

SUCCESS UNDER PROBATION AND PAROLE
SUPERVISION: A MATURATION
AND GENDER COMPARISON

BY

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AND GENDER COMPARISON

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Overwhelmingly, males outnumber females in correctional facilities as well as in the amount of failures in any of these settings, although the differences are not always marked (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Oklahoma Department of Corrections, 1992). For instance, for every twenty males who present their case before the parole board, there will be just one female who does the same (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Blumstein, Cohen, Roth & Visher, 1986).

This gentler form of treatment when dealing with women offenders has sometimes been referred to as paternalism, wherein the court more or less assumes a role of parental or fatherly authority (Wesheit & Mahan, 1988). More recently, in the criminal justice system the notion of paternalism seems to be fading as in some areas the rates of incarceration for women are increasing (Adler & Simon, 1979). This is especially true in Oklahoma where incarceration rates for female offenders is approximately double the national average (Oklahoma Department of Corrections, 1992).

According to the existing literature there are certain factors which seem to promote or discourage continued

criminal involvement among both male and female offenders (Glueck & Glueck, 1943; Rojek & Erikson, 1982). Among these factors many similarities and differences exist between both sexes with relation to those who will reform and to those who will remain unreformed. Perhaps one of the greatest of these factors is produced by the natural effects of time (Glueck & Glueck, 1943).

Statement of the Problem

Several previous studies have found a strong relationship between the maturation effect and the termination of criminal careers among both genders (Glueck & Glueck, 1943; Sandhu, 1974; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Rojek & Erikson, 1982). Additionally there has been a great number of examinations demonstrating how sociodemographic variables, criminal history variables and substance abuse can act to either promote or retard the maturation process (Glueck & Glueck, 1943; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

In the present study, age and gender comparisons will be made in an effort to discover when maturation occurs in the course of a criminal career and to identify any differences or similarities this experience lends to either sex. There will also be attention given to sociodemographic variables, criminal history variables and substance abuse in order to determine to what extent the existence of these factors can either assist the process of maturation or in some cases cancel out its effects (Glueck & Glueck, 1943).

Significance of the Study

The present research is expected to contribute to the fields of corrections and criminology in the following ways. First, it is hoped that the results of this study will not only support but also be a further addition to the previously accumulated research on the theory of maturation. Secondly, the present research will also compare how maturation affects the sexes as well as examine the different subcomponents whose presence can interfere with the natural aging out process, such as: various sociodemographic variables, criminal history variables and a background of substance abuse (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Glueck & Glueck, 1943; McBride & McCoy, 1982). Thirdly, by including both genders it is hoped that a greater understanding through this comparison may be acquired on the often neglected topic in criminology of the female offender. Fourthly, findings from this study may be useful to criminologists, prison officials and parole boards who are responsible for the rehabilitation of felons.

Limitations of the Study

Any study involving human beings has limitations. The following specific limitations are inherent in this study:

1. Although the sample consisted of 153 respondents, it was still a sample of convenience due to limits placed on time and other administrative restrictions.

2. The results of this study cannot be generalized to all offenders who may experience maturation.

3. This study is regarded as exploratory in nature and the findings are not intended to be conclusive, final or complete.

Assumptions of the Study

1. Based upon the literature that has been accumulated on the subject of maturation, this researcher assumes that a crucial connection exists between the effects of maturation and its subsequent influence on an offender's later involvements in crime or lack of them.

2. This researcher assumes that the concept of maturation is meaningful and detectable through the measure of age.

3. This researcher assumes that the participants in this study are not significantly different from the general population of offenders.

Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this study, the following definitions are presented:

Maturation

Introduced by the Glueck & Glueck (1940, 1943) this theory proposes that an offender's involvement in crime gradually decreases with the natural effects of advancing age and the eventual attainment of maturity, all of which act to suppress criminal behaviors in the future (Farrington, 1986; Hirshi & Gottfredson, 1983).

Offender

Any person, male or female, who has been convicted of a criminal act by a court of law and who has been sentenced by this body for the crime(s) which he or she has committed.

Supervision

A term prescribed by the court to an offender that is served under the charge of correction officials, whether it be in prison, in the community or a combination of both.

Success/Failure

Has been operationalized for the present study according to the rating given by an offender's own probation and parole officer of that individual as either a plus or minus in terms of their future chances of maintaining a crime free supervision period or not.

Research Questions

The present research was designed to elicit information on the influence of maturation in the cessation of criminal careers among both genders. A self-administered questionnaire was presented to the respondents who chose to participate in the study. The data was gathered and analyzed using the survey research method proposed by Babbie (1989, 1990) and others. The basic questions under investigation are:

1. What role does the maturation process play in the termination or continuation of a criminal career?
2. What effects do other indirect forces have on the maturation process?
3. What differences or similarities does this experience lend to either sex?

Organization of the Study

The present chapter includes an introduction to the problem, significance, limitations, and assumptions of the study, definition of terms and research questions under investigation. Chapter II contains a review of the theoretical and research literature related to this study. Chapter III includes a description of the method used in collecting and analyzing the data. Chapter IV is comprised of a description and discussion of the findings derived from this examination. Chapter V includes the summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Characteristics Associated with Success or Failure Among Male Offenders

Maturation

One of the longest standing and most agreed upon facts about criminals is that the older they become the less likely they will be to continue their criminal involvements (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). Virtually all criminologists, whatever their theoretical persuasion, appear to operate with a common image of the age distribution (Hirshi & Gottfredson, 1983). The influence of age and cessation of crime has generally been referred to as the "maturation effect" (Glueck & Glueck, 1937; Blumstein et al., 1986; Hirshi & Gottfredson, 1983). Walter Reckless summed up this phenomenon by concluding that "crime is like a fast rising storm which peaks during adolescence and young adulthood, blows strongly for awhile and eventually subsides in middle age" (Sandhu, 1974).

The relationship between age and termination of criminal involvements is not a recent discovery (Shover, 1985). In fact, as early as the mid-1800s Quetelet analyzed official crime statistics and concluded that, "Age (or the term

of life) is undoubtedly the cause which operates with the most energy in developing or subduing the propensity to crime" (Shover, 1985). A century later, on the basis of their longitudinal studies, Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck likewise concluded that, "Aging is the only factor which emerges as significant in the reformatory process" (Glueck & Glueck, 1937; Shover, 1985).

As noted in their account, "Later Criminal Careers," of those who eventually succeeded in reforming, many had finally grown out of their extended adolescent periods and accepted adult roles and responsibilities (Glueck & Glueck, 1937). Along with these obligations comes commitments such as marriage and family which act in a manner to facilitate settling down into legitimate activities (Glueck & Glueck, 1937; Blumstein et al., Vol 1, 1986; Greenberg, 1979; Hirshi & Gottfredson, 1983). This is especially true in cases where the marriage promotes a happy and stable home environment (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

These newly acquired roles not only enhance maturation, which is an important element in desistance, but they also provide a stake in conformity for the offender and in effect act as a method of social control. This occurs for the most part because as one's age increases other's tolerance for these types of behaviors diminishes significantly, thus exerting more pressure on the individual to abstain from criminal activities (Hirshi & Gottfredson, 1983).

More recently, evidence from other sources not only supports but also provides additional insight on the age-crime relationship (Shover, 1985). First, there have been several ethnographic investigations and offender biographies concluding that many offenders either reduce or terminate their criminal behaviors as they become older (Shover, 1985; Roller & Snodgrass, 1982; Edwards, 1972).

Second, analysis of aggregate arrest statistics have shown that the young disproportionately are arrested for and most likely tend to commit more crime than older citizens (Greenberg, 1977; Shover, 1985). According to the U.S. Department of Justice (1983:31) 50% of all persons arrested for Index property crimes in the United States were 19 years old or younger. Comparable percentages for the 20-29 and 30 and older age groups were 31% and 19% respectively (Shover, 1985).

Third, self report studies have also shown the inverse age-crime relationship (Shover, 1985). In their examination of samples from three states Rowe and Tittle (1977) concluded that the percentage of subjects who admitted stealing something worth \$50 or more during the preceding five years, had decreased consistently from the 15-24 age group to the 65-93 age group (Shover, 1985). Additionally, they found similar results for other types of offenses (Rowe & Tittle, 1977; Shover, 1985). Self report studies of known offenders have also had like findings (Shover, 1985; Cline, 1980; Peterson & Braiker, 1980). For example,

Petersilia (1978) studied 49 California prison inmates who had all been convicted of armed robbery and were serving at least their second prison term (Shover, 1985). Using a structured interview methodology, the offenders were questioned about all the crimes they had committed beginning with their juvenile years (Shover, 1985). Analysis of the data showed "the number of self reported offenses committed per month of street time greatly declined as the sample grew older" (Shover, 1985).

Fourth, the same age-crime relationship is apparent in analyses of the arrest histories of known offenders (Farrington, 1979, 1983; Shover, 1985). For instance, the FBI examined the arrest records of 62,236 persons who were released anywhere in the United States during 1972 (FBI, 1975; Shover, 1985). By 1975, 57.4% of the men had been re-arrested at least once (FBI, 1975; Shover, 1985). However, the percentage of re-arrested men decreased linearly from 64.4% of those who were under age 20 when released to 31.9% who were age 50 or older when released (FBI, 1975; Shover, 1985).

Although the overall consistency of evidence on maturation is impressive, it does not infer that all older offenders are good risks and all younger offenders are poor risks (Glaser and O'Leary, 1972; Shover, 1985). However, it does, when applied collectively, serve as a powerful gauge in predicting who may be more or less likely to abstain from criminal activities and who will not (Glaser &

O'Leary, 1972). This much has been determined from research findings that have continued to support the theory of maturation for several decades now, across numerous jurisdictions in the United States as well as abroad (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Farrington, 1986).

Correctional Experience

In some cases the natural process of maturation can be accelerated by the shock of severe punishment. Such as in the case of the offender who has previously done pretty much whatever he liked without having to suffer the consequences of their actions. This can be particularly true when the offender has a good family background or tradition (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

In circumstances where this does not apply, correctional experience may in fact generate subsequent commitments (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Rojek & Erikson, 1982). This problem is primarily exasperated by the influence of age (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Glueck & Glueck, 1943; Ross & Fabiano, 1986). Likewise, the length of sentence can be viewed as a crucial factor to contemplate (Blumstein et al., 1986). In general, most studies have agreed that the shorter the sentence, the less detrimental effect it will impose on an offender's subsequent behavior (Ross & Fabiano, 1986).

Type of Offence

Another essential item in assessing the likelihood of whether or not a criminal career will be abandoned is to take into consideration the type of offense committed (Waller; 1974). This element alone can elicit a substantial amount of predictive power when examining an offender's future behavior, as well as the types of crime he may be more prone to repeat (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Glueck & Glueck, 1943).

For instance, the most persistent types of common crime involve those in which an offender acquires someone else's money without the use of violence. Generally, these acts are separated into two major categories: illegal services and predatory crimes (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Illegal service crimes include those acts which are economically motivated, but for which there is no person who thinks of himself as a victim. Examples of crimes of this sort are the sale of illegal alcoholic beverages, narcotics and stolen goods along with such services as illegal gambling and prostitution. Since only a small portion of these crimes are ever prosecuted, it is fair to assume that they are frequently repeated as there seems to be little risk of being caught (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Predatory crimes tend to be associated with highest violation rates and are characterized by the taking of someone else's property by stealth or deceit. Most common

are the crimes of theft, burglary and forgery (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

One category of thieves who have an extremely high rate of re-commission are auto thieves (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). As a whole, they tend to be younger, mostly in their teens and twenties, when recidivism is up for all offenders comprising this age bracket and have yet to experience the effects of maturation (Glueck & Glueck, 1943). More often than not, this activity is restricted to joy riding for temporary transportation rather than for any long term economic gains (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Other common forms of crime that make up this category include shoplifting, taking items from parked cars, pick-pocketing, employee pilferage and many other types of theft. Many of these crimes are for small stakes, are underreported and are frequently not discovered immediately by the victim. Due to the small value of the possessions taken, these crimes usually carry only a minor penalty and persist as a result since the offenders are not given certain or severe penalties (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Burglary consists of breaking and entering a property with the intent of committing a felonious act. In most cases this is done in order to steal at the place entered. As far as punishment is concerned, burglary carries with it a much stiffer penalty than theft or larceny. A large percentage of those arrested for this crime are under 19 years of age, but it is also notable that and appreciable number

of burglars who are encountered in prison are older. For many in this category, burglary has become a profession in which they work closely with dealers of stolen goods (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Another reoccurring non-violent economic offense is the crime of forgery. Typically these offenders tend to be older and usually commit their crimes alone. Frequently, petty or naive forgery is associated with chronic alcoholism. Since cashing a fraudulent check requires some ability at writing and appearance of success, forgers as a group generally have more education than the majority of offenders. Another type of fraud that has a high rate of repetition is confidence games. Another type of fraud that has a high rate of repetition is confidence games (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). These violations are less often associated with alcohol use as is common with forgery as they are more often categorized as persistent professional criminals (Adler, Mueller & Laufer, 1991; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Selling of narcotics has been previously mentioned as an illegal service crime. Other drug related offenses include illegal possession, use and purchase of narcotics. Information on the recidivism of narcotics offenders is somewhat mixed (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). For example, evidence does seem to indicate that they have very high rates of recidivism when environmental circumstances are conducive to drug use. However, when they are not, violation

rates are about average (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Adler & Simon, 1979).

Similarly, robbery is driven by economic motives, but it differs in that threat of force or actual force used in the commission of this crime (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). Like narcotics offenses, it tends to be more prevalent in areas that seem to be breeding grounds for this type of activity (Adler, Mueller & Laufer, 1991). For their age bracket they have an average rate of recidivism. However, they are still a major concern because of the harm they may inflict on victims. They represent a varied group. For instance, they may comprise a gang of adolescents who "roll" drunks in slum areas, be naive persons who make a haphazard effort to solve their financial difficulties by robbing a bank, or be extremely dangerous persons who have a psychological drive to hurt others (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

The category of crimes which have the lowest recidivism rates are those which least often serve as vocations. In this group are the crimes of homicide and rape. Because they do not under most circumstances serve as vocations, these crimes are rarely repeated as they tend not to be a part of a criminal career; however, due to their heinous nature, the demand for punishment by the public is great (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Unemployment

Unemployment is and continues to be a factor in the longevity of criminal careers (Erikson, Crow, Zurcher, & Connett, 1973). Of those adult offenders who remain unemployed or irregularly employed, more are likely to be involved in criminal activities than those with stable employment. In fact, in one study this relationship continued to exist even when controls were introduced for drug use and criminal history variables. Additionally, it was found that an unstable work record at age 18 tended to be a strong predictor of a conviction record between the ages of 21 and 24 (Blumstein et al., 1986).

As a group, parolees especially have a high rate of unemployment at approximately 40%. Just as many American citizens, they too are having to come to terms with a bad economy, but they also are having to overcome the stigma associated with being an ex-con and the difficulties this presents in obtaining employment (Erikson et al., 1973).

One might think that newly released parolees would be more likely to be unemployed than those who had been out for awhile, but according to study done by Erikson et al. (1973), this is not a correct assumption as the opposite seems to be the case. In their examination, it was found that the unemployment rate for newly released parolees was 30%; for those who had been out on the streets for two years, it was an astounding 50% (Erikson et al., 1973).

These numbers show that unemployment is certainly not a problem of short duration. One reason offered to explain the lower unemployment rate among newly released parolees is the fact that an often used consideration used for release from prison is assured employment. There are, however, many ex-cons as well as professionals who believe that almost 90% of the jobs mentioned in release plans are bogus (Erikson et al., 1973).

The reason for high rates of unemployment among parolees does not seem to be that they are expecting too highly skilled jobs, because many tend to work in either skilled or unskilled labor positions. Unemployment not only equates in an offender's losses of physical and material needs, but also into losses of much money needed primary group support, self-identity and in having a bond to the larger society (Erikson et al., 1973). Since so many of the reported felonies are property crimes, it seems fair to assume that the majority of recidivism can be regarded as a substitute for legitimate employment (Erikson et al., 1973; Blumstein et al., 1986).

