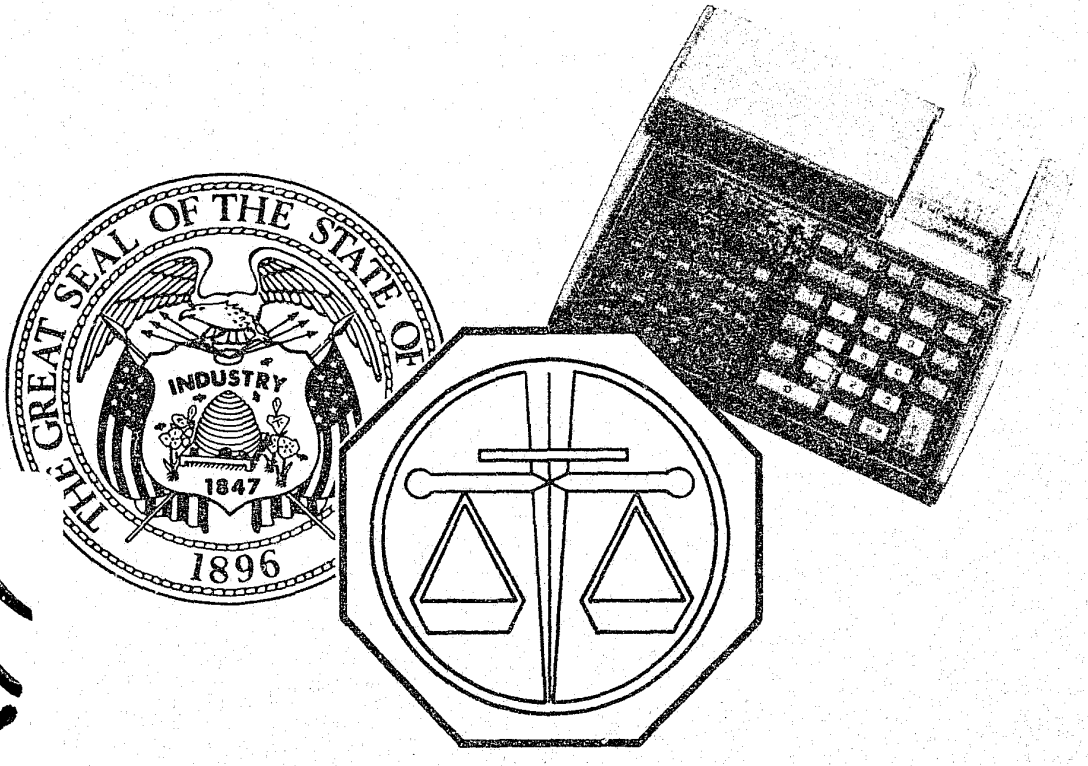
UTAH STATE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS



RESEARCH & STATISTICS

CORRECTIONS:
A Computer Simulation
of the
Utah Division of Corrections
1979
Report # 4

by

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This paper describes the application of a computer simulation to the Utah State Division of Corrections as an aid to rational decision making. The model (CASS) Computer-Automated Social Simulation is direct interaction APL and is available on the University of Utah Univac 1108 Computer. The model allows for a number of services to be compared in terms of impact and cost effectiveness across a variety impact measures. The model is flexible and fun and can be utilized easily by the typical manager. The biggest problem encountered was finding valid data in the form required to enter into the model. Examples of the various outputs of the simulation are included as an appendix to this paper.

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Introduction

At a recent philosophical convention, one of the guest speakers began his presentation by stating that "thinking is very hard." The speaker who followed him began by agreeing that "indeed, thinking is hard," but he hastened to add "correct thinking is even harder."

Correct thinking or rational decision making in the contemporary fast-paced world seems all too difficult if not totally impossible at times. The dynamics of decision making are illustrated in Toffler's book, Future Shock, with the following example. Toffler states:

> Imagine an assembly-line worker in a factory making children's blocks. His job is to press a button each time a red block passes in front of him on the conveyor belt. So long as the belt moves at a reasonable pace he will have little difficulty. His performance will approach 100 percent accuracy. We know that if the belt moves too fast, he will falter, miss, grow confused and uncoordinated. He is likely to become tense and irritable. Experimentation in this area show that the greater the number of alternative courses of action open to the subject, the longer it takes him to reach a decision.[1]

This paper is, however, not about decision making per se but about decision making within the Utah Division of Corrections. The purpose of this paper is to explicate a working computer simulation designed with the intent of aiding decision making in the Utah Division of Corrections.

The simulation (CORRECTIONS) is not intended to be used as a substitute for human decision making but rather as a tool that will

facilitate such things as planning, prediction, education and social utility.

A fundamental premise which this particular simulation rests on is that given enough data and the capabilities to comprehend such data, people will make rational decisions.

Statement of Problem[2]

One inevitable consequence of an expanding population as experienced in the 1970's is a concomitant demand for social services of all types. The Utah Division of Corrections is no exception to this trend.

In anticipation of a continued increase in Utah prison populations, William V. Miliken, Director of Corrections, established an "In-House Planning Committee" in March 1978. The committee was comprised of over 70 professionals within the Division of Corrections in addition to representatives from all facets of the Utah Criminal Justice System.

The committee's task was three-fold: (1) to provide a historical review of Utah Corrections; (2) to determine the present status of Utah Corrections; and (3) to formulate future remedies and directions.

As specified in the 1978 plan the Division of Corrections identified the following "Principles of Operation":

A. Provide the least restrictive setting for humanely manageing the offender while adequately protecting the community.

B. Provide assistance to the courts and Board of Pardons in determining offender dispositions.

C. Provide assistance to offenders to promote law-abiding behavior.

D. Provide programs which promote restitution for victims of criminal acts, recognizing that victims are often overlooked as a part of the criminal justice system.

E. Provide and promote research regarding the causes of criminal behavior and the effectiveness of Corrections programs.

F. Provide training and educational opportunities to improve employees performance.

G. Provide programs to promote public awareness and participation in Corrections activities.

H. Provide for efficient and effective correctional programs within the framework of professional correctional practice, legislative intent, and available resources.

I. Provide for planning and administration of innovative and diversified programs.

Also contained in the 1978 plan is the following profile of the Utah Criminal Justice System:

A. Utah's incarceration rate of 60 per 100,000 population is the eighth lowest in the nation (National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin, 1976, U.S. Department of Justice, Figure 3).

B. FBI figures for 1976 indicate that 37 states reported lower crime rates than Utah. However, Utah's violent crime rate is considerably lower than the national average, while its proportion of career criminal property offenders is higher than most states. Nearly half of Utah's inmates were incarcerated as juveniles in contrast to about 33 percent nationally.

C. Utah's felony probation rate is one of the lowest in the nation (State and Local Probation Systems, 1978).

D. Utah inmates serve more time than those in any other state with the exception of Indiana and Florida (U.S. Department of Justice Census, 1976). The average amount of time Utah inmates serve prior to their first parole is 31 months . . . . A 1977 study by the Utah Corrections research section indicates that the general trend from 1965 has been an increase in time served. This tendency to incarcerate for a longer period of time appears to be more a function of policy rather than a function of the characteristics of the Utah inmate (Table 1, "Characteristics of Utah Prisoners Compared to National Characteristics," U.S. Department of Justice, 1976).

E. Utah paroles a higher percentage of its offenders (75%) than the national average (68%) (U.S. Department of Justice, 1976).

