TARP MEMBERS DURING THE ONE YEAR EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD

Location or Status	Three-month Interview (N=975)		Six-month Interview (N=975)		Twelve-month Interview (N=975)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
TEC Office	463	47.5	360	36.9	257	26.4
Home, Restaurant, Job Site, etc.	423	43.4	473	48.5	418	42.9
Jail or Prison	62	6.4	58	6.0	128	13.1
Questionnaire	23	2.3	33	3.4	38	3.9
Subtotal	971	99.6	924	94.8	841	86.3
Deceased	1	.1	7	.7	9	.9
Incarcerated Entire Period	-	-	35	3.6	86	8.8
Unable to Locate	3	.3	9	.9	39	4.0
Subtotal	4	.4	51	5.2	134	13.7
Total	975	100.0	975	100.0	975	100.0

The Data Collection Instruments

The data gathering instruments primarily consisted of interviews designed to obtain information to describe various aspects of the subjects' conditions after release. However, a Prerelease Interview was conducted prior to release to gather basic employment, education, and arrest data (see Appendix N). We purposefully created an instrument that would not take long to administer since we did not want the inmates (at the prerelease interview) viewing each of the future postrelease interviews as too time consuming; thus lessening their desire to participate.

The postrelease interviews were, however, rather lengthy. It took approximately one hour to conduct each of the 3 postrelease interviews. They were designed to obtain detailed information on a variety of the subjects' postrelease experiences. These postrelease interviews (see Appendix O) covered such topics as employment experiences, social relations, financial conditions, living arrangements, and illegal activities. Questionnaires (see Appendix P) were designed to collect information from subjects who later moved to other areas of Texas or out of the state.

In addition to data obtained as a result of contact through questionnaires and interviews with TARP subjects, we gathered official arrest, parole, and wage

data from the Department of Public Safety, Board of Pardons and Paroles, and Texas Employment Commission, respectively. We also manually searched county and district court records for possible unreported arrests and dispositions. Collecting these data provided added sources on which we could rely for official descriptions of certain segments of data. The DPS and BPP were sent instruments (see Appendix M) on which they later forwarded to TARP, the official description of the requested information. The TEC forwarded to us computerized summary information describing a subject's earnings during certain quarters after release.

After information had been collected by use of the various instruments, data were edited, coded, and stored on computer tapes in preparation for analysis. The analysis of data was performed at the University of Texas at Austin Computer Center utilizing the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The results of the analysis are contained in Chapter III.

Descriptive Profile of Project Members

The 1,975 subjects comprising the sample of released ex-offenders had been stratified into various subpopulations and assigned proportionately to the six study groups on a random basis. Once the stratifying variables were in effect, we relied on the random assignment process to distribute these known characteristics as

evenly as possible among the six study groups. Random assignment also assured even distribution of any unidentified variables.

Consequently, the stratified random technique we employed distributed near perfect representation across the study groups on most variables. Table 8 depicts the percent distribution of participants across groups with respect to race, sex, age, marital status, and method of release.

As shown in Table 8, 47.9 percent of the participants were Black, while Whites and Mexican Americans comprised 36.4 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively.²⁸ There exists no significant differences in race representation across the study groups. In comparing these figures with the ethnic group representation of releasees during 1976 we find that Blacks in the study are slightly over represented, 47.9 percent compared to 40.2 percent of those released during calendar year 1976. This slight increase in the representation of Blacks is due largely to the fact that Whites represented a greater proportion (53 percent) of those who were excluded for

²⁸The terms Black, White, and Mexican American are used to describe the race/ethnic composition of ex-offenders in the study. By more traditional definitions Black represents members of the Negro race while White represents members of the Caucasian race. Although Mexicans are members of the Caucasian race, they are significant as an ethnic group; thus, the separate description here.

TABLE 8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS BY RACE, SEX, AGE,
MARITAL STATUS, METHOD OF RELEASE, AND GROUP ASSIGNMENT

Characteristics	Group Assignment						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Total	UI 26 weeks	UI 13 weeks	UI 13 weeks S/S	Job Placement Only	Control	Control
	N=1975	N=175	N=200	N=200	N=200	N=200	N=1000
Race:							
Black	47.9	44.0	53.0	48.5	46.0	46.0	46.8
White	36.4	37.1	33.0	35.0	36.5	36.0	37.3
Mexican American	15.7	18.9	14.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	15.9
Sex:							
Male	93.1	93.1	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0
Female	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
Age:							
22 years and under	27.1	28.0	27.5	28.0	27.5	27.0	27.8
23-26 years	25.1	25.7	26.0	25.5	24.5	25.0	24.9
27-33 years	24.7	24.0	23.0	24.0	25.5	25.0	25.1
34 years and over	23.1	22.3	23.5	22.5	22.5	23.0	22.2
Marital Status:							
Married	33.6	33.8	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.6
All Other	66.4	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.4
Method of Release:							
Parole	52.5	51.4	51.0	55.3	53.0	52.5	52.4
Discharge	47.5	48.6	49.0	44.7	47.0	47.5	47.6

various reasons (i.e., detainers, out-of-state, quick release, refused to participate, out of sample area); while Blacks comprised only 34 percent of inmates in these categories. However, the Black representation of 47.9 percent is quite similar to that ethnic group's representation of inmates confined December 31, 1975 just prior to recruitment of subjects. At that time the Black representation was 44.6 percent. At the end of 1976 the percentage of Blacks confined was 44.4 percent.²⁹

The percentage (36.4) of Whites recruited in the study is slightly under represented when comparing the percentage (43.0) of Whites leaving the system during calendar year 1976. Again, as with Black representation, the percentage of Whites (36.4) recruited in the study is similar to their representation of confined inmates at the end of 1975. Whites made up 37.8 percent of the confined inmate population then and 37.6 percent in December 1976.³⁰

The percentage representation of Mexican Americans leaving TDC during 1976 and those represented in the

²⁹ Texas Department of Corrections, Research and Development Division, 1976 Annual Statistical Report (Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, 1977), pp. 29, 91, 127.

³⁰ Ibid.

study are quite similar, 16.8 percent and 15.7 percent respectively. Mexican Americans represented 17.6 percent of the confined population on December 31, 1975 and 17.7 percent of the confined population at the end of 1976.³¹

Ninety-three percent of the subjects in the project were males compared to 7 percent female representation. This was just one percentage point different from the 6 percent female representation of inmates released during 1976.³²

The age distribution was basically the same across groups. The mean age of inmates paroled and discharged from TDC in 1976 was 29.09. The mean age of participants in the study was 28.79.

Roughly one-third (33.6 percent) of the participants were married while the remaining two-thirds (66.4 percent) were either single, divorced, separated, or widowed.³³ The "married" category contained those legally married and those describing a common-law marital arrangement.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid. pp. 113, 149.

³³ The marital status descriptions are based on data obtained when subjects entered the Texas Department of Corrections to begin serving their sentences. These data were used to describe marital status at the time of random assignment.

The number of inmates in the sample who were released on parole status comprised 52.5 percent of the participants in the study. This representation of nearly 53 percent was slightly less than the 58.4 percent leaving the system during calendar year 1976. However, when the number of subjects originally assigned (including those refusing, going out of state, warrants, etc.) are viewed with the eligible category, the representation (56.5 percent) of parolees is quite similar to the percentage represented at the end of 1976. Likewise, this is true for dischargee representation. As shown in Table 8 dischargees comprised 47.5 percent of the sample. This figure is higher than the 41.6 percent representation of dischargees released from TDC in 1976. As was true with the parolees, when the number of subjects assigned but becoming ineligible are considered, the representation for dischargees is 43.5 percent which is not significantly different from the 41.9 percent released as dischargees in 1976.

Table 8 shows that when comparisons are made with respect to the distribution of stratifying variables small and very few differences are evident. We also checked to see if characteristics not matched were distributed randomly. Contained in Appendix B are tables depicting the distributions of I.Q. scores, last grade completed, medical classification, age at first arrest, number of times in TDC, and the greatest number of

weeks employed for subjects in the sample.

Thus, an examination of the project's impact can be determined with the confidence that variables were distributed in proper proportions among the six study groups.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

The project results are presented in this chapter. Three major areas will be discussed concerning the effect of monetary and job placement aid on participants. The areas to be discussed are: the total arrest rates, arrest rates for theft-related crimes (robbery, burglary, larceny, etc.)¹ and the rate of employment in conjunction with wages earned.

The results are presented with three audiences in mind:

1. The policy makers who are interested in clear, understandable data which aids them in decision making situations of everyday work.
2. Social scientists who reach beyond the pragmatism of a research project and ask Why?, How?, Why not?, and What happens if....? .
3. The general public, the everyday citizens who are concerned about crime that affects them and their neighborhoods.

¹For the purpose of this study the term "theft" has the same definition used by Lenihan (1977) when it was defined "...as synonymous with larceny, burglary, and robbery, although the author is aware that its legal meaning is limited to larceny, excluding robbery and burglary." In addition, we have included the offenses; stolen vehicle, forgery, embezzlement, fraud and extortion under this definition. Thus, the terms "theft-related" and "property" crimes will be used interchangeably to describe theft offenses.

Section 1

The Effect of Treatment

The number and percent of subjects arrested during the one-year experimental period are depicted in Table 9. The total arrest rate after the one-year period was 36.6 percent. Group 3 had the highest arrest rate (42.5 percent) but this difference from the other groups is not significant. Groups 1, 2, and 3 represent the financial aid groups. The results failed to give any support to the concept that financial aid decreased the probability of arrest. Group 4, the job placement group, had the lowest arrest rate (34.0 percent) again a difference not large enough to be statistically significant. The reader should be cautioned as to the interpretation of the job placement results; as the percentage of subjects who received all treatment in this group was rather low (as can be seen in Appendix C p. 128 Figure 5).

For the purpose of further analysis, the financial aid groups (Groups 1, 2 and 3) were combined and compared with Group 4 (job placement) and Groups 5 and 6 (the control groups). Even though no significant differences were found between the financial aid, job placement, and control groups; it was decided that the job placement group should not be combined with either the financial aid or control groups since the treatment for which members were eligible was distinct and different.

TABLE 9

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY GROUP STATUS
DURING THE ONE YEAR EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD

Category	Total (N=1975)		Group 1 UI 26 Wks (N=175)		Group 2 UI 13 Wks (N=200)		Group 3 UI S/S (N=200)		Group 4 Job Placement (N=200)		Group 5 Control (N=200)		Group 6 Control (N=1000)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arrested	723	36.6	66	37.7	76	38.0	85	42.5	68	34.0	73	36.5	355	35.5
Not Arrested	1252	63.4	109	62.3	124	62.0	115	57.5	132	66.0	127	63.5	645	64.5
Total	1975	100.0	175	100.0	200	100.0	200	100.0	200	100.0	200	100.0	1000	100.0

$\chi^2=4.06$, $df=5$, $p=NS$

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety
County and District Court Records

Therefore, after combining Groups 1, 2, and 3, isolating Group 4, and combining Groups 5 and 6, three study groups emerge. Table 10 presents the overall percentage

TABLE 10
PERCENT COMPARISON OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY
FINANCIAL AID, JOB PLACEMENT, AND
CONTROL GROUP STATUS

Status	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)
Arrested	36.6	39.5	34.0	35.7
Not Arrested	63.4	60.5	66.0	64.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

$$\chi^2=2.93, df=2, p=NS$$

of arrest after the groups were merged. Again, the percentage point differences found among the groups were not significant ($p<.50$).

Financial aid was aimed at helping the ex-offenders adjust to the outside world while they attempted to find jobs; thus reducing the probability of resorting to theft to fulfill their basic financial needs. Thus, if financial aid did have an impact on arrest it would be most likely to show in the property crimes which were economically motivated. Table 11 shows the types of

TABLE 11

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
AT FIRST ARREST AND GROUP STATUS

Offense	Total (N=1932) ^a	Financial Aid (N=561)	Job Placement (N=196)	Control (N=1175)
Theft Related:				
Robbery	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.0
Burglary	7.2	7.5	7.7	6.4
Larceny	6.0	6.1	5.1	6.8
Stolen vehicle	1.0	1.4	.5	1.3
Forgery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.2
Subtotal ^b	19.5	21.4	18.4	18.7
Serious Non-theft:				
Homicide	.8	.9	1.0	.4
Assault	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4
Kidnapping	.1	.2	-	.2
Sex	.4	.7	-	.5
Drugs	4.1	5.2	2.6	4.6
Subtotal ^c	7.0	8.8	5.1	7.1
Minor: (Trespassing, drunk, DWI, etc.)	7.2	6.4	7.7	7.5
Total	33.7	36.6	31.2	33.3

^aThere were 43 cases with arrest charges unknown

^b $\chi^2=1.99$, df=2, p=NS

^c $\chi^2=1.64$, df=2, p=NS

offenses for which different groups were charged at their first arrest, along with the subtotals for theft-related and other serious crimes. The Financial Aid group showed a slightly higher percentage arrested for theft-related crimes (21.4 percent) when compared with the Job Placement group (18.4 percent) and the Control group (18.7 percent) respectively. Thus, the percentage point differences observed are in the opposite direction of what was expected. Nevertheless, the differences observed are not statistically significant ($p < .50$).

Summary. Financial aid did not have a significant impact on arrest for theft-related crimes at the first arrest. This topic (theft-related or property crimes) will be analyzed in greater detail in a later section.

Judicial Outcomes on First Arrests

For the purpose of this study recidivism was defined as arrest; contact with police which resulted in booking and fingerprinting. The objective of the analysis of the overall arrests in the preceding section was to measure the effect of treatment (financial aid and job placement) on police contact (arrest). Judicial outcome after arrest is a different measure of recidivism. Judicial outcome has both advantages and disadvantages when it comes to reflecting whether someone has done something illegal. A person may not be guilty for the crime which led to arrest. On the other

hand, since the judicial outcome frequently involves "negotiated justice" and faulty evidence, it may miss what actually happened. For all the benefits and drawbacks, it is still important to know if transitional aid made any difference in the disposition that a subject was guilty of a crime.

Table 12 depicts the judicial outcomes for the three

TABLE 12
PERCENT OF FIRST ARREST OUTCOMES
BY EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS

Status	Total (N=700)*	Financial Aid (N=219)	Job Placement (N=65)	Control Group (N=416)
Guilty	47.6	46.1	44.6	48.8
Not Guilty	.5	.5	1.5	.5
Pending	9.9	10.0	9.2	9.7
Charges Dropped	9.9	7.8	12.3	10.6
No Information	32.1	35.6	32.4	30.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

$\chi^2=4.413$, $df=8$, $p=NS$

*Twenty-three subjects were arrested once for minor crimes, (public intoxication, disorderly conduct), and outcomes were not recorded.

groups. There is a rather high percentage (32.1 percent) of "No Information" on outcomes. This high percentage was the result of receiving official arrest charge

descriptions which were not followed by outcome descriptions. The percentage of "No Information" in Table 12 highlights one aspect of the unreliability of this measure of recidivism.

Using information obtained on judicial outcomes we find similar results across groups. Percentage differences are very small and statistical tests reveal that these differences are not significant ($p < .81$).

Summary. Neither financial aid nor job placement had a significant effect on recidivism as measured by the judicial outcomes for the first arrest.

Multiple Arrests

So far arrest has been treated as a dichotomized scale (arrested versus not arrested). Using this measure, once a subject was arrested he or she was considered a "failure" with respect to measurement of the treatment effect. Some subjects were arrested several times during the experimental year. It could be suggested that treatment (financial aid or job placement) influenced the behavior of the subjects in that the treatment groups might have a lower percentage of multiple arrests. This is not the case. Table 13 shows the summary of single and multiple arrests for one year for the different groups. The percentage differences are not statistically significant ($p < .5$).

TABLE 13

PERCENT SUMMARY OF SINGLE AND MULTIPLE
ARRESTS DURING ONE YEAR EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD

Category	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control Group (N=1200)
Single	22.8	26.0	21.0	21.7
Multiple	13.8	13.5	13.0	14.0

$$\chi^2=1.69, df=2, p=NS$$

Summary. Neither financial aid nor job placement had a significant effect on single or multiple arrests.

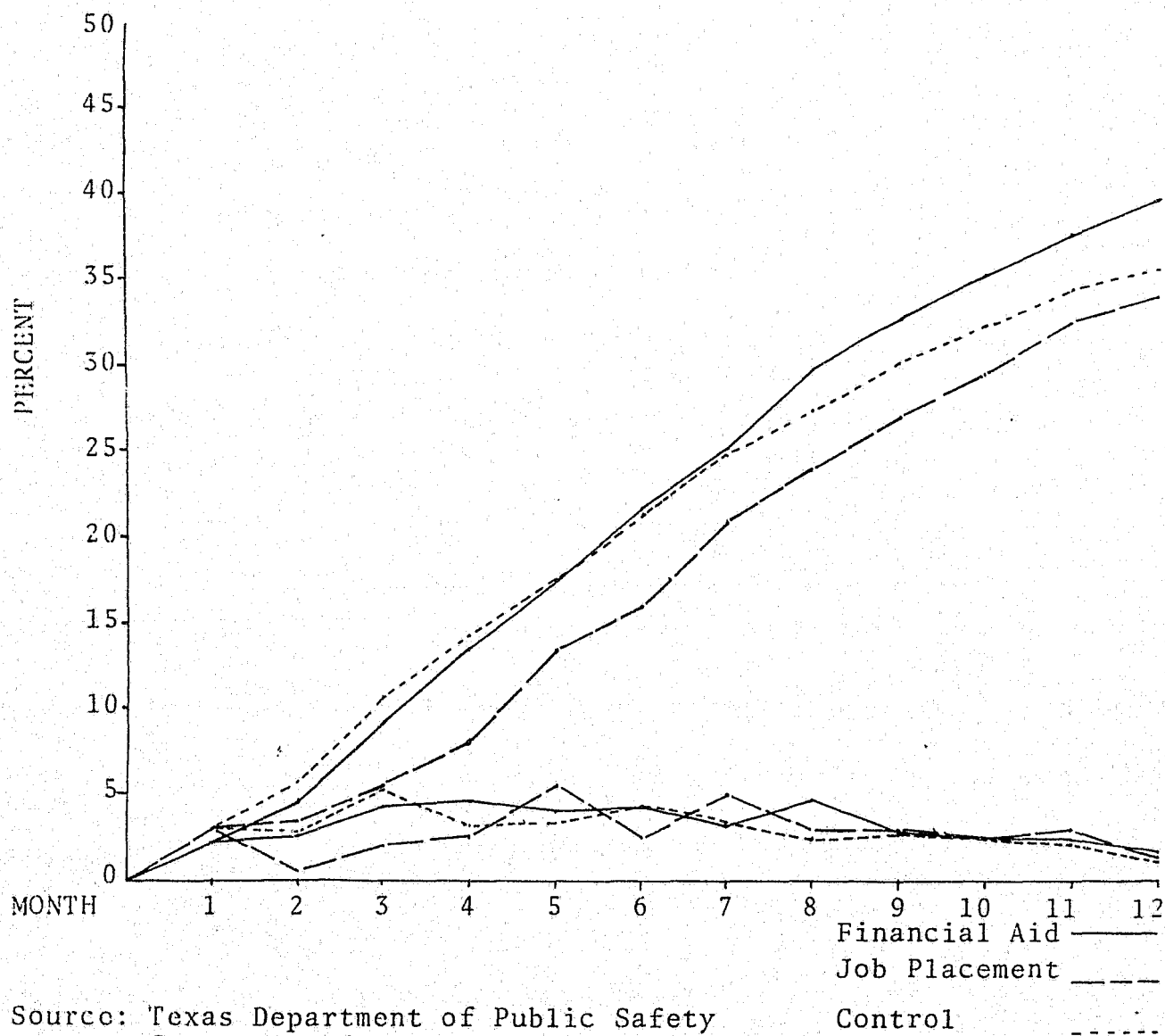
Timing of Arrests

The theory behind transitional monetary aid was that providing the individual with money for basic essentials would reduce the pressure to steal to survive. If return to crime is economically motivated, it would be expected that financial aid would diminish the arrest rate during the period in which financial aid was provided.

Figure 1 depicts the cumulative and non-cumulative percentages of subjects arrested during the experimental period. The arrest rate for most months was very uniform. The small differences observed were statistically non-significant. The lack of variation in the monthly rate of arrest can be clearly observed in the cumulative lines. No drastic bumps or dips can be observed. From

Figure 1

CUMULATIVE AND NON CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF SUBJECTS
ARRESTED DURING TWELVE MONTH EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD



this we conclude that neither financial aid nor job placement assistance had any significant effect on the time following release when subjects in the various groups were arrested.

Stratifying Variables and Arrest

So far the effect of treatment on arrest has been analyzed. There still remains a series of questions regarding the effect that stratifying variables might have had on arrest. These variables represent the subpopulations by which the sample was originally categorized. As such, it is important to examine the impact of the four stratifying variables; sex, age, method of release, and marital status. Although race was not one of the stratifying variables, it is important to examine when measuring recidivism. Therefore, we will also examine its effect.

Effect of Sex on Arrest

The sample population for this study was composed of 93 percent male and 7 percent female subjects. The sample size for females (N=137) is small in comparison to the male sample (N=1838) and thus, comparisons between males and females should be made with a good deal of caution.

Table 14 shows the percentage of subjects arrested by sex and group status. We find sex differences in

TABLE 14
PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED
BY SEX AND GROUP STATUS

Sex	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)
Male	(n=1838) 37.3	(n=535) 39.4	(n=186) 36.0	(n=1117) 36.5
Female	(n=137) 27.0	(n=40) 40.0	(n=14) 7.1	(n=83) 24.1
Probability	p<.02	p=NS	p<.05	p<.05

arrest within the Job Placement and Control groups ($p<.05$). Nevertheless its meaning and interpretation at this point is of little value due to the small sample size. For instance, in the Job Placement group, the female sample size is 14. One subject arrested in this group constitutes 7.14 percent of the group's representation.

This table is presented for informative purposes to point to new areas of research since very little is known about the female offender.

Effects of Race on Arrest

The sample population was composed of three different ethnic groups: White, Black, and Mexican-American. Due to cultural backgrounds and other characteristics of each ethnic group, it could be stated that financial aid and job placement might have a significant effect on one ethnic group more than another.

Table 15 depicts the percentage of subjects arrested by race and group status. It is important to notice that the n size, which is shown in parenthesis in this table, refers to the number of subjects of a given race contained in that group. It does not refer to the number arrested in that group. For instance, Mexican-Americans in the total column (n=310) reflects that there were 310 Mexican-Americans in the entire sample; 85 were in the Financial Aid group, 30 were in the Job Placement group, and 195 in the Control group. As we examine each ethnic group in Table 15 across the three study groups (Financial Aid, Job Placement and Control) we find no significant differences among each of the three ethnic groups. The statistical test (Chi Square) results for each group were: Black; $\chi^2 = .48$, $df = 2$, $p = NS$; Mexican-American; $\chi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$, $p = NS$; White; $\chi^2 = 4.38$, $df = 2$, $p = NS$.

However, in the within group analysis, significant differences were found when the total number of subjects represented in each ethnic group were compared ($\chi^2 = 19.83$, $df = 2$, $p < .0001$). Further, analysis suggests that the differences observed were between Mexican-Americans (47.9 percent) and Whites (33.9 percent); and between Mexican-Americans (47.9 percent) and Blacks (35.0 percent); but not between Whites and Blacks. The Mexican-American group shows the highest arrest rate of the three racial groups. Looking at the Job Placement group, the difference between

TABLE 15
PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY
RACE AND GROUP STATUS

Race	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)	Probability
Black	(n=946) 35.0	(n=289) 36.3	(n=97) 36.1	(n=560) 34.1	p=NS
Mexican-American	(n=310) 47.9	(n=85) 50.0	(n=30) 36.7	(n=195) 47.7	p=NS
White	(n=719) 33.9	(n=201) 39.8	(n=73) 30.1	(n=345) 31.9	p=NS
Probability	p<.0001	p=NS	p=NS	p<.05	

the three racial categories disappears ($p < .68$). The race difference reappears in the Control group where Mexican-Americans (47.7 percent) differed significantly from either Whites (31.9 percent) or Blacks (34.1 percent). No differences were observed between Blacks and Whites.

Summary. Neither financial aid nor job placement had a significant effect on arrest within racial categories. However, race itself showed a significant effect on arrest. The Mexican-American group showed the greatest percentage of arrest.

The Effect of Age on Arrest

Age is an important variable as a predictor of arrest. It may be that the older the person becomes the more mature and responsible he or she becomes. With this theory it would be expected that financial aid and job placement (treatment) would interact with age; thus resulting in a particular age group benefiting more from the treatment than others.

Table 16 shows the percentage of subjects arrested for each age category in each group. The effect of treatment and age on arrest can be observed when the different columns are compared. No significant differences were found for the effect of treatment and age on arrest ($p < .10$). The effect of age on arrest can be assessed by comparing the different rows. The age effect for the column total is highly significant ($X^2 = 16.43$, $df = 3$, $p < .001$). Review of the table shows that as age

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

TABLE 16

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY
AGE AND GROUP STATUS

Age	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)	Probability
22 Years and Under	(n=547) 40.4	(n=160) 37.5	(n=55) 47.3	(n=332) 40.7	p=NS
23 to 26 Years	(n=496) 38.9	(n=148) 45.3	(n=49) 34.7	(n=299) 36.5	p=NS
27 to 33 Years	(n=488) 37.1	(n=136) 39.7	(n=51) 33.3	(n=301) 36.5	p=NS
34 Years and Over	(n=444) 28.7	(n=131) 35.4	(n=45) 17.8	(n=268) 27.6	p=NS
Probability	p<.001	p=NS	p<.05	p<.01	

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increases, arrest decreases. It is interesting to notice that the Financial Aid group does not show that same trend. It appears the treatment had a positive effect with the youngest group (22 years and under) but a negative effect on the second age group (23 to 26 years). These differences, however, did not reach a statistically significant level ($p < .30$). Within Job Placement and Control groups the tendency of arrest to decrease as age increases reappears. Significant differences were observed ($p < .05$ for the Job Placement group and $p < .01$ for the Control group).

Summary. No significant differences were found for the effects of treatment within age categories. Significant differences were found for the effects of age on arrest (compare with contrary findings of Lenihan, 1977).

The Effect of Marital Status on Arrest

It is likely that the act of living in a marital arrangement bears certain responsibilities and may well be an indicator of emotional and social stability. In the present study marital status information was collected on all data collection instruments (pre-release interview, post-release interviews and questionnaires). Group 6 members were not interviewed; therefore, no equivalent data were available for this group to describe marital status beyond release.

