

A COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE OFFENDERS
UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

By

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Bachelor of Science

Central State University

Edmond, Oklahoma

1983

Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate College
of the Oklahoma State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
May, 1989

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to a number of people for having helped, encouraged, and guided me during the course of my studies at Oklahoma State University.

Dr. Harjit Sandhu, my adviser, has given me a great amount of support and guidance. I am also indebted to Dr. Richard Dodder who has been extremely patient and kind during my endless questions and frustrations pertaining to the computer and data set. Gratitude is further expressed to my other committee member, Dr. Jack Bynum. His undying enthusiasm for education and the field of sociology helps lift my spirits when I start to waver.

Many thanks go to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, especially Dr. Steven Davis and Ms. Beverly Arnold. Without their consent, patience, time, and effort, this study never would have been possible.

Special thanks go to all of the inmates who responded to the questionnaire. It took much of their time and honesty to complete it. It provided much valuable information.

I sincerely appreciate my family's patience as this project was being completed. Thanks go to my husband, Lynn; and my sons, T.J. and Christopher.

I also must thank my external support system, Sharon and Tracy, for taking care of my children while I was away from home; and my sister, Jacki, who was more than willing to lend her expertise at typing the rough draft and other reports during the course of my degree.

Finally, I dedicate this thesis to my parents, Louis and Claudine Griffin. They not only supported me financially but emotionally, and always stressed the importance of education.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, more emphasis has been placed on community corrections. The belief is that the less amount of time an offender is incarcerated, the better it is for the offender as well as for the society. It is also more economical to supervise an offender within the community rather than a prison setting. Thus the number of offenders residing in community treatment centers has risen. Both the parole and House Arrest programs are handling substantial numbers of clients. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (1989) reported that in January of 1989 there were 9,000 offenders incarcerated in the state of Oklahoma, and 26,000 offenders were under community supervision.

The majority of female and male offenders are in the community. These are the people the researcher chose to study. Attempts will be made to reveal the similarities and differences between female and male offenders under the supervision of the House Arrest program and community treatment center. When a difference occurs, a reason will be provided for the dissimilarity.

Community Treatment Center

A community treatment center may receive an inmate between three

to six months before his or her release date or at the beginning of his or her sentence.

Sandhu (1981) reports that the residents work at jobs in the community during the day and are brought back to the Center in the evening. The residents pay for their transportation, part of their board and lodging, their taxes, and send some money to their dependents. Approximately 20% of their earnings are deposited into a savings account which they will receive upon their release.

The residents are allowed to go into town for the purpose of shopping once or twice a week. In the evenings, a resident may participate in group counseling or meet with his or her casemanager.

According to Sandhu (1981) the main purpose of this residential program is to build ties between the inmate and the community, and to provide a program of reintegration whereby the inmate can function in a noncriminal and socially acceptable manner.

House Arrest Program

The House Arrest program is a recent innovation of the Department of Corrections in Oklahoma. It was used prior to October, 1984, but at that time it was expanded to relieve overcrowded prisons in the state of Oklahoma.

Any inmate who is to be discharged within six months or who has been recommended for parole and who is assessed as being a good risk is eligible for House Arrest. Before the inmate is released to House Arrest, he or she must have a verified job offer and a verified home offer.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (1987) reports that every inmate under House Arrest is supervised by both a correctional case-manager and a community correctional officer. The casemanager devises a program plan for each inmate before his or her release from prison. This plan outlines the conditions of House Arrest for that particular inmate. The Department states that some of the items included in the plan are counseling, education, payment of court costs, victim compensation assessment fees, restitution, curfews, substance abuse surveillance, and payment of the \$45.00 per-month program support fees.

The inmate is required to report to his or her casemanager at pre-established time intervals to discuss problems or compliance with the program plan and to pay money for any financial obligations.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (1987) states that the community correctional officer provides surveillance within the community. Each House Arrest inmate is subject to intense supervision. This takes the form of employment checks, home visits, telephone contacts, and office visits. Each inmate has an itinerary in addition to the program plan which describes what activities are allowed. The itinerary provides the correctional officer with the time and location when an inmate will be away from his home. Each location must be approved by the casemanager, i.e., church, supermarket, job, etc.

Limitations of the Study

One of the major limitations of this study is that the majority of the females who answered the questionnaires were under the supervision of the community treatment center. The majority of the males who answered the questionnaires were under the supervision of the House

Arrest program. The major difference between these programs is that inmates under the supervision of the community treatment center live at the center. They receive passes on weekends to go home or their families come to the center to visit. The inmates under the supervision of the House Arrest program live at home. These inmates have restrictions on where they may go upon return from work. Nevertheless, they return to their own homes rather than an institution. This situation could account for some of the differences that were found in this study. Differences may exist due to the inequality of our sample in different programs rather than a difference in the offender population as a whole.

Perhaps a comparison of male and female offenders under the community supervisions of parole and House Arrest would have been more appropriate. However, the researchers tried to obtain questionnaires from parolees and were able to retrieve only a small number. Of these questionnaires obtained, only a minute amount had been answered by females, thus making this type of comparison extremely difficult, if not impossible.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Personal History

Literature supports the fact that there are fewer females under correctional supervision than males. Arditi, Goldberg, Hartle, Peters, and Phelps (1973) found that of nearly 200,000 inmates incarcerated in State and Federal prisons, less than 6,000 are women. Arditi et al. (1973) also reported that the 1971 American Correctional Association (ACA) Directory lists approximately 40 state institutions for women and 250 for men.