Chronic Alcoholism and Drug Use

The normal process of maturation with increasing age is outstripped in instances where chronic alcohol and drug use are present (Glueck & Glueck, 1937). The chronic addict offender inflicts a substantial amount of damage on himself as well as others who have to deal with him such as

family, friends and police officers (Glueck & Glueck, 1937; Berliner, 1987; Sandhu & Sandhu, 1981).

It has been found that a large proportion of criminals use illicit drugs and that a large proportion of drug abusers regularly engage in criminal behavior. In one of the earliest studies of drug use in a criminal population, Anslinger and Thompkins (1953) reported that among a population of federal prisoners, about one-third were narcotics addicts. Additionally, other researchers, Eckerman, Bates, Rachal and Pool (1971), Edmundson, Davies, Acker and Myer (1972), Kozel, Dupont and Brown (1972), Weissman, Mass and Katasample (1976), Ford, Hurser and Jackson (1975), and McBride (1976) have found similar results in a wide variety of populations of incarcerated individuals. These researchers have reported extensive prior drug use in the criminal populations studied. Generally, they found that between 15% and 40% of their respondents reported using heroin prior to incarceration and that even larger percentages reported using other illicit drugs (McBride & McCoy, 1982).

Studies of populations of drug abusers in treatment have shown that a large proportion of drug users regularly engaged in criminal activities (McBride & McCoy, 1982; Stephens & Ellis, 1975). In one of the earliest studies of social correlates of long term opiate use, Defleur (1969) and her colleagues used a sample of heroin users identified at the Lexington, Kentucky Federal Narcotics Hospital

(McBride & McCoy, 1982). It was found that "most of these opiate addicts were following criminal careers, either on a permanent or sporadic basis" (Defluer, 1969; McBride & McCoy, 1982).

Studies conducted in various regions have found results similar to those reported for the narcotics users identified the Lexington facility. Inciardi and Chambers (1972) using a sample of narcotics users in treatment in New York City, reported extensive involvement by the respondents in criminal activities. Of the 38 males interviewed, all had engaged in criminal acts. Additionally, these researchers reported that "the statistical computations suggest that collectively, the 26 addicts (those not incarcerated) were responsible on a daily basis for 22 *major crimes, most of which consisted or robberies or other property crimes* (McBride & McCoy, 1982).

Chemical dependency can wreak havoc on an offender's physical and mental state (Glueck & Glueck, 1937; Berliner, 1987; Sandhu & Sandhu, 1981). Their overall health tends to be much poorer when compared to non-offenders, not only because of the effects caused by alcohol and drugs, but also because when using, they tend to neglect themselves in dangerous manners (Glueck & Glueck, 1930). Additionally, their mental state is affected as they frequently react to life's pressures in ways associated with an earlier and more immature level of functioning which acts to cancel out any effects maturation would exert (Glueck & Glueck, 1930).

As long as they continue to use, these offenders are quite prone to commit new crimes since any efforts that might be directed toward reformation are largely hampered by the influence of these habits and the lifestyle they promote (Waller, 1974; Blumstein et al., 1986).

Mental Condition

Similar to alcoholism and drug addiction in their debilitation effects are handicaps of extreme instability. Offenders who suffer from this condition tend to be unreliable and erratic in coping with problems of daily living (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

Because of their condition, they are often burdened so much it is very difficult for them to maintain any the of steady employment (Glueck & Glueck, 1937). Frequently, they fall prey to the influence of others and easily lured by the temptations of drugs and alcohol (Blumstein et al., 1986).

Ultimately, the irregularity which characterizes their lifestyles impedes any inclinations toward reformation that they might have and additionally acts to cancel out the influence of maturation. Instead of increasing stability in the advancing years, the opposite results for those offenders who experience this handicap, much as it does in the case of the addict offender (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

Another much more severe form of mental abnormality is psychopathy. This disorder can hinder if not completely

block an offender's capability to reform or to experience any benefits that maturation could produce (Glueck & Glueck, 1937). Of those offenders who suffer from this condition, many have great difficulties adjusting to occupational and other demands of the typical social environment. They often possess deep rooted trends toward anti-social forms of behavior (Glueck & Glueck, 1937; Blumstein et al., 1986).

Psychopathic personalities make up a very heterogeneous group who are not as readily characterized as others who are afflicted with mental disorders that have a tendency to affect social adjustments (Glueck & Glueck, 1937). According to Rosanoff (1927) and as cited by the Gluecks, however, "There is much evidence in family and personal histories and in clinical manifestations to show that the various conditions comprised in it are in some way related to one another and other neuropathic conditions" (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

Maladjustment in these cases seems to rise from abnormalities in judgment, temperament, character, ethical sense or sexual make-up. Because the underlying effects in personality and social adjustment vary greatly in intensity, not all individuals who demonstrate faulty adjustment will become psychopathic personalities. Since it deals with excessive degrees of characteristics found among ordinary persons, it is extremely difficult to accurately diagnose and still remains to be one of the most perplexing problems

faced by those who must work with this category of offenders (Rosanoff, 1927; Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

Influence of Other Criminal Family

Members and Associates

The presence of other criminal family members seems to have an adverse influence on an offender's probability of abstaining from criminal behavior (Glueck & Glueck, 1930). Customarily, a higher proportion of the persistently serious offenders come from families which are composed of other delinquent or criminal members (Glueck & Glueck, 1930; Bynum & Thompson, 1991).

Consequently, when examining the family history of criminality or delinquency many times prison successes and failures resemble each other; however, for those who succeeded on probation or parole or in reformatories a larger percentage came from families in which there was no criminality or delinquency among other members of the family. The reverse is true for those who behaved well in correctional schools or jails. For among those who succeeded, many were to a greater extent than those who failed the sons of families where there were other members who were delinquent (Glueck & Glueck, 1943).

Friends and associates, like family members, are in a position to affect an offender's chances for success (Glueck & Glueck, 1940; Ross & Fabiano, 1986). They can have either a positive or a negative impact depending on

the circumstances (Glueck & Glueck, 1943). However, in many cases they have the latter effect because to some degree they may have played a role in the offender's previous troubles with the law (Erikson et al., 1973).

In accounts given by the offenders themselves, many conclude that staying away from their former criminal friends is one of the most difficult problems they face in attempting to go straight. For many who wish to reform, they may feel they are being placed in a double bind situation as they do not want to associate with those friends who are still involved in the criminal life, but do not quite feel like they fit in with more conventional members of society. If these attempts to fit in are met with unsuccessfully, the offender often feels even more alienated from the larger society and out of loneliness, boredom or fear may return to his old associates (Erikson et al., 1973).

Race

In the United States, blacks do have a higher rate of arrest, conviction and imprisonment than whites, even though they only constitute about 12% of the population. However, when examining either of the two groups, there is little if any difference between parole violation rates. The higher crime rate for blacks can be accounted for when one takes into consideration that they are exposed far more frequently to conditions associated with higher crimes

rates than whites or any other racial group. These conditions are characterized by high unemployment, low levels of education and residence in slum areas which have had a long history of high crime rates (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Normally, these particular factors are linked to recidivism, so the fact that blacks do not recidivate any differently under these circumstances is somewhat atypical. The reason for this finding probably reflects the more cautious selection of black offenders for parole than other racial groups or the more current institutionalization of non-advanced black offenders (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Not only are those of Asian descent rare in correctional institutions, but they also as a whole have much lower recidivism rates than other offenders. Most evidence used in explaining this point to their close knit community and family support which generally act as a deterrent toward criminal behavior (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

In the examination of race as it relates to crime, it is important to note the many other factors that can influence the treatment of various minority group members such as racism, poverty and discrimination. When these conditions are taken into account, it becomes more evident that race and nationality as factors in recidivism have little predictive power (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Characteristics Associated with Success
or Failure Among Female Offenders

In recent years, a good deal of information has been gathered about female crime. However, very little has been produced concerning the female offender over time. Although there are current research projects that have given some background as to the criminal careers of male offenders, there seems to be a dearth of information regarding the extent of the criminal careers of female offenders (Warren & Rosenbaum, 1986). Not only do female offenders persist in criminal careers as do male offenders, but some, like their counterparts, eventually terminate this type of behavior (Wesheit & Mahan, 1988).

Roles: Personal Endowments, Social
Background, External Life Forces
and Maturation

One of the most comprehensive efforts ever directed at studying this phenomena was embarked upon by the husband and wife team of Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. In the numerous volumes produced from their research, this always perplexing and important subject was addressed along with many others. Additionally, the Gluecks (1934) pioneered the often neglected topic of the female offender in their account "Five Hundred Delinquent Women."

In this analysis, they attempt to determine the factors and forces which make for the reformation of women

delinquents. They are classified as falling into two categories: 1) certain factors in their background plus certain traits and activities which facilitate the reformative process; and 2) certain favorable circumstances in their post-institutional careers--particularly of those women whose traits and backgrounds show them to be conducive to reform. The authors' objective is to focus on the probable role of these various factors in curbing recidivism (Glueck, 1934).

This is accomplished by comparing the characteristics found to be most favorable to reformation as they apply to the groups under consideration: 1) the up-grade delinquents (those whose reformation cannot be attributed to the reformatory or parole system, as these individuals reformed after the expiration of their sentences); 2) the non-delinquents (those who were not delinquent during this five year period); and 3) the delinquents (those who continued their criminal involvement throughout the period under study) (Glueck, 1943).

Most of the characteristics of the up-grade delinquents fell between the two extremes of those who reformed immediately and of those who continued their delinquencies throughout the post-parole period. The up-grades were not shown to have as many advantages as the non-delinquent group, but they did, however, possess many more positive traits than those who remained delinquent during the entire post-parole period. This was generally found to be true when assessing the physical and mental condition of these

women, the cohesiveness of their homes during childhood and adolescence, the extent of their schooling, frequency of arrests, penal experiences, nature and attitude of their children, and ability in maintaining a household. Additional areas of concern deemed more beneficial for the upgrade in comparison to the delinquent group were related to their environmental circumstances after the expiration of sentence, to their work habits, to their homemaking practices, to their assumption of marital responsibilities and their use of leisure time (Glueck, 1934).

One may question as to why these women did not give up their criminal involvements until a few years after they were released from the reformatory. This can be attributed to the fact that the majority of these women tended to be younger than those in either of the other two groups. Upon release many of them were still in the adolescent period of their lives and it was only after they began to age that the benefits brought about by maturity could be felt. This passage of time allowed for the operation of many outside forces which eventually acted to bring about reform (Glueck, 1934).

Beside the fact that the non-delinquents were more mature than the up-grade delinquents, they also were more favorably outfitted in personal traits and social background. In many of their cases, the conclusion reached was that more often than not, they were only accidental offenders and most assuredly would have reacted just as well

under the conditions probation would have afforded them (Glueck, 1934).

Surprisingly, many similarities were found between the two extreme groups of the delinquents and the non-delinquents. The most significant of these follows:

The greater proportion who were native born, or native born of foreign parentage; the lesser proportion whose homes were broken and who lived outside the parental home during childhood, the greater proportion who entered factory work as their first form of employment, who held their first job for less than a year, who lost their job due to their own fault; the lower proportion who began to work under 14 years of age or who had children before entering the reformatory; the greater proportion whose physical and mental condition on admission to the reformatory was good, the greater percentage with dull mentality; and the greater proportion who willfully engaged in illicit sexual experiences (Glueck, 1934, p. 270).

Upon closer examination of the multitude of factors listed, the Gluecks note that most of these revolved around incidents of early childhood and adolescence. And though these commonalties may have had a lot to do with the beginnings of their delinquencies, they do not appear to be prevalent when examining continued recidivism, because not all of them will continue to exert the same amount of impact on an offender throughout her life course (Glueck, 1934).

Factors that were shown to be associated with reformation depended on the presence of endowments that were favorable to reform and the existence of particular conditions in which an offender having special characteristics would be more likely to respond. Examples of these spe-

cific conditions can be found in certain life events such as gainful employment, a happy marriage, a stable home environment and the responsibilities that are brought about by raising children. Generally, all of these circumstances serve to promulgate the processes of maturation and greatly increase an individual's chances toward eventually reforming (Glueck, 1934).

Correctional Experience

In most instances where a female offender has had a previous correctional experience, this will greatly increase her risk of recidivism in the future. The severity and extent of this problem seem to be affected largely by the influence of age (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Ross & Fabiano, 1986). This is especially true for adolescent girls who have already established lengthy histories of delinquency which most likely will predict continued adulthood patterns (Ross & Fabiano, 1986; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Glueck & Glueck, 1943).

Another critical element to take into consideration is the length of the sentence (Glueck, 1930). According to research completed by Spencer and Berocochea (1972) in their study "Recidivism Among Women Parolees: A Longitudinal Study," it was determined there was no evidence that lengthy incarceration or return trips to the prison result in any kind of rehabilitation. In fact, it was concluded that of the women who had received the shortest prison

terms, they were also the most successful on parole (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972).

Type of Offense

It has not been until relatively recently that large numbers of young females were often incarcerated to reformatories and training schools for status offenses only (Warren & Rosenbaum, 1986). These fall into the category of offenses that would not be considered criminal if committed by an adult (Empey, 1989). Over time, these have included acts such as disrespecting parents, illicit sexual behavior, under-age drinking, running away, incorrigibility, gambling and curfew violations among many others (Empey, 1989; Glueck, 1937).

Although there has been a movement toward diversion for status related offenses there is still much evidence that this practice is still continuing. Additionally, the enforcement of these seems to be gender specific and indicates that girls are more likely to be held for status offenses alone than are males who commit similar offenses (Chesney-Lind, 1988).

In a longitudinal study conducted by Warren & Rosenbaum (1986) of females sentenced to the California Youth Authority during the 1960s, approximately 68% of the girls were originally sent to this agency for only status offenses. Of these girls, many would later graduate into

committing crimes not classified as status offenses (Warren & Rosenbaum, 1986).

Many other studies have found that early exposure to the crimenogenic environment of a correctional agency, especially among juveniles, can act to reinforce future delinquency (Ross & Fabiano, 1986). However, in their study, Warren and Rosenbaum concluded that data derived from their examination neither supported nor opposed this position (Warren & Rosenbaum, 1986).

In order to further the understanding of those offenders who will eventually reform and those who will not it is important to take into account what type of impact these prior commitments, including status offenses, may have on future criminal involvement (Ross & Fabiano, 1986). Because, despite the inconclusiveness of the findings on the subject in the Warren and Rosenbaum study, most research in this area has upheld the notion that previous incarcerations, especially those acquired as a juvenile, will in many cases persist into adulthood (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Ross & Fabiano, 1986).

Just as males do, females also have high violation rates for category of crimes that have been referred to as predatory crimes (Ross & Fabiano, 1986; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). These offenses are characterized by the taking of someone else's property by stealth or deceit (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). Commonly included are the crimes of theft, burglary, forgery, fraud and an assortment of other prop-

erty related offenses that tend to be motivated by economic gain (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). For instance, females who commit forgery and fraud are among one of the highest risk groups to repeat and do so often, although they still do so less frequently when compared males who engage in similar activities (Simon, 1979).

In narcotics violations, however, women have been invariably less successful in reforming and have presented a much higher risk than men who have been convicted of drug offenses (Adler, 1979). Not only do women have a higher re-commission rate than do men for this type of offense, but they are also more prone to have many other problems arising from addiction (Adler, 1979; Ross & Fabiano, 1986).

Homicide represents the lowest risk category in terms of recidivism for both sexes (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Ross & Fabiano, 1986). As was mentioned earlier when discussing the male offender, the lower incidence of repetition among murderers is due to the fact that crimes of this nature do not generally serve as vocations or a way of life for those who perpetrate them, as typically they are not economically motivated but rather are emotionally driven (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Another related area of significance when looking at the types of criminal behavior women are involved in that may generate more returns to prison, is the violation of their rules and conditions of supervision. Predominantly, it has been women and not men who have been held account-

able by the courts for technical violations (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972).