The marital status data obtained at the time inmates first entered TDC was not a good indicator of current status since marital status changes occurred during the subjects' incarceration. The pre-release interview data provided a better measure, but still the subjects were in prison and could describe only the situations they perceived would transpire after release. The 6 and 12 month interviews would show the changes that occurred after the inmates left prison and the result of new interpersonal relationships. However, it would be difficult to determine whether the marital status on these later dates had indeed affected arrest. For these reasons the 3 month post-release interview information was considered the most adequate to use as a measurement since it came shortly after the subjects left prison. The effect of their marital status on arrest would be less difficult to determine at this point. Since comparable data were not available for Group 6, the analysis was conducted on the Financial Aid group, the Job Placement group and one Control group (originally Group 5). Due to the random distribution of characteristics it can be assumed that Group 6 would not have significantly altered the results.

The marital status variable was categorized into three subclasses: single, married, and other. "Single" represented subjects who had never been married. "Married" subjects were either married (legally) or maintained

common-law arrangements. The subclass "Other" represented subjects who reportedly were divorced, widowed, or separated.

Table 17 depicts the percentage of subjects arrested by marital status and group status. No significant differences were found when marital status was compared across study groups (Single $p < .9$, Married $p < .5$, Other $p < .5$). Examining marital status within groups (total column) a significant difference was found for the proportion arrested ($p < .01$) as married subjects had the least percentage arrested. This difference disappears in the Financial Aid ($p < .30$) and Job Placement ($p < .09$) groups. If there is an interaction between marital status and treatment, it seems to indicate that financial aid increased arrest. However, statistical tests reveal that the differences were not significant ($p < .50$) when compared with the married subjects in the Control group. Even though arrest in the Job Placement group ($p < .09$) was not as significant as the Control group ($p < .05$) the patterns and approximate magnitude are the same. When financial aid was introduced, that significance disappeared. Financial aid increased arrest for those who were married; an increase of 11 percentage points when compared with married subjects in the Control group.

Summary. Financial aid and job placement did not have a significant effect on arrest within categories of marital status; but marital status alone did have a significant effect on arrest.

TABLE 17

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED
BY MARITAL STATUS AND GROUP STATUS

Marital Status	Total* (N=969)	Financial Aid (N=571)	Job Placement (N=199)	Control (N=199)	Probability
Single	(n=474) 41.7	(n=287) 41.5	(n=102) 41.2	(n= 85) 43.5	p= NS
Married	(n=193) 29.0	(n=114) 33.3	(n= 30) 23.3	(n= 49) 22.4	p= NS
Other	(n=302) 37.1	(n=170) 40.6	(n= 67) 28.4	(n= 65) 36.9	p= NS
Probability	p< .01	p=NS	p=NS	p< .05	

*Marital status data were not available on six subjects.

The Effect of Method of Release on Arrest

The subjects in the sample were released by one of two methods; parole or discharge. A parolee is an offender who is released under supervision of a parole officer to whom he or she must report at certain intervals after release. Inmates are granted parole after their cases have been examined by the Parole Board. The Parole Board makes a recommendation which later has to be approved by the Governor of the State. The Board examines the inmate's prison behavior and conducts field investigations of the environment to which the prospective releasee will return. One condition of parole requires that releasees have jobs arranged in order to secure employment immediately upon release.

The dischargees on the other hand have terminated their sentences and upon release have no similar conditions to follow. The differences just described concerning the two categories of releasees are factors that have to be considered in the examination of the recidivism rate between the two groups. Does method of release and treatment affect arrest?

Table 18 shows the percentage of subjects arrested by method of release. The differences observed were not significant looking at the differences across groups (Dischargees $p < .45$, Job Placement $p < .89$, and Control $p < .12$).

TABLE 18

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED
BY RELEASE METHOD AND GROUP STATUS

Release Method	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)	Probability
Discharge	(n=938) 38.5	(n=273) 41.5	(n= 94) 33.0	(n=571) 38.0	p=NS
Parole	(n=1037) 34.9	(n=302) 37.7	(n=106) 34.9	(n=629) 33.5	p=NS
Probability	p=NS	p=NS	p=NS	p=NS	

Summary. Financial aid and job placement did not have a significant effect on arrest by method of release. Additionally, method of release did not have a significant effect on arrest.

The Effect of Weeks Worked on Arrest

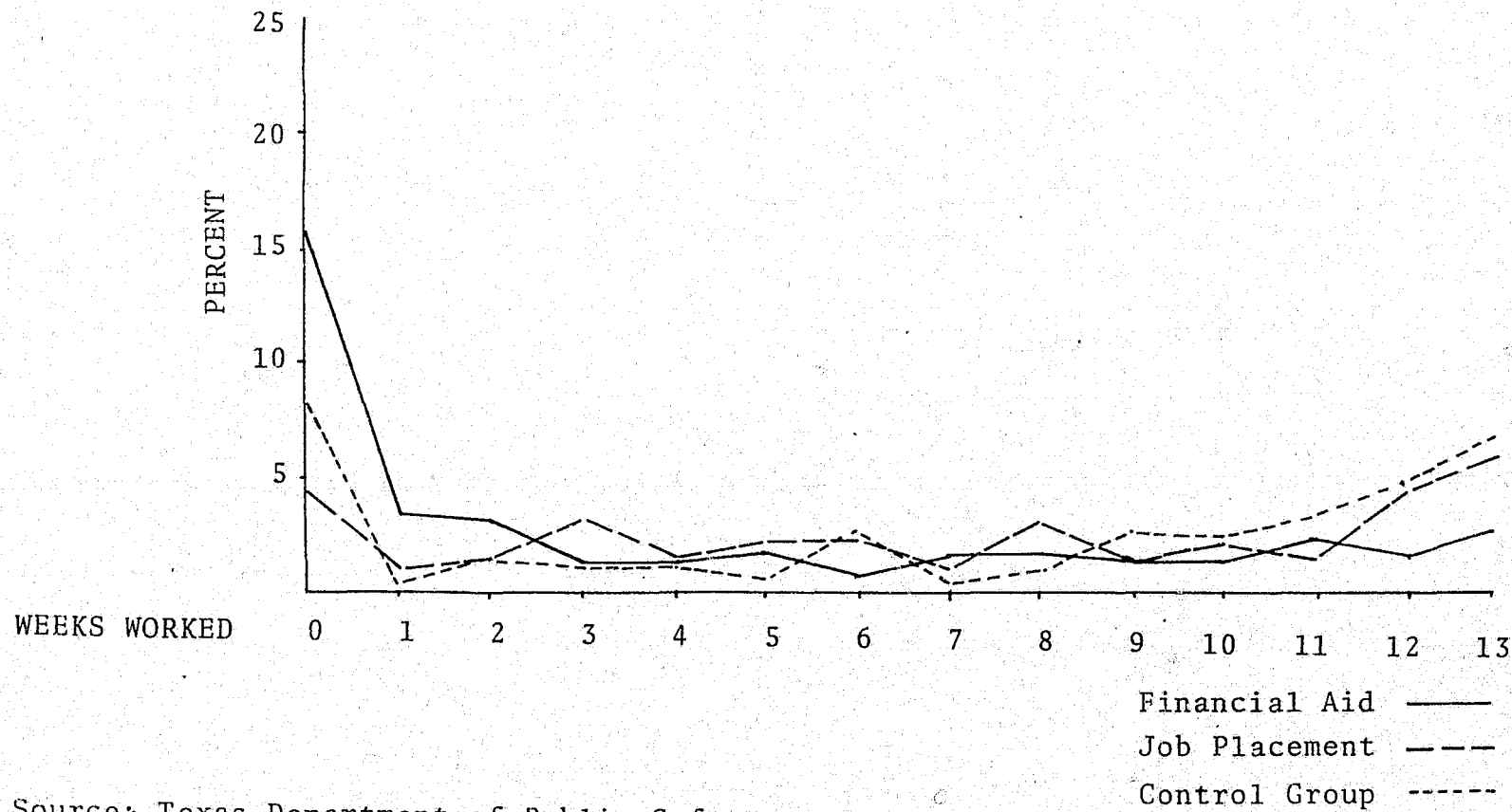
When number of weeks worked is taken into account in the study of recidivism it is based on at least two assumptions: 1) The person who works does not need to steal because he or she will receive money for working; and 2) The person employed is occupied and does not have idle time which may induce criminal activity.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of subjects arrested by number of weeks employed by group status. Perhaps the most striking feature of this figure is the difference between those who did not work at all during the first three months after release and those who worked at least one week. As can be seen there is little difference among those who worked one or more weeks. However, those in the financial aid groups who did not work at all had a substantially higher rate of arrest. This is perhaps connected with the finding, to be discussed later, that financial aid is associated with a lower probability of employment.

Summary. Within categories of weeks worked during the first 13 weeks (3 months) the only difference found is between those who did not work and those who worked at least one week. Financial aid did not have significant

Figure 2

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED
DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS AND BY GROUP STATUS



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety
District and Court Records
Three Month Post-Release Interview

effects on arrest for those who worked at least one week.

Regression Summary

In an effort to make the findings more precise, a regression equation was run using the variables already mentioned (except sex, the N size for females made it of no practical use in the analysis). Two modifications of the variables were needed to produce the regression analysis. The first modification was the combining of Groups 1, 2, and 3 (financial aid) to produce a variable termed "Money." Groups 4, 5, and 6 were similarly combined to create the Control group status. Thus there existed in the equation a "Money" versus "No Money" situation. Age was changed from a categorical variable to a continuous variable. To avoid distortion that extreme values could produce in the regression results an age limit of 50 years was established. Values beyond the limit were declared missing.

Table 19 depicts the results of the regression. Here the dependent variable is whether a person was ever arrested during the study time frame. In other words, the question asked was: What difference did each of these variables make in the probability of arrest when all other variables in the equation were controlled?

The values assigned to the variables in the regression equation were:

Variable	Value	
	Yes	No
Arrested (dependent variable)	1	0
Financial Aid (money)	1	0
Black	1	0
Mexican	1	0
Single	1	0
Married	1	0
Parole	1	0

Age: Actual values excluding those beyond 50 years of age.

Weeks Worked: Actual values; 0 through 13 weeks.

A note on the meaning of the statistics included in Table 19 is perhaps in order. The b coefficients can be roughly thought of as the percentage change in the probability of arrest associated with a particular variable, adjusting for the influence of the remaining variables in the equation. Thus, the value of .19 for "Mexican" variable tells us that after adjustments for the remaining variables have been made Mexican Americans are 19% more likely (since the sign is positive) to be arrested than the category of persons not included in the equation (in this case White/dischargees/other marital status/receiving no money). The absolute value of the percentage change should be taken with some caution, however, since a number of interaction terms have been omitted from the equation. An elaboration of this point would take us too far from our present purposes. Let it be said, simply that the sign of the b coefficient indicates the direction of influence. The size of the betas indicates the relative explanatory power of the

variables involved, again adjusting for the remaining variables in the equation.

TABLE 19
REGRESSION SUMMARY - TOTAL ARRESTS

Variable	b Coefficient	Standard Error	Significance	Beta
Money	.083	.069	.231	.047
Parole	- .032	.054	.551	- .020
Age	- .006	.003	.063	- .062
Black	- .017	.058	.768	- .010
Married	- .107	.096	.264	- .039
Weeks Worked	- .012	.005	.027	- .079
Mexican	.193	.080	.016	.087
Single	- .028	.071	.697	- .014
Constant	.633			

Adjusted R^2 = .018

The major question we want to address using the data in Table 19 is, "Did the money groups differ from the no money groups in terms of the probability of arrest?" The tentative conclusion is that they did not. When we adjust for the influence of weeks worked, marital status, race, age and method of release the relationship between "money" and arrest is not statistically significant. Looking at the signs of the b coefficients we find that the

relationship which does exist is in the opposite direction from that predicted. Persons who received money were slightly more likely to be arrested.

As we will see in a later section this connection between receiving transitional monetary aid and arrest is apparently mediated through employment patterns. Persons who received aid were less likely to work in the early weeks just after release. Weeks worked during the first three months after release, as shown in Table 19, is related to the probability of arrest. It is this link between monetary aid, employment, and arrest which constitutes perhaps the most discouraging finding of the study. Further analysis of the data is needed to determine whether the jobs eventually obtained by the "money" group were better in some respect than those in the control and job placement groups.

It should also be pointed out that even when all the variables are included in an attempt to predict arrest, the results are not impressive. The adjusted multiple R^2 is .018, indicating that only 1.8 percent of the variance in arrest has been explained by the variables included in Table 19.

Section 2

The Effect of Financial Aid and Job Placement on Property Crimes

In this section the effects of financial aid on theft related crimes will be examined. The analysis procedure followed is exactly as the one conducted in the previous section in relation to total arrest.

Table 20 shows the number and percentage of subjects arrested for theft-related crimes by group (Groups 1 through 6). Scanning the table there is little or no difference in the percentage arrested among the six groups. The statistical test yielded a $X^2 = 4.20$, $df = 5$, $p < .50$, which is non-significant. Neither financial aid nor length of time of financial aid, nor a sliding scale penalty in financial aid, nor job placement services made a significant difference in arrest for theft-related crimes.

For the purpose of the following analysis, Groups 1, 2 and 3 were merged into one (Financial Aid group), Group 4 remained the same (Job Placement group) and Groups 5 and 6 were merged (Control group). Table 21 depicts the percentage arrested for property crimes after the groups had been merged. No significant differences were found among the groups ($X^2 = 1.62$, $df = 2$, $p < .50$).

Theft-related crimes are included in Table 22. There are no major differences across groups among various types of crimes.

TABLE 20

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED
FOR PROPERTY CRIMES BY GROUP

Category	Total (N=1975)		Group 1 (N=175)		Group 2 (N=200)		Group 3 (N=200)		Group 4 (N=200)		Group 5 (N=200)		Group 6 (N=1000)	
Arrested	452	22.9	38	21.7	47	23.5	55	27.5	40	20.0	41	20.5	231	23.1
Not Arrested	1523	77.1	137	78.3	153	76.5	145	72.5	160	80.0	159	79.5	769	76.9
Total	1975	100.0	175	100.0	200	100.0	200	100.0	200	100.0	200	100.0	1000	100.0

$\chi^2=4.204$, $df=5$, $p=NS$

TABLE 21

PERCENTAGE OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED FOR
PROPERTY CRIMES BY FINANCIAL AID,
JOB PLACEMENT AND CONTROL GROUP STATUS

Category	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control Group (N=1200)
Arrested	22.9	24.3	20.0	22.7
Not Arrested	77.1	75.7	80.0	77.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

$\chi^2=1.62$, $df=2$, $p=NS$

TABLE 22

SUMMARY PERCENT OF THEFT-RELATED
CHARGES BY FINANCIAL AID, JOB
PLACEMENT, AND CONTROL GROUP STATUS

Offense	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control Group (N=1200)
Robbery	4.35	5.21	4.5	3.91
Burglary	9.06	8.87	9.0	9.17
Larceny	6.28	5.74	4.5	6.83
Auto Theft	1.16	1.22	1.0	1.16
Forgery	1.11	1.56	.5	1.00
Fraud	.56	1.04	.5	.33
Extortion	.05	-	-	.08
Stolen Property	.30	.69	-	.16
Total	22.87	24.33	20.0	22.64

Timing of Arrest

In Section 1 of the Results no significant differences were found in regard to the time after release that the subjects were arrested for all types of crimes. Figure 3 shows the cumulative and non-cumulative percentage of arrest for property crimes during the twelve month experimental period. The differences observed in this graph were not significant. Thus, neither financial aid nor job placement had a significant effect on the timing of arrest for theft-related crimes.

Judicial Outcomes on Property Crimes

Table 23 depicts the judicial outcomes for property

TABLE 23

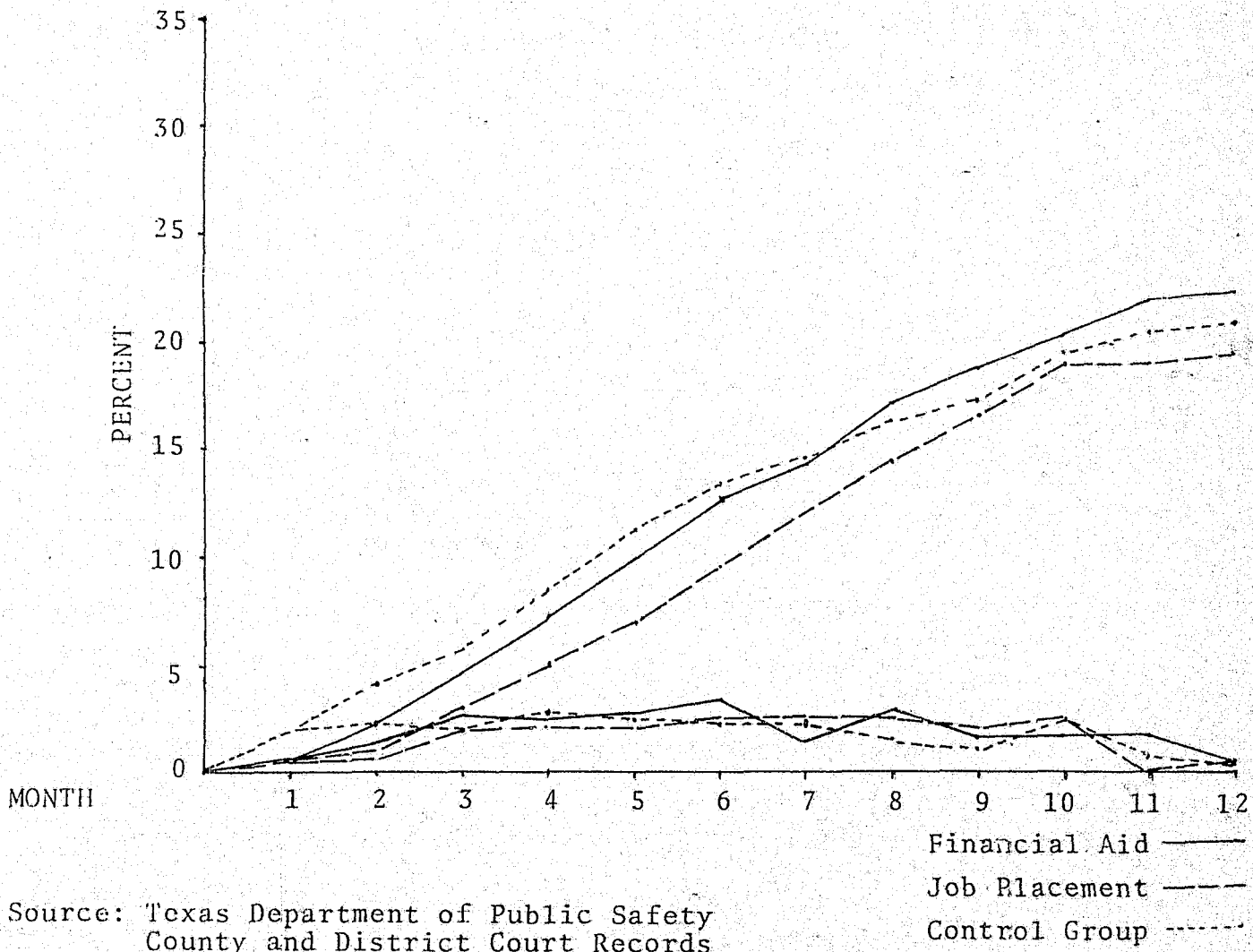
JUDICIAL OUTCOMES OF THEFT-RELATED ARREST DURING THE ONE YEAR EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD

Status	Total (N=452)	Financial Aid (N=140)	Job Placement (N= 40)	Control (N=272)
Guilty	46.9	47.9	42.5	47.1
Not Guilty	.2	-	-	.4
Pending	11.1	10.0	12.5	11.4
Dropped	10.4	8.6	12.5	11.0
No Information	31.4	33.5	32.5	30.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

$\chi^2=2.19$, $df=8$, $p=NS$

Figure 3

CUMULATIVE AND NON CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED
FOR PROPERTY CRIMES DURING ONE YEAR EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD



crimes. As mentioned earlier, there is a rather high percentage (31.4 percent) of "no information" on outcomes.

In this table we find similar results across groups. Percentage differences are very small and the statistical tests reveal that these differences were not significant ($p < .97$). These results are remarkably similar to the findings reported for total arrest.

The Effect of Sex

It was mentioned earlier that this variable (sex) has little or no weight in the present study. The reason given was the relatively small sample size of the female subjects, which did not give ample basis for male-female comparisons.

The same holds true when the effect of sex on property crimes is weighed. There is no real basis for a comparison and the reader should be cautious drawing conclusions from Table 24. The statistical analysis showed significant differences in the female group; the Job Placement group having the least arrest. No significant differences were found among males ($\chi^2 = 1.67$, $df = 2$, $p < .50$). In the within group analysis (comparing male versus female in each group) no significant differences were found in any of the three groups. Thus, job placement affected significantly arrest of female subjects, but no other differences were found among groups nor within groups.

TABLE 24
PERCENT ARRESTED FOR PROPERTY CRIMES
BY SEX AND BY GROUP STATUS

Sex	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N= 575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)	Probability
Male	(n=1838) 23.1	(n=535) 24.1	(n=186) 21.0	(n=1117) 23.0	p=NS
Female	(n=137) 19.7	(n=40) 27.5	(n=14) 7.1	(n=83) 18.1	p<.001
Probability	p=NS	p=NS	p=NS	p=NS	

Again, the reader should be cautioned that while the job placement effect was found among females, this result should be interpreted as a possible indicator, but not as the final answer.

The Effect of Race

The total arrest by race and by group brought out significant differences for race, but not for treatment (see page 64). Table 25 shows the percentage of arrest for property crimes by race and by group. The among group analysis failed to yield significant differences for any of the racial groups (Black $p < .97$, White $p < .90$, Mexican-American $p < .90$). Thus, there was not a significant interaction between financial aid or job placement and race.

The within group analysis shows no significant group differences (Financial Aid $p < .97$, Job Placement $p < .20$, and Control $p < .10$). Thus, race did not have any impact on arrest for property crimes. As mentioned earlier, a significant difference by race was found in analysis of total arrest. That difference disappeared when theft-related crimes were isolated. The Mexican-American group had a higher arrest rate than the other two groups, but it was not due to property crimes. (See Appendix D for a detailed breakdown of offenses by race).

TABLE 25
PERCENT ARRESTED FOR PROPERTY CRIMES
BY RACE AND BY GROUP STATUS

Race	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)	Probability
Black	(n=946) 25.3	(n=289) 24.9	(n=97) 24.7	(n=560) 25.5	p=NS
Mexican-American	(n=310) 21.0	(n=85) 23.5	(n=30) 10.0	(n=195) 21.5	p=NS
White	(n=719) 20.6	(n=201) 23.9	(n=73) 17.8	(n=445) 19.6	p=NS
Probability	p=NS	p=NS	p=NS	p=NS	

The Effect of Age

The effects of age and treatment are presented in Table 26. The analysis showed no treatment effects within the different age groups (22 years and under, $p < .90$; 23 to 26 years, $p < .50$; 27 to 33 years, $p < .90$; 34 and over, $p < .50$).

The within group analysis yielded highly significant differences in the total column ($p < .001$). The older the subject the less the probability of arrest. The Financial Aid group failed to yield that significant difference; while Job Placement and Control groups showed significant differences ($p < .02$, $p < .005$ respectively). No significant differences were found for the effects of financial aid or job placement on arrest for property crimes. Significant differences were found for the effects of age on arrest for property crimes in the Job Placement and Control groups. No significant differences were found within the Financial Aid group. These results are basically the same obtained on this variable when total arrest was analyzed.

The Effect of Marital Status

The effects of financial aid and job placement on marital status are shown in Table 27. No significant differences were found within Single ($p < .9$), Married ($p < .5$) or Other ($p < .5$) categories. In the within group analysis, no differences were found for either the Financial Aid group or the Job Placement group. The Control

TABLE 26
PERCENT ARRESTED FOR PROPERTY CRIMES
BY AGE AND BY GROUP STATUS

Age	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)	Probability
22 years and under	(n=547) 28.0	(n=160) 26.3	(n=55) 32.7	(n=332) 28.0	p=NS
23 to 26 years	(n=496) 26.4	(n=148) 29.1	(n=49) 18.4	(n=299) 26.4	p=NS
27 to 33 years	(n=488) 21.9	(n=136) 23.5	(n=51) 17.6	(n=301) 21.9	p=NS
34 and over	(n=444) 13.7	(n=131) 17.6	(n=45) 8.9	(n=268) 12.7	p=NS
Probability	p<.001	p=NS	p<.02	p<.005	

TABLE 27
PERCENT ARRESTED FOR PROPERTY CRIMES
BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Total (N=970)*	Financial Aid (N=572)	Job Placement (N=199)	Control (N=199)	Probability
Single	(n=474) 25.3	(n=287) 24.7	(n=102) 23.5	(n=85) 29.4	p=NS
Married	(n=193) 18.1	(n=114) 21.1	(n=30) 20.0	(n=49) 10.2	p=NS
Other	(n=303) 21.8	(n=171) 26.3	(n=67) 14.9	(n=65) 16.9	p=NS
Probability	p<.0001	p=NS	p=NS	p<.025	

*Marital status data were not available for five subjects.

group yielded significant differences ($p < .02$); the married subjects showing the least percentage of arrest. There is no clear indication or explanation for the lack of significance within the Job Placement group. Lack of significant differences for the Financial Aid group seems to indicate that money was related to a higher arrest rate for the subjects who were neither married nor single. The differences, however, are small.

The Effect of Method of Release

In the analysis of total arrest (Section 1 of this chapter), no significant differences were found between parolees and discharges. No treatment effects were found either. Table 28 depicts the percentage of subjects arrested for property crimes by method of release and group status. Comparison of parolees and discharges across groups failed to yield significant differences for either parolees ($p < .97$) or discharges ($p < .50$).

Looking down the total column, when comparisons of parole versus discharge were made, significant differences were found ($p < .005$). The Financial Aid group and the Control group both reached a level of significance ($p < .05$, $p < .025$, respectively). The Job Placement group failed to yield significant differences. Scanning Table 28 the Job Placement group shows a reversal in the trend that the other two groups follow. The other groups show a greater percentage of discharges arrested than parolees. In the Job Placement group, parolees had a

TABLE 28

PERCENT ARRESTED FOR PROPERTY CRIMES BY
RELEASE METHOD AND BY GROUP STATUS

Release Method	Total (N=1975)	Financial Aid (N=575)	Job Placement (N=200)	Control (N=1200)	Probability
Parole	(n=1037) 20.3	(n=302) 20.9	(n=106) 20.8	(n=629) 20.0	p=NS
Discharge	(n=938) 25.7	(n=273) 28.2	(n=94) 19.1	(n=571) 25.6	p=NS
Probability	p<.005	p<.05	p=NS	p<.025	

slightly higher arrest rate than discharges. As indicated earlier, a pre-arranged job was one of the requirements for release on parole. Thus, job placement would effect mostly the discharged subjects. This rationale seems possible, but the lack of significant differences when looking at total arrest by method of release and by groups (see Table 18) clouds this issue. Comparison between discharges of the Job Placement group versus discharges of the Control group did not show significant differences ($X^2=1.84$, $df=1$, $p<.50$). Comparison between discharges of the Financial Aid group versus discharges of the Job Placement group did not yield significant differences either ($X^2=2.96$, $df=1$, $p<.10$). Therefore, there are certain important differences for the Job Placement group but we cannot state in a clear and definite manner that they were due to the treatment received.