Pollock (1986) states that because there are so few women incarcerated in proportion to the number of men (roughly 4%), the institutions for women are small, never housing over 500 inmates, while prisons for men may be four times as large.

Some people are skeptical, saying that crime statistics do not reveal the true picture when it comes to showing how many females are in the system. Therefore, Michael Hindelang did a comparison of female and male offenders using a victimization survey. Hindelang (1979) found that for the personal and household crimes for which offender data are available, the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) arrest data and the perception of victims are in close agreement in the sense that males overwhelmingly outnumber females for these offenses.

The existing literature also reveals that female offenders are often married than their male counterparts, and they have more serial marriages than the males. Pollak (1950) said that married offenders seem to be more frequent among women than among men. Godeke (1976) supported this finding, revealing that in her study 35% of the females were married as compared to 24.7% of the males. Sandhu and Irving (1974) found a larger percentage of women were married than men. Sandhu and Irving also found that women prisoners had been married more times than men prisoners. Pollak (1950) supported this finding, stating that the female offender has a large number of serial marriages.

Review of the literature shows that female and male offenders are undereducated, unskilled, and the majority are from minority groups. Feinman (1986) stated that female offenders are uneducated, unskilled, and disproportionately from ethnic and racial minority groups. Kratcoski and Scheuerman (1974) reported that regardless of their sex, substantial numbers of the inmates were minority groups, poorly educated, and came from a disorganized family life.

Pollak (1950) found that in the United States, the largest group of female prisoners had jobs in domestic or other personal services.

Legal Background

According to Warren (1981) males commit more offenses than females, and male offenses are in general more serious than those of females. Warren continued, saying that female offenses are in the form of larceny, drugs, or fraud/forgery. Male offenses are more likely to involve a weapon.

Datesman and Scarpitti (1980) noted that female crimes are often seen as victimless, most harmful to the offender, and having minimal impact upon society.

Hindelang (1979) found from his victimization surveys that female offenders are disproportionately involved when the victimizations are less serious.

Leonard (1982) showed that the UCR indicate that women's crimes generally increased from 1950 to 1970. The rise occurred primarily in property offenses and larceny-theft. Figueira-McDonough, Barton and Sarri (1981) found, with the exception of gang fights, that there is little evidence to support claims of greater involvement among girls in aggressive and property offenses. Leonard (1982) agreed, stating that "females represented a greater proportion of arrests in 1979 than they did 25 years before" (p. 31). She continued, saying that violent crime among females has barely changed.

There appears to be a substantial difference between female and male offenders in terms of criminal history. Warren (1981) revealed that more men are under court supervision at the time of arrest and more men have a record of prior felony arrests and convictions. Datesman and Scarpitti (1980) found that over 90% of offenders with four or more previous arrests were male.

Females are found to enter the system at an older age than do males. Kratcoski and Scheuerman (1974) reported that 85% of males had been arrested at least once before age 18, the median age of first arrest being 15. Females' median age for first arrest was 21. Kratcoski and Scheuerman also showed that the median age of first

incarceration was 22.4 years for females compared to 16 years for males.

An age analysis of the juvenile court cases in the United States, performed by Pollak (1950), showed that 29% of the girls compared to 43% of the boys were under 14 years of age.

Alcohol and Drug History

Warren (1981) found the following to be true: "Females who are charged are more likely than males to have been under the influence of drugs when the crime was committed, while men are more often under the influence of alcohol" (p. 8).

According to Sandhu and Irving (1974), women prisoners admitted to a much greater use of drugs before their imprisonment than males. Panton (1975) supported the above findings, saying males are more inclined toward the excessive use of alcohol.

Current Sentence

While incarcerated, an inmate is given the opportunity to learn a skill or receive training. The reason for this is not only to give him or her something to pass the time, but to better themselves in order to remain free once he or she is released from prison. A good idea, but existing literature does not shed a favorable light on the existing vocational programs.

Feinman (1986) revealed that many correctional policy makers adhere to the myth that women do not need to be self-supporting and that women are not interested in nontraditional employment. Thus, Feinman stated that "training for women continues to focus on tradi-

tional, low-paying female skills: food services, sewing, clerical work, and cosmetology" (p. 60).

Ross and Fabiano (1986) found that vocational training programs for male offenders have little effect on their post-prison employment or criminal behavior. Sandhu (1981) supported the notion that trade training programs are not very successful. Sandhu reported the following:

In a Canadian study of parolees, only 10% claimed to have held a job directly related to their work in prison. Use of the prison trade training on the outside depends on two essential conditions: the availability of appropriate work opportunity, and validity of the training acquired. Often the training obtained in prison is not considered adequate by the employers in the community. Many of the exconvicts must update their skills in a retraining course. Understandably, most prisoners seem to follow the trades they were engaged in before their imprisonment (p. 124).

From this writer's personal experience working in a female prison, there are definitely not enough quality jobs available. An inmate would request a job in data or the library, and she would be released before an opening became available.