In California, for instance, the number of women parolees returning to prison for this reason was found to be much higher than for male parolees, and also high in relation to the rate of return of women with new court commitments (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972). This recidivism rate has been seen to be a product of several interacting factors such as the behavior of the individual parolee, the response she receives by the agency whose supervision she is under and perhaps general societal attitudes toward women that often expect them to behave in a much more civil manner than men (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972; Simon, 1975).

Unemployment

At best there are only limited services available to the female offender for improving existing job skills or attaining new ones to become economically independent. For many of these women who have children, public assistance or criminal activities may provide a much better living than working at minimum-wage jobs. For instance, if a woman were to earn the current minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour, her full time year round earnings would only amount to a little over \$8,000.00. This would hardly be enough to properly support a household by any stretch of the imagination, especially in one that includes children (Chapman, 1980).

The majority of offenders are under thirty years old and their children in many cases are still very young. Along with having small children to take care of, many of these women are also single mothers which places great demands on both their time and income. Because motherhood can alter an offender's vocational plans, it is extremely important to take this into consideration when programs are designed (Chapman, 1980).

If these responsibilities are ignored, an offender's chances to develop job skills or obtain employment are drastically reduced. By not establishing economic independence, society may be placed in a position of surrogate parent to her children and have to support her children through public assistance, foster care or institutionalization (Chapman, 1980).

Often, the female offender's low economic capabilities are related to her dependence on men. Many think that a man will come along to rescue them and their children. This unrealistic belief acts to quell any attempts they might make to acquire any job skills and continues to leave them in a state of economic immobilization. Frequently, they become party to illegal activities as accessories to crimes in which their boyfriends or husbands mastermind. In fact, a few program directors have suggested that this influence is so pervasive that one of the only ways to eliminate it is to offer residential programs away from men in order to raise their confidence in their own ability to

cope and become economically empowered individuals (Chapman, 1980).

Chronic Drug Use

A history of drug use along with knowledge of previous commitments has been shown to be strong indicator of how a woman will fare while under supervision (Adler, 1979; Ross & Fabiano, 1986). Female offenders who have an extensive drug use history are extremely prone to recidivate and return to prison for something narcotics related, a completely new offense or a technical violation than are women who have had no prior involvements with drugs (Adler, 1979; Spencer & Berocochea, 1972).

Interestingly enough, drug usage among male offenders does not seem to produce as many negative effects as compared to female offenders when examining the likelihood of success or failure. In fact, according to data derived from the uniform parole reports during the years of 1968-1970, there were many more male offenders who in spite of their drug habits successfully continued their parole periods than were females who fell in the same category (Adler, 1979).

A few reasons are offered by Adler (1979) in an effort to understand these differences between the men and women studied. She suggests that these occurrences may be caused in part to an existing set of societal values which place more of an emphasis on women to behave better than is

expected for men or that women have a greater tendency to break the rules and conditions of their supervision. She does go on to note, however, that either of these explanations are only guesses as the true nature of this phenomena which would be difficult to determine from the data that have been derived (Adler, 1979).

Mental Condition

Mental disease can plague an offender's personal and social life as well as sabotage any chances she might otherwise have at leading a successful and productive life (Ross & Fabiano, 1986). Among correctional populations there are as many women who suffer from these disorders as there are degrees of severity associated with them (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

Referring again to the Gluecks, it was found among the women they examined that:

2% had definite psychoses, 2.4% might be developing a psychotic condition of one kind or another, 11.2% were psychopaths, 4.2% were either epileptics or had epileptic characteristics, 2.6% had the stigma of alcoholic deterioration, 2% showed definite signs of drug addiction, .4% were diagnosed as congenital syphilitics, 2.4% were diagnosed as psychoneurosis or neuroasthenics, and 39.8% of the women, though not having any of the above mentioned conditions, were either very unstable emotionally or extremely sensitive, seclusive, unsocial, stubborn, egocentric, grudging or showed other neurotic trends, Only 33% of the women were not found to be psychotics, psychopaths, epileptics, alcoholics, drug addicts, psychoneurotics, neurasthenics, or extremely unstable emotionally or to have neurotic trends (Glueck, 1937, p. 193).

There were only 6.6% of the women in the study who were shown to have no emotional imbalances or abnormalities. It was noted that only among this small group were any beneficial strides made in using the usual educational methods and this certainly suggests the necessity of correction agencies to address these problems since they affect such a large majority of female offenders (Glueck, 1937).

Not only do women who have had previous commitments to mental facilities feel the shame and disruption this imposes, but because of the nature of the psychological problems experienced by women who offend their lives often become very unstable and this instability is additionally reflected in their lessened ability to avoid recidivism (Ross & Fabiano, 1986).

Influence of Other Criminal Family Members and Associates

Many offenders are reared in families where neither their parents nor any of their close relatives served as models of appropriate behavior. In their study, the Gluecks noted that in 80.7% of the 500 cases they researched there was a prevalence of delinquency and criminality among other members in these women's families (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

When an offender's family contains other members who are engaged in criminal pursuits, this substantially reduces her probability of remaining crime free (Glueck &

Glueck, 1930, 1937, 1973). A larger percentage of women who have a criminal family background, ordinarily have a much stronger predisposition to become persistent offenders than do women who belong to families where there was no history of delinquent conduct among its members (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

Likewise, friends and associates who are involved in crime can create a negative effect on a female offender's ability to reform (Ross & Fabiano, 1986). As is common with male offenders, frequently female offenders also become entangled in delinquent acts within the company of friends (Ross & Fabiano, 1986; Erikson et al., 1973). In the case of adolescents, this may be particularly true and the risk of recidivism is quite high since in many instances they had accomplices when committing their offenses (Molof, 1970; Ross & Fabiano, 1986).

Race

For the most part, examinations that have explored the possible relationship between race and the female offender's chances for success have been confined to discussing this as it pertains to whites and blacks only. However, when comparing these two racial groups, some of the same trends arise among both sexes, with the exception of black women who do tend to violate their parole more often than black men (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

The only differences found were among narcotics users originally convicted of narcotics offenses and in these cases more white than black women were returned for new commitments. Overall, however, black women were returned more frequently than any other kind of parolees. And, not only did they serve longer original sentences, but of those who eventually became multiple returnees, they were returned from first parole twice as quickly as those returned only once. Also, when not returned, black women tended to serve more time on parole than white women before discharge (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972).

In trying to explain the higher frequency of return for black women, the researchers suggest that since so many of their new offenses were primarily economically driven, perhaps this points more to the lack of economic resources among this racial group and possible solutions to these problems may lie in the areas of job training and coordination of various community resources including employment placement services (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972).

A Comparative Overview of Male and Female Offenders

Although many similarities emerge between both sexes, there are also variations that exist within the scope of these general areas. These can be helpful in providing information in order to increase our understanding of what factors and forces could be influencing whether an offender

of either sex will continue a criminal career or eventually terminate it.

Maturation, or the lessening on criminal activities due to the natural effects of aging is a significant factor related to cessation of crime for males and females alike (Glueck & Glueck, 1937). However, it is important to note how this phenomena slightly differs in its timing during the life cycle of an offender (Sandhu, 1974).

For males, typically the onslaught of criminal career begins much sooner than is the case for females and subsequently it tends to run its course at a somewhat earlier age. Generally, males begin their criminal involvements in their teenage years with property crimes, escalate to more violent crimes in their twenties and eventually in their mid-30s begin a downward swing in criminal involvements (Sandhu, 1974; Glueck & Glueck, 1943; Farrington, 1986). Females, on the other hand, who are slower getting started in their criminal careers, tend on the whole not to experience a violent period and tend to phase out of their careers at an older age when compared with males (Sandhu, 1974; Adler, Mueller & Laufer, 1992).

Correctional experience in most cases acts as a negative influence whether an offender is male or female and often plays a powerful role in generating further commitments (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). For either sex, the risk of recidivism is greatly increased if these prior incarcerations were attained as a juvenile (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972;

Ross & Fabiano, 1986). Of additional importance for offenders is the length of the sentence they received (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972). In general, most studies have been in agreement that the shorter the sentence is the more likelihood an offender will have in remaining free from any kind of involvements in the future (Blumstein et al., 1986; Spencer & Berocochea, 1972; Glueck & Glueck, 1943).

The type of offense committed is another crucial element that can be viewed as a powerful determinant in predicting future involvements and how this may effect what kinds of crime an offender of either sex may be more prone to repeat (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). For both groups the crimes that have been deemed predatory crimes have the highest repetition rates (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Ross & Fabiano, 1986). These include criminal activities which are characterized by the taking of another's property through stealth or deceit. Common in this category are the crimes of theft, burglary, forgery, fraud and many other property related offenses, all of which most frequently tend to be economically driven (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Burglary and auto theft are more frequently the domain of the male, but the crimes of forgery and fraud which also make up this category of offenses that both males and females participate on an approximately equal basis (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Simon, 1972). However, when comparing the

two, males have a tendency to violate more often than do females engaged in like activities (Simon, 1972).

The picture is much different for females when examining recidivism and drug related offenses (Adler, 1979). Whereas evidence on this subject seems to be somewhat mixed for males, it is very clear-cut for females who comprise this group (Adler, 1979). Not only have women been much less successful in their efforts at reforming, but overall they have also presented a much higher risk than their counterparts who have been similarly convicted for drug related offenses (Adler, 1979; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Low among both groups in terms of recidivism rates are crimes that inflict a great amount of harm or death on the victim (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). Consequently, homicide occupies the lowest risk category for males or females (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Ross & Fabiano, 1986).

Crimes referred to as technical violations are ones in which an offender does not fully adhere to the rules and conditions of their supervision. By and large, the courts have typically held women more accountable for this type of violation than men (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972). For instance, in a study conducted among men and women parolees in California it was found that return rates of technical violations tended to be substantially higher for females, but males were more often returned for the commission of new offenses (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972; Simon, 1972).

Employment has long been and remains to be a factor influencing the criminal careers of male and female offenders (Erikson et al., 1973). Unemployed offenders of either sex are much more likely to continue criminal behavior than of those who maintain steady employment (Blumstein et al., 1986).

Job training and education are only a part of the problem when examining the situation of the female as she may additionally be the primary caregiver to dependent children and assume the sole responsibility in obtaining daycare for them, unlike the male offender who is typically not faced with this dilemma. Finding suitable and affordable arrangements for childcare can be a difficult task for the female offender and can greatly hamper her ability to obtain a job or the training she may need (Chapman, 1980).

In both cases, the problem of unemployment has far reaching effects on an offender's financial capability as well as their chances for reforming (Erikson et al., 1973). This becomes more apparent when one considers the type of crimes most frequently repeated are property offenses which are primarily driven for economic gain, so they most likely are serving offenders as replacements for legitimate employment (Erikson et al., 1973).

Although it is true that many male offenders also experience problems associated with drug use, this does not seem to effect their chances of maintaining a successful

supervision period as much as is true of their counterparts (Adler, 1979). Female offenders who have shown a history of drug use are much more likely to do poorly under supervision and either return to prison for a narcotics related offense, an entirely new offense or a technical violation (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972; Adler, 1979. Additionally, for either sex the problems associated with chronic addiction thwart any positive effect that maturation could produce (Glueck & Glueck, 1943).

Mental disorders are another characteristic which can have a profound influence on an individuals ability to avoid criminal involvements (Glueck & Glueck, 1937). Mental disease is similar to alcoholism and drug addiction in that it, too, can interfere with the natural effects aging has on deterrence (Glueck & Glueck, 1943). These disorders are commonly found among correctional populations whether they consist of male or female offenders. The hardships that mental disease place on an offender's life of either sex cannot only affect their ability to cope with everyday problems, but can additionally hinder any prospects they might have at leading a successful and productive future (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

According to the Glueck's studies which examined both male and female offenders, the presence of other criminal family members was shown to have a negative impact on an individual who came from this type of background (Glueck & Glueck, 1937 Blumstein et al., 1986). Both males and

females who had this kind of family history seemed to have a greater probability to become persistent offenders when compared with offenders who did not come from families involved in delinquent activities (Glueck & Glueck, 1937).

Additionally, friends and associates like family members are in a position to affect an offender's chances for success whether they are male or females (Ross & Fabiano, 1986; Glueck & Glueck, 1943). They can have either a positive or negative effect depending on the circumstances (Glueck & Glueck, 1943). However, they often have the latter effect because many times they may have played a part in the offender's previous difficulties with the law (Erikson et al., 1973).

The majority of examinations that have compared the relationship between race and gender have been largely confined to discussing this as it applies to whites and blacks only. Even though they only constitute 12% of the population in the United States, blacks have a much higher rate of arrest, conviction, and imprisonment than any other racial group (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Interesting, however, is that there are no differences in parole violation rates between the two racial groups when solely considering men (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). Exceptions were found among black women who did tend to violate their parole more often than black men (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). In fact, over-

all, black women were returned more frequently than any other type of parolee (Spencer & Berocochea, 1972).

CHAPTER III

METHOD

The purpose of the present research is to understand as fully as possible what role maturation plays in the termination of a criminal career. An emphasis will be directed at comparing how this phenomenon affects both male and female offenders in an effort to determine what factors and forces associated with maturation contribute to the termination or continuation of a criminal career for either sex.

This chapter presents an overview of survey research, an explanation of how participants were selected, a description of the research instrument and an outline of the procedures used in data collection. It then proceeds to discuss the issues of validity, reliability and generalizability.

The method of data collection and analysis follow the general guidelines presented by Babbie (1989, 1990) for conducting survey research. Survey research has been used in an advantageous manner in the investigation of numerous social topics and can be particularly productive when combined with other methods. An added benefit when using survey research is that in it, more than other social research methods, the shortcomings of this type of method

are made clearer and allow more considered evaluations of their implications (Babbie, 1990).

As outlined by Babbie (1990) in his account, "Survey Research Methods, 2nd ed." there are several scientific characteristics to be considered when examining survey research, which include its logical nature, determinism, generality, parsimony and specificity.

First, data of this type can facilitate the careful implementation of logical understanding. Because of its design, survey research frequently allows a step-by-step development and testing of logical explanations. This is often accomplished through the examination of hundreds of possibly thousands of survey respondents. Another added benefit of this methodology is that it is feasible when testing complex propositions that involve several variables in simultaneous interaction (Babbie, 1990).

Second, survey research is deterministic in that whenever the survey researcher makes an effort to explain the reasons for and sources of observed events, characteristics, and correlations the inquiry assumes a deterministic stance. The fact that the survey format permits a thorough elaboration of a logical model denotes the deterministic system of cause and effect. Also, the accessibility of many cases and variables allows the researcher to note even more casual processes (Babbie, 1990).

Third, in most instances survey research is designed to be general. It is almost never conducted to solely

describe the particular sample under study, but is most frequently carried out in an effort to gain a greater understanding of the larger population from which the sample was originally drawn (Babbie, 1990).

The explanatory analysis in survey research is directed at the creation of generalized propositions about human behavior. The design of survey research encourages this general goal in several ways. First, when examining many cases in a particular survey, findings can be replicated among several subjects of the survey sample. Second, if the methodology of a particular study is precisely outlined, it will promote replication by other researchers among other samples and subgroups. It is in this manner that the generalizability of the findings can be tested and retested by future researchers (Babbie, 1990).

Fourth, survey research is considered to be parsimonious. A principal objective for survey researchers is to secure the greatest amount of understanding from the fewest number of variables. This is another benefit of the survey research design as it affords the collection of many variables that can be quantified and processed by the computer, thus allowing researchers to create an array of explanatory models and then choose the one best suited for their purpose (Babbie, 1990).

Lastly, survey research is specific. This is true in that the measurements of each variable are constructed from specific responses to particular questionnaire items that

are coded and scored in a certain manner. Definitions of these procedures are generally included in the report so the reader can fully understand them (Babbie, 1990).