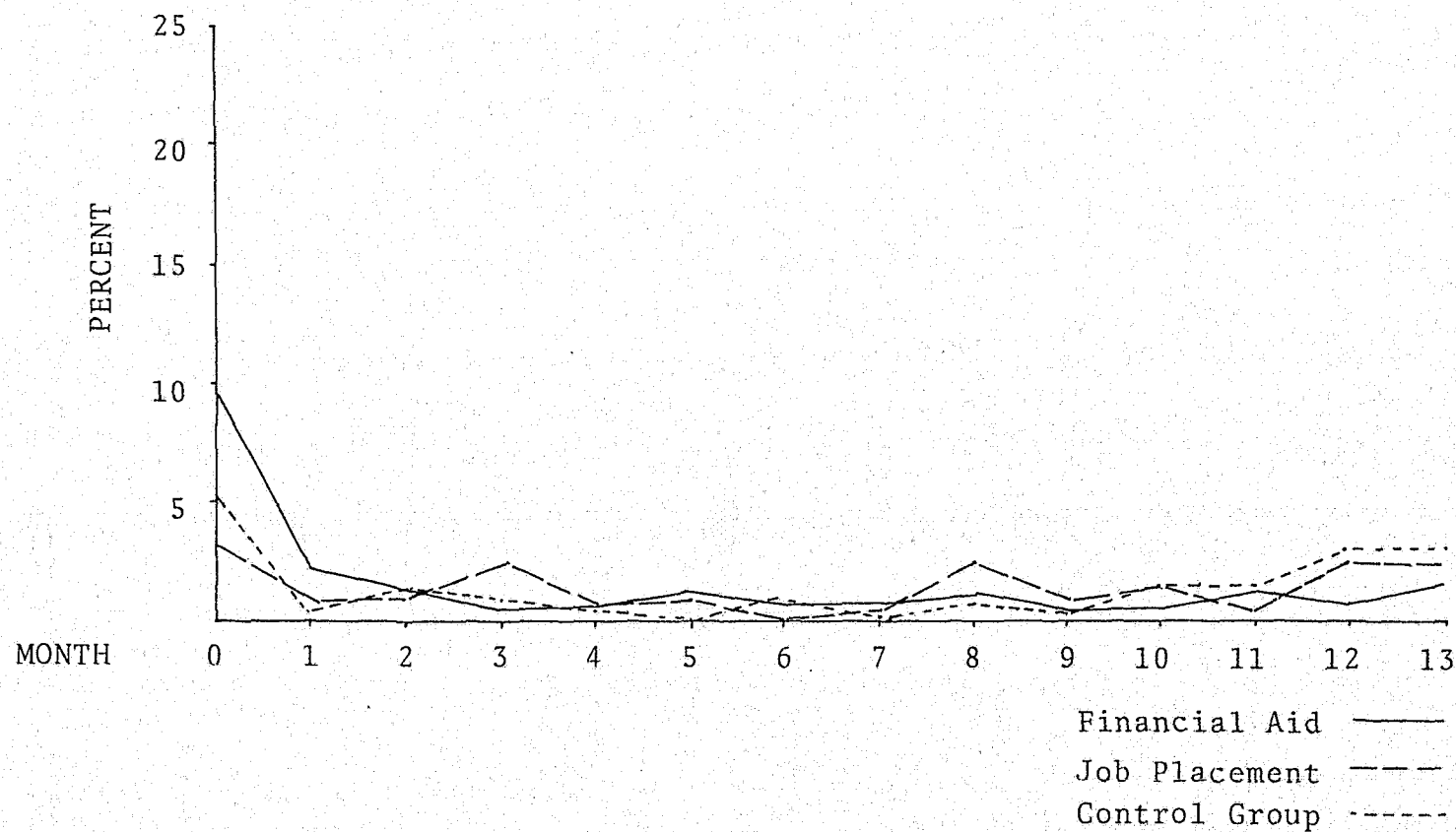
The Effect of Weeks Worked

The number of weeks worked during the first three months is a very important variable when it is entered in the analysis of arrest for property crimes. Following the assumption that property crimes are economically motivated; the subjects that worked should have a lower probability of arrest for property crimes.

Figure 4 presents graphically the percentage of arrest by weeks worked and group status. The differences

Figure 4

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED FOR PROPERTY CRIMES BY
WEEKS WORKED DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS AND BY GROUP STATUS



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety
District and Court Records
Three Month Post-Release Interview

are small and statistical test failed to yield significant differences. Thus neither financial aid nor job placement had an effect on arrest for property crimes by number of weeks worked during the first three months after release. As with total arrest, the only large difference occurs when we compare those who did not work at all with those who worked at least one week.

Regression Summary

The same set of variables that were used in the regression analysis for total arrest was introduced in the analysis of property crimes. The reader unfamiliar with regression concepts may find it useful to read the brief introduction to the regression summary in Section 1 of this chapter.

Again, the major question addressed is whether financial aid, the "money" variable, had any influence on the probability of arrest for property crimes, after adjusting for the effect of method of release, age, race, marital status and number of weeks worked during the first 3 months out of prison. The results, as shown in Table 29, are the same as those already reported. The association of financial aid with the probability of arrest is not large enough to be statistically significant ($p < .52$). This time the relationship, as indicated by the sign of the b coefficient, is in the direction of a reduced probability of arrest. This is very slight

TABLE 29
REGRESSION SUMMARY - PROPERTY CRIMES

Variable	b Coefficient	Standard Error	Significance	Beta
Money	-.023	.036	.517	-.025
Parole	-.016	.028	.571	-.019
Age	-.006	.002	.002	-.106
Black	.025	.030	.402	.030
Married	.003	.050	.953	.002
Weeks Worked	-.011	.003	.000	-.135
Mexican American	-.018	.041	.668	-.016
Single	.013	.037	.724	.013
Constant	.46			

Adjusted R^2 = .026

however, and should not be taken to indicate a major influence from the transitional aid. Only "age" ($p < .002$) and number of "weeks worked" during the first three months out of prison ($p < .000$) were statistically significant. Judging by the Beta weights, the most powerful predictor of arrest for a property offense was weeks worked during the first 3 months out of prison. Again, it should be kept in mind that the total amount of explained variance as indicated by the adjusted R^2 is small - only 2.6 percent of the total variance in arrest is explained by the factors in Table 29.

Section 3

The Effect of Financial Aid and Job Placement on Employment and Wages

The effects of financial aid and job placement were measured through four variables. Two of them have already been discussed; total arrest and arrest for theft-related or property crimes. The other two variables did not deal at all with criminal behavior of the subjects. They related to their working behavior during the experimental year, as measured by number of subjects reporting employment and by the salaries reported under Social Security numbers to the Texas Employment Commission.

There should be a negative but high correlation between being employed and being arrested. Nonetheless the relationship between these two variables is more difficult to untangle than what it might appear to some readers. It will require more thorough analysis to separate the probability of arrest associated with unemployment and the percentage of unemployment associated with arrest.

In the present section arrest will not be taken into account in the analysis; rather the proportion of subjects employed and total salary for the one year period are the variables to be explained.

The Effect of Financial Aid and Job Placement on Number of Subjects Employed

In the analysis of number of subjects employed there were four measures used: the subjects who reported being

employed at the end of 3 months; those reporting employment at 6 months; and those reporting employment at the end of 12 months after release. By using these 3 measures, a history of employment at 3, 6, and 12 month intervals was possible. Thus deductions were possible as to the relationship between financial aid and employment during the time that financial aid was given. The fourth measure, proportion of people employed, was taken from the number of subjects who reported salaries to the Social Security Administration (through TEC). This measure has to be interpreted with caution because there were subjects who reported earnings for as low as 20 dollars for the one year period. These subjects were reported as persons who were employed, but actually they probably worked only one day and the rest of the year they were unemployed. Another limitation of this measure perhaps exist in that some persons were probably employed under "non covered" employment (i.e. odd jobs, some farm labor, etc.) and thus did not report wages to the Social Security Administration. Employment data for subjects who might have been in this category were not available. Nonetheless, if randomization of these difficulties is assumed, (and so far there is no reason to believe otherwise), the limitations described would be equal for all groups.

Table 30 presents the percentage of subjects who reported employment at the end of 3, 6, and 12 months after release. The Financial Aid groups show the lowest

TABLE 30

PERCENT EMPLOYED AT END OF THREE, SIX AND
TWELVE MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

Status	Total	Group 1 UI26wks	Group 2 UI13wks	Group 3 UI13wksS/S	Group 4 Job Placement	Group 5 Control
	(N=975)	(N=175)	(N=200)	(N=200)	(N=200)	(N=200)
THREE MONTHS:						
Employed	47.3	29.1	46.5	45.5	56.5	56.5
Unemployed	42.8	60.6	46.5	43.5	35.5	30.0
Jail/Prison	4.0	4.6	4.0	2.5	2.0	7.0
Other	5.9	5.7	3.0	8.5	6.0	6.5
$\chi^2=56.26$, df=12, p<.0000						
SIX MONTHS:						
Employed	51.3	35.4	58.0	52.0	56.0	53.0
Unemployed	30.6	48.6	25.0	28.5	27.0	26.5
Jail/Prison	10.7	8.6	11.0	11.0	9.5	13.0
Other	7.4	7.4	6.0	8.5	7.5	7.5
$\chi^2=36.94$, df=12, p<.0002						
TWELVE MONTHS:						
Employed	50.1	48.6	51.5	44.0	54.0	52.0
Unemployed	19.4	24.7	19.5	20.5	17.0	16.0
Jail/Prison	21.4	17.1	19.0	25.5	20.5	24.5
Other	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.0	8.5	7.5
$\chi^2=12.31$, df=12, p<.38						

Source: Postrelease Interviews

percentage of employment at the end of the first 3 months. The difference between them and the Control groups is highly significant ($p < .0001$). It was during the first 3 months that financial aid was in effect for the three groups. Table 30 shows that financial aid was a disincentive to work during the first 3 months after release. At the end of 6 months, all groups increased in the total percentage reporting employment, but Group 1 was still the lowest. The difference between Group 1 and the rest of the groups was still significant ($p < .0002$) at the end of 6 months.

It is important to notice that Group 1 received financial aid for 26 weeks. Up to this point, it seems clear that when there was financial aid available the subjects were less likely to work. This is much clearer when data describing the second six months are examined. At the end of 12 months subjects had for the most part exhausted their financial aid. During the period between the end of six months and the end of one year subjects had basically no money treatment. It is at this point that the employment rate for Group 1 rises to the point of leveling out the previous differences with the other groups. The statistical test shows no significant differences between the five groups at the end of 12 months.

Table 30 shows an important result of this study. Financial aid was a disincentive to work during the time that money treatment was in effect. The difference is

especially marked for the group that received money for the longest period of time.

The Effect of Financial Aid and Job Placement on Number of Weeks Worked

Table 31 presents the Mean and Standard Deviation for weeks worked during the three time frames obtained from data gathered at the 3, 6, and 12 month postrelease interviews. Additionally, the F value for the respective Analysis of Variance is reported with the level of significance given at the bottom of the table.

This table reiterates the findings reported in Table 30. The F values depicted show significant differences in weeks employed by the end of 3 and 6 months, but no differences at the end of 12 months. Examining the mean values for the different groups, the financial aid groups showed the lower mean values in the first 3 months. Group 1 showed the lowest mean value at the end of the 6 month period; thus suggesting that financial aid had a negative effect on employment during the period that the financial assistance was in effect.

The Effect of Treatment on Subjects Reporting Wages to the Social Security Administration

The previous two tables were based on the data gathered from self-report at the postrelease interviews. Data on Group 6 were not collected and the analysis was conducted based on Groups 1 through 5. Table 32 presents the percentage of subjects who reported wages to

TABLE 31

STANDARD DEVIATION AND MEAN NUMBER OF SELF-REPORTED WEEKS WORKED
DURING THREE AND SIX MONTH INTERVALS

Interval	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5		F Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
First Three Months	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.1	7.7	4.5	7.8	4.8	17.13 ^a
Second Three Months	4.8	5.3	7.7	5.0	7.3	5.3	8.0	5.3	8.1	5.2	11.60 ^b
Second Six Months	14.3	10.5	16.9	10.0	15.5	10.3	17.1	9.9	16.5	10.5	2.02 ^c

ab $p < .0001$

c $p = \text{NS}$

Source: Postrelease Interviews

TABLE 32

PERCENTAGE OF SUBJECTS REPORTING WAGES TO THE
TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION DURING THE
ONE YEAR EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD

Status	Total (N=1975)	Group 1 (N=175)	Group 2 (N=200)	Group 3 (N=200)	Group 4 (N=200)	Group 5 (N=200)	Group 6 (N=1000)
Employed	65.6	67.4	78.5	69.0	71.5	61.5	61.6
Unemployed	34.4	32.6	21.5	31.0	28.5	38.5	38.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

$\chi^2=27.6$, $df=5$, $p<.000$

the Social Security Administration during the experimental year. The trend observed in this table is very clear. Financial Aid (Groups 1, 2, and 3) and Job Placement (Group 4) groups had a higher percentage of reported wages than the Control groups (Groups 5 and 6). The differences were highly significant ($p < .0000$). However, a certain degree of caution should be observed in the interpretation of this table. In order to obtain information on wages of subjects, their Social Security numbers (SSN) were submitted to the Texas Employment Commission and the Social Security Administration. While numbers were submitted for approximately 99 percent of the subjects in Groups 1, 2, and 3, Groups 4, 5, and 6 had only 96 percent, 92 percent and 91 percent of SSNs submitted, respectively. Subjects with numbers not submitted might have worked, but since SSNs were unknown to the researchers, no information on wages was available.

The Effect of Financial Aid and Job Placement on Wages

Financial Aid was intended to help ex-offenders while they found adequate jobs. Thus it would be expected that subjects in the Financial Aid groups would spend more time looking for jobs which would result in finding jobs with better salaries. Basically the same theory would hold true for the job placement group. The difference in relation with Group 4 was that they were eligible to receive special help in obtaining jobs, thus they should have also found better jobs with better salaries..

Table 33 shows the mean wages for each group for the first year after release. It also presents the standard deviation, the minimum and maximum values and the F value for the analysis of variance. At the bottom of the table appears the level of significance for the F value.

The statistics calculated in this table are based on the number of subjects that reported any wages. Thus the mean value reflects the mean salary for those who worked. No differences were found between the six groups: ($F=.384$, $df=5/1290$, $p=NS$). Thus neither financial aid nor job placement had any effect on wages made.

It is important to notice the minimum and maximum values. For future analysis the extreme values at both ends of the distribution should be discarded to avoid data distortions.

The results of the effect of treatment and stratifying variables (sex, race, age, marital status, method of release) on employment was not included in this section of the results. A table with analysis of variance for wages and stratifying variables was made available to the reader in Appendix E (see p. 135, Table 45). Also in Appendix F, (Tables 46 , 47 , 48) we present the type of jobs the subjects were able to obtain after release.

TABLE 33
SUMMARY OF MEAN WAGES OF SUBJECTS DURING
ONE YEAR EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD

Status	Count	Mean Salary	Standard Deviation	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary
Group 1	N=118	3236	3585	20	21,363
Group 2	N=157	3136	2732	18	11,083
Group 3	N=138	3586	3925	14	15,973
Group 4	N=143	3233	3124	24	12,210
Group 5	N=123	3308	3287	28	16,311
Group 6	N=617	3443	3679	6	27,493
Total	N=1296	3366	3498	6	27,493

$F=.384$, $df=5/1290$, $p=NS$

Regression Summary

Table 34 presents the regression results for employment. The dependent variable used for this equation was whether the subjects reported wages to the Social Security Administration during the year they were in the project.

TABLE 34
REGRESSION SUMMARY - EMPLOYMENT

Variable	b Coefficient	Standard Error	Significance	Beta
Money	.090	.067	NS	.086
Parole	.113	.053	.034	.118
Age	-.004	.003	NS	-.068
Black	-.063	.058	NS	-.066
Married	.011	.096	NS	.007
Mexican	-.034	.080	NS	-.026
Single	-.005	.072	NS	.005
Constant	.727			

Adjusted $R^2 = .008$

Again we find no statistically significant effect from the "money" variable. Using all the variables in Table 34 as predictors, we are able to explain only .8 percent of the variance in report of wages to the Social Security Administration.

Financial Aid and Weeks Worked

Table 35 presents the regression results on the number of weeks worked during the first three months after release.

TABLE 35
REGRESSION SUMMARY - WEEKS WORKED

Variable	b Coefficient	Standard Error	Significance	Beta
Money	-3.55	.388	.000	-.318
Parole	2.08	.307	.000	.205
Age	.03	.021	NS	.055
Black	-1.7	.338	.000	-.168
Married	2.68	.555	.000	.157
Mexican	-2.26	.464	.000	-.162
Single	1.15	.418	.006	.096
Constant	5.79	.674		

Adjusted R^2 = .167

In this instance there are a number of interesting relationships. First, and for present purposes, perhaps most interesting is the relationship between the "money" variable and weeks worked during the first 3 months out of prison. Judging by the size of the Beta, the relationship between the experimental condition and weeks worked is the strongest among those included in Table 35. The direction of this relationship is equally interesting. The negative sign indicates that the groups receiving "money" were less likely to work during the first 3 months, than were groups

not receiving money. This again points to the disincentive effect of financial aid during the early months after release. In addition, we find again that parolees worked more weeks, as did married persons. "Minority status" was associated with a tendency to work fewer weeks. Each of these relationships were at a significant level ($p < .000$). The adjusted R^2 , or the percentage of variance explained in weeks worked is 16.7 percent.

Finally, the effect of Financial Aid on the wages earned during the experimental year was analyzed. Table 36 depicts the regression results for this variable.

TABLE 36
REGRESSION SUMMARY - WAGES

Variable	b Coefficient	Standard Error	Significance	Beta
Financial Aid	-117.68	488.12	NS	-.01
Parole	934.29	387.31	.01	.13
Age	38.12	26.62	NS	.08
Black	-717.34	426.08	NS	-.10
Married	1096.87	698.55	NS	.09
Mexican	-942.73	583.80	NS	-.09
Single	-291.95	525.74	NS	-.03
Constant	2314.53	848.41		

Adjusted $R^2 = .031$

The effects of financial aid on earned wages was negative

but it did not reach a significance level. The only variable whose effects reach a level of significance ($p < .01$) was the method of release; parolees reporting higher wages than discharges.

The overall predictability of this set of variables on wages was 3.1 percent. Again it is rather low to be of significance in predicting wages of ex-offenders.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that financial aid did not have an effect on the total arrest rate. Further, the data suggest that financial aid was a disincentive to work during the time that money was in effect. These results failed to replicate Lenihan's findings in the LIFE Project in Baltimore. Geographical, historical or methodological variables might be suggested as a basis for the diversity of our findings.

In the analysis of property crimes, financial aid failed to show any significant impact on arrest. Thus, either property crimes are not necessarily economically motivated or the amount of money was not large enough to make a significant impact on the economic needs of ex-offenders.

The analysis of weeks worked during the first 3 months out of prison shows that financial aid increased the probability of unemployment. It might be that money was used as a substitute for working. It might be that financial aid allowed persons to take their time in finding the "right" job. Further analysis is needed to pursue this issue.

Underlying the study was the idea that if society would help ex-prisoners with their basic needs they would

become law abiding citizens. Motivation toward law abiding behavior, was in this sense, taken for granted. Our findings tentatively suggest that reentry into the legitimate community is not strongly related to monetary aid.

The financial assistance concept of this project was constructed on the model for Unemployment Insurance in Texas. However, the requirements to draw UI for subjects in the project differed in an important aspect from the normal requirements to receive UI. Under normal TEC rules, to draw UI the claimant is required to actively seek employment. Failure to do so, or to not accept suitable work when offered, may disqualify the claimant from receiving UI¹. Unlike regular UI recipients, the TARP subjects were not required to seek employment; a statement that they had been available for work was the only requirement to receive the money (see Appendix J). Thus, financial aid did not have a motivating effect toward employment; rather, it reinforced unemployment. The subjects were unable to grasp the rationale of working and receiving less money from the project, for a longer period of time. Therefore, there is a question still not answered by the results of this study: What effects would financial aid have on ex-offenders when certain

¹Texas Employment Commission, Texas Unemployment Compensation Act (Austin, Texas, Texas Employment Commission, 1972) p. 5.

minimum employment seeking efforts are required?

Job Placement

The results of the study showed no significant differences due to job placement services. Nonetheless, this type of treatment needs careful considerations. The percentage of subjects in this group who received the entire treatment was rather low (see Appendix C, Figure 5). The Job Placement group had the lowest percentage of treatment received when compared with the other three treatment groups. In addition, this group had the lowest arrest rate for both total arrest (34.0 percent) and property crimes (20.0 percent). Further, in the analysis of arrest for property crimes by method of release and by group (see Table 28), we found that job placement tended to decrease the probability of arrest among discharges. A close examination of all the tables reveals, that in most cases, the job placement subjects had a lower arrest rate than subjects in all other groups.

In view of the low percentage of treatment received and the consistency observed in low arrest rates, examination of this type of treatment is worth pursuing in future studies. A special effort should be made to have a team of job developers who place the ex-offenders in adequate jobs in the community. If only 24.5 percent of the subjects in Group 4 received adequate treatment, and the arrest rate seems to have dropped slightly, the

question that remains is: What would happen if the percentage receiving treatment were considerably increased?

The Race Groups

One aspect of race analysis is important and needs clarification. In Table 15 (p. 64) significant race differences were found. The Mexican-American group showed the highest rate of arrest (47.9 percent) as compared with Whites (33.9 percent) and Blacks (35.0 percent). However, in the analysis for property crimes (see Table 25, p. 87) these race differences disappeared. A closer examination of the offenses for each race group revealed that the percentage point differences are the result of minor changes (see Appendix D, Table 42, p. 131).

The differences observed can be linked partly to the arrest reporting method used in Bexar County (the San Antonio area) where one third of the Mexican-American sample was situated. This county had a central computerized booking system for all Federal, State, County and City arrest. Three other counties had computerized systems (Harris, Dallas and Tarrant) but they contained bookings made at the county facilities only. Thus, due to a better record keeping system where Mexican-Americans were located the probability of tracing their arrest was higher. Nonetheless further analysis into this area is required.

A Source of Valuable Data

Finally a word or two is needed to focus attention on the amount of useful information that this project has compiled. All the data from the subjects in this study have been placed on magnetic tape. Thus we stored approximately two thousand variables on each subject reflecting a wide variety of system, personal, social and environmental characteristics.

The randomization procedures followed in the selection of the sample were of such quality that we have no doubt that this sample represents the inmate population. These data are of interest not only to criminologist but to many of the State agencies: the Texas Department of Corrections, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Department of Public Safety to mention a few.

This data base is available and we encourage all interested agencies to make use of it.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

ARREST DATA ON SUBJECTS NOT PARTICIPATING

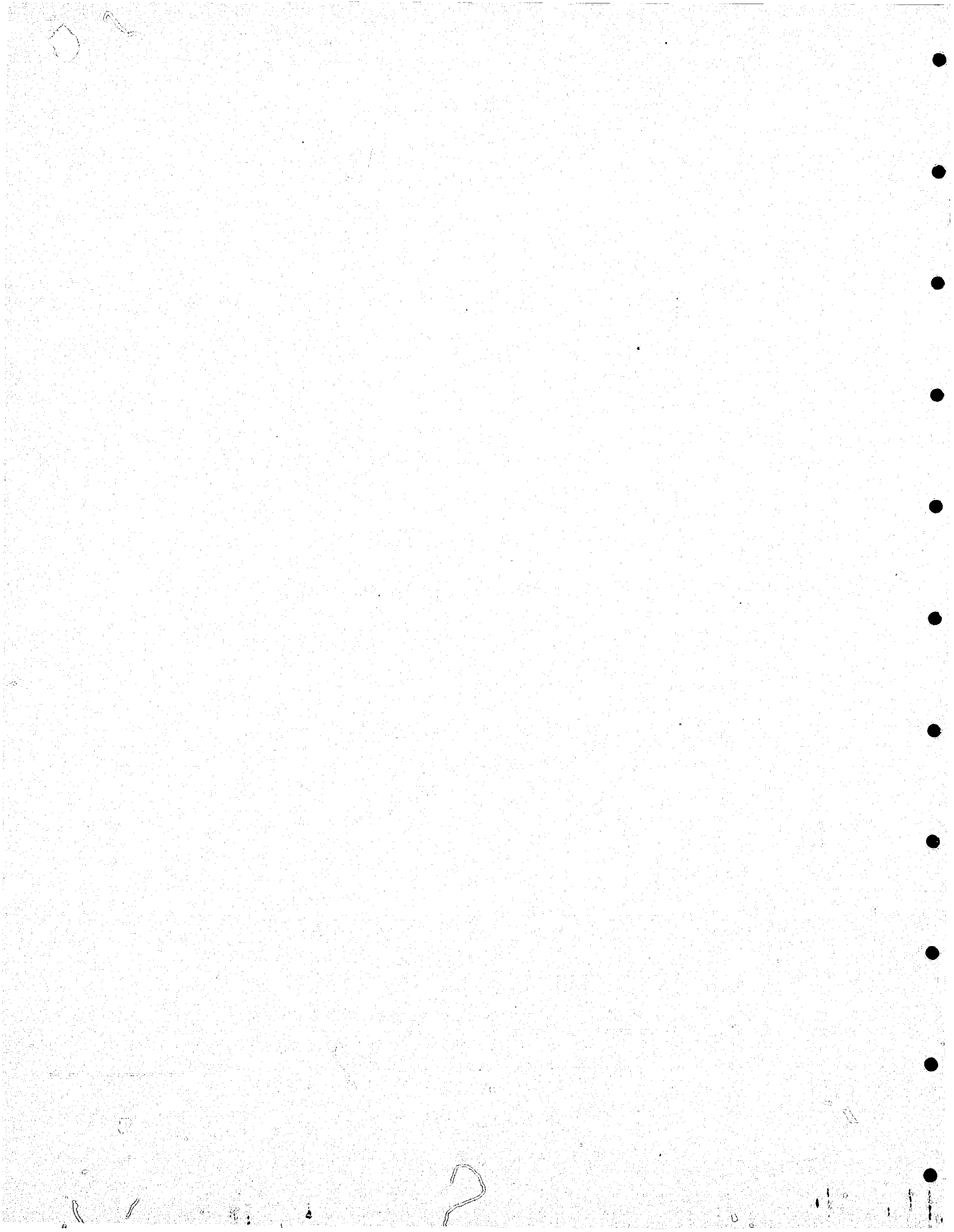
TABLE 37

ARREST RESULTS ON SUBJECTS ASSIGNED BUT NOT
PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT

Offense	Number	Percent
Theft Related:		
Robbery	13	3.0
Burglary	33	7.8
Larceny	18	4.2
Stolen vehicle	5	1.2
Forgery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion	3	.7
Subtotal ¹	72	16.9
Serious Non-Theft:		
Homicide	2	.5
Assault	5	1.2
Kidnapping	-	-
Sex	5	1.2
Drugs	7	1.6
Weapons	4	.9
Subtotal ²	23	5.4
Minor: (Trespassing, drunk, parole violation, etc.)	31	7.3
Arrest Total	126	29.6
No Arrest	299	70.0
Total	425	100.0

The source of these data was the Department of Public Safety computer search. Unlike the project participants the ex-offenders who became ineligible were not followed-up with a County and District Court records search. In addition as shown in Table 5, thirty percent of this group were reportedly relocating out of state.