Inmates have often been asked their opinion of prison and the criminal justice system in general. Sandhu and Irving (1974) stated that "women prisoners seem to react more angrily to the criminal justice process than men" (p. 38). Sandhu (1974) reported also that "women had a more negative attitude toward law and legal institutions than male prisoners" (p. 45).

There are many factors to be considered once the offenders are released into the community, and their chances of not returning to prison. Sandhu (1974) found that during the first month of freedom, about one-third of releasees have no employment; and of those who have

employment, one-fourth are employed full time. Sandhu stated that although unemployment may not cause recidivism, it may be one of the principal causes involved in recidivism of adult male offenders.

Ross and Fabiano (1986) found that the stronger the family ties an offender has, the more likely she or he will be successful on parole or reduced recidivism.

Once the inmates are released from all types of supervision, women seem to stay free more than men. Simon (1975) reported that "once paroled, women seem to fare slightly better than men in being able to remain out of prison" (p. 92). There are two exceptions: those with a history of drug use and those with a history of prior commitments. Women in these two categories, Simon said, have less success than men. Sandhu (1975) also supported Simon, saying that the female's rate of recidivism is lower than that of men.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The data for this study were collected by a group of researchers from Oklahoma State University in October and November of 1985. Follow-up data were collected periodically until February of 1987. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections cooperated fully in both the collection of the initial data and in the follow-up information. The research instrument used was a self-administered questionnaire (Appendix A) containing the following segments: sociodemographic data, criminal history, alcohol abuse history, drug abuse history, current sentence, post-prison adjustment, present situation, and values.

Data were collected in two community-based programs--the House Arrest program and the Community Treatment Center program--in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The county of Tulsa has a mix of urban and rural populations. Researchers collected data during four consecutive weeks in the House Arrest program, administering the questionnaires to all available inmates (N = 149). The questionnaires were administered to all available residents at the Community Treatment Center in one evening (N = 88). The inmates who were unable to read or write were assisted by trained researchers. The inmates were asked to write their names and Department of Corrections identification numbers on the questionnaire. This was done in order to properly gather inform-

ation on program successes or failures, as well as reconviction data. The offenders were assured of confidentiality and informed that the data would not be used against them.

Validity

A test is considered to be valid if it measures what it intends to measure. The three divisions of validity, according to Gustavus, Schwab, and Sloss (1980), are face validity, construct validity, and criterion validity. Face validity is agreement among observers that the procedure appears to measure the concept. This study meets this need in that the instrument was designed by two sociologists who had measured similar subjects and used an instrument comparable to the one in this study. Their previous results and the ones obtained from this study were similar.

The second type of validity, construct validity, "indicates whether a measured variable shows the same relationship to other variables as might be predicted on the basis of theory" (Gustavus et al., 1980, p. 52). This study was not so designed as to meet this type of validity.

Criterion validity, according to Gustavus et al. (1980) is when an outside criterion is compared with the new measure in order to demonstrate validity. This study met this requirement by comparing our data with data that the Oklahoma Department of Corrections had available. Although the comparison was not performed systematically, on items which were compared, both data sets matched. An inmate's identification number, reason for transfer to another type of supervi-

sion, date of the transfer, and date of termination from supervision were some of the items that were compared.

Also, validity of coding of data for this project was conducted in the following manner: this researcher randomly selected five questionnaires of five offenders and checked their answers with the computer printout of the data in order to determine if any mistakes had been made. All of the data were found to be coded accurately.

Data for this study were collected through a self-report questionnaire filled out by the respondents. Different conclusions have been made concerning the validity of self-reported data. Farrington (1973) believed that, given a choice between group self-completion and an interview, the former was more objective and capable of standardization. Self-completion is somewhat superior because "respondents are likely to be less willing to admit deviant acts vocally in a face to face interview" (Farrington, 1973, p. 100). Farrington concluded, however, that poor readers present problems. As previously stated, our researchers helped respondents who were unable to read or unable to comprehend the questions.

Leonard (1982) reported that using official arrest statistics as a basis for drawing inferences about trends in female crime is problematic. Leonard also stated that although self-report studies are not unproblematic in respect to the honesty of respondents, and that most are local not national samples, she does agree that they are well worth examining for a potentially more accurate estimation of female crime.

Reliability

Gustavus et al. (1980) gives the definition of reliability as a measurement of stability or consistency. It means that if we were to measure the same thing twice with our questionnaire, the results would be the same.

This research was checked for reliability by comparing 11 offenders who had duplicate questionnaires. Eight of these had moved from a higher form of supervision to a lower form of supervision. The other three remained in the same type of supervision. The duplicates were compared on answers concerning demographic and past information, expectations, and orientations. The correlation was highest in the demographic and past information category. These categories included race, times convicted, times on probation, times in institution, use of hard drugs, crimes committed while under the influence of alcohol, crimes committed while under the influence of drugs, attendance of A.A. meetings, and attendance of N.A. meetings. This category should show no change even if an inmate experienced program movement.

The other categories, expectations and orientations, were highly correlated although there were mere discrepancies. Some of the items that were in the expectations category were support expected from family members, jobs expected upon release, future directives, goals, and chances to achieve. These answers would be affected if movement from one program to another program occurred. The orientation category included importance of family, work, relationship with friends, and satisfaction with family, work, and friends. This category would also be subject to "real change" when she or he experiences movement

from a higher form of supervision (i.e., C.T.C.) to a less stringent form of supervision (i.e., House Arrest).