F. Utah parolees are kept under supervision for a longer period of time than the national average--Utah parolees are generally under parole supervision for a minimum period of 24 months, while nationally, approximately 21 percent of the parolees are terminated during the first year of their parole supervision (special report prepared for Utah by the Uniform Parole Reports Project, 1978).

G. The technical parole violation rate for Utah (16%) is significantly higher than the national rate (7%). This high rate combined with Utah's low incarceration rate results in parole violators constituting one-third of Prison admissions. Only the state of Alabama has a higher rate (U.S. Department of Justice, 1978).

The Utah Division of Corrections consists of three components: (1) Utah State Prison; (2) Community Correction Centers; and (3) Adult Probation and Parole. The Department also has state-wide

responsibility for all three components. While the 1978 plan discusses each of these components in detail, the focus of this paper is on a remedy to "the problem" rather than a comprehensive examination of "the problem" and will therefore be limited to a brief description of the characteristics of each component.

Utah State Prison

The prison consists of four components: (1) maximum security; (2) medium security; (3) minimum security; and (4) a woman's facility. As of January 1979, the prison had a total bed capacity of approximately 1,000. It costs approximately $29.00 per day to maintain a person in prison excluding costs of operating the prison physical plant, welfare costs to support inmate families, lost taxes, etc. The existing facility was completed in 1951 with several additions added since that time. Inspite of remodeling and construction of additions, the facility as a whole is in dire need of repair and must make immediate improvements in the areas of health, medical services, food services, administration, agriculture, plumbing, electrical capacity, ventilation and fire safety standards. The Department of Social Services has estimated that it would cost $20 to $30 million to make these necessary repairs and improvements while the cost of a new facility would cost from $80 to $100 million. Recommendations made by the Planning Committee call for limiting inmate population to 1100 and placing additional emphasis on further development of Adult Probation and Parole and Community Correction Centers as a means of handling increasing prison

population demands.

Adult Probation and Parole

Adult Probation and Parole is bound by statuary law to provide pre-sentence reports to all courts, supervising all clients referred by the courts or the Board of Pardons, and reporting to the courts and the Board of Pardons as requested. Adult Probation and Parole is an organization with multiple responsibilities and functions and is divided into the following categories:

> Pre-sentence investigation, post-sentence investigation, 90-day diagnostic evaluation, case supervision, probation violation procedure, parole violation procedure, pre-parole investigation, interstate compact investigation, and special investigation. Pre-sentence investigation and case supervision are the primary functions of Adult Probation and Parole and, as such, they consume the majority of its resources.

The average cost per person per day is estimated at $1.50, which includes all physical plant costs. One advantage of "supervision" as opposed to incarceration is that offenders are able to contribute to the support of their families. In addition, tax revenues are collected from offenders who are residents.

In August of 1978, the caseload for Adult Probation and Parole was 6,712. The projected caseload for 1982 is 13,000—an increase of nearly 100 percent.

According to predictions by the Planning Committee of 1978 the most serious problem facing Adult Probation and Parole in the future is a rapidly expanding caseload, which will necessitate the hiring

and training of additional staff and maximum utilization and efficiency of all organizational functions.

Community Correction Centers

Community Correction Centers, more commonly known as "halfway houses," may be viewed as a middle-ground between incarceration and supervision. Individuals that reside in such "centers" are spared the hardships of incarceration without sacraficing the benefits of guidance, counseling, supervision, etc.

There are presently six such Community Correction Centers in Utah that are managed by the Division of Corrections which are located in the Salt Lake and Ogden area. Two centers serve female offenders, two other centers house male probationers, one center is set aside for inmates preparing for parole and one center is used by the courts for the purposes of diagnosis and evaluation.

The combined population of Utah Community Correction Centers in 1978 was approximately 270. Construction of additional facilities is highly probable based upon projected prisoner population and rehabilitative advantages.

Simulation Model

Data which were supplied by the Utah Division of Corrections was adapted to the structure of the C.A.S.S. (Computer-Automated Social Simulation) model developed by Dr. Gerald Smith and Dr. Jerry Debenham. C.A.S.S. is completely automated on an APL direct-interaction time-

sharing mode and is fully operational by use of a portable terminal connected by telephone to a computer facility.

The simulation represents a system which can be modified (by decision makers) by selecting available decision options which maximize categories of effects within the various dimensions of analysis based on priorities and/or costs. The decision elements of C.A.S.S. are defined as follows:

(1) Decision options refer to alternative choices which the decision maker may implement.

(2) Categories of effects represents indices of specific interrelationships associated with each of the decision options. Categories of effects are scaled on a $\pm$10 rating, with zero indicating no effect.

(3) Dimensions of analysis are groupings of categories (composed of up to 12 effects per category). Up to 6 groups may be considered for comparative analysis.

(4) Priorities indicate the comparative importance of each of the categories of effects (up to 72) and each of the dimensions of analysis (up to 6). The priorities indicate the relative importance of each effect both within and between dimensions for each decision option. Priorities are based on a scale of $\pm$10 with a zero indicating no priority.

(5) Costs refer to the resource investment associated with each of the decision options. Costs are determined in the following manner: effects are weighted by the priorities and then divided by the cost

of the program (decision option) to produce an overall cost-effectiveness rank.

Figure 1 represents the elements of the C.A.S.S. model as defined above.

The model processes the analysis as follows: The dimensional effects of each decision option are summed. This provides the direct effect of each decision option without respect to priorities or cost. The priority weighted effects of each program are calculated by multiplying the effects of each program by the priority level of each associated dimension and the total summed. Cost effectiveness of any particular program is determined by dividing the above sum by its respective cost. Each program or decision option is given a relative rank with all other options in terms of effects and cost effectiveness.

The C.A.S.S. model has a number of advantages which makes it ideal for use by both the novice and the professional: (1) the simulation can be completely "played" in only a few hours; (2) no prior knowledge of computers or computer programming is required; (3) the simulation is inexpensive to operate and re-program; and (4) the model is readily adaptable to change as social conditions and new developments occur.

. . . . .

This section then concludes the discussion of the description and mechanics of the basic model. The next section of this paper will deal with some of the theoretical issues and problems which a project of this nature must inevitably confront if such a model is touted as a