Source: Department of Public Safety



APPENDIX B

DISTRIBUTION OF VARIABLES TESTING RANDOM
ASSIGNMENT RESULTS

TABLE 38
DISTRIBUTION OF IQ AND
EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS BY GROUP

Mean IQ Scores				
Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	93.6	16.1	43	123
2	95.4	14.7	45	124
3	93.2	15.1	49	123
4	94.1	16.1	46	127
5	95.5	14.3	49	124
6	95.3	15.4	30	129
Total	94.9	15.3	30	129

Source: Texas Department of Corrections F ratio=.99 F prob.=.423

Mean Grade Completed				
Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	9.2	2.2	1	15
2	9.3	2.1	2	14
3	9.2	2.3	-	16
4	9.3	2.1	2	17
5	9.2	2.3	2	16
Total	9.2	2.2	-	17

Source: Pre-Release Interview F ratio=.137 F prob.=.968

Mean Age Leaving School				
Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	16.3	1.9	8	24
2	16.3	1.8	8	21
3	16.3	2.2	-	23
4	16.2	1.9	5	20
5	16.2	1.8	8	23
Total	16.3	1.9	-	24

Source: Pre-Release Interview F ratio=.369 F prob.=.831

TABLE 39

PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPANTS IN
EACH MEDICAL CLASS

Type of Work	Total (1975)	Financial Aid (575)	Job Placement (200)	Control (200)
Unrestricted (No physical defects)	68.3	68.3	70.0	68.0
Restricted (Obese, poorly developed)	15.3	16.0	11.0	15.7
Light Farm Type Work (50 and older, or physical defects)	8.2	8.0	8.5	8.3
Light Work - No Field Assignment (60 and older, or phy- sical abnormalities)	6.4	5.0	8.5	6.7
Huntsville Unit (Requiring regular medical attention)	1.0	1.4	.5	.8
No Information	.8	1.3	1.5	.5

 $\chi^2=19.5$, $df=25$, $p<.7711$

Source: Texas Department of Corrections - Inmate Summary

CONTINUED

2 OF 4

TABLE 40

DISTRIBUTION OF ARREST CHARACTERISTICS
BY GROUPS

Mean Age at First Arrest

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	16.9	6.2	6	48
2	16.6	5.5	6	47
3	16.6	4.8	6	43
4	16.5	6.2	6	51
5	16.8	5.6	7	44
Total	16.7	5.7	6	51

Source: Pre-Release Interview F ratio=.155 F prob.=.961 p=NS

Mean Number of Times Arrested

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	14.7	16.8	1	100
2	17.1	32.0	1	250
3	16.5	28.1	1	250
4	14.0	15.8	1	100
5	14.7	16.8	1	100
Total	15.4	23.0	1	250

Source: Pre-Release Interview F ratio=.687 F prob.=.601 p=NS

Percentage of Members Having Multiple
Incarcerations in TDC

Group	One	Two	Three	Four or More
1	68	21	9	2
2	65	23	9	3
3	65	21	10	4
4	71	18	8	3
5	72	15	6	7
Total	68	19	9	4

Source: Pre-Release Interview F ratio=.687 F prob.=.601

TABLE 41
GREATEST NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED
FOR ONE EMPLOYER

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	119.7	147.8	1	884
2	130.9	158.6	1	999*
3	133.8	169.2	2	884
4	126.7	148.6	1	999*
5	130.1	170.4	1	999*
Total	128.4	159.2	1	999*

F ratio=2.09 F prob.=.933 p=NS

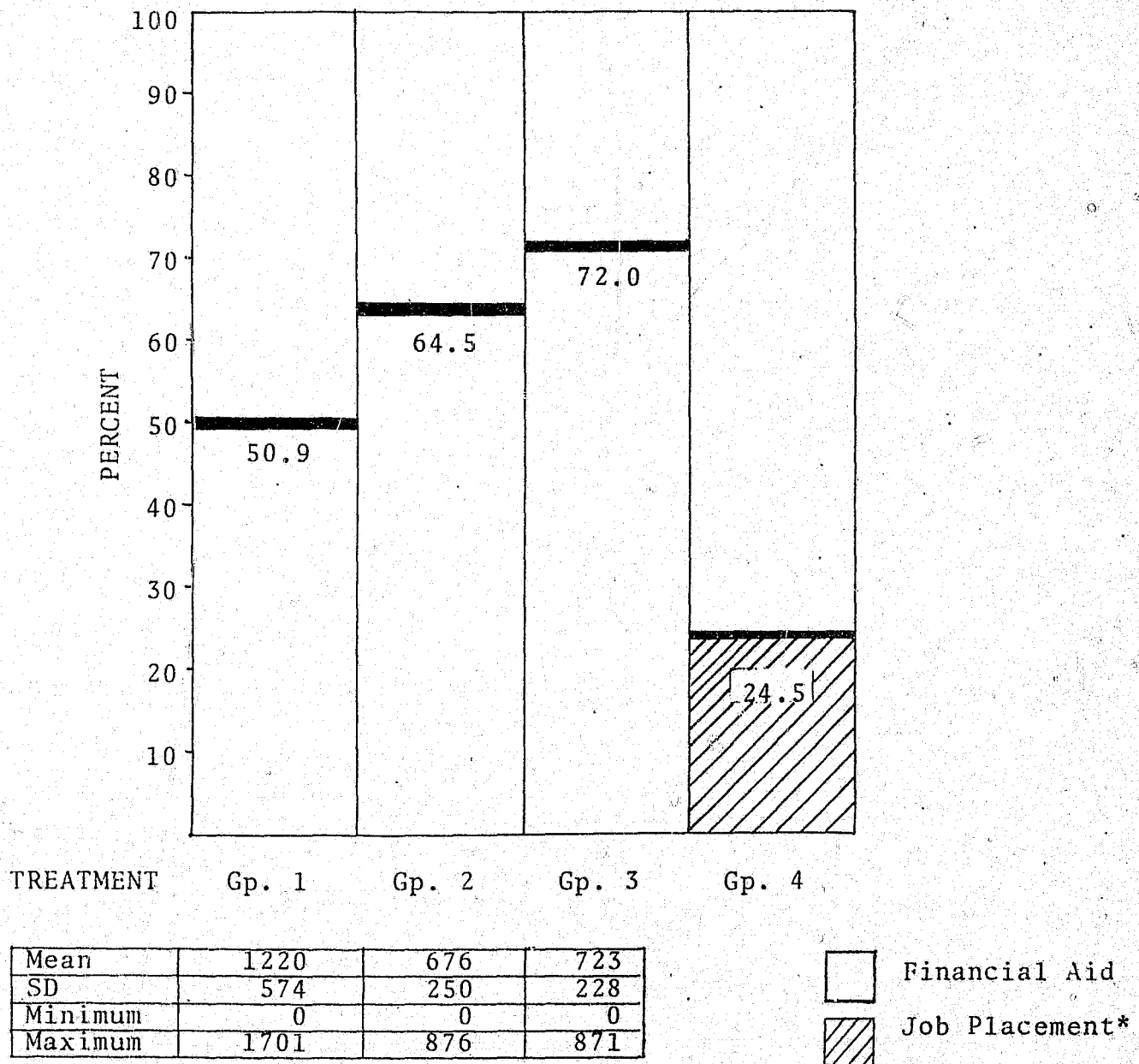
*999 worked more than 19 years on one job

Source: Pre-Release Interview

APPENDIX C
AMOUNT OF TREATMENT RECEIVED

Figure 5

PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS RECEIVING
COMPLETE TREATMENT



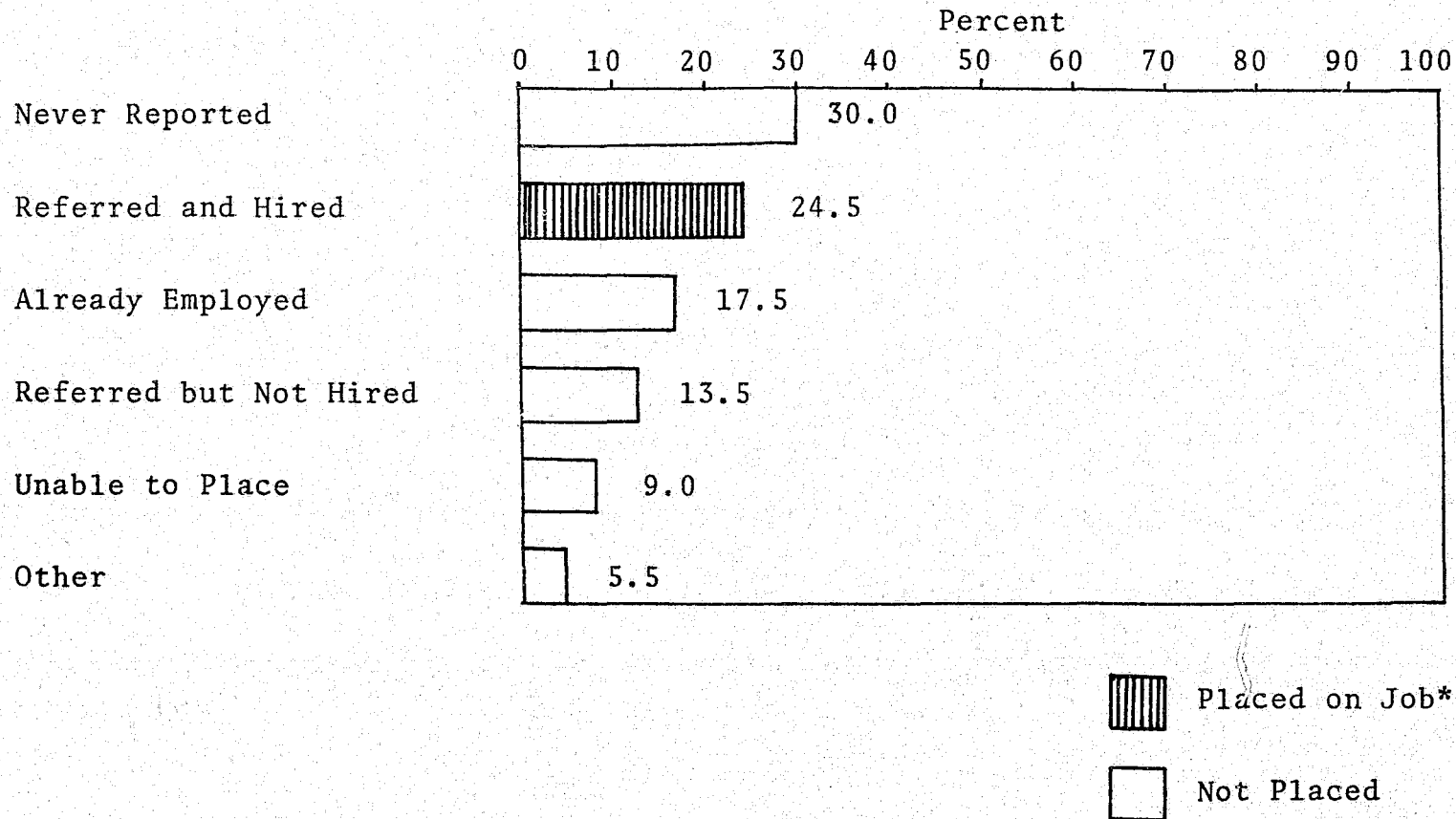
Mean	1220	676	723
SD	574	250	228
Minimum	0	0	0
Maximum	1701	876	871

*Member was placed on at least one job

Source: Texas Employment Commission

Figure 6

JOB PLACEMENT SUMMARY FOR GROUP 4 MEMBERS



*Member was placed on at least one job

Source: Texas Employment Commission

APPENDIX D

DESCRIPTION FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD
OFFENSES BY RACE

TABLE 42

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY
RACE AND BY TYPE OF OFFENSE - FIRST ARREST

Offense	Black (N=946)	Mexican American (N=310)	White (N=719)
Theft Related:			
Robbery	4.3	2.6	2.2
Burglary	7.1	5.8	6.5
Larceny	6.8	4.5	4.9
Stolen Vehicle	1.6	.6	1.0
Forgery	1.2	1.0	1.3
Fraud	.5	-	.3
Possession of Stolen Property	.6	1.0	.3
Subtotal	22.1	15.5	16.5
Serious Non-Theft:			
Homicide	.5	1.3	.4
Assault	1.7	1.3	1.4
Kidnapping	-	-	.4
Sex Related	.4	.9	.4
Drugs	4.2	6.1	4.0
Subtotal	6.8	9.6	6.6
Minor:			
Traffic	1.9	4.5	5.1
Parole Violation	.6	2.6	1.9
Carrying Weapon	1.3	2.3	.7
Disturbing Peace	.3	.6	.2
Obstructing Police	.3	.3	.1
Trespassing	.1	.3	.1
Damage Property	.1	-	.3
Morals Decency	.2	-	.1
Family Disturbance	.1	-	-
Unknown*	.7	9.4	.6
Subtotal	5.6	20.0	9.1
Total	34.5	45.1	32.2

$\chi^2=179.81$, $df=52$, $p<.0000$

*Self-reported arrest data revealed that these unknown charges consisted mainly of minor offenses (e.g. drunk, traffic offenses)
Source: Texas Department of Corrections Court Records

TABLE 43

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY
RACE AND BY TYPE OF OFFENSE - SECOND ARREST

Offense	Black (N=946)	Mexican American (N=310)	White (N=719)
Theft Related:			
Robbery	1.3	.3	1.1
Burglary	2.6	2.9	2.4
Larceny	2.5	3.2	1.8
Stolen Vehicle	.4	1.0	1.0
Forgery	.4	-	.4
Stolen Property	.2	-	.3
Fraud	.1	-	.3
Subtotal	7.5	7.4	7.3
Serious Non-Theft:			
Homicide	.2	.6	-
Assault	.4	1.0	.4
Sexual Assault	.3	-	-
Kidnapping	-	-	.1
Drugs	1.4	3.2	.8
Subtotal	2.3	4.8	1.3
Minor:			
Traffic	.5	1.9	1.0
Parole Violation	.4	1.3	.8
Carrying Weapon	.4	.3	.1
Obstructing Police	-	.3	.1
Trespassing	.1	-	-
Damage Property	.2	-	.1
Flight to Escape	-	.3	-
Commercial Sex	.1	-	-
Unknown*	.3	3.2	.4
Subtotal	2.0	7.3	2.5
Total	11.8	19.5	11.1

$\chi^2=82.13$, $df=48$, $p<.0016$

*Self-reported arrest data revealed that these unknown charges consisted mainly of minor offenses (e.g. drunk, traffic offenses)
Source: Texas Department of Corrections Court Records

TABLE 44

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS ARRESTED BY
RACE AND BY TYPE OF OFFENSE - THIRD OFFENSE

Offense	Black (N=946)	Mexican American (N=310)	White (N=719)
Theft Related:			
Robbery	.2	-	.3
Burglary	1.0	2.3	1.5
Larceny	1.8	1.0	.7
Stolen Vehicle	.2	.6	-
Forgery	.2	-	-
Fraud	-	-	.1
Stolen Property	-	-	.1
Subtotal	3.4	3.9	2.7
Serious Non-Theft:			
Homicide	.1	-	-
Assault	-	1.0	.3
Kidnapping	.1	-	-
Drugs	.2	1.3	.1
Subtotal	.4	2.3	.4
Minor:			
Traffic	.2	.3	.3
Parole Violation	-	.6	.1
Weapons	.3	-	-
Obstructing Police	.3	.3	-
Unknown	.2	2.9	.1
Subtotal	1.0	4.1	.5
Total	4.8	10.3	3.6

$\chi^2=90.96$, $df=36$, $p<.0000$

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety Court Records

APPENDIX E
ANOVA BY STRATIFIED VARIABLES

TABLE 45
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF WAGES BY
THE STRATIFYING VARIABLES

Variable	Degree of Freedom	F Value	Level of Significance	Residual
Sex:				
Sex	1	10.97	.001	
Group	2	.24	.791	
Interactions	2	.60	.549	
Residual				1290
Race:				
Race	2	9.36	.001	
Group	2	.26	.774	
Interactions	4	1.51	.199	
Residual				1287
Age:				
Age	3	6.40	.001	
Group	2	.25	.776	
Interactions	6	.51	.802	
Residual				1284
Marital Status:				
Marital Status	3	8.21	.001	
Group	2	.12	.890	
Interactions	6	2.07	.056	
Residual				556
Release Method:				
Release Method	1	25.81	.001	
Group	2	.23	.794	
Interactions	2	.04	.963	
Residual				1290

APPENDIX F
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF JOBS
HELD AFTER RELEASE

TABLE 46

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL
CATEGORIES AT THE FIRST JOB AFTER RELEASE

Category	Group 1 UI26Wks (n=70)	Group 2 UI13Wks (n=74)	Group 3 UI13WksS/S (n=76)	Group 4 Job Place. (n=96)	Group 5 Control (n=95)
Professional, Technical and Managerial: (architecture, social science, education, etc.)	-	-	2	-	1
Clerical and Sales: (stenography, account recording, sales- person, etc.)	6	7	4	4	11
Service: (domestic, food pre- paration, barbering, protective services, etc.)	10	22	17	13	13
Farming, Fishery, Forestry: (plant and animal farm- ing, fishery agricul- tural services, etc.)	10	8	9	5	5
Processing: (metal, foundry, food, paper, textile, chemi- cals, etc.)	1	4	6	3	5
Machine Trades: (metal working, mech- anics, printing, textile, etc.)	9	9	5	13	11
Bench Work: (fabrication, assembly and repair, etc.)	-	1	2	6	2
Structural Work: (welding, construction, excavating, etc.)	43	26	29	35	34
Miscellaneous: (transportation, pack- aging, recreation, etc.)	21	23	26	21	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 47

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AT END OF SIX MONTHS

Category	Group 1 UI26Wks (n=61)	Group 2 UI13Wks (n=120)	Group 3 UI13WksS/S (n=105)	Group 4 Job Place. (n=115)	Group 5 Control (n=108)
Professional, Technical and Managerial: (architecture, social science, education, etc.)	3	1	4	1	6
Clerical and Sales: (stenography, account recording, sales- person, etc.)	10	8	15	10	9
Service: (domestic, food pre- paration, barbering, protective services, etc.)	11	14	13	13	8
Farming, Fishery, Forestry: (plant and animal farm- ing, fishery agricul- tural services, etc.)	7	2	1	4	3
Processing: (metal, foundry, food, paper, textile, chemi- cals, etc.)	2	6	6	4	5
Machine Trades: (metal working, mech- anics, printing, textile, etc.)	10	7	5	10	8
Bench Work: (fabrication, assembly and repair, etc.)	3	6	3	3	5
Structural Work: (welding, construction, excavating, etc.)	33	32	37	35	42
Miscellaneous: (transportation, pack- aging, recreation, etc.)	21	24	16	20	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 48

PERCENT OF SUBJECTS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AT END OF TWELVE MONTHS

Category	Group 1 UI26Wks (n=85)	Group 2 UI13Wks (n=104)	Group 3 UI13WksS/S (n=88)	Group 4 Job Place. (n=104)	Group 5 Control (n=103)
Professional, Technical and Managerial: (architecture, social science, education, etc.)	5	3	3	6	7
Clerical and Sales: (stenography, account recording, sales- person, etc.)	14	6	9	8	9
Service: (domestic, food pre- paration, barbering, protective services, etc.)	13	14	11	10	12
Farming, Fishery, Forestry: (plant and animal farm- ing, fishery agricul- tural services, etc.)	2	4	1	4	3
Processing: (metal, foundry, food, paper, textile, chemi- cals, etc.)	2	6	8	4	5
Machine Trades: (metal working, mech- anics, printing, textile, etc.)	11	9	8	3	8
Bench Work: (fabrication, assembly and repair, etc.)	4	4	2	4	5
Structural Work: (welding, construction, excavating, etc.)	29	34	41	40	40
Miscellaneous: (transportation, pack- aging, recreation, etc.)	20	20	17	21	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX G
AREAS OF STATE INCLUDED IN PROJECT

COUNTIES CHOSEN AS URBAN SERVICE AREAS
JANUARY 2 THROUGH JULY 31, 1976

Bell	Jefferson
Bexar	Jim Wells
Brazoria	McLennan
Cameron	Midland
Coryell	Nueces
Dallas	San Patricio
Ector	Tarrant
Galveston	Travis
Harris	

CLUSTERS OF RURAL COUNTIES--
APPROXIMATELY 50 PRISONERS RETURNING TO EACH CLUSTER*
JANUARY 2 THROUGH JULY 31, 1976

CLUSTER A--43*

Dallam
Sherman
Hansford
Ochiltree
Lipscomb
Hartley
Moore
Hutchinson
Roberts
Hemphill
Oldham
Potter
Carson
Gray
Wheeler
Deaf Smith
Randall
Armstrong
Donley
Collingsworth
Parmer
Castro
Swisher
Briscoe
Hall
Childress

CLUSTER D--53*

Hardeman
Foard
Knox
Haskell
Wilbarger
Baylor
Throckmorton
Whichita
Archer
Young
Clay
Jack
Palo Pinto
Montague
Wise
Parker

CLUSTER B--45*

Bailey
Lamb
Hale
Floyd
Motley
Cottle
Cochran
Hockley
Lubbock
Crosby
Dickens
King
Yoakum
Terry
Lynn
Garza

CLUSTER E--39*

Kent
Stonewall
Scurry
Fisher
Mitchell
Nolan
Gaines
Dawson
Borden
Andrews
Martin
Howard
Loving
Winkler
Ward
Crane

CLUSTER C--74*

El Paso
Hudspeth
Culberson
Reeves
Pecos
Terrell
Brewster
Presidio
Jeff Davis

Upton
Reagan
Glasscock
Sterling
Coke
Irion
Tom Green
Concho
McCulloch
Crockett
Schleicher
Menard
Sutton
Kimble
Mason

Clusters of Rural Counties continued...

CLUSTER F--51*

Jones
Shackelford
Stephens
Taylor
Callahan
Eastland
Erath
Hood
Runnels
Coleman
Brown
Comanche
Somervell

CLUSTER G--50 **

Cooke
Grayson
Denton
Collin

CLUSTER H--58 *

Fannin
Lamar
Red River
Bowie
Hunt
Delta
Hopkins
Franklin
Titus
Cass
Morris
Camp

CLUSTER I--53*

Upshur
Marion
Gregg
Harrison
Rusk
Panola

CLUSTER J--48*

Shelby
Nacogdoches
Houston
Trinity
Angelina
San Augustine
Sabine
San Jacinto
Polk
Tyler
Jasper
Newton
Hardin
Orange

CLUSTER K--47 **

Chambers
Liberty
Walker
Montgomery
Waller
Austin
Colorado
Wharton
Fort Bend
Matagorda

CLUSTER L--47*

Kaufman
Ellis
Johnson
Hill
Navarro
Limestone
Freestone
Van Zandt
Henderson
Anderson
Cherokee
Smith
Rains
Wood
Rockwall

CLUSTER M--52*

LaSalle
Webb
Zapata
Jim Hogg
McMullen
Live Oak
Bee
Refugio
Aransas
Duval
Brooks
Kleberg
Kenedy
Starr
Hildago
Willacy

CLUSTER N--52*

Calhoun
Goliad
Victoria
Jackson
DeWitt
Gonzales
Lavaca
Fayette
Caldwell
Bastrop
Hays

Clusters of Rural Counties continued...

CLUSTER 0--33*

San Saba	Gillespie
Llano	Kendall
Blanco	Comal
Burnet	Guadalupe
Lampasas	Wilson
Mills	Karnes
Hamilton	Atascosa
Bosque	Frio
Falls	Dimmit
Milam	Maverick
Williamson	Zavala
Lee	Medina
Washington	Uvalde
Burleson	Kinney
Brazos	Val Verde
Grimes	Edwards
Madison	Real
Leon	Kerr
Robertson	Bandera

* * Randomly chosen to represent all rural counties.