Generalizability

It is widely recognized in field research that samples cannot be drawn systematically. Samples are drawn because they are convenient and because they give an initial impression of representativeness. Also, the financial and logistical problems play a part in the type of sample collected. The researcher realizes the numerous problems of generalizability this study may have to a target population where similar programs are implemented. Thus, the target population here was the inmates and residents of the House Arrest program and Community Treatment Center of Tulsa, Oklahoma, during 1985 to 1986.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The first part of the present study consisted of determining differences and similarities between female and male offenders in terms of sociodemographic variables.

Table I shows the frequencies and percentages in each sociodemographic variable on the dependent variable categories. Eleven variables were analyzed for this purpose. These were: race, education, G.E.D., occupation, employment, previous employment, skill, marital status, times married, number of children, and living arrangements. Chi-square calculations showed significant variation in five of the comparisons. The type of occupation varied. Females showed a higher proportion in white-collar jobs. Males showed a higher proportion in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Significant variation was found in the skill variable. Again, females showed a higher proportion in white-collar skills. Men showed a higher proportion in unskilled and semi-skilled. However, when females report having white-collar skills, they could be referring to secretarial and receptionist skills.

The variable of number of times married showed significant variation. Females showed to be highly represented in the twice married category while males were highly represented in the once married

TABLE I
 FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES FOR SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC
 VARIABLES OF FEMALE VS MALE INMATES

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>Race</u>			
White	36 (56.25)	128 (69.95)	
Black	24 (37.50)	43 (23.50)	
Other	4 (6.25)	12 (6.56)	4.77
<u>Education</u>			
Less Than 12	34 (53.13)	95 (51.63)	
12 Years	20 (31.25)	63 (34.24)	
Over 12 Years	10 (15.63)	26 (14.13)	0.22
<u>G.E.D.</u>			
Yes	22 (39.29)	78 (48.75)	
No	34 (60.71)	82 (51.25)	1.49
<u>Occupation</u>			
Unskilled	9 (32.14)	51 (42.15)	
Semi-Skilled	6 (21.43)	49 (40.50)	
Skilled	1 (3.57)	11 (9.09)	
White-Collar	12 (42.86)	10 (8.26)	22.09*
<u>Employment</u>			
Full-Time	32 (51.61)	104 (58.10)	
Part-Time	13 (20.97)	19 (10.61)	
Unemployed	17 (27.42)	56 (31.28)	4.29
<u>Employment Prior</u>			
Full-Time	39 (61.90)	132 (72.93)	
Part-Time	9 (14.29)	22 (12.15)	
Unemployed	15 (23.81)	27 (14.92)	3.12
<u>Skill</u>			
Unskilled	8 (15.69)	46 (28.40)	
Semi-Skilled	6 (11.76)	85 (52.47)	
Skilled	4 (7.84)	19 (11.73)	
White-Collar	33 (64.71)	12 (7.41)	78.33*

TABLE I (Continued)

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Single	24 (38.71)	71 (39.66)	
Legally Married	9 (14.52)	43 (24.02)	
Common Law Marriage	14 (22.58)	21 (11.73)	
Separated/Divorced	15 (24.19)	44 (24.58)	5.67
<u>Times Married</u>			
Once	22 (47.83)	79 (64.23)	
Twice	18 (39.13)	24 (19.51)	
Three or More	6 (13.04)	20 (16.26)	6.91*
<u>Number of Children</u>			
None	11 (17.46)	70 (40.00)	
One	13 (20.63)	34 (19.43)	
Two	17 (26.98)	30 (17.14)	
Three	14 (22.22)	17 (9.71)	
Four or More	8 (12.70)	24 (13.71)	14.82*
<u>Living Arrangements</u>			
Living With Spouse	5 (7.81)	39 (21.67)	
Living With Parent	9 (14.06)	33 (18.33)	
Living Independently	7 (10.94)	27 (15.00)	
Living With Friend	5 (7.81)	9 (5.00)	
C.T.C.	33 (51.56)	53 (29.44)	
Other	5 (7.81)	19 (10.56)	13.65*

*Chi square is significant at the .05 level.

category. Both female and male respondents were about the same in number when three or more marriages were reported.

Significant variation was found in the category of number of children. Women were found to have more children than men with the highest proportion having two and three children. More male offenders (40%) had no children as compared to female offenders of whom only 17% had no children.

Finally, significant variation was found in the category of living arrangements. Females were highly represented in the C.T.C. whereas males were more likely to be living with their spouses. However, this finding may not be conclusive as most of my female respondents were confined in C.T.C.

The second part of this study consisted of comparing female and male offenders in regard to their legal background. Both Chi-square (Table II) and T-tests (Table III) were performed. Seventeen variables were analyzed. These were type of offense, previous offense, age at first arrest, age at first conviction, number of juvenile convictions, number of adult convictions, number of juvenile probations, number of adult probations, number of juvenile incarcerations, number of adult incarcerations, years of juvenile probation, years of adult probation, years in juvenile facilities, years in adult facilities, number of property offenses, number of violent offenses, and number of drug offenses. Five of the comparisons showed significant variation.