Because of the method itself, the survey researcher is forced to be explicit. Although this makes the research specific, it can also be limiting in some instances. For instance, many survey questionnaires, such as the present project, include open-ended questions. Even though these do elicit a more subjective response in the subject's own words, they must still be codified into categories for the purpose of analysis, which can ultimately have a limiting effect on the scope of an investigation (Babbie, 1990).

Selection of Participant

The sample for this study consisted of approximately 153 probationers and parolees who are under the supervision of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

Questionnaires were administered to those offenders who have been supervised for a period of at least one year. Upon completion of each questionnaire, the individual's own probation and parole officer was asked to rate the offender on the possibility of success or failure in the future. Evaluation by the officers was chosen not only because of their personal familiarity with the client, but also because it has been determined by previous research of a similar nature that their opinions are considered to be highly reliable (Stanton, 1969).

The Instrument

The data was derived by using a self-administered questionnaire designed specifically for the current examination and its subjects. Several types of information were elicited by the questionnaire items, primarily through closed ended questions, but also through open-ended questions.

The first group of questions addressed demographic data and included items such as race, age, place most lived during lifetime, years of school completed, completion of G.E.D., best skill or trade, marital status, number of times married, number of children, and the status of current employment. The second group of questions pertained to the subject's criminal background and covered areas concerning their involvements with the juvenile and adult criminal justice system. The third group of questions were primarily targeted to elicit information about drug and alcohol usage and whether the offender was under the influence of either or both of these at the time they committed their crime. Other items that received emphasis probed areas such as level of maturation, outlook on life, the degree of pressure to change by important others and perceptions of social responsibility.

The last section of questions were directed at examining information related to what a life of crime and its consequences meant to the offender. These questions looked at areas covering the last prison sentence, the length of

the sentence and visits during this time from family members. Other questions focused on whether support was received from family or friends after release, the type of help received after release and the activities they had been involved in since their release.

Data Collection

Correction officials were consulted with in order to compile a list of appropriate subjects to participate in the study. The officials rendered their approval for the current project and agreed to supply researchers with subjects who met the specific criterion and characteristics of interest. A meeting with the probation and parole officers in Stillwater was then set up, at which time the dates and area to be used for the administration of the questionnaire were arranged. Since the majority of individuals on probation and parole report to the office during the first week of the month, it was decided this would be the most fruitful time in which to collect data. Collection was then concentrated during this period for three consecutive months.

Respondents who participated did so on a voluntary basis. Before they filled out a questionnaire, the purpose of the study was explained to them and they were additionally assured of their anonymity if they chose to be included in the research. Three researchers from Oklahoma State University oversaw the collection of data as well as

provided assistance to those offenders who had difficulty in reading and writing their answers.

Validity

According to Edward Carmines and Richard Zeller (1979) and excerpted from Babbie's book, The Practice of Social Research, 5th ed. (1989) there are three basic types of validity: criterion, content and construct.

Criterion validity refer to how much predictive power the measurements contain, more specifically in the social sciences, and how well the measurements predict some other characteristics of behavior in the individual group or group under study (Babbie, 1989). In the present study it was important to examine when the effects of maturation took place along with exploring other factors which could have encouraged or hindered this from occurring for either sex (Glueck & Glueck, 1943; Blumstein et al., 1986). These have been the important elements outlined in the literature on this subject and have been thoroughly addressed the in the questionnaire. It may then be reasonable to assume that the results should have criterion validity as they should be capable of making predictions of an offender's behavior based on their answers to the questionnaire items which were designed according to what has already been determined by prior research as relevant when considering maturation (Babbie, 1989). This is accomplished in the questionnaire by constructing questions that reflected the

more direct concepts of maturation such as time and aging, but also included items that examined other indirect concepts which can influence the maturation process such as chronic drinking and drug addiction, prior correctional experience, unemployment and a poor mental state, among others (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Glueck & Glueck, 1943; Blumstein et al., 1986).

Beyond both criterion and content validity lies construct validity. Construct validity is based upon the ways in which a measure relates to other variables with a system of theoretical relationships. Along with designing the measure there is also a development of certain theoretical expectations about the way a specific variable relates to other variables. For the current research this would represent deviant behavior and it would be necessary to examine the validity of the measure being used in order to explore other issues related to this subject (Babbie, 1989).

Data for this study was collected by using self report questionnaires in which the respondents remained anonymous and in no way could be identified. The use of self report data was one of the study's strengths, especially since it was examining deviant behavior (Farrington, 1973). In Farrington's (1973) account, "Self Reports of Deviant Behavior: Predictive and Stable?" it was found when studying deviant behavior that data collected by the self report method was far more accurate than data collected in the

face-to-face interview (Farrington, 1973). The increased likelihood of this occurring is most assuredly enhanced by the feeling of anonymity produced when using self report questionnaires. Additionally, self reports have been shown in many cases to be more accurate than official statistics. Much of this is due to the fact that official statistics often fail to uncover the actual extent and the types of offenses committed (Erikson & Empey, 1963).

Reliability

When considering the reliability of self reported data on deviant behavior. Farrington (1973) determined that scales consisting of many items that also encompassed many types of deviant behavior were found to have a high degree of internal consistency. Furthermore, he found that research studies point to a high test retest reliability of reports of this nature (Farrington, 1973). Cook and Campbell (1979) have concluded that the selection of longer tests which include highly intercorrelated items or measures can alleviate the problem of unreliability. The present examination made use of a detailed multi-item questionnaire that had been designed in order to collect data from specific offenders.

Additionally, when considering the choice of using the probation and parole officer's opinion, this was found to be a highly reliable measure (Stanton, 1969; Katzer, Cook & Crouch, 1991). This finding was reached in a study of

33,967 parolees from New York State correctional institutions and has also been arrived at in other similar research endeavors. In this examination, the evaluations of the parole officers were found to correspond in general with the parole expectancies of this group of parolees and was further considered indicative of the reliability of the parole officer's evaluations (Stanton, 1969).

Generalizability

Social science researchers as well as other types of researchers are often interested in the degree to which the results of their studies can be generalized to other groups or settings. It has been proposed theoretically that generalizability of the results can be attained if one randomly selects a sample from the population under consideration. However, because of the limits placed on time and money, this is not always achieved as fully as it might otherwise. Many times the most convenient samples are selected. This is very evident when one examines the vast array of studies conducted at universities, which often use undergraduate students, who for the most part are not typical of the public at large (Babbie, 1989).

The present study also focuses on the availability of subjects. The researcher is fully aware of the shortcomings in the results when referring to inference and generalization. In order to hopefully provide a basis to determine the possibility of inference to similar populations

for other researchers there was an extensive effort to supply as much in depth information on the demographic characteristics as was possible with the sample that was examined. No undertakings were made in the present research to extract conclusions beyond the sample that was studied and the analysis was confined only to comparisons between the findings of this project and other prior studies completed on this subject.

Statistical Analysis

Upon completion of the questionnaire, responses were coded and a data file was created for statistical analysis. A printout of the data set was used to determine the accuracy of all the data that had been entered. This was compared by hand with the questionnaires in order to spot any errors that might have been made in the computer data file.

First the chi-square test was used to look at the differences between sex and sociodemographic variables, criminal history variables and substance abuse variables among those who had been rated either a plus or a minus by their individual probation and parole officer. After this procedure, the t-test was then applied to analyze these characteristics by the offender's gender.

Second, the chi-square test was employed to examine the differences between age and sociodemographic variables, criminal history variables, and substance abuse variables, again according to the variable which considered whether

the individual was rated as a positive or negative case. As was done before, the t-test was used, this time comparing these characteristics by the offender's age. For this procedure, the variable age was broken into two categories which were comprised of those offenders who were less than 29 years of age and those offenders who were more than 29 years of age.

Third, strictly for informational purposes, the open-ended questionnaire items were coded and percentages were figured for individual responses.

Characteristics of the Sample

The total number of offenders included in the study was 153. The majority of the sample consisted of probationers (73%) and the remaining respondents were either parolees (18%), those serving split sentences (3%), or those under any other type of supervision (6%) (Table I).

Eighty-five percent of the total sample were whites, 8% were Native American, 5% were African Americans, 1% were Mexican American, and other minority groups represented about 1%. Males were highly represented in the sample, constituting 82% of the total number; females 18%. Thirty-three percent of the sample had a G.E.D., while 67% had not. In relation to skills, 31% were unskilled, 31% were semi-skilled, 19% were skilled and 18% were either professionals or students. Fifty-two percent of the total sample reported full-time employment, 21% were employed

Table I. Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Probationers and Parolees.

Description	N = 153 Age \bar{x} =30	Number	%
<u>Type of Supervision</u>			
Probation		104	(73.0)
Parole		26	(18.2)
Split sentence		4	(3.0)
Other		9	(6.0)
<u>Race</u>			
White		130	(85.0)
Mexican American		2	(1.0)
Black		7	(5.0)
Native American		12	(8.0)
Other		2	(1.0)
<u>Sex</u>			
Male		126	(82.0)
Female		27	(18.0)
<u>G.E.D.</u>			
No		66	(67.0)
Yes		33	(33.0)
<u>Best Skill</u>			
Professional/including student		27	(18.0)
Skilled worker		29	(19.0)
Semi-skilled worker		47	(31.0)
Unskilled worker		46	(31.0)
<u>Employment</u>			
Full-time		79	(52.0)
Part-time		32	(21.0)
Unemployed		41	(27.0)
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Single		62	(41.0)
Legally married		35	(23.0)
Common law marriage		23	(15.0)
Separated or Divorced		29	(19.0)
Widowed		3	(2.0)
<u>Times Married</u>			
One time		53	(36.0)
Two times		23	(16.0)
Three times or more		13	(9.0)
Never		59	(40.0)

Table I. Continued

Description	N = 153 Age \bar{x} =30	Number	%
<u>Number of Children</u>			
None		57	(39.0)
Two		32	(22.0)
Three		18	(12.0)
Four or more		8	(6.0)
<u>Lived Most of Life in</u>			
Large city		43	(29.0)
Small town		84	(56.0)
Rural area		23	(15.0)

part-time, and 27% were unemployed at the time they participated in the study (Table I).

Single offenders constituted 41% of the sample, 23% were legally married, 15% had common-law marriages, 19% were separated or divorced, and 2% had been widowed. About 36% of the sample reported one-time marriage, 16% had been married twice, 9% had been married three or more times, and the remaining 40% had never been married. At the time this study was conducted, 39% had no children, 22% had one child, 22% had two children, 12% had three children and 6% had four or more children (Table I).

Of the total sample, 29% reported living most of their life in a large city, 56% had lived in a small town, and 15% had lived in a rural area (Table I).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

The first part of the study examines the impact for either gender of certain background characteristics on success or failure while under probation and parole supervision. The sample was compared on the following categories of variables; 1) sociodemographic variable; 2) criminal history variables, and 3; substance abuse variables.

Table II includes frequencies, percentages and chi-squares for each of the dependent variables. Several variables were analyzed to determine if there were any differences in the proportions of background variables with the levels of the dependent variable. These variables included race, G.E.D., best skill or trade, employment status, present occupation, marital status and whether they had lived most of their lives in a large city, small town or rural area. Upon application of the chi-square procedure only two variables emerged with significant differences ($P > .05$). These were present occupation and best skill or trade as they applied specifically to males.

Fewer of the males who rated negatively by probation and parole officers in terms of their future chances of

Table II. Characteristics of Male and Female Offenders Associated with Negative and Positive Evaluations by their Supervising Officers

Characteristics	N=126 Males		Chi-squares	N=27 Females		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
Being in prison more than once						
No	22(17.5)	46(36.1)		8(29.6)	12(44.4)	
Yes	34(26.9)	24(19.1)	0.003*	2(7.4)	5(18.5)	0.590
Race of respondent						
White	44(34.9)	60(47.6)		10(37.0)	16(59.3)	
Mexican American	2(1.6)	0		0	0	
Black	5(3.9)	2(1.59)		0	0	
Native American	5(3.9)	6(4.80)		0	11(3.7)	
Other	0	2(1.59)	0.174	0	0	0.434
Lived most of life in						
Large city	12(9.6)	23(18.40)		3(12.0)	5(20.0)	
Small town	33(26.4)	35(28.00)		6(24.0)	10(40.0)	
Rural area	10(8.0)	12(9.60)	0.382	1(4.0)	0	0.458
Completed G.E.D.						
No	27(33.8)	11(13.8)		4(21.1)	6(31.6)	
Yes	29(36.3)	13(16.3)	0.845	3(15.8)	6(31.6)	0.764
Best skill or trade						
Professional/including skill test	2(1.6)	19(5.3)		1(3.9)	4(15.4)	
Skilled worker	14(11.3)	10(8.1)		2(7.7)	3(11.5)	
Semi-skilled worker	23(18.6)	18(14.5)		2(7.7)	3(11.5)	
Unskilled	16(12.9)	20(16.1)	0.007*	5(19.2)	5(19.2)	0.716

Table II. Continued

Characteristics	N=126 Males		Chi-squares	N=27 Females		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
Marital status						
Single	18(14.3)	35(27.8)		3(11.5)	4(15.4)	
Legally married	14(11.1)	15(11.9)		2(7.7)	4(15.4)	
Common law	9(7.1)	8(6.4)		3(11.5)	3(11.5)	
Separated or divorced	15(11.9)	8(6.4)		2(7.7)	4(15.4)	
Widowed	0	2(1.6)	0.069	0	1(3.9)	0.896
Status of employment						
Full time	28(22.2)	37(29.4)		3(11.5)	10(38.5)	
Part time	12(9.5)	17(13.5)		1(3.9)	2(7.7)	
Unemployed	16(12.7)	14(11.1)	0.606	6(23.1)	4(15.4)	0.193
Offense last conviction for						
Property	15(11.9)	25(19.9)		6(24.0)	4(16.0)	
Violent	5(3.9)	8(6.4)		0	1(4.4)	
D.U.I.	20(15.9)	18(14.3)		0	4(16.0)	
Drug distribution	8(6.4)	11(8.7)		1(4.0)	6(24.0)	
D.U.I. and drug distribution	2(1.6)	2(1.6)		0	0	
Con games/embezzlement	2(1.6)	2(1.6)		2(8.0)	1(4.0)	
Sex	4(3.2)	2(1.6)	0.764	0	0	0.093
Under influence of drugs at time committed last offense						
No	44(36.1)	55(45.1)		8(30.7)	12(46.2)	
Yes	12(9.8)	11(9.2)	0.535	2(7.7)	4(15.4)	0.768
Under influence of alcohol at time committed last offense						
No	20(15.9)	35(27.8)		9(33.3)	14(51.9)	
Yes	36(28.6)	34(27.8)	0.209	1(3.7)	3(11.1)	0.589

Table II. Continued

Characteristics	N=126 Males		Chi-Squares	N=27 Females		Chi-Squares
	-	+		-	+	
Kind of help needed after release						
AA/NA/other agency	5(26.31)	3(15.7)		0	2(33.4)	
Family/church/friends	5(26.3)	4(21.0)		1(16.8)	2(33.3)	
Did not need help	0	1(5.3)	0.534	0	0	0.753
Help from parent						
Does not apply	4(4.7)	7(8.2)		1(4.7)	3(14.3)	
None	3(3.5)	3(3.5)		0	3(14.3)	
Only partial	7(8.2)	4(4.7)		0	4(19.1)	
Yes fully	4(28.2)	33(38.8)	0.546	6(28.6)	4(19.1)	0.126
Help from Spouse						
Does not apply	8(13.1)	20(32.7)		1(5.9)	5(29.4)	
None	3(4.9)	2(3.2)		0	4(23.6)	
Only partial	2(3.2)	1(1.6)		0	0	
Yes fully	16(26.2)	9(14.7)	0.057*	5(29.4)	2(11.8)	.065
Help from Friends						
Does not apply	6(8.5)	8(11.3)		1(6.3)	2(12.6)	
None	4(5.6)	2(2.8)		0	3(18.8)	
Only partial	8(11.3)	3(4.2)		0	0	
Yes fully	14(19.7)	26(36.6)	0.102	3(18.8)	7(4.38)	0.545
Help from Others						
Does not apply	2(10.0)	3(15.0)		0	0	
None	0	0		0	1(12.5)	
Only partially	2(10.0)	0		0	1(12.5)	
Yes fully	3(15.0)	10(50.0)	0.101	3(37.5)	2(25.0)	0.410