COUNTIES CHOSEN FOR TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

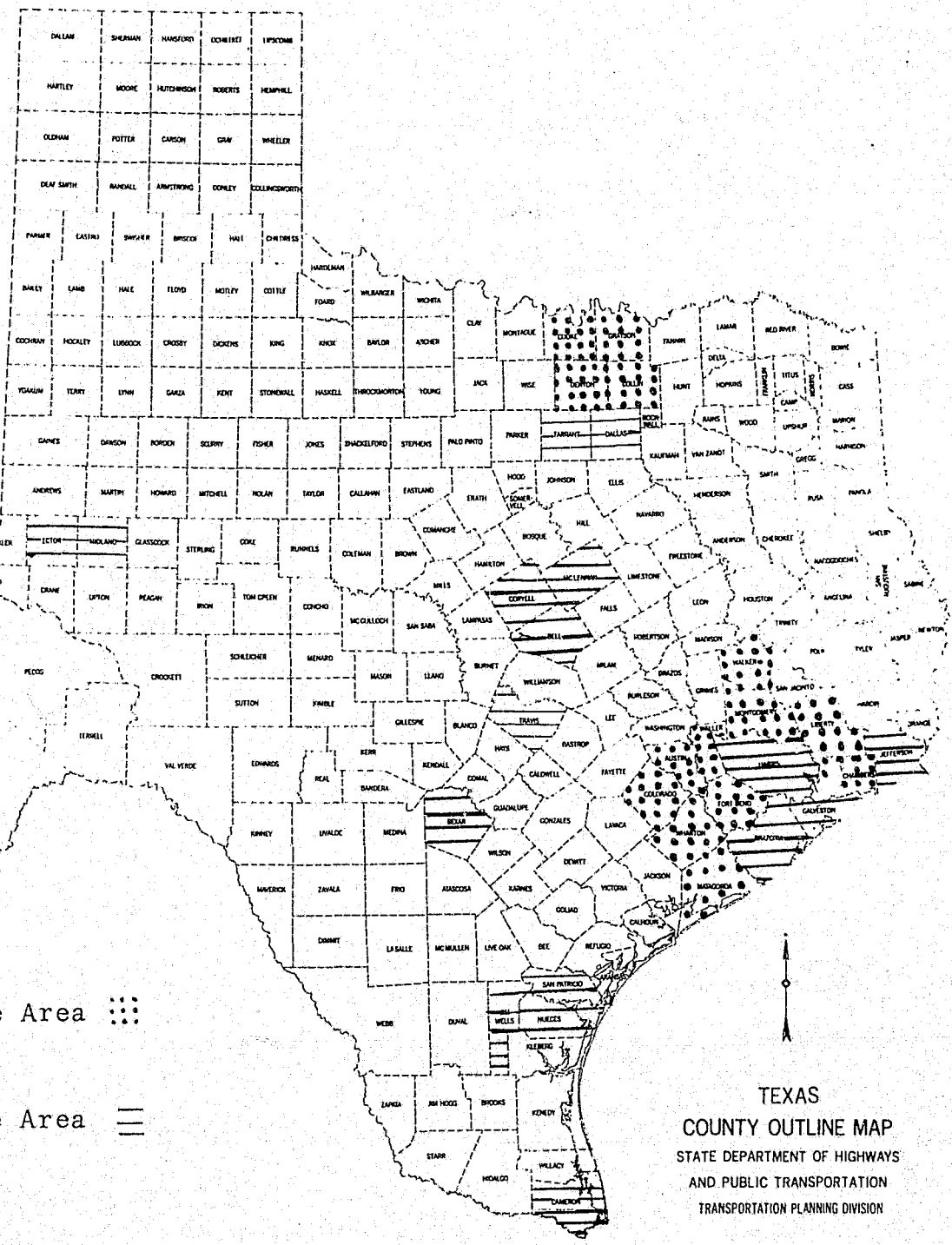
Counties in Urban Service Areas (17)

<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>
14	Bell
15	Bexar
20	Brazoria
31	Cameron
50	Coryell
57	Dallas
68	Ector
84	Galveston
101	Harris
123	Jefferson
125	Jim Wells
155	McLennan
165	Midland
178	Nueces
205	San Patricio
220	Tarrant
227	Travis

Counties in Rural Service Areas (14)

<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>
8	Austin
36	Chambers
43	Collins
45	Colorado
49	Cooke
61	Denton
79	Fort Bend
91	Grayson
146	Liberty
161	Matagorda
170	Montgomery
236	Walker
237	Waller
241	Wharton

Number of Counties = 31



Rural Service Area ::::

Urban Service Area ==

TEXAS
COUNTY OUTLINE MAP
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING DIVISION

SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
MILES

APPENDIX H
RANDOM ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES

TARP RANDOM ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES

Assume the following number of subjects in each of the project groups:

175 subjects in Group 1
200 subjects in Group 2
200 subjects in Group 3
200 subjects in Group 4
200 subjects in Group 5
1,000 subjects in Group 6

Then the ratio of subjects in Groups 1 through 6, respectively, is 3:4:4:4:4:20.

Take the following series of Project group numbers: 1, 6, 2, 6, 3, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6. This series, generated four times with one Group 1 deleted, produces the sequence below:

1, 6, 2, 6, 3, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6,
6, 2, 6, 3, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6,
1, 6, 2, 6, 3, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6,
1, 6, 2, 6, 3, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6.

Such a sequence yields:

3 subjects in Group 1
4 subjects in Group 2
4 subjects in Group 3
4 subjects in Group 4
4 subjects in Group 5
20 subjects in Group 6.

This sequence will thus furnish the proper proportion of subjects in each of the six groups.

For each sub-population, a starting point within the series was randomly determined. If, for example, the starting point is Group 4, the resulting group random assignment sequence will be:

4, 6, 5, 6, 1, 6, 2, 6, 3, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6, *, 6, 2, 6,
3, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6, 1, 6, 2, 6, 3, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6, 1, 6,
2, 6, 3, 6.

As a result of this operation, for sub-populations 4, 14, and 20, the starting point was Group 1. For sub-populations 7, 10, and 17, the starting point was Group 2. For sub-population 15, the starting point was Group 3. For sub-populations 1, 3, 8, 18, and 22, the starting point was Group 4. For sub-populations 2, 5, 12, 13, 16, and 21, the starting point was Group 5. For sub-populations 6, 9, 11, and 19, the starting point was Group 6.

A separate Random Assignment Series List was kept for each sub-population. Group numbers in the series were checked off as they were assigned to subjects.

* Group 1 was deleted here to maintain proper proportions, as mentioned above.

LIST OF SUBPOPULATIONS USED TO STRATIFY TARP SUBJECTS
PRIOR TO RANDOM ASSIGNMENT

SUBPOPULATIONS

1. Male parolees in Urban Service Areas who are married and 22 or younger.
2. Male parolees in Urban Service Areas who are married and 23-26.
3. Male parolees in Urban Service Areas who are married and 27-33.
4. Male parolees in Urban Service Areas who are married and are 34 or older.
5. Male dischargees in Urban Service Areas who are married and 22 or younger.
6. Male dischargees in Urban Service Areas who are married and 23-26.
7. Male dischargees in Urban Service Areas who are married and 27-33.
8. Male dischargees in Urban Service Areas who are married and are 34 or older.
9. Male parolees in Urban Service Areas, other than married, who are 22 or younger.
10. Male parolees in Urban Service Areas, other than married, who are 23-26.
11. Male parolees in Urban Service Areas, other than married, who are 27-33.
12. Male parolees in Urban Service Areas, other than married, who are 34 or older.
13. Male dischargees in Urban Service Areas, other than married, who are 23-26.
14. Male dischargees in Urban Service Areas, other than married, who are 23-26.
15. Male dischargees in Urban Service Areas, other than married, who are 27-33.
16. Male dischargees in Urban Service Areas, other than married, who are 34 or older.
17. Men in Rural Service Areas who are 26 or younger.
18. Men in Rural Service Areas who are 27 or older.
19. Women parolees who are 26 or younger.
20. Women dischargees who are 26 or younger.
21. Women parolees who are 27 or older.
22. Women dischargees who are 27 or older.

SAMPLE PAGE FROM TARP GROUP ASSIGNMENT LOG

	GP.	NAME	TDC #	PROJECT #	REPLACEMENT			DATE REL.	DATE ASSG.	AUTH. SIG.	OUT- COME
					NAME	PP.	L				
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
.											
.											
.											
35											

1 2 3 4 5 8 8 8 6 9 10 7

Subpopulation # _____

Page _____

1. Line number of entry.
2. Group number
3. Subject's name.
4. TDC number
5. Project number.
6. Date of Release
7. The outcome (number code) of the interview (eligible, refused to participate, going out of state, returning to a rural county not chosen as a service area, has a warrant outstanding.) If the outcome of the interview is anything but "eligible," that subject becomes ineligible to participate in the project, and his group assignment must be replaced by another entry.
8. (If this entry is superseding a previous entry with an "ineligible" outcome), the name of the subject being replaced, along with the line and page number of that prior entry.
9. The date the random group assignment was made and recorded in the ledger.
10. The initials of the person placing this entry into the ledger.

PAROLEE _____

TDC # _____

U/R

M.S.

BIRTHDATE

AGE

SUB-POP.

PROJECT # _____

GROUP # _____

SEX _____

RACE _____

MEDICAL CLASS _____

SOCIAL SECURITY # _____

DATE OF RELEASE _____

DISCHARGE

TDC #

PROJECT #

GROUP #

SEX

RACE

MEDICAL CLASS

SOCIAL SECURITY #

DATE OF RELEASE

U/R

M.S.

BIRTHDATE

AGE

SUB-POP.

APPENDIX I
PRERELEASE CONTACT MATERIAL

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date _____

Unit _____

Time _____

Interviewer (s) _____

TDC NUMBER

NAME OF INTERVIEWEE

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT AT PRERELEASE INTERVIEW

My name is _____, and I am working on a research project for the Federal Government in Washington.

We're doing a study on what happens to men after they leave prison, particularly in problems they may have in returning to the free world.

What I want to ask is whether you would be willing to be a part of this study. All we want to do is interview you four times--today, in 3 months, in 6 months, and in a year. Each interview will last about 20 minutes or so, and we will pay you five dollars for this interview and \$10 for each one later.

But first I want to assure you that anything you tell us is strictly confidential--none of this will go to the police, courts, or TDC. No one outside the research project will ever know what you say. We were hired to find out what problems prisoners encounter after they are released, and once we find out some of these problems, we hope we will be able to help other inmates coming out of TDC.

What do you think? Would you be willing to be in this study? It means four interviews--about 20 minutes each--and we will pay you for your time.

(IF YES): Okay, then we can have the first interview right now.

TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

CETA-28 (1275)

NOTICE OF PARTICIPATION

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

MEMBER'S NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER
MAILING ADDRESS(After Release)	GROUP NUMBER (Circle One) 1 2 3 4	DATE OF RELEASE
<p>CERTIFICATION: The facts shown above are complete and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. The following is my normal signature and will be used on all forms to request payments.</p>		
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE		DATE
SIGNATURE OF MEMBER		DATE
<p>REFERRED TO TEC OFFICE</p> <p>ADDRESS</p>		DATE TO REPORT

TARP APPOINTMENT CARD



TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

2105 Avenue I
Huntsville, Texas 77340
713 291-0751

(Outside Cover)

Members Name _____

Please report for your next interview

On _____

Location _____

(Inside)

APPENDIX J
INITIAL FIELD CONTACT STATEMENTS

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

GROUP 1

IF UNEMPLOYED: Each member, who is available for work, will be eligible to receive a maximum of \$63.00 per week for 26 weeks, or a total of \$1,638.00. If the member is not available for work for any of the following reasons: he is--in school; in training; ill, but not in hospital; in hospital; disabled; in jail; awaiting court case; (or for any other reason he is not available for work) he will not be able to receive TARP money. The member must use all of his eligibility during the first 52 weeks he is the program.

IF EMPLOYED: If a member earns over \$78.75 per week, he will not be eligible to receive any money from the project. If, however, he earns less than \$78.75 per week, he will be eligible to receive that amount of money which, when added to his earnings, will total \$78.75 per week. The member must use all of his eligibility during the first 52 weeks he is in the program.

EXAMPLE 1: EARNINGS LESS THAN \$78.75 PER WEEK

<u>Member's Earnings</u>	plus	<u>TARP money</u>	=	TOTAL
\$50.00		\$28.75	*	\$78.75
\$65.00		\$13.75	=	\$78.75

EXAMPLE 2: EARNINGS GREATER THAN \$78.75 PER WEEK

<u>Member's Earnings</u>	plus	<u>TARP money</u>	=	TOTAL
\$80.00		\$00.00	=	\$80.00
\$98.75		\$00.00	=	\$98.75

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

GROUP 2

IF UNEMPLOYED: Each member, who is available for work, will be eligible to receive a maximum of \$63.00 per week for 13 weeks, or a total of \$819.00. If the member is not available for work for any of the following reasons: he is--in school; in training; ill, but not in hospital; in hospital; disabled; in jail; awaiting court case; (or for any other reason he is not available for work) he will not be able to receive TARP money. The member must use all of his eligibility during the first 52 weeks he is in the program.

IF EMPLOYED: If a member earns over \$78.75 per week, he will not be eligible to receive any money from the program. If, however, he earns less than \$78.75 per week, he will be eligible to receive that amount of money which, when added to his earnings, will total \$78.75 per week. The member must use all of his eligibility during the first 52 weeks he is in the program.

EXAMPLE 1: EARNINGS LESS THAN \$78.75 PER WEEK

<u>Member's Earnings</u>	plus	<u>TARP money</u>	=	TOTAL
\$50.00		\$28.75	=	\$78.75
\$65.00		\$13.75	=	\$78.75

EXAMPLE 2: EARNINGS GREATER THAN \$78.75 PER WEEK

<u>Member's Earnings</u>	plus	<u>TARP money</u>	=	TOTAL
\$80.00		\$00.00	=	\$80.00
\$98.75		\$00.00	=	\$98.75

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

GROUP 3

IF UNEMPLOYED: Each member, who is available for work, will be eligible to receive a maximum of \$63.00 per week for 13 weeks, or a total of \$819.00. If the member is not available for work for any of the following reasons: he is--in school; in training; ill, but not in hospital; in hospital; disabled; in jail; awaiting court case; (or for any other reason he is not available for work) he will not be able to receive TARP money. The member must use all of his eligibility during the first 52 weeks he is in the program.

IF EMPLOYED: If a member earns over \$252.00 per week, he will not be eligible to receive any money from the program. If, however, he earns less than \$252.00 per week, he will be eligible to receive money at the rate calculated with the following equation:

$$\$63.00 - (25\% \times \text{Earnings}) = \text{eligible TARP money.}$$

The member must use all of his eligibility during the first 52 weeks he is in the program.

EXAMPLE 1: IF A MEMBER EARNS \$68.00 PER WEEK:

$$\begin{aligned} \$63.00 - (.25 \times 68.00) &= \\ \$63.00 - (17.00) &= \$46.00 \end{aligned}$$

he will be eligible to receive \$46.00 in TARP money in addition to his earnings of \$68.00, hence, he will receive \$114.00.

EXAMPLE 2: IF A MEMBER EARNS \$100.00 PER WEEK:

$$\begin{aligned} \$63.00 - (.25 \times 100.00) &= \\ \$63.00 - (25.00) &= \$38.00 \end{aligned}$$

he will be eligible to receive \$38.00 in TARP money in addition to his earnings of \$100.00, hence, he will receive \$138.00.

EXAMPLE 3: IF A MEMBER EARNS \$125.00 PER WEEK:

$$\begin{aligned} \$63.00 - (.25 \times 125.00) &= \\ \$63.00 - (31.25) &= \$31.75 \end{aligned}$$

he will be eligible to receive \$31.75 in TARP money in addition to his earnings of \$125.00, hence, he will receive \$156.75.

JOB PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE

GROUP 4

You have been randomly selected to receive special assistance from the Texas Employment Commission in obtaining a job. As you know, anyone who needs a job may come to the Texas Employment Office for assistance in getting a job, but you are in a special program. The people here (TEC) realize that you may have more problems than the average person, hence they will go to much greater lengths to help you because you said you would be kind enough to participate in our follow-up study.

We appreciate your decision to help us in our study and I look forward to interviewing you again in three months--right here in this office.

Now I would like to introduce you to a Texas Employment Commission Counselor who will give you special help in finding the kind of job which you will do well in. But, before I do that, I would like to give you another appointment card reminding you of our next interview.

INTERVIEW CONTROL GROUP

GROUP 5

I would like to thank you, myself, for agreeing to participate in our follow-up study. As you know, I will give you ten dollars each time I interview you. That will be in three months, in six months, and one year from now.

We hope that what we learn from you will help us to help others who get out of prison in the future. So, whatever happens to you is important---I hope you will try to remember the good things and the bad things---and tell me at our next interview.

Now I would like to give you another appointment card reminding you of our next interview.

I hope all goes well with you until I see you again.

T A R P
C H E C K R E C E I P T

Name of Member _____
(Print)

Project Number _____

Member's Signature _____

Payment For:

Address _____

____ Pre-Release Interview

____ 3 Month Interview

Telephone Number _____

____ 6 Month Interview

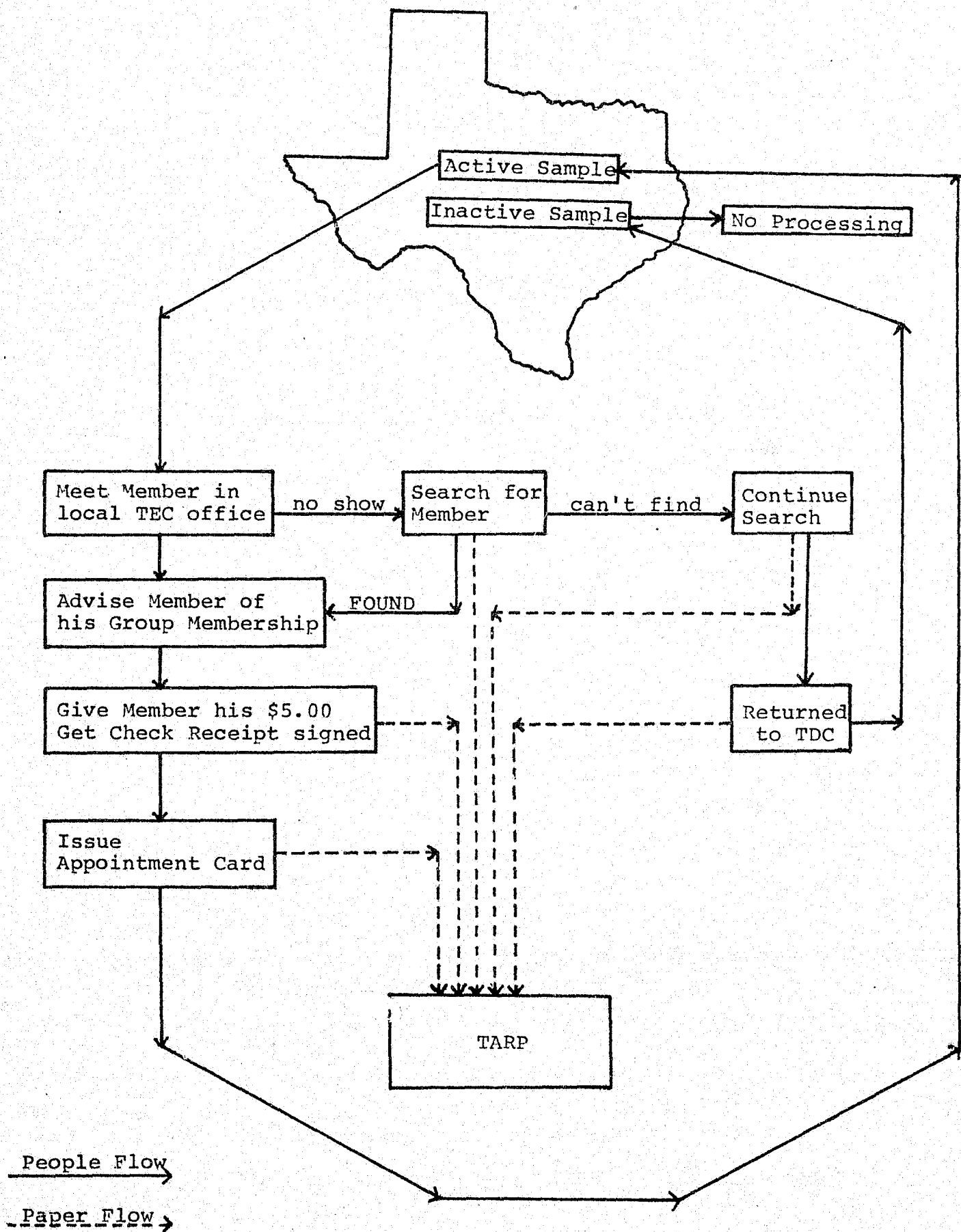
____ 12 Month Interview

Signature of Field Coordinator _____

Date _____

INITIAL FIELD CONTACT

FLOW CHART II



APPENDIX K

TRANSITIONAL AID REQUEST FORM AND JOB
PLACEMENT REPORT SUMMARY

167

TEC Office Location _____

TEC JOB PLACEMENT SUMMARY ON TARP GROUP IV MEMBERS

MEMBER'S NAME _____ PROJECT NUMBER CT5999- _____

RELEASE DATE _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____

1. Number of job referrals by the Texas Employment Commission: _____

FOR EACH REFERRAL, fill in chart on page 2 using description below:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. DOT Code for job | E. Result Code |
| B. Permanent or Temporary | 1. Not hired |
| C. Hourly wage | 2. Did not keep appointment |
| D. Full-time or part-time | 3. Applicant refused job |
| | 4. Hired, did not report |
| | 5. Hired, accepted job |
| | F. Length of time on job |

IF NO JOB REFERRALS, WHY?

- ____ 1. Never reported to TEC office
- ____ 2. Reported for orientation only
- ____ 3. Already had job, not interested in job placement
- ____ 4. Reported but could not be placed (state reason): _____
- ____ 5. Other reason (specify): _____

2. Number of hires based on TEC job referrals: _____

3. Number of jobs member worked on as a result of TEC referrals: _____

4. Total number of jobs member is known to have worked on whether obtained through TEC or another source: _____

5. Amount of money spent on member for:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Work clothes\$ _____ | 2. Tools and Equipment\$ _____ |
| 3. Other (Specify) _____ | \$ _____ |

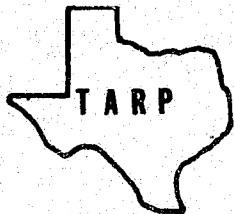
JOB REFERRAL SUMMARY

JOB REFERRAL	DOT CODE	PERMANENT/ TEMPORARY	HOURLY WAGE	FULL-TIME/ PART-TIME	RESULT CODE (Circle)	LENGTH OF TIME ON JOB
1.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks*
2.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
3.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
4.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
5.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
6.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
7.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
8.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
9.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
10.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
11.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
12.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
13.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
14.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
15.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks
16.		P T	\$	F P	1 2 3 4 5	Weeks

*If the LENGTH OF TIME ON JOB was less than one week, cross out the word "Weeks" and enter the number and the word "DAYS" to describe LENGTH OF TIME ON JOB.

APPENDIX L

LETTER OF REMINDER FOR POSTRELEASE INTERVIEWS



TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

2105 Avenue I, Huntsville, Texas 77340 713/291-0751

April 5, 1976

Mr. John Doe
1234 Any Street
Anywhere, Texas 00000

Dear Mr. Doe:

According to my records, you were contacted on _____ and paid \$5.00 for our Pre-release Interview. At that time, you were given another appointment card and scheduled to go to the Texas Employment Commission Office on _____ for our Three-month Interview. Remember, you will receive \$10.00 for this interview.

Just in case you lost your card, I am sending you another one for the Three-month Interview. I am looking forward to seeing you at the Texas Employment Commission Office on _____.

If you cannot keep the appointment, please let me know.

Sincerely,



TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

2105 Avenue I, Huntsville, Texas 77340 713/291-0751

July 5, 1976

Mr. John Doe
1234 Any Street
Anywhere, Texas 00000

Dear Mr. Doe:

According to my records it has been almost three months since your last interview. At that time, you were given another appointment card and scheduled to go to the Texas Employment Commission Office on _____ for our Six-month Interview. Remember, you will receive \$10.00 for this interview.

Just in case you lost your card, I am sending you another one for the Six-month Interview. I am looking forward to seeing you at the Texas Employment Commission Office on _____.

If you cannot keep the appointment, please let me know.

Sincerely,



TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

2105 Avenue I, Huntsville, Texas 77340 713/291-0751

January 5, 1977

Mr. John Doe
1234 Any Street
Anywhere, Texas 00000

Dear Mr. Doe:

According to my records it has been almost six months since your last interview. At that time, you were given another appointment card and scheduled to go to the Texas Employment Commission Office on _____ for our Twelve-month Interview. Remember, you will receive \$15.00 for this interview.

Just in case you lost your card, I am sending you another one for the Twelve-month Interview. I am looking forward to seeing you at the Texas Employment Commission Office on _____.

If you cannot keep the appointment, please let me know.

Sincerely,



TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

2105 Avenue I, Huntsville, Texas 77340 713/291-0751

April 5, 1976

Mr. John Doe
1234 Any Street
Anywhere, U.S.A. 00000

Dear Mr. Doe:

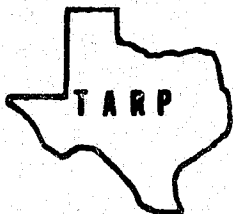
This letter means another \$10 to YOU.

It is now time for your 3-month interview. We have enclosed the questionnaire with this letter. It is easy to fill out and will take only a few minutes of your time.

Please sit down right now and answer the questionnaire. Try to answer all of the questions for the 3-month period from _____ to _____. There is a stamped envelope enclosed to make it easy for you to send the questionnaire back to us.

As soon as we receive your questionnaire, we will send you a check for ten dollars (\$10). Thank you for your cooperation in this project.

Sincerely,



TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

2105 Avenue I, Huntsville, Texas 77340 713/291-0751

July 5, 1976

Mr. John Doe
1234 Any Street
Anywhere, U.S.A 00000

Dear Mr. Doe:

This letter means another \$10 to YOU.

It is now time for your 6-month interview. We have enclosed the questionnaire with this letter. It is easy to fill out and will take only a few minutes of your time.

Please sit down right now and answer the questionnaire. Try to answer all of the questions for the 3-month period from _____ to _____. There is a stamped envelope enclosed to make it easy for you to send the questionnaire back to us.

As soon as we receive your questionnaire, we will send you a check for ten dollars (\$10). Thank you for your cooperation in this project.

Sincerely,



TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

2105 Avenue I, Huntsville, Texas 77340 713/291-0751

January 5, 1977

Mr. John Doe
1234 Any Street
Anywhere, U.S.A. 00000

Dear Mr. Doe:

This letter means another \$10 to you.

It is now time for your 12-month interview. We have enclosed the questionnaire with this letter. It is easy to fill out and will take only a few minutes of your time.

Please sit down right now and answer the questionnaire. Try to answer all of the questions for the six-month period from _____ to _____. There is a stamped envelope enclosed to make it easy for you to send the questionnaire back to us.

As soon as we receive your questionnaire, we will send you a check for ten dollars (\$10).

Thank you for your cooperation in this project.