From the Chi-square test, significant difference was found in the category of type of offense. Females were highly represented when the crime was fraud. Males were highly represented in the crimes of theft and drug distribution. Likewise, previous offenses showed significant

TABLE II
 FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES FOR LEGAL BACKGROUND
 VARIABLES OF FEMALE VS MALE INMATES

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>Offense</u>			
Violent	9 (15.79)	13 (7.51)	
Theft	14 (24.56)	59 (34.10)	
Fraud	22 (38.60)	19 (10.98)	
Drug Possession	7 (12.28)	59 (34.10)	
Drug Distribution	2 (3.51)	12 (6.94)	
Sex Offenses, Etc.	3 (5.26)	11 (6.36)	30.45*
<u>Previous Offenses</u>			
Violent	4 (23.53)	15 (19.48)	
Theft	4 (23.53)	23 (29.87)	
Fraud	8 (47.06)	12 (15.58)	
Drug Possession	0 (0.00)	21 (27.27)	
Drug Distribution	0 (0.00)	5 (6.49)	
Sex Offenses, Etc.	1 (5.88)	1 (1.30)	13.90*

*Chi-square is significant at the .05 level.

TABLE III
 MEANS AND T-VALUES FOR LEGAL BACKGROUND
 OF FEMALE VS MALE OFFENDERS

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	T-Value
Age at First Arrest	26.41	20.61	-4.27*
Age at First Conviction	27.43	24.28	-2.13*
Number of Juvenile Convictions	0.33	0.76	3.25*
Number of Adult Convictions	1.83	2.07	1.51
Number of Juvenile Probations	0.26	0.53	2.44*
Number of Adult Probations	0.97	1.03	0.51
Number of Juvenile Incarcerations	0.15	0.42	3.17*
Number of Adult Incarcerations	1.28	1.38	0.82
Years of Juvenile Probation	11.92	13.80	0.35
Years of Adult Probation	0.66	0.73	0.88
Years in Juvenile Facilities	0.11	0.21	0.09
Years in Adult Facilities	1.53	1.51	-0.14
Number of Property Offenses	0.94	0.91	0.84
Number of Violent Offenses	0.31	0.39	0.50
Number of Drug Offenses	0.33	0.67	0.12

*Significant (.05) t-value.

variation. Again females were overly represented in fraud and males in theft and drug distribution. Note, however, that females showed to be more violent. This difference probably occurred because male offenders convicted of violent offenses are not eligible for community-based programs. Thus, they would not be counted in this study.

The T-tests performed found five significant variations. The age at first arrest showed that females were arrested at an older age than males. Age at first conviction also shows that females were older than males, although the age difference narrows. The number of juvenile convictions showed that females had fewer juvenile convictions than males. Significant variation was found in the number of juvenile probations. Females had a lesser number of juvenile probations than males.

Finally, significant variation was found in the number of juvenile incarcerations. Again, females showed less number of incarcerations than the males. It is interesting that while female offenders confessed to a significantly shorter juvenile record, their adult record in convictions, probations, and incarcerations was relatively closer to that of males and was not significantly different.

The third part of this study compared female and male offenders in terms of alcohol and drug history. Table IV shows the results of the Chi-square test for the variables of drugs used, amount of time a job was held, and average monthly income. All three variables had a significant variation. Drugs used showed females and males being highly represented in the "non-use" area. Men, however, showed a high proportion of marijuana use.

TABLE IV
 FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL
 HISTORY OF FEMALE VS MALE INMATES

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>Drugs Used</u>			
None	33 (51.56)	78 (44.83)	
Marijuana Only	10 (15.63)	57 (32.76)	
Hard Drugs	10 (15.63)	7 (15.63)	
Combination	11 (17.19)	32 (18.39)	14.19*
<u>Time Held Job</u>			
100% of the Time	24 (38.10)	82 (45.30)	
Most of the Time	15 (23.81)	70 (38.67)	
About Half the Time	13 (20.63)	13 (7.18)	
Less Than Half Time	6 (9.52)	10 (5.52)	
Never Employed	5 (7.94)	6 (3.31)	14.81*
<u>Average Monthly Income</u>			
Under \$400	12 (21.05)	19 (11.52)	
\$401-\$800	27 (47.37)	47 (28.48)	
\$801-\$1200	15 (26.32)	58 (35.15)	
Above \$1200	3 (5.26)	41 (24.85)	16.50*

*Chi-square is significant at the .05 level.

A significant variation was shown in the amount of time an inmate held a job while on the streets. Women were not able to obtain or keep a job as much as the men. Since females reported less employment time, they also reported less average monthly income. While a higher proportion of females reported their income in the less than \$800 per month category, more males were in the higher category of \$800 and more per month.

Table V reports the T-tests performed on the following variables: frequency of beer drinking, frequency of wine drinking, frequency of liquor drinking, frequency of marijuana use, frequency of other drugs, average number of beers consumed, average number of wine drinks consumed, average number of liquor drinks consumed, number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol, number of crimes committed under the influence of other drugs, number of A.A. (Alcoholics Anonymous) meetings attended, number of N.A. (Narcotics Anonymous) meetings attended. Eight of these comparisons showed a significant gender difference.