Table II. Continued

Characteristics	N=126 Males		Chi-Squares	N=27 Females		Chi-Squares
	-	+		-	+	
Who helped the most						
Parents, brother, sister	24(27.9)	28(32.6)		3(14.3)	5(23.9)	
Spouse	8(9.3)	6(6.9)		2(9.5)	1(4.8)	
Friends/girlfiend/boyfriend	3(3.5)	9(10.5)		1(4.8)	8(38.1)	
Others	3(3.5)	3(3.5)		0	0	
No one	2(2.4)	0	0.392	0	1(4.8)	0.290
How was this help given						
Monetary	12(16.4)	7(9.6)		2(11.8)	4(23.5)	
Place to stay	8(10.9)	6(8.2)		1(5.9)	3(17.6)	
Emotional	8(16.9)	19(26.0)		1(5.9)	1(5.9)	
Combination	4(5.5)	9(12.3)	0.072	1(5.9)	3(17.7)	0.930
Touble with the law after release						
No	35(37.6)	43(46.2)		7(35.0)	8(45.0)	
Yes	9(9.7)	6(6.5)	0.282	1(5.0)	3(15.0)	0.517
Stopped alcohol/drug use						
Yes	22(43.1)	29(56.9)		3(21.4)	11(78.6)	0.588
Reduced alcohol/drug use						
Yes	13(50.0)	13(50.0)		2(28.6)	5(71.4)	0.495
Stopped doing something else						
Yes	14(48.3)	15(51.7)		1(20.0)	4(80.0)	0.576
Improved by going back to school						
Yes	5(22.7)	17(77.3)		0	6(100.0)	

Table II. Continued

Characteristics	N=126 Males		Chi-Squares	N=27 Females		Chi-Squares
	-	+		-	+	
Attending AA/NA						
Yes	20(52.6)	18(47.4)		4(50.0)	4(50.0)	0.285
Joined a club/association/ect.						
Yes	2(22.2)	7(77.8)		0	4(100.0)	
Straightening life						
Yes	31(44.9)	38(55.1)		2(16.7)	10(83.3)	
Have you ever made the decision to quit crime						
No	5(5.1)	5(5.1)		2(10.5)	2(10.5)	
Yes	40(40.8)	48(48.9)		4(21.1)	11(57.9)	0.372
Other things happening at that time						
No	6(7.1)	14(16.7)		1(6.3)	2(12.5)	
Yes, many	6(7.1)	16(19.1)		1(6.3)	4(25.0)	
Yes, some	24(28.6)	18(21.4)	0.038*	2(12.5)	6(37.5)	0.915
To change, did you give up alcohol/drug use						
Yes	27(49.1)	28(51.0)	0.979	4(33.3)	9(66.7)	
Did you change your family relations						
Yes	25(50.0)	25(50.0)		5(31.3)	11(68.8)	
Did you change friends						
Yes	28(51.9)	26(48.2)		3(23.1)	10(76.9)	

Table II. Continued

Characteristics	N=126 Males		Chi-Squares	N=27 Females		Chi-Squares
	-	+		-	+	
Get a better job						
Yes	14 (53.9)	12 (46.2)		2 (40.0)	3 (60.0)	
Did you change other things						
Yes	10 (25.6)	29 (74.4)		2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	
<u>Considerations:</u>						
Were you tired of trouble						
Yes	36 (43.4)	47 (56.6)		4 (30.8)	9 (69.2)	
Did you ever feel like you were wasting your life						
Yes	36 (44.4)	45 (55.6)		6 (40.0)	9 (60.0)	
Did you want to stop the shame and humiliation?						
Yes	29 (39.7)	44 (60.3)		7 (35.0)	13 (65.0)	
Fear and pain of imprisonment						
Yes	27 (47.4)	30 (52.6)		3 (23.1)	10 (76.9)	
Did you have a religious experience						
Yes	14 (36.8)	24 (63.2)		1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	
Respect for somebody						
Yes	27 (48.2)	29 (51.8)		1 (11.1)	8 (88.9)	

Table II. Continued

Characteristics	N=126 Males			N=27 Females		
	-	+	Chi-Squares	-	+	Chi-Squares
That somebody was a friend or a relative						
Yes	24(51.1)	23(48.9)	0.677	1(12.5)	7(87.5)	0.064
Which one was the major consideration						
Tired of being in trouble	12(13.2)	13(14.3)		0	3(23.1)	
Felt it was wasting my life	5(5.5)	6(6.6)		0	2(15.4)	
Wanted to stop the shame to myself and family	1(1.1)	7(7.7)		0	3(23.1)	
Fear and pain of imprisonment	5(5.5)	9(9.9)		1(7.7)	0	
I had a religious experience	0	1(1.1)		1(7.7)	1(7.7)	
Out of respect for someone	12(13.2)	11(12.1)		1(7.7)	1(7.7)	
Any other considerations	6(6.6)	3(3.3)	0.321	0	0	0.195
<u>Decision motivated by:</u>						
Discovery of a new light						
Yes	20(44.4)	25(55.6)		3(42.9)	4(51.1)	0.212
Compassion for the victim's family						
Yes	12(46.2)	14(53.9)	0.473	5(45.5)	5(54.6)	0.740
Remorse for the suffering caused to my family						
Yes	31(41.3)	44(58.7)	0.907	5(27.8)	13(72.2)	0.255

Table II. Continued

Characteristics	N=126 Males		Chi-Squares	N=27 Females		Chi-Squares
	-	+		-	+	
Which one was the most important						
Discovery of a new light	13(17.3)	13(17.3)		1(8.3)	2(16.7)	
Compassion for the victim	3(4.0)	1(1.3)		0	2(16.7)	
Remorse for the suffering caused to my family	18(24.0)	27(3.6)	0.339	1(8.3)	6(50.0)	0.598
Was the decision to quit crime snap or gradual						
Snap	22(22.2)	32(32.3)		3(15.8)	10(52.6)	
Gradual	23(23.2)	22(22.2)	0.302	3(15.8)	3(15.8)	0.241]
Did you ever feel:						
Getting nowhere in life						
Yes	33(49.3)	34(50.8)		5(41.7)	7(58.3)	
Wasting life						
Yes	30(46.2)	35(53.9)		4(36.4)	7(63.6)	
Feel burdened with the wrong decision						
Yes	25(45.5)	30(54.6)		3(23.1)	10(76.9)	
Feel like enough damage has done to self and others						
Yes	31(48.4)	33(51.6)		4(26.7)	11(73.3)	
All of the above						
Yes	22(43.1)	29(56.9)		5(50.0)	5(50.0)	

Table II. Continued

Characteristics	N=126 Males		Chi-Squares	N=27 Females		Chi-Squares
	-	+		-	+	
None of the above						
Yes	5 (71.4)	2 (28.6)		0	1 (100.0)	
For the period you continued the criminal life, who do blame and how much						
Self	36 (39.6)	45 (49.5)		6 (28.6)	13 (61.9)	
Other	1 (1.1)	2 (2.2)		0	0	
Combination	4 (4.4)	3 (3.3)	0.692	0	2 (9.5)	0.347
Any important other thing which helped you abstain from crime						
Yes	6 (37.5)	10 (62.5)		0	3 (100.0)	
Present occupation						
Professional or student	4 (3.3)	21 (17.5)		0	7 (29.2)	
Skilled worker	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)		0	1 (4.2)	
Semi-skilled worker	14 (11.7)	15 (12.5)		1 (4.2)	3 (12.5)	
Unskilled	17 (14.2)	12 (10.8)		3 (12.5)	2 (8.3)	
Unemployed	15 (12.5)	11 (9.2)	0.017*	4 (16.7)	3 (12.5)	0.111
Between a violent offender, after a physical/sexual assault or a victim, get rid of violent thoughts and behavior						
By learning respect/compassion for victim	0	0		0	0	
By learning to identify their violent behavior	8 (13.3)	6 (10.0)		0	4 (40.0)	
By both 1 & 2	18 (30.0)	17 (28.3)		1 (10.0)	4 (40.4)	
Other	2 (3.0)	9 (15.0)	0.704	0	1 (10.0)	0.574

abstaining from crime, held as jobs as professionals or students, skilled workers and semi-skilled workers. The majority either occupied positions as unskilled workers or were unemployed. On the other hand, for those offenders who were assigned a positive rating, there were a greater number who were employed as professionals or students, skilled workers and semi-skilled workers. Far less fell into the rate the categories of unskilled or unemployed.

This finding tells us that many of those in the failure group of males were either far less committed to maintaining employment or quite possibly lacked the necessary skills required to obtain some types of work. Because of this lack of employment or underemployment, perhaps they, more often than those who rated positively, resort to crime as a substitute for legitimate employment (Erikson et al., 1973). Those comprising the group who rated successfully held positions for which job compensation was substantially higher as well as had more prestige and a higher degree of responsibility.

Adding even more evidence to the previous finding was the variable of best skill or trade, which was also shown to be significant for males. It, too, demonstrated that for those who fell into the positive group many more of them occupied the positions of professionals or students than was true of their counterparts.

Another variable that did not reach the .05 level, but did, however, approach it, was marital status for males.

From this it can be seen that a higher number of those males who rated negatively had experienced separations or divorces than the positive group of males who had much lower rates for this particular variable and more often either remained married or were single. This finding is in accordance with much of what has been discussed in the literature on this topic by the Gluecks (1943) and many others, which has demonstrated the positive effects of a happy and stable marital life can have on the cessation of crime.

Chi-square results for criminal history variables showed two of these to be statistically significant. There were the variables concerning whether or not an offender had been incarcerated more than once and also addressed whether they experienced any changes in their lives at the time they made the decision to desist from the life of crime.

A greater percentage of those males who rated positively had not accumulated as much correctional experience, which, for purposes of this study, constituted having had more than two previous commitments to prison, as did those who rated negatively. The finding of the negative effects of prior correctional experience, too, has been well documented in the literature for quite some time and has cited this as a strong predictor of future criminal involvements (Ross & Fabiano, 1986; Glaser & O'Leary, 1943).

A somewhat surprising result that proved to be significant for males dealt with how much support was received

from their wives upon release from prison. For this particular variable, it was males who rated negatively who most frequently cited that they had received full support from their spouses than was true for males who rated positively. Generally, in the literature this factor has been shown to be associated with those who eventually succeed, but the contrary was found in this study (Ross & Fabiano, 1986). Upon further examination, however, this can be explained by the fact that the majority of those included in the present sample who rated positively were not only single, but also chose the answer "Does not apply" for this particular question.

Another factor deemed significant for males was whether there were changes occurring in their lives as the time they made the decision to abstain from crime. More of the offenders in the positive group seemed to experience many changes as well as no changes, whereas for those offenders who comprised the negative group, they more often stated they had only experienced some changes, and less in this group claimed to experience no changes.

Other factors which were important, but not statistically significant, dealt the variables of how the offender was helped the most upon reentry to the community and the type of considerations that entered into their decision to quit crime. These were at the .072 and .064 levels respectively.

According to male offenders who were in the positive group, the most important form of assistance they received upon reentry was emotional support. Negative males, on the other hand, most often pointed out monetary support as the most helpful. Perhaps from examining these results, we can see that while monetary aid is needed for the offender who is just entering the community, it seems to be the emotional support that plays a larger part in fulfilling his needs and allowing him to become successful.

The variable concerning considerations that entered into the decision to avoid criminal involvements seemed to hold particular importance for females who rated positively. A large number of this group stated that respect for friends and relatives played a large part for them in making this decision, which may point to the positive influence that those whom the offenders hold in high regard can expect upon their lives.

When examining the chi-squares which addressed substance abuse, no significant levels were found for these variables.

Table III shows means and t-values for sociodemographic variables, criminal history variables and substance abuse variable for both sexes.

Those found to be significant were as follows: the number of times that a male offender was married was definitely lower than for females offenders. Means for these variables were .85 and 1.58 respectively. Additionally,

Table III. Means and T-Values for Characteristics of Male and Female Offenders Under Probation and Parole Supervision.

Characteristics	Males		Females	
	Mean	T-Values	Mean	T-Values
	N=126		N=27	
Present age	29.94	-0.07	30.07	-0.07
Years of school completed	11.74	0.06	11.70	0.04
Number of times married	.85	-2.57*	1.58	-3.17
Number of children	1.16	-2.50	1.85	-2.36*
Age at first arrest	20.53	-1.82	24.37	-2.14*
Age at first conviction	22.21	-1.87	26.04	-2.03*
Times convicted by juvenile court	0.50	-0.42	0.59	-0.44
Times convicted by adult court	1.94	1.68	1.56	1.49
Times on juvenile probation	0.46	-0.27	0.52	0.31
Times on adult probation	1.52	0.54	1.41	0.52
Times committed to a juvenile institution	0.18	-1.08	0.37	-1.46
Times committed to an adult institution*	1.54	1.79	1.15	1.42
Years under juvenile probation	1.11	0.79	0.81	0.68
Months under juvenile probation	1.81	0.36	1.42	0.38
Years under adult probation	3.78	-0.23	3.96	-0.18
Months under adult probation	2.91	0.81	1.92	0.77
Years in juvenile detention	0.54	-0.08	0.57	-0.08
Months in juvenile detention	1.31	-0.47	1.79	-0.52
Years in adult institution	2.02	2.25*	0.69	1.42
Months in adult institution	4.04	0.12	3.94	0.11
Years between last two incarcerations	3.18	-0.15	3.35	-0.17
Months between last two incarcerations	2.38	3.29*	0.45	1.99
Times sentenced for:				
Property offense	0.67	1.85	0.37	1.30
Violent offense	0.34	3.01*	0.05	1.48
Drug Related	0.45	-1.19	0.86	-1.82
Alcohol Related	1.39	4.12*	0.35	2.43

Table III. Continued

Characteristics	Males		Females	
	Mean	T-Values	Mean	T-Values
		N=126		N=27
Embezzlement	0.09	-1.34	0.45	-2.60
Other	0.10	-1.56	0.15	-0.51
Times alcohol used before last conviction	2.78	2.73	1.93	2.42*
Times drug used before last conviction	1.45	-2.26	2.42	-2.44*
Years of last sentence	4.08	-0.20	4.44	-0.27
Months of last sentence	6.89	1.56	2.73	0.91
Month of last sentence started	6.91	2.08	4.94	2.19*
Year last sentence started	88.46	1.36	78.59	2.47
Month last sentence ended	6.84	0.30	6.50	0.33
Year last sentence ended	88.10	1.22	79.00	1.86
Times your family visited you in prison	1.86	0.28	1.70	0.30
At what age did you decide to quit	30.81	-1.29	38.76	-1.59

female offenders were found to more frequently have a greater number of children than males. Also of particular importance when examining the females included in the sample and in accordance with the literature is the finding that the women tended on the whole to be much older than males at both their age at first arrest, as well as their age at first conviction (Sandhu, 1974; Adler, 1979; Gluecks, 1943). This seems to support previous research that has been concerned with maturation, which has most often found that females do begin their criminal involvements as a somewhat later time in life than do males (Sandhu, 1974).