Decision Matrix

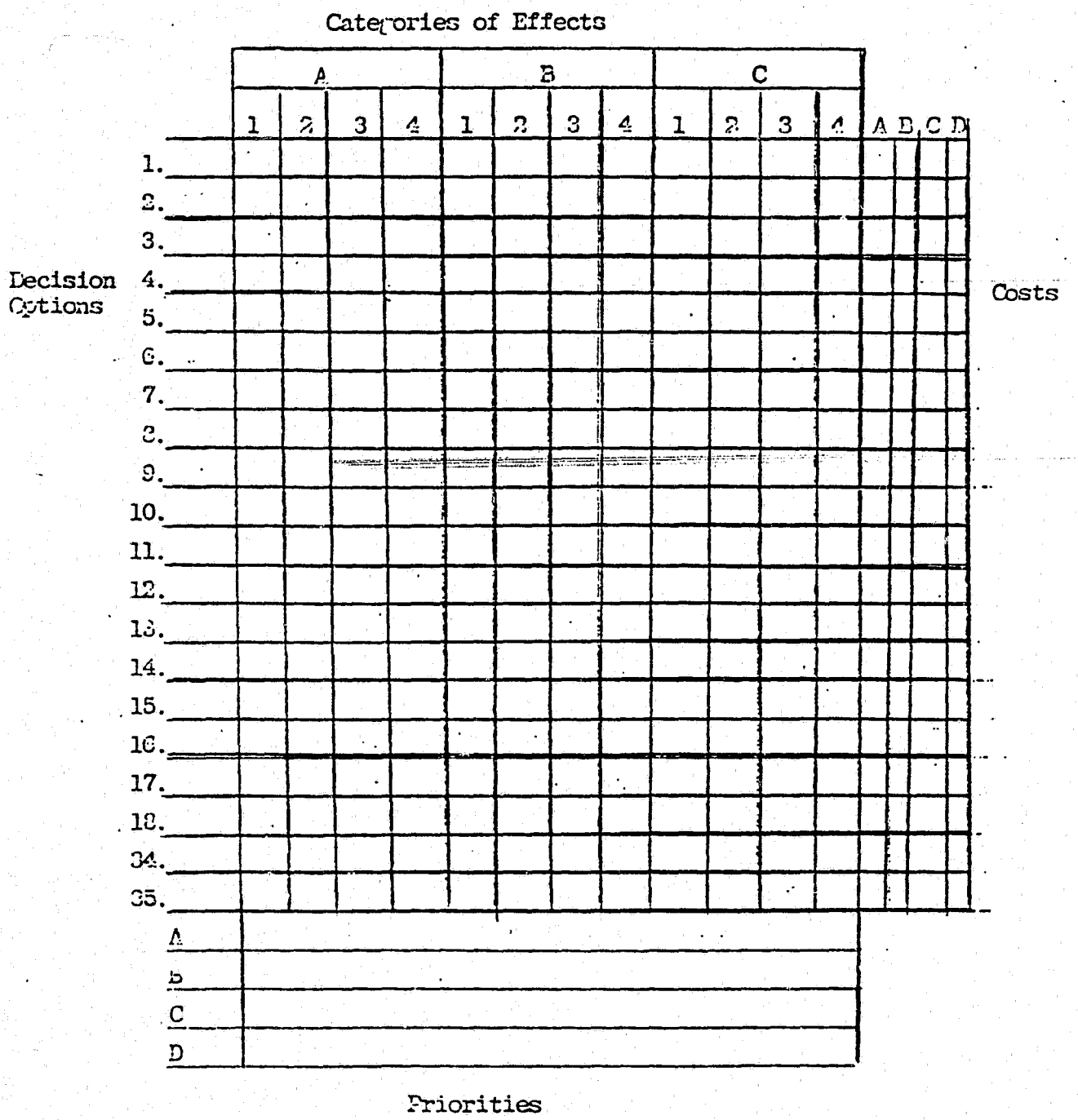

Figure 1

serious candidate for realistic use.

Discussion

To be of any real benefit to society, the model in question must be an accurate representation of society. Computer models use mathematical concepts, properties and operations as a vehicle of this representation. We must, however, raise the crucial question of "how legitimate and accurate is such a mathematical idiom as a method of societal representation"? If in fact our numerical ratings of data are not representative or accurate, then, of course, our model is neither representative nor accurate of whatever it is we are attempting to model. The obvious solution to this problem is to modify the ratings so that they accurately reflect that which is attempting to be modeled.

The crucial problem, however, is not that a mistake in ratings may occur, but that in principle "ratings" by their very nature may not be accurate or representative. There are several "sources of error" for this problem of inaccuracy. One such source is that ratings may be attempted with things which are different from each other and therefore cannot be rated on a single uniform scale. For instance, a scale could be devised to measure the various dimensions of one university compared to another. If, however, we were to expand our inquiry to include not only universities but junior colleges as well, we would be attempting to rate junior colleges on the same dimensions that we rated universities. This could only result in a

distorted picture of both universities and junior colleges. Questions such as "number of students receiving bachelor's degrees" and "number of students going on to graduate studies" are clearly questions which do not apply to junior colleges; a graduate of a junior college neither receives a bachelor's degree nor goes on to graduate studies.

The remedy for this problem is to be certain that a comparison involves things that are in function and principle similar. Realistically, however, this is not always possible. The six programs which comprise the community corrections section of the Corrections model compares six programs which are similar in many respects but are very dissimilar in other respects. One center is used for the specific purpose of diagnosis and evaluation and not specifically for rehabilitation while other centers presuppose diagnosis and evaluation and are therefore oriented more towards rehabilitation. The point is that these community correction centers are dissimilar in important respects which makes comparisons tenuous at best. Given a situation of this nature, the only options available are either to exclude a particular center(s) from comparison (which would not be representative of the Division of Corrections as it actually exists) or to proceed with the comparisons inspite of the dissimilarities.

Another source of error occurs when an attempt is made to quantify something which cannot be quantified. It does not follow from the fact that just because something has received a numerical rating that it can be adequately represented by that numerical rating. For instance,

new regime versus old regime is a category of consideration in the prison component of our model. There is admittedly quantifiable data available that would allow a comparison of one period of leadership with another. The main problem is that there are so many factors that are beyond scientific control that it is next to impossible to isolate one leadership period and compare it to another. To be sure, many employees have very definite feelings about how one leadership period sizes up with another, but in the absence of carefully collected empirical data, such opinions and feelings are emotional responses and may or may not be warranted. The point is that a model must only include those items which can be quantified and it is just this requirement which may render the model too distant from that which it is supposed to represent.

When social scientists construct models of the real world they construct models based upon empirical notions about the real world. They have been trained to look for empirical indicators of that which they want to measure. We must, however, realize that empirical models are only representative of something and that indeed is why they are just models and not the real thing. A model of a prison may measure a number of important factors but it doesn't measure all the important factors. It doesn't, for instance, measure human factors such as loneliness, despair, frustration, anger and rebellion. At best a model can only deal with such notions in a superficial manner. There is just no way to even measure, let alone scale, such factors.

Computers have two clear-cut advantages over human beings:

(1) speed and (2) accuracy. These are indeed important attributes for something to have if its primary purpose is to deal with large quantities of data in the quickest and most exact method possible. The interaction of these two mechanical attributes render the computer and its capabilities far in advance of the human brain in important respects.

One of the inherent dangers in designing a problem-solving device is that one may be simultaneously generating a whole new set of problems while solving an old set of problems. Most of the business of problem-solving today is left to humans. Humans, of course, have a vast number of electronic and mechanical devices to aid them in problem-solving, but ultimately the final decision is left to a human to decide. It is safe to predict that as science and technology advance so will the capabilities of computer simulations.

The ability of human beings to make rational decisions is severely impaired by a vast number of factors. Among other things, human beings get tired, are frequently inaccurate, become depressed, rage with anger, grow weary with monotony, etc. All of these human characteristics make human decision making very vulnerable to advanced technological discoveries that will produce computers that are much better at making decisions than human beings. Human beings have already surrendered countless tasks to computers that they once performed and it seems inevitable that as technology increases more and more tasks (including decision making) currently performed by humans will be assigned to computers.

The problem, however, is not how to produce the technology to create such computers but how to deal with this technology when it arrives. By transferring decision making power to machines we must yield a certain amount of power and freedom we formally held and concentrate on executing decisions rather than making them. Human beings, it seems, are continually caught in the age old existentialist dilemma: with freedom to do as we please, we agonize over decisions, and with no freedom and only orders to carry out we despair over our imprisonment.