Sincerely,

APPENDIX M

DPS, BPP, AND COURT SEARCH DATA INSTRUMENTS

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT DPS ARREST DATA REQUEST SHEET

Last	First	(MI)	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION				DPS NUMBER
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		
			Race:	Sex:	DOB:	WGT:	
			HGT:	Hair:	Eyes:		

RELEASE DATE _____

GROUP NUMBER _____

DPS NUMBER _____

TARP NUMBER _____

OFFENSES-TDC _____
Most Serious _____ Other _____ Number of Offenses _____

PRIOR COFINEMENTS _____
TDC _____ Other Prisons _____ Reformatory _____ Probated _____

MAX-TERM _____

DPS ARREST DATA SHEET

NAME OF MEMBER _____
Last _____ First _____ Middle _____

Sex _____

RACE _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____

ARREST CHARGE

DATE

CITY-COUNTY

DISPOSITION

TARP
PAROLE DATA SHEET

Name _____ TDC# _____ Release Date _____

TARP# _____ Group# _____ County of Return _____

1. What was last date subject showed parole status? _____

2. If subject violated parole, was the violation "technical" or a "new conviction"?

_____ a. Technical _____ b. New Conviction _____ c. Absconder

3. What was the technical violation?

4. What was the charge(s) that resulted in a new conviction?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

5. If a revocation hearing resulted, what was the outcome?

- a. Parole revoked
- b. Parole revocation hearing pending
- c. Parole revoked/on appeal
- d. Parole revoked/later reinstated
- e. Other (Specify) _____

TARP COURT SEARCH DATA SHEET

Name	TARP Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mo:	Day:	Yr:
		Circle Group No.						Date of Release		

DPS# _____ FBI# _____ Social Security # _____
Sex: M F Date of Birth: ____/____/____ Race: Wh. Blk. M/A County of Return: _____

Arrest Number: _____
(First, second, third, etc.) Date of Arrest _____ County of Arrest _____ Docket # _____

CHARGES	DATE OF CHARGE	COURT #	DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE	DATE OF DISPOSITION

Bail Amount:	Date detention began	Ended	Number of Days In Detention

Describe relationship of the victim/complainant to the accused: _____

Other Information (warrants, bail jumping, etc.)

Check here ☐ if additional information is recorded on the other side. Recorder's initials _____
Date form is filled out _____

APPENDIX N
PRERELEASE INTERVIEW

Expected Date of Release _____

Project Number _____

Actual Date of Release _____

Group Number 1 2 3 4 5

Method of Release _____

NAME OF MEMBER

(Last)

(First)

(MI)

TDC NUMBER _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

MEDICAL CLASS _____

SEX _____

RACE _____

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date _____

Unit _____

Special Instructions _____

INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Interviewer _____
(Signature)

Date _____

Time: From _____ To _____

OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW

Participation: ____ Yes ____ No

Reason for Refusal _____

City of Return _____

County of Return _____

State of Return _____

REPORTING INFORMATION

City _____

Date _____

Comments on interview, including inconsistencies in responses:

Editing Completed _____

Coding Completed _____

Editor's Initials _____

Coder's Initials _____

PRE-RELEASE INTERVIEW

BASIC POSTRELEASE DATA

1. To what city will you be returning? _____ / _____
(City) (County)

(NOTE: If not in service area, TERMINATE INTERVIEW)

2. On what day will you be getting out? Month ___ Day ___ Year ___.

3. Are you being paroled or discharged?

- ___ 1. Paroled
___ 2. Discharged

4. At what address will you be living? _____
(Street Number)

(City)

5. IF APPLICABLE:

Who do you expect to live with there?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| ___ 1. Mother | ___ 6. Female friend |
| ___ 2. Father | ___ 7. Son/daughter |
| ___ 3. Both parents | ___ 8. Sibling |
| ___ 4. Wife/husband | ___ 9. Alone |
| ___ 5. Male friend | ___ 10. Other |

6. (A) Are you currently single, married, divorced, separated, or widowed?

- ___ 1. Single
___ 2. Married (Note any comments: _____)
___ 3. Common Law
___ 4. Divorced
___ 5. Separated
___ 6. Widowed
___ 7. Other (Specify) _____

IF MARRIED:

(B) How long have you been married to your present wife/husband? _____

7. (A) Do you have any dependents? ____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No
IF YES: (B) How many? _____
8. (A) Do you have any children? ____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No
IF YES: (B) How many? _____
9. (A) How much money will you have when you leave TDC? \$ _____
(B) Does that include the \$200.00 the State will give you?
____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No
10. (A) Do you have any money at home or in a bank?
____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No
IF YES: (B) About how much? \$ _____
11. (A) Do you have any financial debts that you have to pay off when you leave TDC? ____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No
IF YES: (B) What are they for? _____
(C) How much do you owe? \$ _____

EMPLOYMENT DATA

12. (A) Did you receive any vocational training before you came to TDC? ____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No
IF YES: (B) What kind? _____
(C) Have you ever worked on a job using that kind of training?
____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No
____ 3. Not Applicable
IF YES: (D) For how long? _____

16. (A) Do you have a job arranged that you can work at when you are released?

- 1. Definitely arranged
- 2. Tentatively arranged
- 3. No

IF ARRANGED (1, 2):

(B) Where will you be working
(employer and city)?

(C) What kind of work will you
be doing?

(D) Will it be a full-time,
part-time, or casual/
temporary job?

(E) How much will it pay per
week, before taxes? (If
uncertain, probe for ex-
pectations.)

(F) When do you expect to
start work?

(G) Who helped you arrange
this job?

- 1. Windham Job Placement
- 2. Community Services
Program - TDC
- 3. Friend
- 4. Self
- 5. Former Employer
- 6. Family
- 7. Other (Specify) _____
- 8. Not Applicable

IF NOT ARRANGED (3):

(H) What kind of job will
you be looking for?

(I) How much do you expect
you can make a week,
before taxes?

(J) When do you plan to start
looking for a job?

17. (A) Do you have any physical handicaps that would make it hard for you to find or keep a job? ___1. Yes ___2. No

IF YES: (B) What kind? _____

18. (A) Can you drive a car? ___1. Yes ___2. No

IF YES: (B) Do you have a valid Texas Driver's License?

- ___1. Yes
- ___2. No
- ___3. Valid license from another state
- ___4. Do not know

IF NO: (C) Have you a Texas Driver's License which expired or was revoked while you were in TDC?

- ___1. Expired
- ___2. Revoked
- ___3. Never had a license
- ___4. Not Applicable
- ___5. Do not know
- ___6. Expired/revoked before TDC

(NOTE: Remind Interviewee of HALF-WAY POINT.)

EDUCATION

19. (A) Do you have a high school diploma or a GED Certificate?

- ___1. Yes, a high school diploma
- ___2. Yes, a GED Certificate
- ___3. Taken GED in TDC, but results unknown
- ___4. No

IF YES: (B) Did you get it before you came to TDC or while you were in TDC?

- ___1. Before TDC
- ___2. In TDC
- ___3. Not Applicable

20. How old were you when you left school? _____

21. What was the last grade you completed? _____

TDC DATA

22. (A) Did you receive any vocational training while in TDC?

___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: (B) What kind of training? _____

(C) How long did it last? _____

(D) On what unit did it take place? _____

(E) Did you complete the course and receive a certificate?

- ___ 1. Received a certificate
___ 2. Completed the course, but did not receive a certificate
___ 3. No
___ 4. Not applicable

23. What jobs did you have while you were in TDC this time?

How long on each?

_____	_____ months
_____	_____ months
_____	_____ months
_____	_____ months
_____	_____ months

24. (A) Have you participated in any recreational, religious, or social organizations in TDC? ___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: (B) What are they?

- ___ 1. Boy Scouts
___ 2. AA
___ 3. Jaycees
___ 4. Unit Competitive Sports
___ 5. Choir/band
___ 6. Inmate Welfare Club
___ 7. Other (Specify) _____
___ 8. Not applicable

(NOTE: Remind Interviewee that the interview is ALMOST FINISHED.)

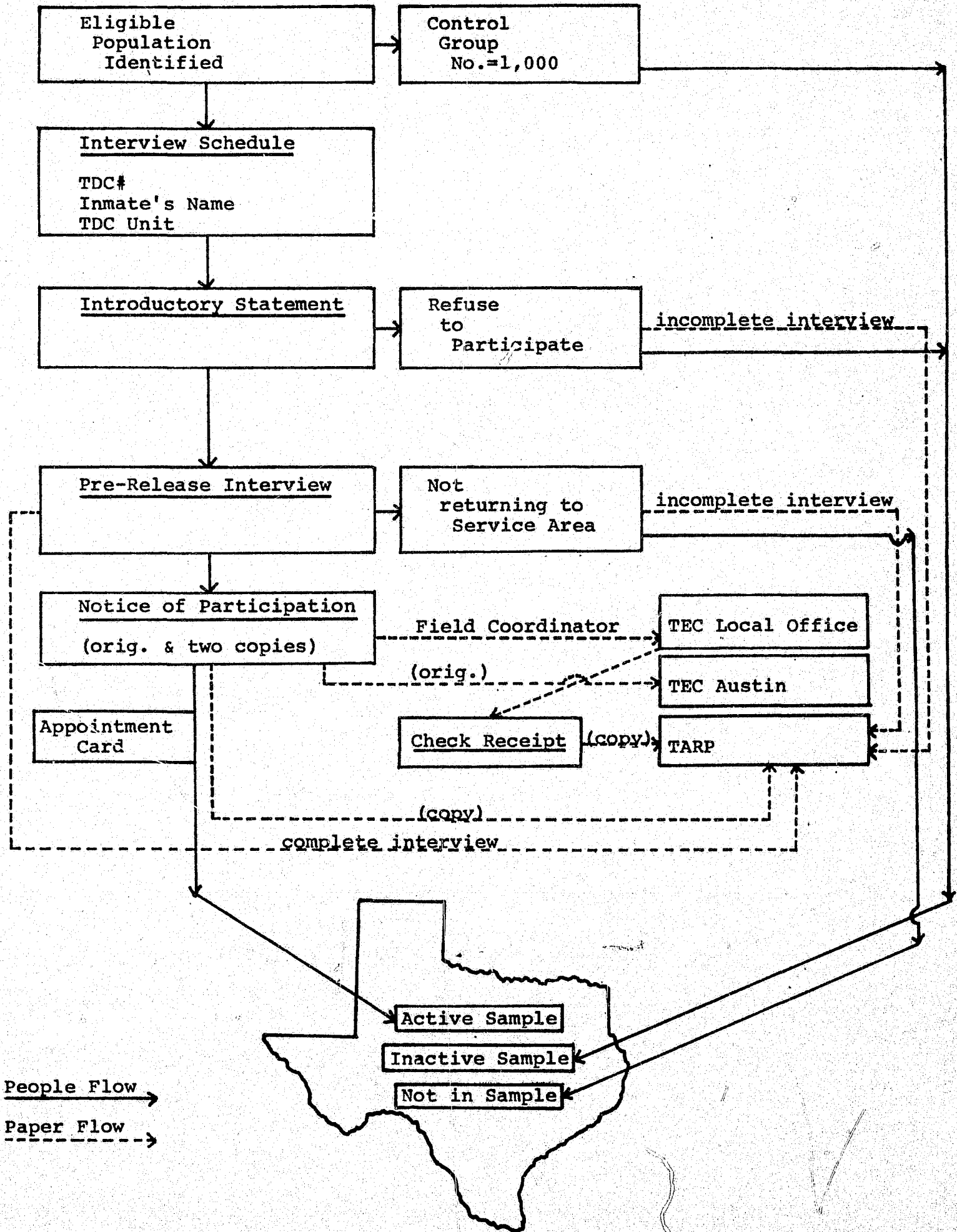
PRIOR ARREST DATA

25. How old were you when you were first arrested? _____
26. (A) How many times have you been arrested, including the times when the charges were dropped, or when you received a suspended sentence? _____
- (B) How many times were you convicted? _____
27. How many times have you been in reform school? _____
28. (A) How many times have you been in TDC? _____
- IF GREATER THAN ONE: (B) When you returned to TDC, was it on a new conviction or a parole technical violation?
- ___ 1. New conviction after discharge
 - ___ 2. New conviction, on parole
 - ___ 3. Parole technical violation
 - ___ 4. Not applicable
29. Roughly how much time altogether have you spent in reformatories, jails, and prisons? _____
30. Since you were first arrested, what is the longest period you have gone without being re-arrested? _____

Is there another address where you might be reached?

PRE-RELEASE INTERVIEW

FLOW CHART I



APPENDIX O
POSTRELEASE INTERVIEWS

3

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT
THREE-MONTH POST-RELEASE INTERVIEW

NAME OF MEMBER _____
(Last) (First) (MI)

TARP NUMBER _____ SEX _____

GROUP NUMBER _____ RACE _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____ DATE OF RELEASE _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ METHOD OF RELEASE _____

THIS INTERVIEW SCHEDULED

Date _____
City _____

NEXT INTERVIEW SCHEDULED

Date _____
City _____

INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Interviewer _____
Date _____
Time: From _____ To _____
Location _____

Comments on interview, including inconsistencies in responses:

Editing Completed _____
Editor's Initials _____

Coding Completed _____
Coder's Initials _____

CUE SHEET FOR THREE-MONTH INTERVIEW

1. Who member intended to live with:

2. Address from Pre-Release Interview:

3. Address at \$5 contact:

Date

4. Most recent address:

5. Job Arrangements:

Employer

Occupation

THREE-MONTH POSTRELEASE INTERVIEW

FIRST I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHERE YOU HAVE LIVED

1. What is your current address and telephone number?

____ Street # _____ City _____ Telephone _____

2. Is that a house or an apartment?

- ☐ 1. House
☐ 2. Apartment
☐ 3. Halfway House
☐ 4. Other (Specify) _____

3. Have you moved since the last time we saw you in _____?
Month/\$5 Contact

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

IF YES: How many different places have you lived? _____

4. Have you lived outside of _____?
City of Residence/\$5 Contact

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

IF YES: How long and where? _____

5. (A) What is the house payment/rent per month where you live?

- ☐ 1. Rent \$ _____
☐ 2. House payment \$ _____
☐ 3. Not applicable
☐ 4. Other (Specify) _____

(B) Is this with or without utilities? (water, gas, electricity)

☐ 1. With ☐ 2. Without

IF WITHOUT: What is the approximate utility bill per month? \$ _____

6. Is the place where you are living public housing?

- ☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No
☐ 3. Do not know

7. Who are you living with now? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Mother | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Stepfather |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Father | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Stepmother |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Wife/husband | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. In-laws |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Girl-/boyfriend | <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Second degree relation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Son/daughter (adult) | <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Male/female friend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Son/daughter (minor) | <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Halfway house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Brother/sister | <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Other children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Grandparent | <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Alone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Aunt/uncle | <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Other (Specify) _____ |

AFTER EACH ANSWER, ASK: Anyone else?

8. Altogether, how many adults are living there, including yourself?

_____ How many children live there? _____

9. Who is the head of the household (breadwinner)? _____

IF RESPONDENT CLAIMS SELF, ASK: Who was the head of the household before you returned?

10. How does/did that person support the household?

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Works full-time: How much per week? \$ _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Works part-time: How much per week? \$ _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Welfare: How much per month? \$ _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (Specify) _____ | How much? \$ _____ |

11. Do you have any dependents? _____ 1. Yes _____ 2. No

IF YES: How many? _____

12. What is your current marital status?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Single | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Separated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Married | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Widowed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Common Law | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Divorced | |

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR MONEY SITUATION

13. Since you have been released, have you received any money from welfare (public assistance)?

___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: How much? \$ _____
For how long? _____
When did it start? _____

IF NO LONGER ON WELFARE: Why aren't you receiving it
any more? _____

14. Have you at any other time received any money from welfare?

___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: How many times? _____
For how long altogether? _____

15. Have you received any money from Unemployment Insurance since you have been released?

___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: How much? \$ _____
For how long? _____

16. Have you received any money from friends or relatives--either as loans or gifts?

___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: How much and from whom?

RELATIONSHIP OF PERSON

AMOUNT

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

17. Have you received any money by pawning or selling anything?

 1. Yes 2. No

IF YES: What have you pawned or sold, and how much did you get?

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Amount</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

AFTER EACH ITEM, ASK: Anything else?

18. Of the gate money you had when you left TDC, how much did you still have when you got home: \$_____.

IF LESS THAN \$200: What did you spend it on?

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u> </u> 1. Clothes	_____
<u> </u> 2. Transportation	_____
<u> </u> 3. Food	_____
<u> </u> 4. Beer or liquor	_____
<u> </u> 5. Other (specify)	_____
_____	_____

19. Did you find that you had any debts that you had to pay off after you got out of TDC? 1. Yes 2. No

IF YES: What were they for, and how much did you owe?

<u>WHAT FOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF DEBT</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

20. Besides these, do you have any other debts that you NOW owe?

___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: What are they for, and how much do you owe?

<u>WHAT FOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF DEBT</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

21. Since you have been released, how much CASH have you spent altogether on:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>CASH SPENT</u>
1. Clothing	_____
2. Furniture	_____
3. Television/stereo	_____
4. Automobile	_____
5. Medical care	_____
6. Entertainment	_____
7. Child support	_____
8. Other (Specify)	_____
_____	_____

22. How much do you usually spend per week on eating out? \$ _____

23. Do you contribute any money toward running the household either as rent or room and board?

___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: How much for rent? \$ _____
How many weeks have you been paying rent? _____
How much for board? \$ _____
How many weeks have you been paying board? _____

IF LUMP CONTRIBUTION:

How much? \$ _____
How long? _____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT THE JOBS YOU HAVE HAD AND WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN DOING SINCE YOU GOT OUT.

(NOTE: If below statement is filled in, continue with Question 24. If it is blank, go to Question 25.)

You told us at the Pre-release Interview you had a job arranged with _____.

24. (A) When you got out, did you go to work there?

___ 1. Yes

___ 2. No

IF YES:

IF NO:

(B) Are you still working there?

Why not? _____

___ 1. Yes (Go to 26, PRESENT JOB)

___ 2. No

GO TO 25.

IF NO:

(C) Have you had any other jobs?

___ 1. Yes: How many? ___

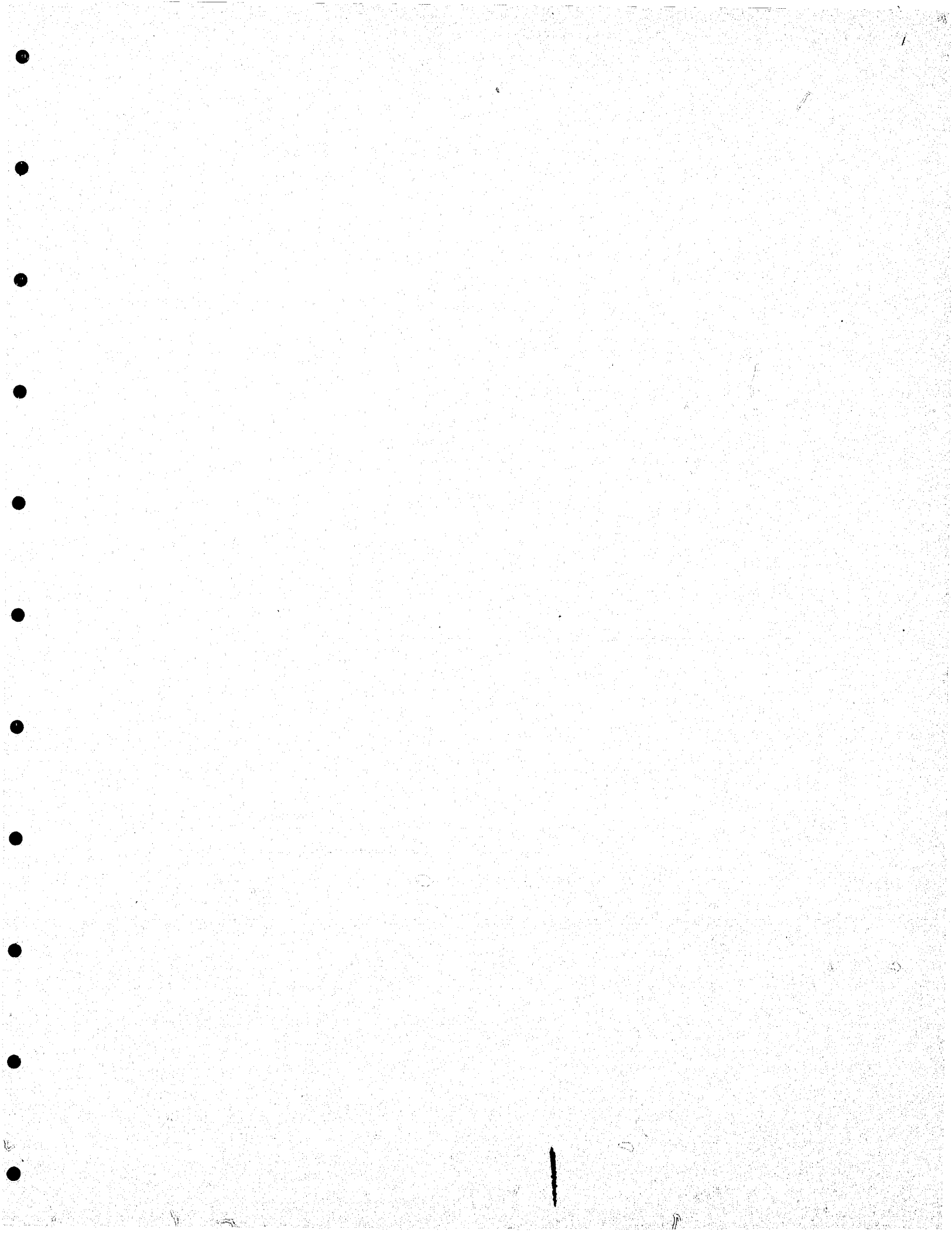
___ 2. No

GO TO 26, FIRST JOB.

25. Have you worked on a job since you got out of prison?

___ 1. Yes: How many? ___ (CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE, QUESTION 26)

___ 2. No (SKIP TO QUESTION 27)



FIRST JOB	SECOND JOB	THIRD JOB	PRESENT JOB
1. Name of Employer			
2. Address			
3. Position			
4. Date of Employment			
5. Date of Termination			
6. Reason for Termination			
7. Date of Re-employment			
8. Date of Re-employment			
9. Date of Re-employment			
10. Date of Re-employment			
11. Date of Re-employment			
12. Date of Re-employment			
13. Date of Re-employment			
14. Date of Re-employment			
15. Date of Re-employment			
16. Date of Re-employment			
17. Date of Re-employment			
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97. Date of Re-employment			
98. Date of Re-employment			
99. Date of Re-employment			
100. Date of Re-employment			

- [illegible]

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

On-the-Job training

Regular job w/o tra

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

- [illegible]

27. Have you looked for a job since you have been released?

 1. Yes

 2. No: Any particular reason why you have not looked? _____

IF YES:

	<u>1st Job Effort</u>	<u>2nd Job Effort</u>	<u>3rd Job Effort</u>
1. Where did you look for a job?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
2. How did you happen to go there?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
3. What kind of a job were you looking for?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
4. What happened?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

28. Do you have any occupational licenses or training certificates?

___1. Yes ___2. No

IF YES: Explain _____

29. Do you NOW have a valid Texas Driver's license?

___1. Yes ___2. No

30. Since you got out of prison, have you been attending school or a job-training program?

___1. Attending school: What are you studying? _____

___2. Attending job-training program: What kind of training is it? _____

___3. No

31. (A) Since you got out of prison, have you been in a hospital or laid-up so you could not work?

___1. Yes ___2. No

IF YES: (B) What was the matter? _____

(C) When and how long were you in the hospital or laid up? _____

32. Have you been arrested since your release from prison?

___1. Yes ___2. No

IF YES: When were you arrested, for what, and how long were you detained in jail?

	<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LENGTH TIME IN JAIL</u>
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME GENERAL QUESTIONS. SOME WILL BE ABOUT YOUR TIME IN TDC AND SOME WILL CONCERN THINGS THAT HAVE HAPPENED SINCE YOU HAVE BEEN OUT.

33. Who do you think was the one TDC person who helped you the most?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u> </u> 1. Warden | <u> </u> 7. Medical Officer |
| <u> </u> 2. Chaplain | <u> </u> 8. Physician |
| <u> </u> 3. Vocational Instructor | <u> </u> 9. Other (Specify) |
| <u> </u> 4. Correctional Officer | <u> </u> 10. No One |
| <u> </u> 5. Psychologist | |
| <u> </u> 6. Work Supervisor | |

34. Who was the one TDC person who you disliked the most?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u> </u> 1. Warden | <u> </u> 7. Medical Officer |
| <u> </u> 2. Chaplain | <u> </u> 8. Physician |
| <u> </u> 3. Vocational Instructor | <u> </u> 9. Other (Specify) |
| <u> </u> 4. Correctional Officer | <u> </u> 10. No one |
| <u> </u> 5. Psychologist | |
| <u> </u> 6. Work Supervisor | |

35. (A) How much money do you think you will need in the coming month to do the things you have to do and to live decently?

\$

(B) How much money do you actually think will be coming in next month?

\$

36. What would you say your chances are of staying out of prison this time--good, 50/50, or poor?

- | |
|---|
| <u> </u> 1. "Absolutely sure" (VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE) |
| <u> </u> 2. Good |
| <u> </u> 3. 50/50 |
| <u> </u> 4. Poor |

37. Are you on parole, or have you discharged your sentence?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <u> </u> 1. Parole | <u> </u> 2. Discharge |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|

IF ON PAROLE: When will you get off parole?

Month Year

WE ARE ALMOST FINISHED

38. Now, I am going to mention some problems which persons sometimes have when they come out of prison, and I want you to tell me whether these were a serious problem for you, a minor problem, or no problem at all. Since you have been out, has:

	<u>SERIOUS PROBLEM</u>	<u>MINOR PROBLEM</u>	<u>NO PROBLEM</u>	<u>DOES NOT APPLY</u>
	<u>()</u>	<u>()</u>	<u>()</u>	<u>()</u>
1. Finding a job				
2. Finances and getting along on the money you have	()	()	()	()
3. Having enough clothes	()	()	()	()
4. Finding a good place to live	()	()	()	()
5. Staying out of trouble	()	()	()	()
6. Finding a good woman/man	()	()	()	()
7. Transportation and being able to get around town	()	()	()	()

IF DOES NOT APPLY IS CHECKED, EXPLAIN HERE: _____

39. (A) Roughly, how often do you see your mother?

1. Daily
 2. Once a week
 3. Once a month or more
 4. Less than once a month
 5. Never (Go to Question 40)
 6. Does not apply (Explain) _____
 (Go to Question 40)

- (B) Since you got out of prison, how often do you have difficulties with your mother--things like arguments, complaints, or nagging? Would you say that happens very often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

1. Very often
 2. Sometimes
 3. Rarely
 4. Never

NOTE ANY COMMENTS: _____

40. (A) Roughly, how often do you see your wife/girlfriend?