In the categories of frequency of beer drinking, frequency of liquor drinking, average number of beers consumed, and average number of liquor drinks consumed, females reported less use than males. Significant variation was found in the category of drug use; females reported using more drugs than did males. In the category of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol, females committed fewer crimes while intoxicated. A significant variation was found when comparing attended A.A. meetings; women attended fewer A.A. meetings. This finding coincides with the previous finding. If females were not found to be intoxicated when arrested, then they would not be required

TABLE V
 MEANS AND T-VALUES FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL
 HISTORY OF FEMALE VS MALE OFFENDERS

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	T-Value
Frequency of Beer Drinking	1.73	3.14	8.49*
Frequency of Wine Drinking	1.57	1.44	-1.06
Frequency of Liquor Drinking	1.97	2.41	2.36*
Frequency of Marijuana Use	2.02	2.40	1.66
Frequency of Other Drug Use	2.03	1.71	-1.38*
Average Number of Beers Consumed	1.80	3.18	6.35*
Average Number of Wine Consumed	1.59	1.64	0.29
Average Number of Liquor Consumed	1.93	2.73	3.51*
Number of Crimes Under Alcohol	1.33	1.63	4.10*
Number of Crimes Under Drugs	1.56	1.47	-0.44
Number of A.A. Meetings Attended	1.25	1.63	2.50*
Number of N.A. Meetings Attended	1.49	1.16	-2.09*

*Significant (.05) t-value.

TABLE VI
 FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES FOR CURRENT SENTENCE OF FEMALE VS MALE INMATES

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>Visits by Family</u>			
Weekly	32 (50.79)	73 (41.48)	
Monthly	13 (20.63)	38 (21.59)	
Quarterly	7 (11.11)	14 (7.95)	
Once a Year	2 (3.17)	9 (5.11)	
Never	9 (14.29)	41 (23.30)	4.00
<u>Participation in Prison Programs</u>			
Educational and Vocational	13 (39.39)	17 (16.04)	
Counseling	17 (51.52)	72 (67.92)	
Job	1 (3.03)	9 (8.49)	
Recreational	2 (6.06)	8 (7.55)	8.54*
<u>How Much Did Programs Help You Stay Straight on the Street</u>			
Much	27 (49.09)	67 (45.89)	
Some	14 (25.45)	41 (28.08)	
None	14 (25.45)	38 (26.03)	0.19

*Chi-square is significant at the .05 level.

to attend A.A. meetings as a condition of their probation or parole. Finally, the number of N.A. meetings showed a significant variation; females attended more N.A. meetings than did the males.

The fourth part of this study consisted of the comparison of female and male offenders in regard to current sentence information. A Chi-square test was performed for the variables of visits by family, participation in prison programs, and how the prison programs helped the offender stay straight on the street (Table VI). Of these three variables, one showed a significant variation. Participation in prison programs revealed that females participated more in educational and vocational programs. While both females and males were represented in counseling programs, males exceeded females. A T-test was performed for the variable of number of prison violations (Table VII).

TABLE VII
MEANS AND T-VALUES FOR CURRENT SENTENCE
OF FEMALE VS MALE OFFENDERS

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	T-Value
Number of Prison Violations	1.14	0.79	-1.30

The last part of this study compared females and males in regard to their post-prison adjustment. A Chi-square test was performed on 23 of these variables. These were help needed most, support expected and obtained from parents, support expected and obtained from spouse, support expected and obtained from boyfriend/girlfriend, support expected and obtained from friends in trouble, support expected and obtained from other friends, supported expected and obtained from employers, major problems during first month in program, major problems during second and third month in program, major problems beyond third month in program, person who helped the offenders most with their problems, how these people helped, sense of commitment, involvement in activities, leisure time activity, trouble with the law or program violations, nature of the trouble, attitude toward supervision, greatest fear after release, good things that have happened since release, bad things that have happened since release, most beneficial programs, and non-beneficial programs. Of the 23, 4 were significant. Table VIII shows the results of the Chi-square performed. Major problems in the second and third months in the program showed a significant variation. Females showed a higher proportion of problems. Restarting problems were where they listed the most troubles. Restarting problems included lack of transportation, boredom, getting used to the "outside," staying out of trouble, being free only halfway, loneliness, and ex-con stigma.

A significant variation was found in activities in which inmates were involved. Females showed a higher participation in therapeutic and constructive activities. Males were highly represented in sports and outdoor activities. The variable of leisure time activity showed

TABLE VIII
 FREQUENCIES, PERCENTAGES, AND CHI-SQUARES
 FOR POST-PRISON ADJUSTMENT IN THE
 COMMUNITY OF FEMALES VS MALES

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>Help Needed Most</u>			
None	11 (19.64)	38 (24.84)	
Social Support	5 (8.93)	17 (11.11)	
Material Support	26 (46.43)	67 (43.79)	
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	5 (8.93)	15 (9.80)	
Education	1 (1.79)	6 (3.92)	
Counseling	3 (5.36)	3 (1.96)	
Societal Induced Obstructions	4 (7.14)	6 (3.92)	
Medical	1 (1.79)	1 (0.65)	4.40
<u>Support Expected and Obtained From Parents</u>			
Yes, Fully	33 (67.35)	112 (76.71)	
Only Partial	5 (10.20)	18 (12.33)	
None	11 (22.45)	16 (10.96)	4.07
<u>Support Expected and Obtained From Spouse</u>			
Yes, Fully	17 (45.95)	65 (62.50)	
Only Partial	7 (18.92)	7 (6.73)	
None	13 (35.14)	32 (30.77)	5.53
<u>Support Expected and Obtained From Boy- friend/Girlfriend</u>			
Yes, Fully	20 (50.00)	50 (51.02)	
Only Partial	7 (17.50)	10 (10.20)	
None	13 (32.50)	38 (38.78)	1.54
<u>Support Expected and Obtained From Friends Involved in Trouble</u>			
Yes, Fully	7 (21.88)	25 (30.12)	
Only Partial	3 (9.38)	13 (15.66)	
None	22 (68.75)	45 (54.22)	2.06