The justification of developing such sophisticated meachinery is that in the end it will benefit society. Who could seriously doubt that the world would be a better place to live if a machine could provide solutions to problems such as world hunger, dwindling energy supplies and a sinking economy? But we must clarify what is meant by a better world. If by a better world we mean a world that has denied human beings the right to control their own fate, the right to make their own mistakes, and the right to fundamental human needs and desires then we might very well end up with a world in which a person's most significant problem is himself/herself.

What social scientists of the future may be facing is a fully developed technology which is feared and resented and thereby unwelcomed. The day is admittedly far off when computers will be sophisticated enough to solve the problems I have been referring to, but if technology continues at its present rate it is a day that will occur

sooner than we think.

In connection with this point, acceptance aside, we should not make the fatal mistake of assuming that even if the (rational) best course of action has been identified by our computer simulation that people will always do what is rational. Human beings are creatures that spend a good deal of time acting irrationally; some, in fact, have perfected it to a degree of an art. There is no guarantee that knowing what is rational will lead to doing what is rational. This undoubtedly is one of the worst vices of the human race.

. . . . .

The computer has already become an indispensible servant to us. Society has come to rely on the computer to do many things which are not humanly feasible or practical. There still remains, however, some tasks which the computer cannot ever accomplish. One such area that the computer must remain silent on is value judgments. While a computer can implement our values it can never decide our values for us. It is not logically possible to derive a "moral ought" from empirical data irrespective of how sophisticatedly it was computed. The human race will still have to stand back once all the data has been entered and decide what "ought" to be done. This is not to say that computers cannot provide us with useful information that will facilitate value judgment decision making. But we must not look to computers to do what is logically impossible. While computers may simulate value judgment decision making they will never be able to produce the moral

ought. This is a function which must inevitably remain human in nature.

Conclusion

I have attempted to demonstrate several important points in this paper:

(1) The growing complexity and increasing rapid pace of our society requires that methods and instruments be developed to process and analyze the staggering amount of data that must be considered in finding rational solutions to social problems. Computer simulations such as those developed by Smith and Debeham at the University of Utah represent a positive and substantial contribution towards reaching this goal. At the present writing date of this paper, research efforts by Smith and Debeham have produced simulation models which supercede the C.A.S.S. model. On-going research is currently in process to develop new adaptations to current simulations and expand the capabilities of existing decision models.

(2) The computer simulation CORRECTIONS was created for the purpose of demonstrating that, in principle, it is possible to construct a computer simulation of the Department of Corrections that could be an invaluable tool which would aid local criminal justice decision making. Due to a lack of available and pertinent data, CORRECTIONS is a less useful tool than it could have been had certain data existed. The realistic application and success of simulations such as CORRECTIONS is contingent on pertinent and methodologically sound data collection.

(3) Computer simulations should not be relied upon as a panacea

to the world's problems. The advent of simulation models served as a reminder to society of certain pre-existing moral and ethical matters while drawing attention to a whole new set of philosophical considerations. The potential of computer simulations can only be completely realized when the limitations of such loyal and reliable servants are fully acknowledged.

APPENDIX A

(A) The following is a description and respective budget for each of the 41 decision options used in the simulation of the Division of Corrections.

Program	Budget	Description
Prison		
1. Maximum Security	$398,594	Houses 60 high risk inmates; 24 hour individual confinement
2. Medium Security	$2,068,039	Houses 500 medium risk inmates; 24 hour confinement with secure perimeter
3. Minimum Security	$1,053,567	Houses 300 minimum risk inmates with some of these individuals on work release
4. Custody Personnel	$2,000,000	Staff whose principle responsibility is custody
5. Classification	$40,000	Administrative function which determines custody requirements for each inmate
6. New Regime/Old Regime	$0	Previous warden and associated administration
7. College	$200,000	Full time college program for approximately 30 inmates on prison property
8. Vocational Training	$300,000	Training for 140 inmates in such areas as welding, diesel mechanics, auto body, etc.
9. Work Experience	$100,000	On the job training in a variety of positions where inmate labor can be utilized
10. Basic Education	$100,000	Mandatory training for those who score below 8th grade level on scholastic achievement test

Program	Budget	Description
11. High School	$200,000	Optional program taught to prison population for those who desire H.S. diploma
12. Social Work Services	$400,000	Each inmate is assigned to social workers caseload
13. Psychological Services	$180,000	Includes diagnosis, treatment, recreation and therapy
14. Parole Board	$200,000	Three member board that determines parole status of each inmate
15. Community Release	$500,000	Provides supervision for inmates who are allowed out in the community on regular basis
16. Recreation	$100,000	Recreational equipment and staff to supervise use
17. Medical Services	$250,000	Medical services provided for inmates
18. Visits	$100,000	Supervision for inmate visits with family and friends
19. Food	$611,000	Three daily meals provided for each inmate
20. Maintenance	$687,949	General upkeep and repair of prison
Community Corrections		
21. Lakehills	$390,940	Houses 48 residents -- mostly inmates
22. Central	$292,223	Houses 45 residents -- mostly probationers
23. Ogden	$271,734	Houses 40 residents made up of prisoners, parolees and probationers
24. Y.W.C.A.	$239,933	Houses 21 females -- mostly inmates

	Program	Budget	Description
25.	Parkview	$212,200	Houses 35 females -- inmate 90 day diagnostic cases and probationers from Ogden area
26.	90 Day	$734,721	Houses 85 residents for 90 day diagnosis and subsequent work release
	Adult Probation and Parole		
27.	Northern Investigations	$420,000	Conducts pre-sentence investigations for courts
28.	North Maximum Supervision	$223,278	Clients requiring moderate supervision
29.	North Minimum Supervision	$40,637	Clients requiring light supervision
30.	Southern Investigations	$412,298	Conducts pre-sentence investigations for courts
31.	South Maximum Supervision	$228,866	Clients requiring close supervision
32.	South Medium Supervision	$338,344	Clients requiring moderate supervision
33.	South Minimum Supervision	$51,136	Clients requiring light supervision
34.	Central Investigations	$468,521	Conducts pre-sentence investigations for court
35.	Central Maximum Supervision	$272,035	Clients requiring close supervision
36.	Central Medium Supervision	$390,053	Clients requiring moderate supervision
37.	Central Minimum Supervision	$70,278	Clients requiring light supervision

Program	Budget	Description
A.P.P. Statewide Services		
38. Parole Investigations	$39,576	Provides information to Board of Pardons
39. Parole Maximum Supervision	$291,625	Clients requiring close supervision
40. Parole Medium Supervision	$69,990	Clients requiring moderate supervision
41. Parole Minimum Supervision	$12,938	Clients requiring light supervision
Total Budget	$15,871,659	

(B) The following is a list of effects by category identified for the simulation of the Division of Corrections. Effects were rated on a scale of -5 to +5.

Security

Escapes/Absconding
Internal Incidents
Suicide Attempts
Rule Infractions
Educational Achievements
Recidivism

Incarceration

New Felony Convictions
Contraband
Boredome
Frustration
Successful Completion
Removed for Rule Violation

System Effectiveness

Clients Employed
Client Gross Earnings
Federal and State Taxes Paid
Fine/Restitution Paid
Employment
Rehabilitation Program
Total Clients Supervised

APPENDIX

An Example of Prison as Run on the Computer

BASIC DECISION MODEL 'CASS 1'
DESIGNED BY JERRY DEBENHAM AND JERRY SMITH
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

INTRODUCTION TO 'PRISIM'

THIS IS THE COMPUTER SIMULATION-GAME 'PRISIM'
ADAPTED FROM BASIC DECISION MODEL 'CASS 1'
BY LARRY BENCH AND RICHARD OLDROYD
SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

PRISIM IS A SIMULATION OF UTAH DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
THE GAME HAS 3 PLANNING SESSIONS, EACH OF WHICH REPRESENTS 2 YEARS.