Males, on the whole, spent significantly more years in the adult institution than was true for female offenders. Recent research, however, suggests that much of this is now changing and females are quickly catching up with males in terms of incarceration. This fact has been especially true in the case of Oklahoma, which ranks number one nationwide in the incarceration of women. The variable months between the last two incarcerations for males was shown to be significant and had a means of 2.38. A well known fact in criminological theory is that violent offenders are more often characteristic of the male offender (Glaser & O'Leary, 1972). The present study also uncovered similar findings as this variable was found to be significant for males with a mean of .34. Females, on the other hand, had a means of .05. Additionally, males were more often sen-

tenced for alcohol related offenses as well as used alcohol more often before their last conviction. Females used alcohol significantly less, but were found to use drugs much more frequently. This finding is also in accordance with previous research, which has consistently documented the difficulties female offenders have had and continue to have with problems of drug addiction (Adler, 1979).

The second part of the study involved the testing of maturation theory. Since increasing age is one of the primary factors associated with termination (Gluecks (1943, 1974; and others), according to maturation theory, categories were created in the analyses in order to accommodate a comparison based on these ideas. As was done before the sample included both the positive and the negative groups, but differed in that it was divided by those whose age fell below 29 years old and those whose age was above 29 years. The sample was again compared on the following categories of variables; 1) sociodemographic variables; 2) criminal history variables, and 3) substance abuse variables.

Table IV shows frequencies, percentages and chi-squares for each of these background variables on the categories of the dependent variable. Two of these sociodemographic variables were found to be significant for both of the groups who rated positively from either age bracket. These variables were best skill or trade and present occupation. This finding suggested that for those who rated positively more were involved in the occupational

Table IV. Characteristics of Offenders Below 29 Years Old and Those Above 29 Years Old Associated with Negative and Positive Evaluations by Their Supervising Officer

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-Squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-Squares
	-	+		-	+	
Being in prison more than one time						
No	21(25.6)	30(36.5)		9(12.7)	28(39.4)	
Yes	19(23.1)	12(14.6)	0.077	17(23.9)	17(23.9)	0.025*
Race of the respondent						
White	30(36.6)	38(46.3)		24(33.8)	38(53.5)	
Mexican American	1(1.2)	0		1(1.4)	0	
Black	4(4.9)	0		1(1.4)	2(2.8)	
Native American	5(6.1)	4(4.9)		0	3(4.2)	
Other	0	0	0.111	0	2(2.8)	0.314
Lived most of life in						
Large city	11(13.6)	11(13.6)		4(5.8)	17(24.6)	
Small town	22(27.2)	24(29.6)		17(24.6)	2(3.4)	
Rural area	6(7.4)	7(8.6)	0.974	5(7.3)	5(7.3)	0.102
Completed G.E.D.						
No	19(34.6)	18(32.7)		12(27.3)	17(38.6)	
Yes	7(12.7)	11(20.0)	0.385	7(15.9)	8(18.2)	0.737
Best skill or trade						
Professional/including student		3(3.7)	14(17.3)		0	10(14.5)
Skilled worker	5(6.2)	7(8.6)		11(15.9)	6(8.7)	
Semi-skilled worker	16(19.8)	8(9.9)		9(13.0)	14(20.3)	
Unskilled	15(18.5)	13(16.1)	0.036*	6(8.7)	13(18.9)	0.017*

Table IV. Continued

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
Marital status						
Single	17(20.7)	28(34.7)		4(5.7)	13(18.6)	
Legally married	9(11.0)	6(7.3)		7(10.0)	13(18.6)	
Common law	8(9.8)	6(7.3)		4(5.7)	5(7.1)	
Separated or divorced	6(7.3)	1(1.2)		11(15.7)	11(15.7)	
Widowed	0	1(1.2)	0.098	0	2(2.9)	0.363
Status of employment						
Full time	18(22.0)	23(29.0)		13(18.6)	25(35.7)	
Part time	9(9.8)	11(13.4)		5(7.1)	8(11.4)	
Unemployed	14(17.1)	8(9.8)	0.326	8(11.4)	11(15.7)	0.765
Offense last conviction for						
Property	16(19.8)	18(22.2)		5(7.1)	12(17.1)	
Violent	3(3.7)	4(4.9)		2(2.9)	5(7.1)	
D.U.I.	6(7.4)	8(9.9)		14(20.0)	14(20.0)	
Drug distribution	8(9.9)	9(11.1)		1(1.4)	8(11.4)	
D.U.I. and drug distribution	2(2.5)	0		0	2(2.9)	
Con games/embezzlement	2(2.5)	1(.2)		2(2.9)	3(4.3)	
Sex	2(2.5)	2(2.5)	0.809	2(2.9)	0	0.153
Under the influence of drugs at time committed last offense						
No	30(38.9)	30(39.0)		22(31.0)	37(52.1)	
Yes	10(13.0)	7(9.1)	0.489	4(5.6)	8(11.3)	0.795
Under influence of alcohol at time committed last offense						
No	22(26.8)	24(29.3)		7(9.9)	25(35.2)	
Yes	18(22.0)	18(22.0)	0.614	19(26.8)	20(29.2)	0.019*

Table IV. Continued

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
Kind of help needed after release						
AA/NA/other agency	3(25.0)	3(25.0)		2(15.4)	2(15.4)	
Family/church/friends	1(8.3)	3(25.0)		5(38.5)	3(23.1)	
Did not need help	0	1(8.3)	0.433	0	1(7.7)	0.428
Help from parent						
Does not apply	3(5.5)	5(9.1)		2(3.9)	5(9.8)	
None	2(3.6)	2(3.6)		1(2.2)	4(7.8)	
Only partial	3(5.5)	4(7.3)		4(7.8)	4(7.8)	
Yes fully	17(31.0)	19(35.5)	0.960	13(25.5)	18(35.3)	0.737
Help from Spouse						
Does not apply	5(13.5)	11(29.7)		4(9.8)	14(34.1)	
None	1(2.7)	1(2.7)		2(4.9)	5(12.2)	
Only partial	1(2.7)	1(2.7)		1(2.4)	0	
Yes fully	12(32.4)	5(13.5)	0.164	9(22.0)	6(14.6)	0.135
Help from Friends						
Does not apply	4(9.5)	3(7.1)		3(6.7)	7(15.5)	
None	1(2.4)	2(4.8)		3(6.7)	3(6.7)	
Only partial	5(11.9)	1(2.4)		3(6.7)	2(4.4)	
Yes fully	8(19.1)	18(42.9)	0.100	9(20.0)	15(33.3)	0.740
Help from Others						
Does not apply	1(6.7)	1(6.7)		1(7.7)	3(23.1)	
None	0	0		0	1(7.7)	
Only partially	1(6.7)	1(6.7)		1(7.7)	0	
Yes fully	4(26.7)	7(46.7)	0.893	2(15.4)	5(38.5)	0.531

Table IV. Continued

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
Who helped the most						
Parents, brother, sister	17(30.9)	16(29.1)		10(19.2)	17(30.7)	
Spouse	4(7.3)	2(3.6)		6(1.5)	5(9.6)	
Friends/girlfiend/boyfriend	2(3.6)	7(12.7)		2(3.9)	10(19.2)	
Others	3(5.5)	2(3.6)		0	1(1.9)	
No one	1(1.8)	0	0.341	1(1.9)	0	0.260
How was this help given						
Monetary	9(20.9)	0		5(10.6)	12(25.5)	
Place to stay	3(7.0)	4(9.3)		6(12.7)	5(10.6)	
Emotional	6(13.9)	12(27.9)		3(6.4)	8(17.0)	
Combination	3(7.0)	5(11.6)	0.013*	2(4.3)	6(12.9)	0.53
Touble with the law after release						
No	21(36.8)	24(42.1)		21(37.5)	28(50.0)	
Yes	8(14.0)	4(7.0)	0.218	2(3.8)	5(8.9)	0.524
Stopped alcohol/drug use						
Yes	13(41.9)	18(58.1)		12(35.3)	22(64.7)	0.453
Reduced alcohol/drug use						
Yes	10(62.5)	6(37.5)		5(29.4)	12(70.6)	0.453
Stopped doing something else						
Yes	8(61.5)	5(38.5)		7(33.3)	14(66.7)	0.469
Improved by going back to school						
Yes	4(20.0)	6(33.3)		12(42.9)	16(57.1)	0.378

Table IV. Continued

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
Attending AA/NA						
Yes	12(66.7)	6(33.3)		12(42.9)	16(57.1)	0.378
Joined a club/association/ect.						
Yes	1(14.3)	6(85.7)		1(16.7)	5(83.3)	0.624
Straightening life						
Yes	21(48.8)	22(51.2)		12(31.6)	26(68.4)	
Have you ever made the decision to quit crime						
No	4(7.3)	5(9.1)		3(4.8)	2(3.2)	
Yes	26(47.3)	20(36.4)	0.506	18(29.0)	39(62.9)	0.198
Other things happening at that time						
No	3(6.3)	6(12.5)		4(7.7)	10(19.2)	
Yes, many	4(8.3)	7(14.6)		3(5.8)	13(25.0)	
Yes, some	18(37.5)	10(20.8)	0.133	8(15.4)	14(27.0)	0.557
To change, did you give up alcohol/drug use						
Yes	19(56.6)	14(42.4)		12(35.3)	22(64.7)	0.654
Did you change your family relations						
Yes	19(48.7)	20(51.3)		11(40.7)	16(59.3)	
Did you change friends						
Yes	20(55.6)	16(44.4)		11(35.5)	20(64.5)	

Table IV. Continued

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
Get a better job						
Yes	12 (66.7)	6 (33.3)		4 (30.8)	9 (69.2)	
Did you change other things						
Yes	9 (31.0)	20 (68.9)		3 (18.8)	13 (81.3)	
<u>Considerations:</u>						
Were you tired of trouble						
Yes	25 (46.3)	29 (53.7)		15 (35.7)	27 (64.3)	
Did you ever feel like you were wasting your life						
Yes	26 (47.3)	29 (52.7)		16 (39.0)	25 (61.0)	
Did you want to stop the shame and humiliation?						
Yes	21 (40.4)	31 (59.6)		15 (36.6)	26 (63.4)	
Fear and pain of imprisonment						
Yes	18 (51.4)	17 (48.6)		12 (34.3)	23 (65.7)	
Did you have a religious experience						
Yes	11 (39.31)	17 (60.7)		4 (28.6)	10 (71.4)	
Respect for somebody						
Yes	17 (48.6)	18 (51.4)		11 (36.7)	19 (63.3)	

Table IV. Continued

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
That somebody was a friend or a relative						
Yes	15(55.6)	12(44.4)	0.438	10(35.7)	18(64.3)	0.240
Which one was the major consideration						
Tired of being in trouble	6(11.8)	7(13.7)		6(11.3)	9(17.1)	
Felt it was wasting my life	3(5.9)	5(9.8)		2(3.7)	3(5.7)	
Wanted to stop the shame to myself and family	1(2.0)	3(5.9)		0	7(13.2)	
Fear and pain of imprisonment	5(9.8)	4(7.8)		1(1.9)	5(9.4)	
I had a religious experience	0	0		0	1(1.9)	
Out of respect for someone	8(15.7)	6(11.8)		5(9.4)	6(11.3)	
Any other considerations	3(5.9)	0	0.421	4(7.6)	4(7.6)	0.339
<u>Decision motivated by:</u>						
Discovery of a new light						
Yes	16(55.2)	13(44.8)	0.359	7(30.4)	16(69.6)	
Compassion for the victim's family						
Yes	11(50.0)	11(50.0)	0.647	6(40.1)	9(60.0)	1.000
Remorse for the suffering caused to my family						
Yes	22(43.1)	29(56.9)	0.693	14(33.3)	28(66.7)	

Table IV. Continued

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
Which one was the most important						
Discovery of a new light	9(30.0)	5(12.2)		5(10.9)	10(21.7)	
Compassion for the victim	0	0		3(6.5)	3(6.5)	
Remorse for the suffering caused to my family	12(29.3)	15(36.6)	0.228	7(15.2)	18(39.1)	0.585
Was the decision to quit crime snap or gradual	18(27.3)	23(34.9)		7(13.5)	19(36.5)	
Snap	15(22.7)	10(15.2)	0.205	11(21.2)	15(28.9)	0.244
Gradual						
Did you ever feel:						
Getting nowhere in life						
Yes	25(55.6)	20(44.4)		13(38.2)	21(61.8)	
Were you wasting your life						
Yes	19(46.3)	22(53.7)		15(42.9)	20(57.1)	
Feel burdened with the wrong decision						
Yes	18(42.9)	24(57.1)		10(38.5)	16(61.5)	
Feel like enough damage has done to self and others						
Yes	22(48.9)	23(51.1)		13(38.2)	21(61.8)	
All of the above						
Yes	15(45.5)	18(54.6)		12(42.9)	16(57.1)	

Table IV. Continued

Characteristics	N=82 Age < 29		Chi-squares	N=71 Age > 29		Chi-squares
	-	+		-	+	
None of the above						
Yes	2(100.0)	0		3(50.0)	3(50.0)	
For the period you continued the criminal life, who do blame and how much						
Self	28(46.7)	27(45.0)		14(26.9)	31(59.6)	
Other	1(1.7)	1(1.7)		0	1(1.9)	
Combination	0	2(3.3)	0.389	3(5.7)	3(5.7)	0.508
Any important other thing which helped you abstain from crime						
Yes	4(66.7)	2(33.3)		2(15.4)	11(84.6)	0.807
Present occupation						
Professional or student	4(5.1)	17(21.8)		0	11(16.7)	
Skilled worker	1(1.3)	3(3.9)		4(6.1)	3(4.6)	
Semi-skilled worker	9(11.5)	5(6.4)		6(9.1)	13(19.7)	
Unskilled	13(16.7)	8(10.3)		7(10.6)	7(10.6)	
Unemployed	12(15.4)	6(7.7)	0.010*	7(10.6)	8(12.1)	0.048*
Between a violent offender, after a physical/sexual assault or a victim, get rid of violent thoughts and behavior						
By learning respect/compassion for victim	0	0		0	0	
By learning to identify their violent behavior	6(18.2)	3(9.1)		2(5.4)	7(19.9)	
By both 1 & 2	11(33.8)	9(27.3)		8(21.6)	12(32.4)	
Other	1(3.1)	3(9.1)	0.378	1(2.7)	7(18.9)	0.303

categories classified as either professional or student. The second variable which was also statistically significant was present occupation. Similarly, it too suggested that a much greater proportion of those who were successful from either age group were more often involved in professional or academic pursuits than was true for those who rated negatively. When examining an offender's criminal history, one very important variable emerged at the significant level ($P > .05$), which was being in prison more than one time. Those who rated negatively on this aspect were consistently found to be below 29 years of age. This finding suggests that although there was prior correctional experience, which has been deemed to a negative force in reformation, this tended to present a more negative impact only in the case of those who comprised the below 29 years of age category. When considering maturation, this most likely occurred because they, unlike the older category of offenders who rated positively despite this, had yet to be exposed to the anti-criminal producing effects of maturation (Glueck & Glueck, 1943; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972; Adler, 1973).

The variable concerning how the offender was helped most upon reentry to the community was significant for those who rated positively in the 29 years old and below age group. They, when compared with their counterparts, most often cited emotional support as the most important form of help received rather than monetary assistance,

which was the most frequent response given by those who rated negatively.

When examining substance abuse the variable that emerged as statistically significant was whether an offender was under the influence of alcohol at the time they committed their last offense. This was shown to be significant for those who rated positively is the category of offenders who were 29 years or older. Even though fewer of those who constituted this category were under the influence of alcohol while committing their last crime than those who rated negatively for either age category, there was little difference between the numbers. Because there were only slightly more of the older offenders in the positive group who did not use alcohol during the commission of their crime, which makes the results for this variable somewhat mixed, This may suggest an important insight into the various subcomponents of maturation, one of which is substance abuse. In cases where there is an existence of a drug or alcohol addiction, this can act to retard or cancel out the effects of maturation, which may further explain the present results (Gluecks, 1943; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Table V shows means and t-values for sociodemographic variables, criminal history variables and substance abuse variables.

Those found to be significant were as follows: not only were the number of times an offender was married

Table V. Means and T-Values for Characteristics of Offenders Below 29 Years Old and Those Above 29 Years Old Under Probation and Parole Supervision.