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>Support Expected and Obtained From Other Friends</u>			
Yes, Fully	24 (55.81)	67 (56.78)	0.24
Only Partial	7 (16.28)	22 (18.64)	
None	12 (27.91)	29 (24.58)	
<u>Support Expected and Obtained From Employers</u>			
Yes, Fully	26 (59.09)	75 (61.48)	0.12
Only Partial	6 (13.64)	17 (13.93)	
None	12 (27.27)	30 (24.59)	
<u>During First Month in This Program-- Major Problems</u>			
None	11 (20.75)	71 (42.77)	
Restarting Problems	25 (47.17)	44 (26.51)	
Alcohol and Drug Problems	1 (1.89)	5 (3.01)	
Family Problems	2 (3.77)	4 (2.41)	
Peer Problems	1 (1.89)	1 (0.60)	
Material Problems	3 (5.66)	18 (10.84)	
Societally Induced Obstructions	5 (9.43)	13 (7.83)	
<u>Psychological, Emotional, and Health Problems</u>			
Financial Problems	4 (7.55)	7 (4.22)	14.42
Correctional Officer	0 (0.00)	13 (7.83)	
<u>During 2nd-3rd Month in This Program-- Major Problems</u>			
None	15 (34.88)	68 (56.20)	
Restarting Problems	10 (23.26)	14 (11.57)	
Alcohol and Drug Problems	1 (2.33)	5 (4.13)	
Family Problems	1 (2.33)	4 (3.31)	
Peer Problems	1 (2.33)	0 (0.00)	
Material Problems	2 (4.65)	12 (9.92)	

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>During 2nd-3rd Month in This Program-- Major Problems</u>			
Societally Induced Obstructions	4 (9.30)	12 (9.92)	
Psychological, Emotional, and Health Problems	1 (2.33)	2 (1.65)	
Financial Problems	5 (11.63)	4 (3.31)	
Correctional Officer	3 (6.98)	0 (0.00)	22.57*
<u>Later on in This Pro- gram--Major Problems</u>			
None	14 (45.16)	64 (64.00)	
Restarting Problems	4 (12.90)	10 (10.00)	
Alcohol and Drug Problems	0 (0.00)	4 (4.00)	
Family Problems	0 (0.00)	1 (1.00)	
Peer Problems	1 (3.23)	0 (0.00)	
Material Problems	3 (9.68)	7 (7.00)	
Societally Induced Obstructions	4 (12.90)	10 (10.00)	
Psychological, Emotional, and Health Problems	3 (9.68)	2 (2.00)	
Financial Problems	2 (6.45)	2 (2.00)	11.97
<u>Helped Most With Problems</u>			
None	3 (4.92)	19 (11.73)	
Self	8 (13.11)	22 (13.58)	
Father, Mother	11 (18.03)	17 (10.49)	
Brother, Sister	1 (1.64)	6 (3.70)	
Spouse, Girlfriend/ Boyfriend	6 (9.84)	31 (19.14)	
Friends	4 (6.56)	11 (6.79)	
Correctional Staff	7 (11.48)	14 (8.64)	
A.A., N.A.	3 (4.92)	9 (5.56)	
God	6 (9.84)	6 (3.70)	
Various People	12 (19.67)	27 (16.67)	10.75
<u>How Above Persons Helped</u>			
None	4 (7.41)	11 (8.59)	
Support	32 (59.26)	52 (40.63)	
Guidance	10 (18.52)	34 (26.56)	
Shelter	5 (9.26)	12 (9.38)	

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square	
<u>How Above Persons Helped</u>				
Financial Help	3 (5.56)	18 (14.06)	6.74	
Professional Help	0 (0.00)	1 (0.78)		
<u>A Sense of Commitment</u>				
Yes	43 (74.14)	134 (77.01)	0.20	
No	15 (25.86)	40 (22.99)		
<u>Involvement in Activity</u>				
None	5 (9.09)	9 (5.42)	22.14*	
Sports and Outdoor Activities	3 (5.45)	42 (25.30)		
Everyday Work	11 (20.00)	46 (27.71)		
Church-Related Activities	6 (10.91)	15 (9.04)		
Therapeutic and Construc- tive Activities	21 (38.18)	31 (18.67)		
Occupation With Cars, Cycles	0 (0.00)	9 (5.42)		
Recreational Activities	5 (9.09)	8 (4.82)		
Socializing	2 (3.64)	3 (1.81)		
Doing Time	2 (3.64)	3 (1.81)		
<u>Leisure Time Activity</u>				
None	2 (3.51)	1 (0.57)		18.40*
Sports and Outdoor Activities	5 (8.77)	34 (19.31)		
Everyday Work	10 (17.54)	26 (14.86)		
Church-Related Activities	4 (7.02)	3 (1.71)		
Therapeutic and Construc- tive Activities	19 (33.33)	35 (20.00)		
Occupation With Cars, Cycles	0 (0.00)	7 (4.00)		
Recreational Activities	6 (10.53)	21 (12.00)		
Socializing	2 (3.51)	3 (1.71)		
Worrying	0 (0.00)	2 (1.14)		
Doing Time	9 (15.79)	43 (24.57)		
<u>Trouble With Law or Program Violations</u>				
Yes	10 (16.39)	22 (12.22)	0.69	
No	51 (83.61)	158 (87.78)		