PLEASE TYPE AN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:
□:
:22

TYPE THE FULL NAME OF THE TEAM LEADER:
:LARRY BENCH

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TO END THE GAME EARLY, TYPE 'TERMINATE.'
IF A QUESTION IS REPEATED, YOU HAVE ANSWERED INCORRECTLY.
┌YSTEM WARNING + |AX TIME
TO BEGIN A NEW GAME, TYPE 'AGAIN.'

YOU ARE NOW PLANNING FOR THE YEAR: 1979

THE FOLLOWING ARE CURRENTLY FUNDED SECURITYS:

	SECURITY	CURRENT FUNDING
1.	MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	$ 4000000

THE FOLLOWING ARE NEW SECURITYS PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION:

	SECURITY	OPTIMUM COST
2.	MEDIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	$ 2608039
3.	MINIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	$ 1053567
4.	CUSTODY PERSONNEL/PRISON	$ 2000000
5.	INMATE CLASSIFICATION/PRISON	$ 40000
6.	NEW REGIME/OLD REGIME MANAGEMENT	$ 1
7.	INMATE COLLEGE EDUCATION	$ 200000
8.	VOCATIONAL TRAINING/PRISON	$ 300000
9.	WORK EXPERIENCE	$ 100000
10.	BASIC EDUCATION	$ 100000
11.	HIGH SCHOOL	$ 200000
12.	SOCIAL WORK SERVICES/PRISON	$ 400000
13.	PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES/PRISON	$ 180000
14.	PAROLE BOARD	$ 200000
15.	COMMUNITY RELEASE	$ 500000
16.	RECREATION/PRISON	$ 100000
17.	MEDICAL SERVICES/PRISON	$ 250000
18.	VISITS	$ 100000
19.	FOOD	$ 611000
20.	MAINTENANCE OF PRISON	$ 687949
21.	LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE	$ 390940
22.	CENTRAL HALFWAY HOUSE	$ 297223

23. OGDEN HALFWAY HOUSE $ 271734
24. Y.W.C.A. $ 239993

YOUR ACCOUNT HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH $15871659.
THE SYSTEM CURRENTLY HAS A SURPLUS OF $15871659.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
:2

ON WHICH SECURITYS? (MAXIMUM: 4)
OPTIONS: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
□:
:7 13 19 21
INFORMATION RESEARCH INDICATES THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS FOR SECURITYS:
7. INMATE COLLEGE EDUCATION
13. PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES/PRISON
19. FOOD
21. LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE

1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS EFFECTS: (SCALE: -10 TO +10)

CATEGORY	7	13	19	21
1. ABSCONDING	0	1	-1	2
2. INTERNAL INCIDENTS	1	1	1	2
3. SUICIDE ATTEMPTS	0	1	0	0
4. RULE INFRACTIONS	1	1	1	2
5. ED, ACHIEVEMENT	5	1	0	1
6. RECIDIVISM	1	1	0	2

2. IMMATES EFFECTS: (SCALE: -10 TO +10)

CATEGORY	7	13	19	21
1. NEW FELONIES	1	1	0	2
2. CONTRABAND	0	0	-2	0
3. BOREDOM	3	1	2	3
4. FRUSTRATION	1	2	3	2
5. SUCCESSFUL COMPLETE	1	1	0	2
6. REMOVED RULE VIOLATION	2	1	0	2

3. REHABILITATION EFFECTS: (SCALE: -10 TO +10)

CATEGORY	7	13	19	21
1. CLIENTS EMPLOYED	1	0	0	2
2. GROSS EARNINGS	0	0	0	3
3. FED, STATE TAXES PAID	0	0	0	2
4. FINE/RESTITUTION	0	0	0	3
5. EMPLOYMENT	1	0	0	2
6. REHAB. PROGRAM	2	1	1	1
7. TOTAL SUPERVISED	0	0	0	1

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS

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     3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
     4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
     5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
     6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :6

 THIS SESSION IN THE SIMULATION HAS NOW ENDED.
 YOUR DECISIONS HAVE EARNED YOU 0 POINTS THIS YEAR.

 TOTAL POINTS EARNED IN THE GAME SO FAR ARE: 0
 YOUR SAVINGS EARNED YOU 5.5 PERCENT INTEREST: $872942

 YOUR MEAN COST/EFFECTIVENESS SCORE FOR THIS YEAR IS: 0

 DO YOU WANT TO 1) PROCEED TO THE NEXT SESSION, OR 2) TERMINATE?
□:
      :1


         YOU ARE NOW PLANNING FOR THE YEAR: 1981

 THE FOLLOWING ARE CURRENTLY FUNDED SECURITYS:

            SECURITY                        CURRENT FUNDING
      1. MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON              $ 4000000
┌YSTEM WARNING + |AX TIME

 THE FOLLOWING ARE NEW SECURITYS PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION:

            SECURITY                        OPTIMUM COST
     11. HIGH SCHOOL                          $ 200000
     12. SOCIAL WORK SERVICES/PRISON          $ 400000
     13. PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES/PRISON        $ 180000
     14. PAROLE BOARD                         $ 200000
     15. COMMUNITY RELEASE                    $ 500000
     16. RECREATION/PRISON                    $ 100000
     17. MEDICAL SERVICES/PRISON              $ 250000
     18. VISITS                               $ 100000
     19. FOOD                                 $ 611000
     20. MAINTENANCE OF PRISON                $ 687949
     21. LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE              $ 390940
     22. CENTRAL HALFWAY HOUSE                $ 297223
     23. OGDEN HALFWAY HOUSE                  $ 271734
     24. Y.W.C.A.                             $ 239993
     25. PARKVIEW HALFWAY HOUSE               $ 212200
     26. 90 DAY DIAGNOSTIC CENTER             $ 734721
     27. INVESTIGATIONS/NORTH DISTRICT        $ 420000
     28. MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH            $ 223278
     29. MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH            $ 366084
     30. MINIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH            $  40637
     31. INVESTIGATIONS/SOUTH DISTRICT        $ 412298
     32. MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH            $ 228866
     33. MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH            $ 338444
     34. MIMIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH            $  51136

 YOUR ACCOUNT HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH $15871659.
THE SYSTEM CURRENTLY HAS A SURPLUS OF $32616260.
AS A RESULT OF YOUR CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS, YOU EARNED 411 POINTS.