Characteristics	Age < 29		Age > 29	
	Mean	T-Values	Mean	T-Values
		N=82		N=71
Years of school completed	12.10	1.35	11.32	1.32
Number of times married	0.53	-5.78*	1.49	-5.94
Number of children	0.87	-3.89*	1.73	-3.97
Age at first arrest	19.19	-3.17*	23.60	-3.25
Age at first conviction	20.03	-4.43*	26.15	-4.51
Times convicted by juvenile court	0.57	0.75	0.46	0.75
Times convicted by adult court	1.61	-2.91	2.18	-2.93*
Times on juvenile probation	0.59	1.78	0.33	1.75
Times on adult probation	1.41	-1.10	1.59	-1.11
Times committed to a juvenile institution	0.17	-0.85	0.26	-0.87
Times committed to an adult institution*	1.23	-2.50	1.76	-2.51*
Years under juvenile probation	0.79	-1.58	1.52	-1.89
Months under juvenile probation	1.27	-1.34	2.63	-1.43
Years under adult probation	3.83	0.03	3.81	0.03
Months under adult probation	1.21	-3.43*	4.68	-3.63
Years in juvenile detention	0.33	-1.65	1.00	-1.89
Months in juvenile detention	1.15	-0.94	2.06	-1.03
Years in adult institution	0.88	-2.70*	3.03	-3.07
Months in adult institution	3.39	-2.50	5.00	-2.37*
Years between last two incarcerations	1.86	-3.89	4.91	-4.01*
Months between last two incarcerations	1.06	-2.99	3.38	-3.14*

Table V Continued

Characteristics	Age < 29		Age > 29	
	Mean	T-Values	Mean	T-Values
	N=82		N=71	
Times sentenced for:				
Property offense	0.76	1.60	0.50	1.60
Violent offense	0.32	0.33	0.27	0.33
Drug Related	0.44	-0.92	0.59	-0.91
Alcohol Related	1.00	-1.53	1.47	-1.53
Embezzelment	0.20	1.10	0.09	1.11
Other	0.15	1.19	0.06	1.20
Times alcohol used before last conviction	2.43	-1.60	2.86	-1.59
Times drug used before last conviction	1.80	1.29	1.41	1.28
Years of last sentence	3.41	-1.31	4.81	-1.24
Months of last sentence	7.00	0.54	4.88	0.55
Month of last sentence started	6.79	0.85	6.13	0.84
Year last sentence started	87.51	0.67	85.17	0.68
Month last sentence ended	6.70	-0.11	6.80	-0.12
Year last sentence ended	85.38	-0.26	86.59	-0.29
Times your family visited you in prison	2.03	0.89	1.67	0.89
At what age did you decide to quit	29.14	-1.79	35.89	-1.76

substantially lower, but also there were fewer children among those aged 29 or below. Additionally, the age at first arrest and conviction was lower for this group with a means of 19.2 and 20.0 respectively when compared to older offenders who had a means of 24.0 and 26.2 for these variables. Significant for older offenders was the number of times they had been convicted by an adult court, which was almost twice the number when compared to younger offenders. Similarly, the older offenders had also been convicted to an adult institution more frequently than the younger offenders. Means for this particular variable were 1.8 times for those above 29 years old and 1.2 times for those below 29 years old. Also, less time in terms of months was served by the young offenders who were under supervision an average of 1 1/2 months as compared to 4 3/4 months for older offenders. Youthful offenders were also less likely to have spent much less time in terms of years as well as months in the adult institution than those who comprised the older category. However, older offenders did seem on average to spend more time on the street between their last two incarcerations. Those who were older spent an average of five years and three months out, whereas those who were younger spent an average of two years and one month out.

Table VI examines the qualitative data included within the instrument. A sample of the open-ended questions from

Table VI. Open-ended Questions Comparing Characteristics of Male and Female Offenders who were Rated Either Positively or Negatively by Their Supervising Officers

Survey Question #1	Male N=29		Female N=10	
	+N(17)	-N(12)	+N(5)	-N(5)
2. Under what circumstances did you make the decision to stay away from trouble with the law.	After being arrested, while in prison/jail =12(54.55)	After being arrested, while in jail/prison =9(40.91)	After being arrested, while in jail/prison =3(33.33)	After being arrested, while in jail/prison =4(44.44)
	Didn't want to lose girlfriend =1(4.55)		Didn't want to be away from child =1(11.11)	Didn't want to lose children =1(11.11)
3) What motivated you to make the choice you made?	Fear of punishment/jail =5(17.24)	Fear of imprisonment/jail =5(17.24)	Being in jail =2(22.22)	Fear of punishment/jail =3(33.33)
	Knew there was a better way =4(13.79)	Loss of money/jobs =3(10.34)	My children =1(11.11)	Tired of humiliation =1((11.11)
	My family, friends, and important others =3(10.3)	My family, friends and important others =4(13.39)	My friends =1(11.11)	My children =1(11.11)
	Tired of trouble =2(6.90)			
	My future was at stake =2(6.90)	Myself =1(8.70)		

Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	Male N=29		Female N=10	
	+N(17)	-N(12)	+N(5)	-N(5)
11) What were the major efforts you made to keep yourself free from trouble with the law?	Stay away from bad influences or friends =5(21.74)	Quit drugs/alcohol =4(17.39)	Stay away from bad influences or friends =1(14.29)	Haven't made any =1(14.29)
	Quit drugs/alcohol =3(13.04)	Stay away from bad influences or friends =2(8.70)	Got a job =1(14.29)	Stay home =1(14.29)
	More mature/responsible =2(8.70)	More involved with family =1(4.35)		Quit drugs/alcohol =1(14.29)
				Got a job =1(14.29)
				Don't resort to unlawful means to get by =1(14.29)

Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	Male N=29		Female N=10	
	+N(17)	-N(12)	+N(5)	-N(5)
MAJOR EFFORT 1	Counseling =1(4.35)	Seeing my probation officer =1(4.35)	Stay away from bad influences or friends =1(14.29)	Haven't made any =1(14.29)
	Got a job=1(4.35)	Counseling = 1(4.35)	Got a job = 1(14.29)	Stay home = 1(14.29)
		School =1(4.35)		Quit drugs/alcohol =1(14.29)
		Made up my mind 1(4.35)		Got a job =1(14.29)
				Don't resort to unlawful means to get by =1(14.29)

Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	Male N=29		Female N=10	
	+N(17)	-N(12)	+N(5)	-N(5)
MAJOR EFFORT 2	Stay home =3(23.8)	Stay away from bad influences or friends =2(15.38)	Stayed home =1(33.33)	Stay away from old friends =1(33.33)
	Quit drugs/alcohol =1(7.69)	Quit drugs/alcohol =2(15.38)		Visit family = 1(33.33)
	School 1(7.69)	Got a job = 1(7.69)		
	Work =1(7.69)	Went to church =1(7.69)		
		Paid fines =1(7.9)		

Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	+N(17)	Male N=29	-N(12)	+N(5)	Female N=10	-N(5)
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MAJOR EFFORT 3

<p>Establishing goals =2(22.22)</p> <p>Moved away =1(11.11)</p> <p>Spent time studying =1(11.11)</p>	<p>Stayed away from old friends=1(11.11)</p> <p>Quit drugs/alcohol =1(11.11)</p> <p>Got a job =1(11.11)</p> <p>Counseling =1(11.11)</p>	<p>Stayed away from old friends 1(50.0)</p>	<p>Make changes in life =1(50.0)</p>
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Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	Male N=29		Female N=10	
	+N(17)	-N(12)	+N(5)	-N(5)
12) What's your advice to those offenders who want to go straight?	Make up mind and stick to it =5(19.23)	You have to make the decision =3(11.54)	Stay away from bad influences or friends = 3(23.08)	Give it your best effort =2(15.38)
	Get a job =4(15.38)	Get a job =2(7.69)	Quit drugs/alcohol =1(7.69)	Get counseling =1(7.69)
	Think of consequences =4(15.38)	Stay away from bad influences or friends =1(3.85)	Get a job = 1(7.69)	Stay away from bad friends or influences =1(7.69)
	Make new friends =2(7.69)	Quit drugs/alcohol =1(3.85)	Change your life = 1(7.69)	
	Establish goals =1(3.85)	Pray = 1(3.85)	Go to school = 1(7.69)	
	Go to school =1(3.85)	Do something to keep you busy = 1(3.85)	Do what you have to do =1(7.69)	
			Listen to your family and peers = 1(7.69)	

Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	Male N=29		Female N=10	
	+N(17)	-N(12)	+N(5)	-N(5)
15) What made you want to change?	Wanted to stop hurting my family and friends =5(20.83)	Tired of going to jail/fear of prison =6(25.0)	Wanted to stop hurting my family =2(28.57)	Tired of going to jail/fear of prison =1(14.29)
	Tired of going to jail/fear of prison =5(20.83)	Want to stop the pain/shame I've caused family and friends =3(12.5)	Fear of imprisonment =1(14.29)	My children =1(14.29)
	Respect for myself = 3(12.5)	Respect for myself =1(4.17)		Didn't want to be like my brothers =1(14.29)
		It's the law, even though I think drugs should be legal =1(4.17)		My family =1(14.29)

Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	Male N=29		Female N=10	
	+N(17)	-N(12)	+N(5)	-N(5)
16) What habits did you have to change?	Stay away from bad influences or friends =5(21.74)	Quit drugs/alcohol =6(26.10)	Stay away from bad influences or friends =1(12.5)	All =1(12.5)
	Quit drugs/alcohol =3(13.04)	Stay away from bad influences or friends =3(13.04)	All =1(12.5)	Quit going along everything =1(12.5)
	All = 1(4.35)			Develop stronger will =1(12.5)
	Be more respectful of others =1(4.35)	All =2(8.80)		None = 1(12.5)
		Drifting = 1(4.35)		Stay away from checks =1(12.5)
		Irresponsibility =1(4.35)		Quit drugs/alcohol =1(12.5)

Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	Male N=29		Female N=10	
	+N(17)	-N(12)	+N(5)	-N(5)
17) How did you change those habits?	Stay away from bad influences or friends =5(20.83)	Quit drugs/alcohol =4(16.67)	Stayed away from bad friends or influences = 1(25.50)	Slowly = 1(25.0)
	Determination =5(20.83)	Counseling =2(8.33)	Moved away =1(25.0)	Trial and error =1(25.0)
	Get a job = 1(4.17)	Developed more self control =1(4.17)		
	Visit family =1(4.17)	Praying =1(4.17)		
	Learn hobbies =1(4.17)	Stopped bumming around =1(4.17)		
		Got involved in more constructive pursuits =1(4.17)		

Table VI. Continued

Survey Question #1	+N(17)	Male N=29	-N(12)	+N(5)	Female N=10	-N(5)
20) Anything else you want to say about quitting criminal life?		I feel better about myself now = 4(50.0)	It feels good quitting =2(25.0)	Crime only makes things worse =2(66.67)	No responses given	
			Don't start, it doesn't pay =2(25.0)	I feel better about myself now =1(33.33)		
Totals		29			10	
	n=39					

the summary was received by hand and then placed into categories based upon the similarity of responses, but also included the unique answers that were received. The results of these questions were as follows.

The first question was, "Under what circumstances did you make the decision to stay away from trouble with the law?" For this particular question, the majority of responses, whether it was a positive or negative case of either sex, were, "After being arrested or while in prison or jail." Unique responses for this category were, "Didn't want to lose girlfriend," which was given by a positive male. Both positive and negative females alike stated they made this decision "in order to keep their children."

Reasons for making the choice to remain crime-free were motivated according to the following ranking among the various categories; fear of punishment was again rated as highest for all groups. Females again, whether positive or negative, also cited their children as a reason. Lastly, men of either group frequently listed family, friends, and important others as detrimental in their decision-making.

Similar answers also emerged for offenders among the three major efforts made to keep oneself free from crime. The most frequently given answer was staying away from bad influences or friends, This answer appeared consistently throughout all categories whether it was positive or negative case and among both sexes.

The second most given answer was quitting drugs or alcohol. Other responses covered areas such as getting a job, seeking counseling, staying home and visiting family. Most of these, too, overlapped all groups and categories.

For the question, "What made you want to change?" the most commonly given answer among all was that they wanted to stop hurting their family and friends and the fear of imprisonment. When listing the habits they had to change most, either sex listed staying away from friends who were bad influences or quitting drugs and alcohol as the most important. Most changed these habits by avoiding any circumstances where they might be tempted to engage in these behaviors.

The last question asked the offenders if there was anything else they would like to say about quitting criminal life. The majority agreed that they felt much better about themselves now and planned to not start crime because it only makes things worse.

Judging from the similarity of most responses, regardless of an offender's rating, it might then be reasonable to assume that most know what they need to do in order to become successful. The only difference being is that perhaps among those who had finally succeeded, they not only were familiar with these aspects of their lives that needed changing, but were also and importantly at a point in their lives where they were committed to

implementing these changes more so than was the negative group.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary and Conclusions

Data for this research were analyzed, using the chi-square and t-test procedures to make maturation and gender comparisons among those who either succeeded or failed under probation and parole supervision. In order to determine what the most influential factors were for cessation, males and females were grouped for the purposes of analyses according to their rating as either becoming successful or not in avoiding criminal involvements in the future. Additionally, in an effort to examine the effects of maturation, the sample was then divided into two groups by age, consisting of those who were below 29 years of age and of those who were above 29 years of age.

For males, one of the most significant factors associated with success were found among the variables; best skill or trade and present occupation. It was shown for both of these categories that those who rated successfully were classified as either professionals or students. Additionally, criminal history for males was determined to be of significance in remaining free from the criminal lifestyle. This being demonstrated by the fact

that there were many positive ratings for those who had less correctional experience, which was defined for the purposes of this study as having had less than one previous sentence to prison.

Significant results that arose for females offenders were confined to the t-test procedure. From this application, it was found that females married more often than did their counterparts and subsequently tended to have more children. Of special importance when examining criminal history variables was the finding that females on the whole tend to be substantially older than males (approximately 4 years) for both their age at first arrest as well as their age at first conviction. This finding is very much in agreement with the previously documented literature on maturation, which has long pointed out the fact that females are not only later in getting started in their criminal careers, but are also later in terminating them when compared with males (Sandhu, 1974; Adler, 1979).

As was true when examining gender, similar results were found when the chi-square procedure was applied to age with respect to the variables of best skill or trade and present occupation. Both age groups ranked positively for this particular variable when their best skill or occupation was that of a professional or student.

One criminal history variable was found to present very concrete evidence for the theory of maturation. This was the variable which dealt with being in prison more than

one time. It was found that there were many more successful ratings for those who comprised the group consisting of those aged 29 and over who had been to prison more than one time, than was the case for those who were aged 29 and below who had similar correctional backgrounds. And although previous commitments can and sometimes do generate further commitments, this can also be a function of age which can often produce even greater effects through the natural effects which time can have on the eventual cessation of criminal involvements (Glueck & Glueck, 1943, 1974; Glaser & O'Leary, 1972).

Alcohol use and the success or failure of males met with somewhat mixed results. Although it was found that fewer of those who rated positively were under the influence at the time their offense was committed, the numerical differences were not that marked. This may again suggest the effects that alcohol or drugs frequently have on cancelling out the maturation effect (Glueck & Glueck, 1943).

T-tests applied to age groups mostly showed as was expected that older offenders on average do have much lengthier correctional histories than do younger offenders. However, an interesting finding was that even when this factor is taken into account, a larger percentage of the older offenders do remain out on the street longer between incarcerations than do younger offenders who with this lessened amount of free time between sentences may quickly catch up in prison experience. This could possibly suggest

that either older offenders may become better at avoiding detection with experience or that possibly due to the aging out process they may be declining in their criminal involvements (Sandhu, 1974).