	<u>WIFE</u>	<u>GIRL-FRIEND</u>
<u>1.</u> Daily	()	()
<u>2.</u> Once a week	()	()
<u>3.</u> Once a month or more	()	()
<u>4.</u> Less than once a month	()	()
<u>5.</u> Never	()	()
<u>6.</u> Does not apply (Explain)	()	()

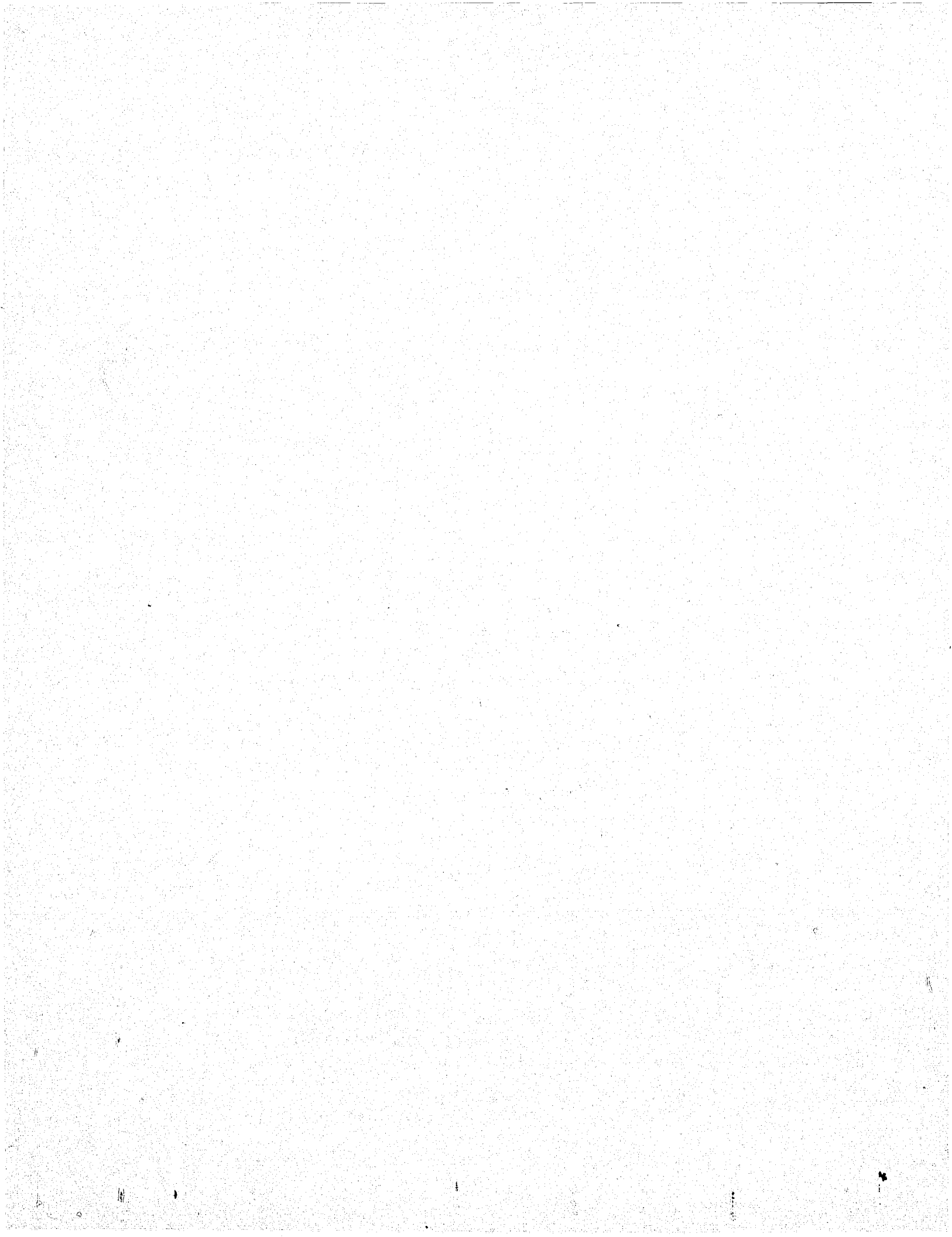
(B) How often do you have difficulties with your wife/girlfriend--things like arguments, complaints, and nagging? Would you say that happens very often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

	<u>WIFE</u>	<u>GIRL-FRIEND</u>
<u>1.</u> Very often	()	()
<u>2.</u> Sometimes	()	()
<u>3.</u> Rarely	()	()
<u>4.</u> Never	()	()

NOTE ANY COMMENTS: _____

41. Since you were released, how often would you say you felt (depressed)--very often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

	<u>VERY OFTEN</u>	<u>SOMETIMES</u>	<u>RARELY</u>	<u>NEVER</u>
1. Depressed	()	()	()	()
REPEAT THE QUESTION FOR THE FOLLOWING:				
2. Lonely	()	()	()	()
3. People treated you as an Ex-convict	()	()	()	()
4. Strange and awkward in a group where you know few of the people	()	()	()	()
5. Uncomfortable about how to act in stores or restaurants	()	()	()	()



CONTINUED

3 OF 4

42. Since you have been released, what has been the worst thing that has happened to you?

43. And what has been the best thing that has happened?

44. Is there another address besides the one you gave me at the beginning where you might be reached?

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF FIRST THREE MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

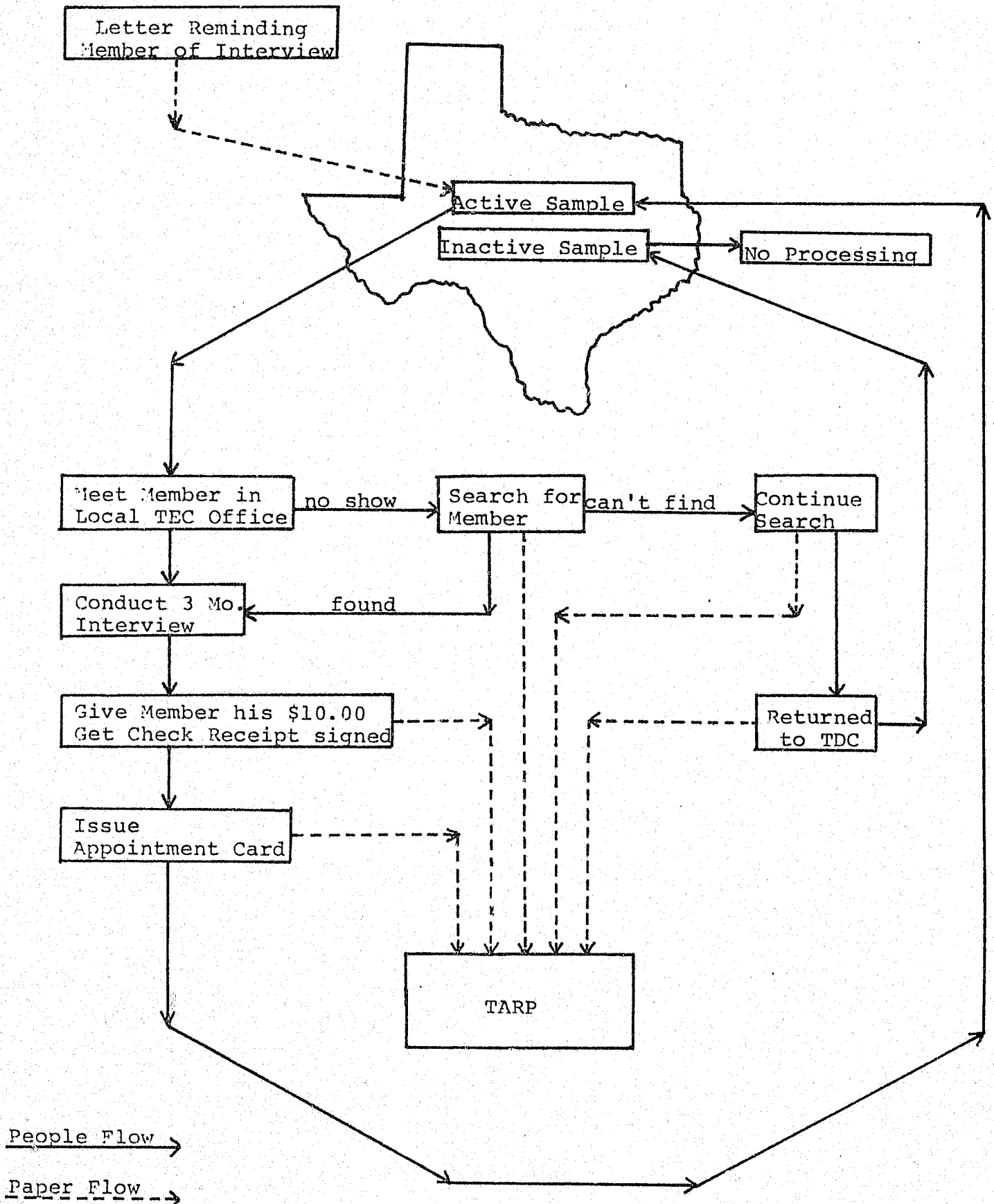
WEEKS	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1st							
2nd							
3rd							
4th							
5th							
6th							
7th							
8th							
9th							
10th							
11th							
12th							
13th							
14th							
15th							
16th							

Use the following codes to enter summary data:

E - Employed U - Unemployed S - School T - Training
H - Hospital or laid up J - Jail P - Prison

THREE MONTH POST RELEASE INTERVIEW

FLOW CHART III



TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT
SIX-MONTH POST-RELEASE INTERVIEW

6

NAME OF MEMBER _____
(last) (first) (MI)

TARP NUMBER _____ SEX _____

GROUP NUMBER _____ RACE _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____ DATE OF RELEASE _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ METHOD OF RELEASE _____

THIS INTERVIEW SCHEDULED

Date _____
City _____

NEXT INTERVIEW SCHEDULED

Date _____
City _____

INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Interviewer _____
Date _____
Time: From _____ To _____
Location _____

Comments on interview, including inconsistencies in responses:

Editing Completed _____

Coding Completed _____

Editor's Initials _____

Coder's Initials _____

CUE SHEET FOR SIX-MONTH INTERVIEW

1. Who member lived with at three-month interview:

2. Address from Three-month Interview:

_____ date

3. Second Address from Three-month Interview:

4. Most recent address:

_____ date

5. Job at three-month interview

Occupation _____

SIX-MONTH POSTRELEASE INTERVIEW

FIRST I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHERE YOU HAVE LIVED

1. What is your current address and telephone number?

____ Street # _____ City _____ Telephone _____

2. Is that a house or an apartment?

- ____ 1. House
____ 2. Apartment
____ 3. Halfway House
____ 4. Trailer, mobile home
____ 5. Other (Specify) _____

3. Have you moved since the last time we saw you in _____?
date/3-Mo. Int.

____ 1. Yes _____ 2. No

IF YES: How many different places have you lived since then? _____

4. Have you lived outside of _____ during this time?
City of residence/
3-Mo. Int.

5. (A) What is the house payment/rent per month where you live?

- ____ 1. Rent \$ _____
____ 2. House payment \$ _____
____ 3. Trailer & Lot \$ _____
____ 4. Not applicable
____ 5. Other (Specify) _____

(B) Is that with or without water, gas and electricity?

____ 1. With _____ 2. Without

IF WITHOUT: What is the approximate utility bill per month? _____

6. Is the place where you are living public housing?

- ____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No
____ 3. Do not know

7. Who are you living with now? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Mother | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Stepfather |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Father | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Stepmother |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Wife/Husband | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. In-laws |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Girl/Boyfriend | <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Second degree relation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Son/Daughter (adult) | <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Male/Female friend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Son/Daughter (minor) | <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Halfway House |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Brother/Sister | <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Other children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Grandparent | <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Alone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Aunt/Uncle | <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Other (Specify) _____ |

AFTER EACH ANSWER, ASK: Anyone else?

8. (A) Altogether, how many adults (18 and over) are living there, including yourself? _____

(B) How many children (under 18) live there? _____

9. Who is the current head of the household (breadwinner, wage earner)? _____

10. (A) How does that person support the household?

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Works full-time: How much per week? \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Works part-time: How much per week? \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Welfare: How much per month? \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (Specify) _____ How much? \$ _____ |

(B) Does that person receive food stamps?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

IF YES: How much? (The value of food stamps per month)

\$ _____

11. Do you have any dependents? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

IF YES: How many? _____

12. What is your present marital status?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Single | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Separated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Married | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Widowed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Common law | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Divorced | |

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR MONEY SITUATION

13. Since our interview in _____, have you received any
date/3-Mo. Int.
money from welfare (public assistance)?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: How much? _____
For how long? _____
When did it start? _____

IF NO LONGER ON WELFARE: Why aren't you receiving it any more?

14. Have you received any money from Unemployment Insurance since our
interview in _____?
date/3-Mo. Int.

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: How much? _____
For how long? _____

15. Have you received any money from friends or relatives--either as
loans or gifts during these last three months?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: How much and from whom?

<u>RELATIONSHIP OF PERSON</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

16. Have you received any money by pawning or selling anything during the past 3 months?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: What have you pawned or sold, and how much did you get?

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

AFTER EACH ITEM, ASK: Anything else?

17. Do you have any debts that you NOW owe?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: What are they for, and how much do you owe?

<u>WHAT FOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF DEBT</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

18. Since our last interview, how much CASH have you spent altogether on the following items?

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>CASH SPENT</u>
1. Clothing	\$ _____
2. Furniture	_____
3. Television/Stereo	_____
4. Automobile (purchase)	_____
5. Automobile (repair)	_____
6. Medical Care	_____
7. Entertainment	_____
8. Child Support	_____
9. Other (Specify)	_____

19. How much do you usually spend per week on eating out? _____

20. In the last three months have you been able to contribute any money toward running the household either as rent or room and board?

___ 1. Yes ___ 2. No

IF YES: How much for rent? \$ _____
How many weeks have you been paying rent? _____
How much for board? _____
How many weeks have you been paying board? _____

IF LUMP CONTRIBUTION:

How much? _____
How long? _____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT THE JOBS YOU HAVE HAD AND WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN DOING SINCE OUR THREE-MONTH INTERVIEW IN

_____ date/3Mo. Int.

(NOTE: If below statement is filled in, continue with Question 21.
If it is blank, go to Question 22.)

You told us at the Three-Month Interview you had a job as a

21. Are you still working there?

___ 1. Yes (Go to 23, PRESENT JOB)

___ 2. No

IF NO: Have you had any other jobs since then?

___ 1. Yes: How many? _____ (Go to 23, FIRST JOB)

___ 2. No (Go to 23, FIRST JOB)

22. Have you worked on a job since _____?
date/3-Mo. Int.

___ 1. Yes: How many? _____ (CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE, QUESTION 23)
___ 2. No (SKIP TO QUESTION 24)

23.	<u>FIRST JOB</u>	<u>SECOND JOB</u>	<u>THIRD JOB</u>	<u>PRESENT JOB</u>
1. When did you start on the job?				
2. How long did you work there?				
3. How much did you earn per week?				
4. How many hours per week did you work?				
5. What kind of work did you do?				
6. Did your employer provide any on-the-job training?				
7. Was the work connected with any training or work assignment you had in prison?				
NO				
Vocational training	---	---	---	---
On-the-job training	---	---	---	---
Regular job w/o training	---	---	---	---
8. Was it a union job?				
9. What did you like most about the job?				
10. What did you dislike most about the job?				
11. How did you find this job? (Probe for information).				
12. Why did you leave this job?				

24. Have you looked for a job since our three month interview in _____?
date/3-Mo. Int.

____ 1. Yes

____ 2. No: Any particular reason why you have not looked? _____

IF YES:

	<u>1st Job Effort</u>	<u>2nd Job Effort</u>	<u>3rd Job Effort</u>
1. Where did you look for a job?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
2. How did you happen to go there?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
3. What kind of a job were you looking for?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
4. What happened?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

25. Do you have any occupational licenses or training certificates from vocational school?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: Explain _____

26. Do you NOW have a valid Texas Driver's License?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

27. Since our three-month interview in _____ (Month), have you been attending school or a job-training program?

____ 1. Attending school: What are you studying?
____ 2. Attending job-training programs: What kind of training is it?
____ 3. No

28. (A) Since our three-month interview, have you been in a hospital or laid-up so you could not work?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES:

(B) What was the matter? _____

(C) When and how long were you in the hospital or laid up? _____

29. Have you been arrested since our three-month interview?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: When were you arrested, for what, and how long were you detained in jail?

	<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LENGTH TIME IN JAIL</u>
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME GENERAL QUESTIONS REGARDING YOUR EXPERIENCES SINCE YOU HAVE BEEN OUT OF PRISON

30. During the six months you have been out of prison, that is since _____ (month of release), who has helped you settle back into life in the community?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. Mother | _____ 9. Sister | _____ 16. Step-mother |
| _____ 2. Father | _____ 10. Brother | _____ 17. Step-father |
| _____ 3. Wife/Husband | _____ 11. Sister-in-law | _____ 18. Employer |
| _____ 4. Girl/Boy friend | _____ 12. Brother-in-law | _____ 19. Parole Officer |
| _____ 5. Friend (male) | _____ 13. Grandmother | _____ 20. Halfway House |
| _____ 6. Friend (female) | _____ 14. Grandfather | _____ 21. Other (Specify) |
| _____ 7. Aunt | _____ 15. Children | |
| _____ 8. Uncle | | |

AFTER EACH ANSWER, ASK: Anyone else?

31. Of these, who have been the two or three most helpful?

_____ Most
_____ Next
_____ Next

32. What would you say your chances are of staying out of prison this time....good, 50/50, or poor?

- _____ 1. "Absolutely sure" (VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE)
_____ 2. Good
_____ 3. 50/50
_____ 4. Poor

33. (A) How much money do you actually think will be coming in next month?

(B) How much money do you think you will need in the coming month to do the things you have to do and to live decently?

34. How often would you say you feel (depressed) - - very often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

	<u>VERY OFTEN</u>	<u>SOMETIMES</u>	<u>RARELY</u>	<u>NEVER</u>
1. Depressed	()	()	()	()
2. Lonely	()	()	()	()
3. People treat you as an Ex-convict	()	()	()	()
4. Strange and awkward in a group where you know few of the people	()	()	()	()
5. Uncomfortable about how to act in stores or restaurants	()	()	()	()

NOW, I AM GOING TO MENTION SOME PROBLEMS WHICH PERSONS SOMETIMES HAVE WHEN THEY COME OUT OF PRISON, AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME WHETHER THESE WERE A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR YOU, A MINOR PROBLEM, OR NO PROBLEM AT ALL.

35. Since our 3-month interview in _____ has been a serious problem, a minor problem, or no problem.

	<u>SERIOUS PROBLEM</u>	<u>MINOR PROBLEM</u>	<u>NO PROBLEM</u>	<u>DOES NOT APPLY</u>
1. Finding a job	()	()	()	()
2. Finances and getting along on the money you have	()	()	()	()
3. Having enough clothes	()	()	()	()
4. Finding a good place to live	()	()	()	()
5. Staying out of trouble	()	()	()	()
6. Finding a good woman/man	()	()	()	()
7. Transportation and being able to get around town	()	()	()	()

IF DOES NOT APPLY IS CHECKED, EXPLAIN HERE: _____

36. Now, and we are almost finished, think about when you first came out of prison, the first week or two, back in _____ (month of release). I am going to read you some statements about yourself and you tell me whether you strongly agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with these statements.

*****SEE NOTE*****

	<u>DURING THE FIRST WEEK OR TWO AFTER RELEASE</u>				<u>DURING LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK</u>			
	<u>SA</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>SA</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>SD</u>
1. I had a hard time finding a job.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
2. I had a hard time making it financially.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
3. I felt like I didn't really know what to do. (disorganized)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
4. I was sure everything would work out O.K.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
5. I felt lonely.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
6. I felt angry.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
7. I had a hard time finding a good place to live.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
8. I had a hard time staying out of trouble.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
9. I had a hard time finding transportation (a way to get around town).	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
10. I had trouble finding a good woman/man.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
11. I felt like I didn't want to do anything right away.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

(continue on next page)

*****NOTE***** Be sure to emphasize the time period and remind the respondent of his choices until he has convinced you that he is, indeed, thinking about the proper time period and is aware of his choices of answers.

		<u>DURING THE FIRST WEEK OR TWO AFTER RELEASE</u>				<u>DURING LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK</u>			
		SA	A	D	SD	SA	A	D	SD
12.	I felt I was a burden on my family.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
13.	I participated in important family decisions.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
14.	I felt uncomfortable about being an ex-con.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
15.	I felt welcome at home.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
16.	I spent a good deal of time with friends.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
17.	I spent a lot of time just relaxing.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
18.	I spent a lot of time trying to make contact with a woman/man.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
19.	I spent a lot of time getting high or drinking.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
20.	I spent a lot of time wandering around town.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
21.	I spent a lot of time with persons I had known in prison.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
22.	I really had a lot of energy to do the things I wanted to do, and I really felt good about my immediate future.	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
0	FIELD COORDINATOR'S INTERPRETATION OF THE MEMBER'S STATE OF ENTHUSIASM AND OPTIMISM AT THIS PARTICULAR TIME, BASED ON HOW THE MEMBER CAME ACROSS TO YOU.								
	Enthusiastic and Optimistic	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

37. (A) Roughly, how often do you see your mother?

- ☐ 1. Daily
- ☐ 2. Once a week
- ☐ 3. Once a month or more
- ☐ 4. Less than once a month
- ☐ 5. Never (go to Question 38)
- ☐ 6. Does not apply (Explain) _____
(Go to Question 38)

(B) Since our three-month interview, how often do you have difficulties with your mother--things like arguments, complaints, or nagging? Would you say that happens very often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

- ☐ 1. Very often
- ☐ 2. Sometimes
- ☐ 3. Rarely
- ☐ 4. Never

NOTE ANY COMMENTS: _____

38. (A) Roughly, how often do you see your wife/girlfriend?

- | | <u>WIFE</u> | <u>GIRL
FRIEND</u> |
|---|-------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Daily | () | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Once a week | () | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Once a month or more | () | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Less than once a month | () | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Never (Go to Question 39) | () | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Does not apply (Explain) _____
(Go to Question 39) | () | () |

(B) How often do you have difficulties with your wife/girlfriend---things like arguments, complaints, and nagging? Would you say that happens very often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

- | | <u>WIFE</u> | <u>GIRL
FRIEND</u> |
|--|-------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Very often | () | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Sometimes | () | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Rarely | () | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Never | () | () |

NOTE ANY COMMENTS: _____

39. Since our three month interview in _____ (month),
what has been the worst thing that has happened to you?

40. And what has been the best thing that has happened to you?

41. Is there another address besides the one you gave me at the
beginning where you might be reached?

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF SECOND THREE MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

WEEKS	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
14th							
15th							
16th							
17th							
18th							
19th							
20th							
21st							
22nd							
23rd							
24th							
25th							
26th							
27th							
28th							
29th							

Use the following codes to enter summary data:

E - Employed U - Unemployed S - School T - Training
H - Hospital or laid up J - Jail P - Prison

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT
TWELVE-MONTH POSTRELEASE INTERVIEW

NAME OF MEMBER _____
(last) (first) (MI)

TARP NUMBER _____ SEX _____

GROUP NUMBER _____ RACE _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____ DATE OF RELEASE _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ METHOD OF RELEASE _____

THIS INTERVIEW SCHEDULED

Date _____
City _____

INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Interviewer _____
Date _____
Time: From _____ To _____
Location _____

Comments on interview, including inconsistencies in responses:

Editing Completed _____

Editor's Initials _____

Coding Completed _____

Coder's Initials _____

	P		D	
1	2	3	4	5
	AM		NAM	

CUE SHEET FOR TWELVE-MONTH INTERVIEW

1. Who member lived with at six-month interview:

2. Address from six-month interview:

_____ date

3. Second address from six-month interview:

4. Most recent address:

_____ date

5. Job at six-month interview:

Occupation _____

FIRST I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR MONEY SITUATION.

1. (A) Since our last interview in _____, have you received any money from welfare (public assistance)?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) How much? \$ _____

(C) For how long? _____

(D) When did it start? _____

IF NO LONGER ON WELFARE: (E) Why aren't you receiving it anymore?

2. (A) Have you received any money from Unemployment Insurance since our interview in _____?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) How much? \$ _____

(C) For how long? _____

3. (A) Have you or anyone else in the household received any food stamps since our last interview?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (C) Who received them? (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP) _____

(D) About how much did you/they pay for the stamps per month?
\$ _____

(E) And how much were the stamps worth per month? \$ _____

(F) How long have you/they received the stamps? _____
(months)

4. (A) Have you received any money from friends or relatives--
either as loans or gifts--since our last interview?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) How much and from whom?

<u>Relationship of person</u>	<u>Amount</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. (A) Have you received any money by pawning or selling anything
during the past six months?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) What have you pawned or sold, and how much
did you get?

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

AFTER EACH ITEM, ASK: Anything else?

6. (A) Do you have any debts that you now owe?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) What are they for, and how much do you owe?

<u>What For</u>	<u>Amount of Debt</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. (A) How much money do you think will be coming in next month?

\$ _____

(B) How much money do you think you will need in the coming month to do the things you have to do and to live decently?

\$ _____

8. (A) Since you have been released have you been able to save any money?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) How much do you have saved right now? \$ _____

IF NOTHING: (C) How much did you save? \$ _____

9. Since our last interview, how much CASH have you spent altogether on the following items?

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>CASH SPENT</u>
a. Clothing	\$ _____
b. Furniture	\$ _____
c. Television/stereo	\$ _____
d. Automobile (purchase)	\$ _____
e. Automobile (repair)	\$ _____
f. Medical Care	\$ _____
g. Entertainment	\$ _____
h. Child Support	\$ _____
i. Other (Specify)	\$ _____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR JOB SITUATION AND OTHER THINGS
THAT HAVE HAPPENED SINCE OUR LAST INTERVIEW IN _____.
(month)

(NOTE: If the statement below is filled in, continue with Question 11.
If it is blank, go to Question 12.)

At our last interview, you told us you had a job as a
_____.

11. (A) Are you still working at that job?

____ 1. Yes (GO TO 13, PRESENT JOB)

____ 2. No

IF NO: (B) Why not? _____

(C) Have you had any other jobs since then?

____ 1. Yes: How many? _____ (GO TO 13, FIRST JOB)

____ 2. No (GO TO 13, FIRST JOB)

12. Have you worked on a job since our last interview in _____?
(month)

____ 1. Yes: How many? _____ (CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE, QUESTION 13)

____ 2. No (SKIP TO QUESTION 14)

13.

	<u>FIRST JOB</u>	<u>SECOND JOB</u>	<u>THIRD JOB</u>	<u>PRESENT JOB</u>
a. When did you start on the job?	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. How long did you work there?	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. How much did you earn per week (before taxes were taken out)?	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. What was your hourly wage?	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. How many hours per week did you work?	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. What kind of work did you do?	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. Did the employer provide any on-the- job training?	_____	_____	_____	_____
h. Was the work connected with any training or work assignment you had in prison?				
NO				
Vocational training	_____	_____	_____	_____
On-the-job training	_____	_____	_____	_____
Regular job w/o training	_____	_____	_____	_____
i. Was it a union job?	_____	_____	_____	_____
j. What did you like most about the job?	_____	_____	_____	_____
k. What did you dislike most about the job?	_____	_____	_____	_____
l. How did you find this job? (Probe for information).	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
m. Why did you leave this job?	_____	_____	_____	_____

14. Have you looked for a job since our six-month interview in _____?
(month)

____ 1. Yes

____ 2. No: Any particular reason why you have not looked? _____

IF YES:

	<u>1st Job Effort</u>	<u>2nd Job Effort</u>	<u>3rd Job Effort</u>
a. Where did you look for a job?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
b. How did you happen to go there?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
c. What kind of a job were you looking for?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
d. What happened?	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

15. Do you have a valid Texas Driver's license? 1. Yes 2. No

16. Since our six-month interview in _____ (month),
have you been attending school or a job-training program?

 1. Attending school: What are you studying? _____

 2. Attending job-training program: What kind of training is it? _____

 3. No _____

17. (A) Since our six-month interview, have you been in a hospital
or laid-up so you could not work?