 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
     1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
     2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
     3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
     4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
     5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
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```
     6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :5

 THE FOLLOWING ARE CURRENTLY FUNDED SECURITYS:

          SECURITY                        CURRENT FUNDING
      1. MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON            $ 4000000

 WHICH SECURITYS DO YOU WANT TO DELETE OR CHANGE?  (NONE, TYPE 0)
 ALL SECURITYS NOT DELETED OR CHANGED ARE AUTOMATICALLY IMPLEMENTED.
□:
      :13

 WHICH SECURITYS DO YOU WANT TO DELETE OR CHANGE?  (NONE, TYPE 0)
 ALL SECURITYS NOT DELETED OR CHANGED ARE AUTOMATICALLY IMPLEMENTED.
□:
      :13 14 15

 WHICH SECURITYS DO YOU WANT TO DELETE OR CHANGE?  (NONE, TYPE 0)
 ALL SECURITYS NOT DELETED OR CHANGED ARE AUTOMATICALLY IMPLEMENTED.
□:
      :0

 DO YOU WANT A PRINTOUT OF 1) ALL EFFECTS, OR 2) A SUMMARY?
□:
      :2


 ANALYSIS OF SECURITY: 1

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 YOU MADE A POOR CHOICE FOR COMBINED EFFECTS.
 ANALYSIS RANKS EFFECTS: 25     COST/EFFECTIVENESS: 25
 POINTS LOST: 625   TOTAL: -625

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 WHICH NEW SECURITY DO YOU WANT TO SELECT?
IF NONE, TYPE 0;  LIST, TYPE 100;  INFORMATION, TYPE 150
CURRENT SURPLUS: $32616260
□:
      :150

 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
      1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
      2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
      3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
      4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
      5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
      6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :3

 ANALYSIS OF WHICH DIMENSION OF EFFECTS?
 1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS
 2. IMMATES
 3. REHABILITATION
□:
      :3
WHICH CATEGORIES OF EFFECTS?     (IF ALL, TYPE 100)
 1. CLIENTS EMPLOYED
 2. GROSS EARNINGS
 3. FED. STATE TAXES PAID
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 4. FINE/RESTITUTION
 5. EMPLOYMENT
 6. REHAB. PROGRAM
 7. TOTAL SUPERVISED
□:
      :100
THE THREE BEST PRIORITIZED CHOICES FOR REHABILITATION EFFECTS ARE:
15. COMMUNITY RELEASE
28. MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH
32. MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH

 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
      1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
      2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
      3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
      4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
      5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
      6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :5

 THE FOLLOWING ARE CURRENTLY FUNDED SECURITYS:

            SECURITY                        CURRENT FUNDING
      1. MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON              $ 4000000

 WHICH SECURITYS DO YOU WANT TO DELETE OR CHANGE?  (NONE, TYPE 0)
 ALL SECURITYS NOT DELETED OR CHANGED ARE AUTOMATICALLY IMPLEMENTED.
□:
      :15 28 32

 WHICH SECURITYS DO YOU WANT TO DELETE OR CHANGE?  (NONE, TYPE 0)
 ALL SECURITYS NOT DELETED OR CHANGED ARE AUTOMATICALLY IMPLEMENTED.
□:
      :0

 DO YOU WANT A PRINTOUT OF 1) ALL EFFECTS, OR 2) A SUMMARY?
□:
      :1


 ANALYSIS OF SECURITY: 1

 ------------------------------------------------------

 YOU MADE A POOR CHOICE FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS EFFECTS.
 ANALYSIS RANKS EFFECTS: 22      COST/EFFECTIVENESS: 22
 POINTS LOST: 69    TOTAL: -69

 YOU MADE A POOR CHOICE FOR IMMATES EFFECTS.
 ANALYSIS RANKS EFFECTS: 25      COST/EFFECTIVENESS: 25
 POINTS LOST: 97    TOTAL: -166

 YOU MADE A POOR CHOICE FOR REHABILITATION EFFECTS.
 ANALYSIS RANKS EFFECTS: 25      COST/EFFECTIVENESS: 25
 POINTS LOST: 117    TOTAL: -283

 YOU MADE A POOR CHOICE FOR COMBINED EFFECTS.
 ANALYSIS RANKS EFFECTS: 25      COST/EFFECTIVENESS: 25
 POINTS LOST: 625    TOTAL: -908

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 WHICH NEW SECURITY DO YOU WANT TO SELECT?
IF NONE, TYPE 0;  LIST, TYPE 100;  INFORMATION, TYPE 150
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CURRENT SURPLUS: $32616260
□:
      :150

 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
      1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
      2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
      3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
      4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
      5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
      6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :4

 IN WHICH DIMENSION DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE PRIORITIES:
 1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS
 2. IMMATES
 3. REHABILITATION
□:
      :2

 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE?

      IMMATES PRIORITIES
 1. NEW FELONIES                              85
 2. CONTRABAND                                60
 3. BOREDOM                                   63
 4. FRUSTRATION                               60
 5. SUCCESSFUL COMPLETE                       50
 6. REMOVED RULE VIOLATION                    30
□:
      :3 5

 STATE NEW PRIORITY LEVEL FOR: 3   (SCALE 1-100)
□:
      :90
COST: $0  REMAINING SURPLUS: $32616260

 STATE NEW PRIORITY LEVEL FOR: 5   (SCALE 1-100)
□:
      :75
COST: $0  REMAINING SURPLUS: $32616260

 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
      1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
      2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
      3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
      4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
      5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
      6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :3

 ANALYSIS OF WHICH DIMENSION OF EFFECTS?
 1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS
 2. IMMATES
 3. REHABILITATION
□:
      :1
WHICH CATEGORIES OF EFFECTS?    (IF ALL, TYPE 100)
 1. ABSCONDING
 2. INTERNAL INCIDENTS
 3. SUICIDE ATTEMPTS
 4. RULE INFRACTIONS
 5. ED. ACHIEVEMENT
 6. RECIDIVISM
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□:
      :100
THE THREE BEST PRIORITIZED CHOICES FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS EFFECTS ARE:
21. LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE
16. RECREATION/PRISON
18. VISITS

 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
     1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
     2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
     3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
     4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
     5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
     6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :2