Recommendations

First, upon examining the effects of correctional experience on both younger and older offenders, it becomes evident that this seems to produce little deterrence for younger males. They more often than not still rated negatively after having had gone to prison more than one time than did older offenders. This may suggest then that the full effects of this experience may not take effect until much later in an offender's career.

Second, when analyzing the best skill or trade for males who were rated negatively, it was found that they were either substantially under-employed or were completely unemployed. These two factors suggest the overwhelming lack of job skills and education among many offenders and most definitely points out the need for training in these areas.

Third, one of the most predominant factors for females who were rated negatively was related to problems associated with drug addiction. This has been and continues to be a difficulty that has been more exclusively the property of the female offender (Adler, 1979). Obviously, not only are these women in need of treatment for chemical addic-

tion, but they are also in need of a program geared toward addressing their unique needs.

Lastly, another finding from the present study that has also been well documented in the literature is the fact that females tend to not only begin crime later in life, but also terminate this behavior at an older age than males. Research into this area which explored why criminal involvement begins at this stage of life for the female offender would be a great asset to criminology as well as provide us with a deeper understanding of the female criminal and her needs.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questionnaire is designed by the OSU Sociology Department. The information you give will be used for RESEARCH ONLY. You are requested to be truthful in your responses, as the information you volunteer will not be used against you under any circumstances. We hope we will be able to use the information you give us to help you, as well as contribute to general research knowledge.

I. SOCIAL BACKGROUND

The majority of these questions can be answered by placing a mark in front of the response that applies to you. There are some questions that require specific dates which may be answered with information to the best of your knowledge. Questions which require longer responses may be answered on the back of the questionnaire if more space is needed. (Do indicate which question is being answered.)

2. Race: 1. White [] 2. Mexican American []
 3. Black [] 4. Native American []
 5. Other [] _____
3. Present age: _____ Years
4. You have lived most of your life in:
 1. a large city []
 2. a small town []
 3. rural area []
5. Years of school completed: _____ Years
6. Have you completed a GED? Yes [] No []
7. What is your best skill or trade? _____
8. Marital status: [] Single
 [] Legally Married
 [] Common Law Marriage
 [] Separated or divorced
 [] Widowed
9. Number of times married: _____
10. Number of children: _____
11. You are now employed [] full time
 [] part time
 [] unemployed

B. LEGAL BACKGROUND

1. What was your age at first arrest _____
2. What was your a age at first conviction _____
3. How may times were you convicted
by the juvenile court? 0 1 2 3 4+
4. How many times you have convicted
by an adult court? 0 1 2 3 4+
5. How many times were placed
on probation as a juvenile? 0 1 2 3 4+
6. How many times have you been
placed on probation as an adult? 0 1 2 3 4+
7. How many times you were committed
to juvenile institutions? 0 1 2 3 4+
8. How many times have you been
incarcerated as an adult? 0 1 2 3 4+
9. For how long did you remain under juvenile probation?
 _____ years _____ months
10. For how long did you remain under adult probation?
 _____ years _____ months
11. How much time did you do in juvenile correctional
institution in total?
 _____ years _____ months
12. How much time have you done in adult correctional
institution in total?
 _____ years _____ months
13. If you were incarcerated more than once, how much
time did you stay out on the street between the last
two incarcerations?
 _____ years _____ months
14. What was the offense for which you were last
convicted?

15. How many time have you been sentenced:
 for property related offences? _____
 for violent offenses? _____
 that were drug related? _____
 that were alcohol related? _____
 con games, embezzlement? _____
 any other? _____ explain _____

C. ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

1. Before your last conviction, did you drink alcohol?
 Everyday _____ Occasionally _____
 Twice a week _____ Rarely _____
 Once a week _____ Never drank _____

 Everyday _____ Occasionally _____
 Twice a week _____ Rarely _____
 Once a week _____ Never drank _____
2. Were you under the influence of alcohol at the time
 you committed your last offense? yes _____ no _____
3. Before your last conviction, did you use illegal
 drugs?
 Everyday _____ Occasionally _____
 Twice a week _____ Rarely _____
 Once a week _____ Never _____
4. Were you under the influence of drugs at the time you
 committed your last offense? yes _____ no _____

D. LAST PRISON SENTENCE

1. What was the length of your last sentence?
 _____ years _____ months
2. When did your sentence start? _____ month _____ year
3. When did you come out on the street?
 _____ month _____ year
4. Are you currently on:
 [] probation [] parole
 [] split sentence [] any other _____
5. While you were in prison during your last
 imprisonment, how often were visited by your family
 members?
 _____ weekly _____ monthly _____ quarterly
 _____ once a year _____ never

E. ON REENTRY TO THE COMMUNITY

1. What were the major problems and what kind of help did you need most when you came out of incarceration?

2. Upon release from incarceration, we all expect some measure of support from family, friends, and other sources. Did you get expected support

	Does not apply	none	Only partial	Yes fully
from parents	_____	_____	_____	_____
brothers or sisters	_____	_____	_____	_____
husband or wife	_____	_____	_____	_____
friends	_____	_____	_____	_____
others (specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Who helped you the most and how? _____

4. Did you have any trouble with law once released?

_____ Yes _____ No
If yes, what the nature of trouble? _____

5. Indicate if you done any of the following since release from your last incarceration (check ALL that apply)

- _____ Stopped alcohol/drug use
- _____ Reduced alcohol/drug use
- _____ Stayed away from friends who influence me to criminal life
- _____ Stopped doing something else which was causing trouble with the law. Explain _____

6. Check if you have made any efforts given below to improve your life chances (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Went back to school
 Learned a new trade
 Attended AA or NA
 Joined some club, association, trade union
 Straightened out my life. How? _____
 Any other, explain _____

7. What is your occupation now? _____

Your Decision and Your Efforts

1. Did you ever make a deliberate, firm decision in your life to stay away from "trouble with the law"?

(1) No, I never made that decision.
 [If No, stop here. Thank you for your help]

(2) Yes, but once I made it, I stuck to it.

2. Under what circumstances did you make the decision to stay away from trouble with the law? _____

3. What motivated you to make the choice you made? _____

4. At about what age did you successfully decide to stay away from criminal life? _____ years

5. At the same, did some other changes take place in your life?

No, no other changes came into my life.

Yes, many other changes.

Yes, some other changes.

6. If yes, what were those other changes in your life which accompanied your successful decision to stay away from criminal activities?

(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Gave up alcohol/drugs
 Developed a strong self control
 Improved my family relationships
 Stayed away from those friends who were involved in troubled with the law
 Got a better job
 Other, explain _____

7. Think hard and check if any of the following considerations enter into your decision making. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)
- _____ (1) I got tired of getting into trouble
 _____ (2) I felt I was wasting my life
 _____ (3) I wanted to stop the shame and humiliation to myself and my family
 _____ (4) Fear and pain of imprisonment deterred me
 _____ (5) I had a religious experience
 _____ (6) Out of respect for someone whom I have great regards
 _____ (7) Any other consideration which was important to you: _____
8. Go over the considerations in the previous question and tell us which was the major factor in your decision
 (Please circle) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (Other, write in)
9. My decision to stay away from trouble was motivated by:
- _____ (1) Discovery of a new light
 _____ (2) Compassion for the victim or victim's family
 _____ (3) Remorse for the suffering cause to my family
10. Which one was the most important? 1 2 3
11. What were the major efforts you made to keep yourself free from trouble with the law?
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
12. What is your advice to those offenders who want to go straight? _____

13. How can a violent offender, after physical or sexual on their victims, get rid of violent thoughts and behavior?
- _____ (1) By learning to respect his/her likely victim and showing compassion
 _____ (2) By learning to identify his/her violent behavior and by learning to deal with his/her anger/temper
 _____ (3) By both 1 and 2
 _____ (4) Any other:

14. The decision to get out of criminal life-style was a
 snap decision
 gradual decision which took a long time in the making

15. What made you want to change? _____

16. What habits did you have to change? _____

17. How did you change those habits? _____

18. Did you ever feel that you: (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)
 were not getting anywhere in life?
 were wasting your life?
 were burdened with wrong decisions of life?
 had done enough damage to self and others and felt guilty?
 all of the above?
 none of the above?

19. For the period that you continued in criminal life, whom do you blame and how much?

20. Anything else you want to say about quitting criminal life?

APPENDIX B

CODING FOR SURVEY ITEMS

CODING FOR SURVEY ITEMS

LINE 1PAGE 1

ID1	1-3	Id for line 1
PRISON	4	Being in prison more than one time
POSNEG	5	Positive or Negative case
SEX	6	Sex of the respondent
RACE	7	Race of the respondent
AGE	8-9	Present age
CITY	10	Lived in large, small, rural area
ED	11-12	Years of school completed
GED	13	Completed GED
BSKILL	14	Best skill or trade
MARITAL	15	Marital status
TMARRIED	16	Number of times married
CHILD	17	Number of children
EMPLOY	18	Status of employment

PAGE 2

AGEAR	19-20	Age at first arrest
AGECON	21-22	Age at first conviction
JCONVIC	23	Times convicted by juvenile court
ACONVIC	24	Times convicted by adult court
JPROBAT	25	Times on juvenile probation
APROBAT	26	Times on adult probation
JINSTIT	27	Times committed to juvenile institution
AINSTIT	28	Times committed to adult institution
JPROBM	29-30	Months under juvenile probation
JPROBM	31-32	Months under juvenile probation
APROBY	33-34	Years under adult probation
APROBY	35-36	Months under adult probation
JJAILY	37-38	Years in juvenile detention
JJAILM	39-40	Months in juvenile detention
AJAILY	41-42	Years in adult institution
AJAILM	43-44	Months in adult institution
TIMEBJY	45-46	Years between last two incarcerations
TIMEBJM	47-48	Months between last two incarcerations
LASTOFF	49	Offense last convicted for

PAGE 3

PROPER	50	Times sentenced for property offense
VIOLENT	51	violent offense
DRUGOFF	52	drug related
ALCOHOFF	53	alcohol related
EMBZOFF	54	embezzlement
OTHEROFF	55	other
ALCUSE	56	Times alcohol used
UNDERAL	57	Under the influence of alcohol
DRUGUSE	58	Times drug used

UNDERDRG	59	Under the influence of drug
LSENTY	60-61	Years of last sentence
LSENTM	62-63	Months of last sentence
TIMESTM	64-65	Month last sentence started
TIMESTY	66-67	Year last sentence ended
TIMEENDM	68-69	Month last sentence ended
TIMEENDY	70-71	Year last sentence ended

LINE 2

ID2	1-3	Major problem after release
CURR	4	Currently under . . .
FAMVISIT	5	Times your family visited during imprisonment

PAGE 4

PROB	6	Major problem after release
KOFHELP	7	Kind of help needed after release
HELPPAR	8	Help from parent
HELPSIB	9	Help from brothers or sisters
HELPSPOU	10	Help from spouse
HELPFRIE	11	Help from friends
HELPOTH	12	Help from others
WHOHELP	13	Who helped the most
HOWHELP	14	How this help was given
TROUBLAW	15	Trouble with the law after release
NATURTRO	16	Nature of trouble
STOPALC	17	Have you stopped alcohol or drug use
REDUCALC	18	reduced alcohol or drug use
STAYFREE	19	stayed away from trouble friends
STOPOTHE	20	stopped doing something else

PAGE 5

BSCHOOL	21	Improved by going back to school
IMPTRADE	22	learning new trade
ATTENDAA	23	attending AA or NA
CLUB	24	joined a club, association, etc.
STRLIFE	25	straightening life
IMPOTHER	26	other
PREOCCUP	27	Present occupation
Q1-Q43	28-70	Questions 1 through 43

LINE 3

ID3	1-3	Id for line 3
Q44-Q73	4-33	Question 44 through 73

PAGE 9

DECISION	34	Have you made a decision to quit
CIRCUMS	35	Under what circumstances
MOTIVATE	36	What motivated you
WHATAGE	37-38	At what age did you decide that
OTHERHAP	39	Other things happening at the time
CHGALC	40	To change, gave up alcohol/drug use
CHGSELF	41	self-control
CHGFAM	42	family relations
CHGFRIE	43	changed friends
CHGJOB	44	got a better job
CHGOTHER	45	changed other things

PAGE 10

TIERD	46	Consideration: tired of trouble
WASTING	47	wasting life
SHAME	48	stop shame and humiliation
FEARJAIL	49	fear and pain of imprisonment
RELIGEXP	50	religious experience
RESPECTO	51	respect for somebody
FRIERELA	52	That somebody was friend: relative:
ANYOTHER	53	any other consideration
MAJFACT	54	Which one was the major consideration
LIGHT	55	Discovery of new light
COMPASS	56	Compassion for victim or victim's family
REMORSE	57	Remorse for the suffering to family
MOSTIMP	58	Which one was the most important
MAJEFF1	59	Major effort1
MAJEFF2	60	Major effort2
MAJEFF3	61	Major effort3
ADVICE	62	Your advice for other criminals
VI00FF	63	How to get rid of violence

LINE 4PAGE 11

ID 4	1-3	Line 4 ID number
SNAPGRAD	4	Was the decision snap or gradual
WHYCHG	5	What made you want to change
HABITS	6	What habits did you have to change
HOWCHG	7	How did you change those habits
FEELNO	8	Feel getting nowhere in life
FEELWAST	9	wasting life
FEELBURD	10	burdened with wrong decisions in life
FEELDAMA	11	enough damage to self and others
FEELALL	12	all of the above
FEELNOW	13	none of the above
BLAME	14	Who do you blame and how much
COMMENT	15	Other comments

Conviction	Yes	[2]	
	No	[1]	
Positive		[2]	
Negative		[1]	
Male		[1]	
Female		[2]	
Question 6:	Complete GED?		
	Yes	[2]	
	No	[1]	
Question 7:	Best Skill or Trade?		
	Professional including Student		[1]
	Skilled Worker		[2]
	Semi-Skilled Worker		[3]
	Unskilled		[4]
Question 8:	Marital Status		
	Single		[1]
	Legally Married		[2]
	Common Law Marriage		[3]
	Separated or Divorced		[4]
	Widowed		[5]
Question 14:	Property Offences		[1]
	Violent Offences		[2]
	DUI		[3]
	Drug Distribution		[4]
	DUI and Drug Distrib		[5]
	Con Games, Embezzlement		[6]
	Sex Offenses		[7]

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

Questions 1 and 3

Never	[0]
Rarely	[1]
Occasionally	[2]
Once a Week	[3]
Twice a Week	[4]
Everyday	[5]

Under the influence of Alcohol or Drug

Yes	[2]
No	[1]

LAST PRISON SENTENCE

Question 4:

Probation	[1]
Parole	[2]
Split Sentence	[3]
Other	[4]

Question 5: Visits in Prison

Never	[0]
Once a Year	[1]
Quarterly	[2]
Monthly	[3]
Weekly	[4]

REENTRY Page 4 and 5

MAJOR PROBLEM UPON RELEASE

Question 1:	Alcohol/Drug/Depression	[1]
	Family Problem	[2]
	Money/Job Problem	[3]
	No Problem	[6]

KIND OF HELP YOU NEEDED

Question 1:	AA, NA, Other Agency	[1]
	Family Help, Church, Friends, Etc.	[2]
	Did not Need Help	[3]

Question 2:	Help received	
	Does Not Apply	[1]
	None	[2]
	Only Partial	[3]
	Yes Fully	[4]

Question 3:	Who Helped the Most?	
	Parents, Brother, Sister	[1]
	Spouse	[2]
	Friends, Girl Friend	[3]
	Others	[4]
	No One	[5]

Question 3:	How?	
	Monetary	[1]
	Place to Stay	[2]
	Emotional (being there)	[3]
	Combination	[4]
	Not Applicable	[5]
	No Answer	[6]

Question 4: Trouble With Law?
Yes [2]
No [1]

Question 7: Occupation Now?
Professional including Student [1]
Skilled Worker [2]
Semi-Skilled Worker [3]
Unskilled [4]
Unemployed [5]

Who do you blame?
Self [1]
Other [2]
Combination [3]

VITA

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