 1. Yes 2. No

IF YES: (B) What was the matter? _____

(C) When and how long were you in the hospital or laid-up?

18. (A) During the past year have you been picked up for questioning
or on suspicion and then released?

 1. Yes 2. No

IF YES: (B) How many times? _____

	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>THIRD</u>
(C) Were you booked?	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No

(D) Were you fingerprinted?	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No
-----------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

(E) How long were you held?	_____	_____	_____
-----------------------------	-------	-------	-------

(F) What was the crime?	_____	_____	_____
-------------------------	-------	-------	-------

(G) Who were they looking for? _____ FIRST

_____ SECOND

_____ THIRD

(H) Why did they pick you up? _____ FIRST

_____ SECOND

_____ THIRD

19. (A) During the past year have you been arrested on any charge, even though eventually the charges may have been dropped or you were found not guilty?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) How many times? ____

	<u>FIRST CHARGE</u>	<u>SECOND CHARGE</u>	<u>THIRD CHARGE</u>
(C) When were you arrested?	_____	_____	_____
(D) Where were you arrested? (city and county)	_____	_____	_____
(E) What was the arrest charge?	_____	_____	_____
(F) How long did you spend in detention?	_____	_____	_____
(G) What was the outcome?	_____	_____	_____
1. Charges dropped	()	()	()
2. Found not guilty	()	()	()
3. Stet, Nol Pros, diversion	()	()	()
4. Pending	()	()	()
5. Convicted	()	()	()

IF CONVICTED:

(H) Were you

a. fined--how much?	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
b. put on probation-- for how long?	_____	_____	_____
c. sentenced--for how long?	_____	_____	_____
d. given a suspended sentence?	__ Yes __ No	__ Yes __ No	__ Yes __ No

(I) When were you convicted? _____

20. Now, think back over the past month. I am going to read you some statements about yourself and you tell me whether you ~~STRONGLY~~ AGREE, AGREE, DISAGREE, or STRONGLY DISAGREE with these statements. During the past month,

	<u>SA</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u> <u>(Explain)</u>
a. I had a hard time finding a job.	()	()	()	()	_____
b. I had a hard time making it financially.	()	()	()	()	_____
c. I felt like I didn't really know what to do (disorganized).	()	()	()	()	_____
d. I was sure everything would work out O.K. (confident).	()	()	()	()	_____
e. I felt lonely.	()	()	()	()	_____
f. I felt angry.	()	()	()	()	_____
g. I had a hard time finding a good place to live.	()	()	()	()	_____
h. I had a hard time staying out of trouble.	()	()	()	()	_____
i. I had a hard time finding transportation (a way to get around town).	()	()	()	()	_____
j. I had trouble finding a good woman/man.	()	()	()	()	_____
k. I felt like I didn't want to do anything.	()	()	()	()	_____
l. I felt I was a burden on my family.	()	()	()	()	_____
m. I participated in important family decisions.	()	()	()	()	_____
n. I felt uncomfortable about being an ex-con.	()	()	()	()	_____

	<u>SA</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>SD</u>	Does not apply (Explain)
o. I felt welcome at home.	()	()	()	()	_____
p. I spent a good deal of time with friends.	()	()	()	()	_____
q. I spent a lot of time just relaxing.	()	()	()	()	_____
r. I spent a lot of time trying to make contact with a woman/man.	()	()	()	()	_____
s. I spent a lot of time getting high or drinking.	()	()	()	()	_____
t. I spent a lot of time wandering around town.	()	()	()	()	_____
u. I spent a lot of time with persons I had known in prison.	()	()	()	()	_____
v. I had a lot of energy to do the things I wanted to do, and I really felt good about my immediate future.	()	()	()	()	_____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT WHERE YOU GREW UP.

21. (A) How long have you lived in _____?
city of residence

_____1. _____years _____months

_____2. "All my life"

IF NOT ALL HIS/HER LIFE ASK:

(B) Where were you born? _____
city state

(C) How old were you when you came to _____?
city of residence years

22. (A) Where was your mother born? _____
city state

(B) Where was your father born? _____
city state

27. (A) Who did you live with when you were 5 years old?
 (B) " " " " " " " " 10 years old?
 (C) " " " " " " " " 15 years old?

				<u>5 yrs.</u>	<u>10 yrs.</u>	<u>15 yrs.</u>
a. Mother and father	w/wo other relatives	()	()	()	()	()
b. Mother but not father	" " "	()	()	()	()	()
c. Father but not mother	" " "	()	()	()	()	()
d. Mother and stepfather	" " "	()	()	()	()	()
e. Father and stepmother	" " "	()	()	()	()	()
f. Grandmother	" " "	()	()	()	()	()
g. Institutional living		()	()	()	()	()
h. Other (SPECIFY) _____		()	()	()	()	()

24. (A) Were the persons who raised you ever on welfare (public assistance) while you were growing up?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No ____ 3. Do not know

IF YES: (B) For how long? _____

AND NOW SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHERE YOU ARE CURRENTLY LIVING.

25. What is your current address and telephone number?

____ Street Number City Telephone number

26. Is that a house or an apartment?

____ 1. House ____ 2. Apartment ____ 3. Halfway House
 ____ 4. Trailer, mobile home ____ 5. Other (SPECIFY) _____

27. (A) Have you moved since the last time we saw you in _____?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) How many different places have you lived since then?

28. (A) Have you lived outside of _____ during this time?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) Where? _____

29. (A) What is the house payment/rent per month where you live?

____ 1. Rent \$ _____ ____ 2. House payment \$ _____

____ 3. Trailer and lot \$ _____ ____ 4. Not applicable

____ 5. Other (SPECIFY) _____

(B) Is that with or without water, gas and electricity?

____ 1. With ____ 2. Without

IF WITHOUT: (C) What is the utility bill per month? \$ _____

30. Is the place where you are living public housing?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No ____ 3. Do not know

31. Who are you living with now? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

____ 1. Mother	____ 10. Stepfather
____ 2. Father	____ 11. Stepmother
____ 3. Wife/Husband	____ 12. In-laws
____ 4. Girl/Boyfriend	____ 13. Second-degree relation
____ 5. Son/Daughter (adult)	____ 14. Male/Female friend
____ 6. Son/Daughter (minor)	____ 15. Halfway House
____ 7. Brother/Sister	____ 16. Other children
____ 8. Grandparent	____ 17. Alone
____ 9. Aunt/Uncle	____ 18. Other (SPECIFY) _____

AFTER EACH ANSWER, ASK: Anyone else?

32. (A) Altogether, how many adults (18 or over) are living there, including yourself? _____

(B) How many children (under 18) live there? _____

33. Who is the current head of the household? _____

34. How does that person support the household?

____ 1. Works full-time: How much per week? \$ _____

____ 2. Works part-time: How much per week? \$ _____

____ 3. Welfare: How much per month? \$ _____

____ 4. Other (SPECIFY) _____ How much? \$ _____

35. (A) Since the last interview have you been able to contribute any money toward running the household, either as rent or room and board?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) How much for rent? \$ _____

(C) How many weeks have you been paying rent? _____

(D) How much for board? \$ _____

(E) How many weeks have you been paying board? _____

IF LUMP CONTRIBUTION:

(F) How much? \$ _____

(G) How often? _____

36. (A) Do you have any dependents? ____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) How many? _____

37. (A) Have you ever been married, either legally or by common law?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) What is your present marital status?

____ 1. Married

____ 4. Separated

____ 2. Common law

____ 5. Widowed

____ 3. Divorced

____ 6. Other (SPECIFY) _____

FOR PERSONS WHO WERE RELEASED ON PAROLE:

38. (A) Are you still on parole? _____ 1. Yes _____ 2. No

IF NO: (B) When did your parole end? _____

39. (A) How often do you (did you) contact your parole officer? Do you (did you) see him in person or contact him by telephone?

_____ times per month _____ 1. In person _____ 2. By phone

(B) During your first few months after release, how often did you contact your parole officer?

_____ times per month _____ 1. In person _____ 2. By phone

40. (A) Have you done anything in the past year for which you might get a parole violation if your parole officer knew about it-- such things as getting married, moving, going out of the state, getting drunk, using drugs, associating with other ex-prisoners, carrying a weapon, or quitting your job?

_____ 1. Yes _____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) What did you do? _____

41. (A) Did your parole officer ever warn you that your parole might be revoked?

_____ 1. Yes _____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) What was the warning for? _____

42. (A) During the past year, did your parole officer give you any leads on job openings?

_____ 1. Yes _____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) What happened? _____

IF NO: (C) Does he usually have job leads for persons on parole?

_____ 1. Yes _____ 2. No _____ 3. Don't know

IF YES: (D) For what kind of jobs? _____

FOR GROUPS 1, 2, AND 3 ONLY:

43. If you were asked to explain the program you were in to someone who was just getting out of prison and was going into the same program, what would you tell him/her? For example:
- a. How much would he be entitled to receive each week if he wasn't working? \$ _____
 - b. For how many weeks could he receive that amount? _____
 - c. If he had a job and was earning \$40 a week, how much would he receive from the program that week? \$ _____
 - d. If he were earning \$63 a week, how much would he receive that week? \$ _____
 - e. If he were earning \$100, how much would he receive that week? \$ _____
 - f. If he were sick and unable to work, how much would he receive? \$ _____
 - g. If he were going to school and had no time to work, how much would he receive? \$ _____
 - h. If he were arrested, could he still be in the program? _____
 - i. For how long a period of time could he be in this program? _____
44. (A) Was your (wife, mother, girlfriend) aware of the checks you were receiving? (CIRCLE RELEVANT CHOICES)
- _____ 1. Yes _____ 2. No
- IF NO: (B) Why didn't you tell her? _____

45. Our records show that you did not receive all of the money you were eligible for within one year after release. Why not?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. working, making too much money to receive checks
 - ☐ 2. working, couldn't make it into the TEC office
 - ☐ 3. working, did not want to come into TEC office for small payment due him
 - ☐ 4. working and receiving partial payments, so never used up total allotment
 - ☐ 5. unavailable for work, going to school
 - ☐ 6. unavailable for work, sick or incapacitated
 - ☐ 7. unavailable for work, in jail or prison
 - ☐ 8. did not feel he deserved the money
 - ☐ 9. did not need the money
 - ☐ 10. other reason: _____
-

FOR GROUP 4 MEMBERS ONLY:

When you first came out of prison and we gave you a check for the interview you had in prison, you were told that special job placement service was available for you at the Texas Employment Commission.

46. (A) Did you ever go there and talk to them?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF NO: (B) Why not? _____

IF YES: (C) How many times? _____

(D) How many job referrals did they send you on? _____

(E) Were you ever hired? ____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES:

(F) How many jobs did you get through TEC? _____

	<u>FIRST JOB</u>	<u>SECOND JOB</u>	<u>THIRD JOB</u>
(G) What was the job?	_____	_____	_____
(H) How much were you making per week?	_____	_____	_____
(I) When were you hired?	_____	_____	_____
(J) How long did you stay?	_____	_____	_____
(K) Why did you leave?	_____	_____	_____

47. (A) Did the people at the Texas Employment Commission ever help you buy any work clothes, tools, or equipment for a job?

____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

IF YES: (B) Did you get the job as a result? ____ 1. Yes ____ 2. No

(C) What did they help you buy? _____

(D) How much did it cost? \$ _____

NOW I AM GOING TO MENTION SOME PROBLEMS WHICH PERSONS SOMETIMES HAVE WHEN THEY COME OUT OF PRISON, AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME WHETHER THESE HAVE BEEN A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR YOU, A MINOR PROBLEM, OR NO PROBLEM AT ALL.

48. Over the past six months, has been a serious problem, a minor problem, or no problem.

	<u>SERIOUS PROBLEM</u>	<u>MINOR PROBLEM</u>	<u>NO PROBLEM</u>	<u>DOES NOT APPLY</u>
1. Finding a job	()	()	()	()
2. Finances and getting along on the money you have	()	()	()	()
3. Having enough clothes	()	()	()	()
4. Finding a good place to live	()	()	()	()
5. Staying out of trouble	()	()	()	()
6. Finding a good woman/man	()	()	()	()
7. Transportation and being able to get around town	()	()	()	()

IF DOES NOT APPLY IS CHECKED, EXPLAIN HERE: _____

49. Over the past six months, what has been the worst thing that has happened to you?

50. And what has been the best thing that has happened to you?

45.

Member's Name _____

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF LAST SIX MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

WEEKS	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27th							
28th							
29th							
30th							
31st							
32nd							
33rd							
34th							
35th							
36th							
37th							
38th							
39th							
40th							
41st							
42nd							
43rd							
44th							
45th							
46th							
47th							
48th							
49th							
50th							
51st							
52nd							

APPENDIX P
POSTRELEASE QUESTIONNAIRES

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT
THREE-MONTH POST-RELEASE QUESTIONNAIRE

Name _____ Date _____

1. Fill in your address on _____:

Number and Street Name _____ Apartment # _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone Number _____

2. Check off all those people who you were living with on _____:

- ☐ Mother
- ☐ Father
- ☐ Wife/Husband (Common Law or legal)
- ☐ Girlfriend/Boyfriend
- ☐ Sons or daughters
- ☐ Brothers or sisters
- ☐ Grandparents
- ☐ In-laws
- ☐ Friends
- ☐ Alone
- ☐ Other _____

Fill In _____

3. Altogether, how many people 18 years of age or older, including yourself, were living in the household?

Number of adults over 18 years _____

4. How many children and other people under the age of 18 were living in household?

Number of people under 18 years _____

5. Who was the head of the household (the person who was the main wage-earner, provider, breadwinner)? For example, mother, father, wife, girlfriend, brother, sister, myself.

Head of the household

6. How much money altogether did the head of the household bring in each week from working, welfare, pensions, and other sources?

Money per week

7. How did the head of the household get this money?

Check all that apply:

- ☐ From working full-time
☐ From working part-time
☐ From welfare
☐ From pensions
☐ Another way: Fill in this other way:

8. If you or your family were renting the place where you were living, how much was the rent there per month?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

If you or your family were buying a house, how much was the monthly payment?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

9. If you or your family were paying a utility bill for gas, electricity, or water, how much was the bill per month for all of these utilities?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

10. Did you pay any money toward running the household, either as rent or room and board?

☐ Yes

☐ No

IF YES: How much per week did you pay? \$ _____ per week

11. As of _____, were you single, married, separated, divorced or widowed?

Check one:

☐ Single

☐ Married

☐ Separated

☐ Divorced

☐ Widowed

12. How many dependents did you have, not including yourself?

☐ None

☐ One

☐ Two

☐ Three

☐ Four

☐ Five

☐ Six or more, fill in the number of dependents _____

13. Between _____ and _____, about how much did you spend on each of the following?

a. Clothes \$ _____

b. Furniture \$ _____

c. Television, record player, tape recorder \$ _____

d. Buying an automobile \$ _____

e. Repairing an automobile \$ _____

f. Doctors, dentists and other medical costs \$ _____

g. Child support \$ _____

14.a. During the first three months out of TDC, did you get any money from welfare?

☐ Yes

☐ No

IF YES:

b. How many weeks did you get money from welfare?

c. How much did you get each week?

d. When did you start getting money from welfare?

15.a. During your first three months, out of TDC, did you get any money from unemployment insurance (not including TARP checks)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

IF YES:

b. How much did you get per week?

c. How many weeks did you get unemployment insurance?

16. How many jobs did you have between _____ and _____?

☐ None

☐ One

☐ Two

☐ Three

☐ Four or more

IF NONE, GO TO QUESTION 18.

17. When did you start working?

Month _____ Date _____

When did you leave the job?

Month _____ Date _____

How much money did you make per week?

\$ _____

How many hours a week did you work?

What kind of work were you doing?

18. During your first three months out of TDC, were you in a job training program?

() Yes () No

IF YES: What kind of training was it?

19. During your first three months out of TDC did you go to school?

() Yes () No

IF YES: What were you studying?

20. During the first three months out of TDC were you arrested?

() Yes () No

IF YES: Please answer the following:

1. How many times were you arrested? _____

2. What were the charges?

1st Arrest _____

2nd Arrest _____

3rd Arrest _____

3. When were you arrested?

1st Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

2nd Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

3rd Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

4. How long were you in jail?

1st Arrest _____

2nd Arrest _____

3rd Arrest _____

5. Where were you arrested?

1st Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

2nd Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

3rd Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

THANK YOU

PLEASE SIGN YOUR NAME BELOW. YOUR CHECK CAN BE SENT ONLY IF YOUR SIGNATURE IS ON THIS INTERVIEW.

MEMBER'S SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT
SIX-MONTH POST-RELEASE QUESTIONNAIRE

Name _____ Date _____

1. Fill in your address on _____:

Number and Street Name _____ Apartment # _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone Number _____

2. Check off all those people who you were living with on _____.

- ☐ Mother
- ☐ Father
- ☐ Wife/Husband (Common Law or legal)
- ☐ Girlfriend/ Boyfriend
- ☐ Sons or Daughters
- ☐ Brothers or Sisters
- ☐ Grandparents
- ☐ In-laws
- ☐ Friends
- ☐ Alone
- ☐ Other _____

Fill In _____

3. Altogether, how many people 18 years of age or older, including yourself, were living in your household?

Number of adults over 18 years _____

4. How many children and other people under the age of 18 were living in your household?

Number of people under 18 years _____

5. Who was the head of the household (the person who is the main wage-earner, provider, breadwinner)? For example: mother, father, wife, girlfriend, brother, sister, myself.

Head of the household

6. How much money altogether did the head of the household bring in each week from working, welfare, pensions, and other sources?

Money per week

7. How did the head of the household get this money?

Check all that apply:

- ☐ From working full-time
☐ From working part-time
☐ From welfare
☐ From pensions
☐ Another way: Please fill in this other way:

8. Did the head of the household receive food stamps?

☐ Yes

☐ No

IF YES: What was the value of the food stamps received per month?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

9. If you or your family were renting the place where you were living, how much was the rent there per month?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month.

If you or your family were buying a house, how much was the monthly payment?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

10. If you or your family were paying a utility bill for gas, electricity or water, how much was the bill per month for all of these utilities?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

11. Between _____ and _____, were you able to pay any money toward running the household, either as rent or room and board?

() Yes () No

If yes: How much per week did you pay? \$ _____ per week

12. As of _____, were you single, married, separated, divorced or widowed?

Check one:

- () Single
() Married
() Separated
() Divorced
() Widowed

13. How many dependents did you have, not including yourself?

- () None
() One
() Two
() Three
() Four
() Five
() Six or more, fill in the number of dependents: _____

14. Between _____ and _____, about how much cash did you spend on each of the following items?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| a. Clothes | \$ _____ |
| b. Furniture | \$ _____ |
| c. Television/stereo | \$ _____ |
| d. Buying an automobile | \$ _____ |
| e. Repairing an automobile | \$ _____ |

14. Continued

- f. Doctors, dentists and other medical costs \$ _____
- g. Child support \$ _____
- h. Entertainment \$ _____

15. a. Between _____ and _____,
did you get any money from welfare?

() Yes () No

If Yes:

- b. How many weeks did you get money from welfare?

- c. How much did you get each week?

- d. When did you start getting money from welfare?

16. a. Between _____ and _____,
did you get any money from unemployment insurance (not
including TARP checks)?

If yes:

- b. How much did you get per week?

- c. How many weeks did you get unemployment insurance?

17. How many jobs did you have between _____ and _____.

- ☐ None
- ☐ One
- ☐ Two
- ☐ Three
- ☐ Four or more

IF NONE, GO TO QUESTION 19

18. (A) When did you start working?

Month _____ Date _____

(B) When did you leave the job?

Month _____ Date _____

(C) How much money did you make per week?

\$ _____

(D) How many hours a week did you work?

(E) What kind of work were you doing?

19. Between _____ and _____, have you been in a job training program?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF YES: What kind of training was it?

20. Between _____ and _____,
did you go to school?

() Yes () No

IF YES: What did you study?

21. Were you arrested between _____ and _____
_____?

() Yes () No

IF YES: Please answer the following:

1. How many times were you arrested? _____

2. What were the charges?.

1st Arrest _____

2nd Arrest _____

3rd Arrest _____

3. When were you arrested?

1st Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

2nd Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

3rd Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

4. How long were you in jail?

1st Arrest _____

2nd Arrest _____

3rd Arrest _____

5. Where were you arrested?

1st Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

2nd Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

3rd Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

22. Are you on parole or have you discharged your sentence?

() Parole

() Discharge

IF ON PAROLE: When will you be off parole?

Month _____ Year _____

PLEASE SIGN YOUR NAME BELOW. YOUR CHECK CAN BE SENT ONLY IF YOUR SIGNATURE IS ON THIS INTERVIEW.

MEMBER'S SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT
TWELVE-MONTH POST-RELEASE QUESTIONNAIRE

Name _____ Date _____

1. Fill in your address on _____.

Number and Street Name _____ Apartment Number _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone number _____

2. What other cities have you lived in since _____?

	City	State	Month(s) Lived There
a.	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____	_____
g.	_____	_____	_____
h.	_____	_____	_____
i.	_____	_____	_____
j.	_____	_____	_____

3. If you or your family were renting the place where you were living on _____, how much was the rent there per month?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

If you or your family were buying a house, how much was the monthly payment?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

4. If you or your family were paying a utility bill for gas, electricity or water, how much was the bill per month for all of these utilities?

Fill in: \$ _____ per month

5. Check off all those people whom you were living with on _____?

- ☐ Mother
- ☐ Father
- ☐ Wife/Husband (Common law or legal)
- ☐ Girlfriend/Boyfriend
- ☐ Sons or daughters
- ☐ Brothers or sisters
- ☐ Grandparents
- ☐ In-laws
- ☐ Friends
- ☐ Alone
- ☐ Other _____

Fill In

6. Altogether, how many people 18 years of age or older, including yourself, were living in the household?

Number of adults over 18 years

7. How many children and other people under the age of 18 were living in the household?

Number of people under 18 years

8. Who was the head of the household (the person who is the main wage-earner, provider, breadwinner)? For example: mother, father, wife, husband, girlfriend, boyfriend, brother, sister, myself.

Head of the household

9. How much money altogether did the head of the household bring in each week from working, welfare, pensions, and other sources?

Money per week

10. How did the head of the household get this money?

Check all that apply:

- ☐ From working full-time
- ☐ From working part-time
- ☐ From welfare
- ☐ From pensions
- ☐ Another way: Please fill in this other way: _____

11. Between _____ and _____, were you able to pay any money toward running the household, either as rent or room and board?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes: How much per week did you pay? \$ _____ per week

12. How many dependents did you have, not counting yourself?

☐ None

☐ One

☐ Two

☐ Three

☐ Four

☐ Five

☐ Six or more, fill in the number of dependents: _____

13. Have you ever been married, either legally or by common law?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes: What is your present marital status?

____ 1. Married

____ 4. Separated

____ 2. Common law

____ 5. Widowed

____ 3. Divorced

____ 6. Other (SPECIFY) _____

14. Between _____ and _____, did you get any money from welfare?

() Yes

() No

If yes:

How many weeks did you get money from welfare?

How much did you get each week?

When did you start getting money from welfare?

15. Between _____ and _____, did you get any money from unemployment insurance (not counting TARP checks)?

If yes:

How much did you get per week?

How many weeks did you get unemployment insurance?

16. Did you or anyone else in the household receive any food stamps between _____ and _____?

() Yes

() No

If yes: Who received them? (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP) _____

About how much did you/they pay for the stamps per month?

\$ _____

And how much were the stamps worth per month? \$ _____

How long did you/they receive the stamps? _____
(months)

17. Between _____ and _____, about how much cash did you spend on each of the following items?

- a. Clothes \$ _____
- b. Furniture \$ _____
- c. Television/stereo \$ _____
- d. Buying an automobile \$ _____
- e. Repairing an automobile \$ _____
- f. Doctors, dentists and other medical costs \$ _____
- g. Child support \$ _____
- h. Entertainment \$ _____

18. How many jobs did you have between _____ and _____?

- () None
- () One
- () Two
- () Three
- () Four or more

19. Were you working on a job on _____?

- () Yes () No

20. How many jobs did you have altogether since your release from TDC in _____?

IF NONE, GO TO QUESTION 22.

21. For each job that you have had, please answer the following questions: (If you worked on more than four jobs during the past year, please fill this out for the four jobs on which you worked the longest periods of time).

1. When did you start working?

1st job _____

2nd job _____

3rd job _____

Present job _____

2. When did you leave the job?

1st job _____

2nd job _____

3rd job _____

3. How much money did you make per week?

1st job _____

2nd job _____

3rd job _____

Present job _____

4. How many hours a week did you work?

1st job _____

2nd job _____

3rd job _____

Present job _____

5. What kind of work were you doing?

1st job _____

2nd job _____

3rd job _____

Present job _____

GO TO QUESTION 23

22. Is there any particular reason why you haven't worked during the past year?

23. Between _____ and _____, were you in a job training program?

() Yes

() No

If yes: What kind of training was it?

24. Between _____ and _____, did you go to school?

() Yes

() No

If yes: What were you studying?

25. Have you been arrested since _____?

() Yes

() No

If yes: Please answer the following:

1. How many times have you been arrested? _____

2. What were the charges?

1st Arrest _____

2nd Arrest _____

3rd Arrest _____

3. When were you arrested?

1st Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

2nd Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

3rd Arrest _____ Month _____ Date _____

4. How long were you in jail?

1st Arrest _____

2nd Arrest _____

3rd Arrest _____

5. Where were you arrested?

1st Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

2nd Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

3rd Arrest _____ City _____ State _____

26. Over the past year, what has been the worst thing that has happened to you?

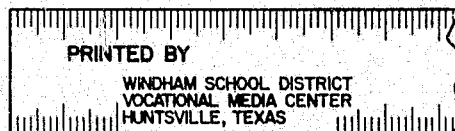
27. And what has been the best thing that has happened to you?

PLEASE SIGN YOUR NAME BELOW. YOUR CHECK CAN BE SENT ONLY IF YOUR SIGNATURE IS ON THIS INTERVIEW.

MEMBER'S SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

Thank you for your cooperation in the Transitional Aid Research Project.



END