 ON WHICH SECURITYS?  (MAXIMUM: 4)
OPTIONS: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
    32 33 34
□:
      :21 16 18 22
INFORMATION RESEARCH INDICATES THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS FOR SECURITYS:
     21. LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE
     16. RECREATION/PRISON
     18. VISITS
     22. CENTRAL HALFWAY HOUSE
```

1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS EFFECTS: (SCALE: ¯10 TO +10)

CATEGORY	21	16	18	22
1. ABSCONDING	2	1	¯1	¯1
2. INTERNAL INCIDENTS	2	2	1	1
3. SUICIDE ATTEMPTS	0	1	2	0
4. RULE INFRACTIONS	2	2	2	1
5. ED. ACHIEVEMENT	1	0	0	1
6. RECIDIVISM	2	1	2	1

2. IMMATES EFFECTS: (SCALE: ¯10 TO +10)

CATEGORY	21	16	18	22
1. NEW FELONIES	2	0	3	1
2. CONTRABAND	0	0	¯5	0
3. BOREDOM	3	4	4	2
4. FRUSTRATION	2	3	5	2
5. SUCCESSFUL COMPLETE	2	0	3	1
6. REMOVED RULE VIOLATION	2	2	¯1	1

3. REHABILITATION EFFECTS: (SCALE: ¯10 TO +10)

CATEGORY	21	16	18	22
1. CLIENTS EMPLOYED	2	0	0	2
2. GROSS EARNINGS	3	0	0	2
3. FED. STATE TAXES PAID	2	0	0	2
4. FINE/RESTITUTION	3	0	0	3
5. EMPLOYMENT	2	0	0	1
6. REHAB. PROGRAM	1	1	1	1
7. TOTAL SUPERVISED	1	0	0	1

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 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
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     1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
     2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
     3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
     4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
     5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
     6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :1

  1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS:
       1. ABSCONDING                          28
       2. INTERNAL INCIDENTS                  68
       3. SUICIDE ATTEMPTS                    50
┌YSTEM WARNING + |AX TIME
       4. RULE INFRACTIONS                    20
       5. ED. ACHIEVEMENT                     20
       6. RECIDIVISM                          23

  2. IMMATES PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS:
       1. NEW FELONIES                        85
       2. CONTRABAND                          60
       3. BOREDOM                             90
       4. FRUSTRATION                         60
       5. SUCCESSFUL COMPLETE                 75
       6. REMOVED RULE VIOLATION              30

  3. REHABILITATION PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS:
       1. CLIENTS EMPLOYED                    88
       2. GROSS EARNINGS                      43
       3. FED. STATE TAXES PAID               70
       4. FINE/RESTITUTION                    75
       5. EMPLOYMENT                          70
       6. REHAB. PROGRAM                      48
       7. TOTAL SUPERVISED                    45

 INTER-DIMENSIONAL PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS:
       1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS                    80
       2. IMMATES                             58
       3. REHABILITATION                      70

 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU WANT?
     1) PRIORITY STATUS LEVELS
     2) SECURITY EFFECTS ANALYSIS
     3) STRATEGIC MOVES RESEARCH
     4) PRIORITY LEVEL MODIFICATION
     5) ADD, DELETE OR CHANGE SECURITYS
     6) NONE OF THE ABOVE
□:
      :5

 THE FOLLOWING ARE CURRENTLY FUNDED SECURITYS:

          SECURITY                    CURRENT FUNDING
     1. MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON          $ 4000000

 WHICH SECURITYS DO YOU WANT TO DELETE OR CHANGE?  (NONE, TYPE 0)
 ALL SECURITYS NOT DELETED OR CHANGED ARE AUTOMATICALLY IMPLEMENTED.
□:
      :22 33 11

 WHICH SECURITYS DO YOU WANT TO DELETE OR CHANGE?  (NONE, TYPE 0)
 ALL SECURITYS NOT DELETED OR CHANGED ARE AUTOMATICALLY IMPLEMENTED.
□:
      :0

 DO YOU WANT A PRINTOUT OF 1) ALL EFFECTS, OR 2) A SUMMARY?
```

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 DO YOU WANT TO BEGIN A NEW GAME?
:YES

 VALUES ARE NOW RESET. TO BEGIN THE GAME, TYPE 'SIMULATE.'

 FOR A SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANT MOVES, TYPE 'BEHAVIOR.'
 FOR A LISTING OF SECURITYS IMPLEMENTED, TYPE 'PROGRAMS.'
 FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DECISION CHOICES, TYPE 'STATPAK.'
 TO LIST OPTIMUM SECURITY ANALYSIS SELECTION, TYPE 'ANALYSIS.'
 TO LIST GROUPED SECURITY ANALYSIS SELECTION, TYPE 'MERIT.'
 TO REDESIGN OR CHANGE THE GAME, TYPE 'CHANGE.'



      :ANALYSIS

 OPTIMUM DECISION ANALYSIS IN WHICH DIMENSIONS?
 1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS
 2. IMMATES
 3. REHABILITATION
 7. COMBINED
0:
      :COMBINED
VALUE ERROR
      COMBINED
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                ^
□:
        :7
LISTED BY 1) OPTION NUMBERS, 2) EFFECTS, OR 3) COST/EFFECTIVENESS?
□:
        :3
```

7. COMBINED	TOTAL	RANK	C/E
6. NEW REGIME/OLD REGIME MANAGEMENT	2734	38	1
42. MINIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	15646	27	2
5. INMATE CLASSIFICATION/PRISON	32766	2	3
30. MINIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	15646	24	4
34. MIMIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	15646	25	5
39. PARLOE INVESTIGATIONS	10796	33	6
41. MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/PARLOE	15854	23	7
38. MINIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	15646	26	8
18. VISITS	19850	10	9
16. RECREATION/PRISON	19588	11	10
9. WORK EXPERIENCE	18844	13	11
10. BASIC EDUCATION	13144	30	12
25. PARKVIEW HALFWAY HOUSE	23364	6	13
11. HIGH SCHOOL	20604	9	14
7. INMATE COLLEGE EDUCATION	19564	12	15
21. LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE	36532	1	16
24. Y,W,C,A,	21856	7	17
23. OGDEN HALFWAY HOUSE	23364	5	18
13. PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES/PRISON	14570	29	19
28. MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	17664	15	20
22. CENTRAL HALFWAY HOUSE	23364	4	21
32. MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	17664	16	22
36. MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	17664	17	23
40. MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	16842	19	24
8. VOCATIONAL TRAINING/PRISON	17286	18	25
15. COMMUNITY RELEASE	26006	3	26
33. MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	16666	21	27
29. MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	16666	20	28
12. SOCIAL WORK SERVICES/PRISON	18076	14	29
37. MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	16666	22	30
14. PAROLE BOARD	8048	36	31
17. MEDICAL SERVICES/PRISON	8244	35	32
31. INVESTIGATIONS/SOUTH DISTRICT	10796	31	33
35. CENTRAL INVESTIGATIONS	10796	32	34
27. INVESTIGATIONS/NORTH DISTRICT	9676	34	35
26. 90 DAY DIAGNOSTIC CENTER	15606	28	36
4. CUSTODY PERSONNEL/PRISON	21562	8	37
19. FOOD	6164	37	38
20. MAINTENANCE OF PRISON	1972	39	39
3. MINIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	1986	40	40
2. MEDIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	23986	42	41
1. MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	20354	41	42

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        :3
3
        :ANALYSIS

 OPTIMUM DECISION ANALYSIS IN WHICH DIMENSIONS?
[YSTEM WARNING + |AX TIME
 1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS
 2. IMMATES
 3. REHABILITATION
 7. COMBINED
□:
        :3
LISTED BY 1) OPTION NUMBERS, 2) EFFECTS, OR 3) COST/EFFECTIVENESS?
□:
```

:3

3. REHABILITATION

		TOTAL	RANK	C/E
6.	NEW REGIME/OLD REGIME MANAGEMENT	20	32	1
42.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	167	18	2
30.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	167	15	3
5.	INMATE CLASSIFICATION/PRISON	136	19	4
34.	MIMIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	167	16	5
41.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/PARLOE	194	10	6
38.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	167	17	7
39.	PARLOE INVESTIGATIONS	78	24	8
9.	WORK EXPERIENCE	101	21	9
28.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	221	2	10
32.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	221	3	11
25.	PARKVIEW HALFWAY HOUSE	180	14	12
36.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	221	4	13
40.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	221	5	14
24.	Y.W.C.A.	180	13	15
23.	OGDEN HALFWAY HOUSE	180	12	16
22.	CENTRAL HALFWAY HOUSE	180	11	17
33.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	194	8	18
29.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	194	7	19
21.	LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE	206	6	20
37.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	194	9	21
10.	BASIC EDUCATION	47	28	22
15.	COMMUNITY RELEASE	235	1	23
7.	INMATE COLLEGE EDUCATION	58	26	24.
11.	HIGH SCHOOL	47	29	25
14.	PAROLE BOARD	47	31	26
31.	INVESTIGATIONS/SOUTH DISTRICT	78	22	27
35.	CENTRAL INVESTIGATIONS	78	23	28
26.	90 DAY DIAGNOSTIC CENTER	120	20	29
8.	VOCATIONAL TRAINING/PRISON	47	27	30
27.	INVESTIGATIONS/NORTH DISTRICT	62	25	31
12.	SOCIAL WORK SERVICES/PRISON	47	30	32
16.	RECREATION/PRISON	11	35	33
18.	VISITS	11	36	34
13.	PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES/PRISON	11	34	35
19.	FOOD	11	37	36
4.	CUSTODY PERSONNEL/PRISON	11	33	37
17.	MEDICAL SERVICES/PRISON	0	38	38
20.	MAINTENANCE OF PRISON	0	39	39
2.	MEDIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	-293	41	40
3.	MINIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	-171	40	41
1.	MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	-406	42	42

:ANALYSIS

OPTIMUM DECISION ANALYSIS IN WHICH DIMENSIONS?
1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS
2. IMMATES
3. REHABILITATION
7. COMBINED
□:

:1

LISTED BY 1) OPTION NUMBERS, 2) EFFECTS, OR 3) COST/EFFECTIVENESS?
□:

:3

1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS

		TOTAL	RANK	C/E
5.	INMATE CLASSIFICATION/PRISON	184	2	1
42.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	19	31	2
16.	RECREATION/PRISON	133	4	3
18.	VISITS	108	6	4

9.	WORK EXPERIENCE	87	14	5
10.	BASIC EDUCATION	63	15	6
13.	PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES/PRISON	100	11	7
7.	INMATE COLLEGE EDUCATION	101	8	8
30.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	19	25	9
11.	HIGH SCHOOL	91	12	10
34.	MIMIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	19	27	11
21.	LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE	143	3	12
17.	MEDICAL SERVICES/PRISON	90	13	13
8.	VOCATIONAL TRAINING/PRISON	101	9	14
41.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	19	30	15
38.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	19	29	16
1.	MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	103	7	17
12.	SOCIAL WORK SERVICES/PRISON	100	10	18
25.	PARKVIEW HALFWAY HOUSE	49	21	19
24.	Y.W.C.A.	49	20	20
14.	PAROLE BOARD	37	22	21
23.	OGDEN HALFWAY HOUSE	49	19	22
22.	CENTRAL HALFWAY HOUSE	49	18	23
15.	COMMUNITY RELEASE	60	16	24
3.	MINIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	119	5	25
4.	CUSTODY PERSONNEL/PRISON	199	1	26
28.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	18	32	27
32.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	18	33	28
26.	90 DAY DIAGNOSTIC CENTER	56	17	29
36.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	18	34	30
33.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	19	26	31
29.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	19	24	32
37.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	19	28	33
19.	FOOD	29	23	34
40.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	7	35	35
6.	NEW REGIME/OLD REGIME MANAGEMENT	0	36	36
20.	MAINTENANCE OF PRISON	0	37	37
27.	INVESTIGATIONS/NORTH DISTRICT	0	38	38
31.	INVESTIGATIONS/SOUTH DISTRICT	0	39	39
35.	CENTRAL INVESTIGATIONS	0	40	40
39.	PAROLE INVESTIGATIONS	0	41	41
2.	MEDIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	71	42	42

:ANALYSIS

OPTIMUM DECISION ANALYSIS IN WHICH DIMENSIONS?
1. INTERNAL AFFAIRS
2. INMATES
3. REHABILITATION
7. COMBINED
0:
:2
LISTED BY 1) OPTION NUMBERS, 2) EFFECTS, OR 3) COST/EFFECTIVENESS?
0:
:3

2.	INMATES	TOTAL	RANK	C/E
6.	NEW REGIME/OLD REGIME MANAGEMENT	23	34	1
5.	INMATE CLASSIFICATION/PRISON	147	4	2
42.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	42	27	3
39.	PAROLE INVESTIGATIONS	92	17	4
18.	VISITS	180	2	5
16.	RECREATION/PRISON	141	5	6
[YSTEM WARNING + |AX TIME				
30.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	42	24	7
11.	HIGH SCHOOL	173	3	8
9.	WORK EXPERIENCE	83	19	9
10.	BASIC EDUCATION	83	20	10
34.	MIMIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	42	25	11

7.	INMATE COLLEGE EDUCATION	128	6	12
38.	MINIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	42	26	13
25.	PARKVIEW HALFWAY HOUSE	118	9	14
13.	PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES/PRISON	100	12	15
21.	LAKEHILLS HALFWAY HOUSE	184	1	16
23.	OGDEN HALFWAY HOUSE	118	8	17
22.	CENTRAL HALFWAY HOUSE	118	7	18
24.	Y.W.C.A.	92	13	19
8.	VOCATIONAL TRAINING/PRISON	102	11	20
12.	SOCIAL WORK SERVICES/PRISON	117	10	21
31.	INVESTIGATIONS/SOUTH DISTRICT	92	15	22
27.	INVESTIGATIONS/NORTH DISTRICT	92	14	23
35.	CENTRAL INVESTIGATIONS	92	16	24
41.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/PARLOE	13	40	25
15.	COMMUNITY RELEASE	82	21	26
14.	PAROLE BOARD	31	30	27
19.	FOOD	53	22	28
33.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	27	32	29
29.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	27	31	30
17.	MEDICAL SERVICES/PRISON	18	35	31
37.	MEDIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	27	33	32
26.	90 DAY DIAGNOSTIC CENTER	47	23	33
28.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/NORTH	13	37	34
32.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/SOUTH	13	38	35
20.	MAINTENANCE OF PRISON	34	29	36
40.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/PAROLE	14	36	37
36.	MAXIMUM SUPERVISION/CENTRAL	13	39	38
4.	CUSTODY PERSONNEL/PRISON	84	18	39
2.	MEDIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	38	28	40
3.	MINIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	8	41	41
1.	MAXIMUM SECURITY/PRISON	¯3	42	42

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      ;)OPUT
UNKNOWN COMMAND
)OUT
≠ωα⍳~+⎕AST INPUT IGNORED≠
      ;¯FIN
APL TERMINATED, TIME; 31.208

 ρ↓⊤⍳L( ρ⍳∩∆      α∩∩⊖↓⊤~( 821200          ε⊃ε∩+⍳L( 33ρ3α+⋆ρ⊖L10
 ⋆ρ⊖∘ε∩~( ρ⍳∩∆αρL          OPTS: N           P/R: H/UKTR50
\I/O TIME:  00:00:05.979                  ER TIME:  00:00:06.396
\CPU TIME:  00:00:31.233       KILO-CORE-SECS:        1316.749
\TOT UNITS: 00:00:43.608
BILLING INFORMATION     1108 UNITS :       27.44  CONNECT HOURS :    0.24
 CARDS-IN:     26, OUT:     0  PAGES:    8  TAPES - LIB/OC:00/00
**EST. COST:    $6.49 SUB-USED:      $6.49 SUB-AMT. LEFT:         $93.51
ACCT-BAL        $0.00 AT 16:10 DEC  5, 1979
OP/RP/TYPE M/H/DEMAND ABOVE COST DOES NOT INCLUDE PAGES, CARDS, OR PLOTS
 INITIATION  TIME   15:56:12  DEC  5, 1979
 TERMINATION TIME   16:10:04  DEC  5, 1979
*Terminal Inactive*
>
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STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
150 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

END