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>What Was the Nature of the Trouble</u>			
No Trouble	1 (8.33)	12 (37.50)	
Drug Problem	3 (25.00)	4 (12.50)	
Failure to Comply With Program Conditions	4 (33.33)	9 (28.13)	
Drinking	1 (8.33)	3 (9.38)	
Trouble With Police	2 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	
Trouble With Parents, Family Girlfriend, Friends	0 (0.00)	3 (9.38)	
Financial and Personal Problems	1 (8.33)	1 (3.13)	
<u>Attitude Toward Supervision</u>			
No Opinion	2 (3.70)	13 (8.07)	
Favorable	37 (68.52)	120 (74.53)	
Unfavorable	15 (27.78)	28 (17.39)	3.49
<u>Greatest Fear After Release</u>			
None	17 (30.91)	62 (36.90)	
Fear of Realistic Restart	9 (16.36)	29 (17.26)	
Fear of Inabilities and Helplessness	11 (20.00)	39 (23.21)	
Fear of the Unknown	4 (7.27)	7 (4.17)	
Fear of Nonacceptance	7 (12.73)	6 (3.57)	
Fear of Harrassment	7 (12.73)	25 (14.88)	7.53
<u>Good Things That Have Happened</u>			
None	11 (18.03)	30 (17.54)	
Family	20 (32.79)	43 (25.15)	
Job-Money	9 (14.75)	48 (28.07)	
School, Spiritual Regeneration	7 (11.48)	10 (5.85)	
Self-Improvement	9 (14.75)	23 (13.45)	
Self-Controlled Activities	5 (8.20)	17 (9.94)	6.36

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Characteristics	Females (N = 64)	Males (N = 184)	Chi Square
<u>Bad Things That Have Happened</u>			
None	30 (57.69)	101 (66.45)	
Not Enough Freedom	2 (3.85)	6 (3.95)	
No Home, Family Problems	1 (1.92)	11 (7.24)	
No Job, No Money, No Transportation	5 (9.62)	13 (8.55)	
Health Problems	1 (1.92)	7 (4.61)	
Harrasment	8 (15.38)	11 (7.24)	
Psychological Maladjustment	3 (5.77)	0 (0.00)	
Poor Provisions	2 (3.85)	3 (1.97)	15.17*
<u>Most Beneficial Programs</u>			
None	9 (18.37)	31 (24.60)	
Private Helping Group	12 (24.49)	51 (40.48)	
Church	5 (10.20)	2 (1.59)	
Working	14 (28.57)	29 (23.02)	
Volunteer Work	0 (0.00)	1 (0.79)	
Counseling	3 (6.12)	5 (3.97)	
Strict Guidelines	0 (0.00)	1 (0.79)	
Entire Program	1 (2.04)	1 (0.79)	
Workshop	0 (0.00)	1 (0.79)	
More Freedom	5 (10.20)	4 (3.17)	15.49
<u>Non-Beneficial Programs</u>			
None	17 (60.71)	55 (73.33)	
Strict Regulations	4 (14.29)	7 (9.33)	
Program Support Fee	0 (0.00)	3 (4.00)	
Police Intervention	1 (3.57)	0 (0.00)	
Meager Earnings	1 (3.57)	0 (0.00)	
Correctional Officers	1 (3.57)	1 (1.33)	
Stupid Programs	3 (10.71)	6 (8.00)	
A.A.	1 (3.57)	3 (4.00)	8.12

*Chi-square is significant at the .05 level.

a significant variation. Females showed a highest proportion in therapeutic and constructive activities. Males showed their highest number in the "just doing time" category. Finally, a significant variation was shown in the category of bad things that happened upon release. Females reported more bad situations than males with the highest proportion in problems in harrassment.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Analysis of the data in the present study produced several interesting results. Females are highly underrepresented in criminal activity. Just by my respondents, females (N = 64) and males (N = 184) partially reveal this fact. This low number of female criminals supports the existing literature. Some reasons for this may be in the socialization of females and males. As girls, females are more closely supervised, taught to be "ladylike," and trained for a domestic life. Boys, on the other hand, are taught to be tough, independent, and competitive.

Chi-square calculations on the sociodemographic variables produced several statistically significant differences between females and males. Females showed a higher degree of white-collar occupation and skill. Both groups were highly unskilled, which supports the existing literature, but when white-collar occupation and skill were reported, the females significantly outnumbered the males.

The variable of number of times married also proved to be statistically significant. Females were married a greater number of times than males, which supports the existing literature and also reflects greater family disorganization in the case of women offenders.

Existing literature was again supported with the significance of the variable of number of children. Female offenders had more children than male offenders accompanied by numerous repercussions. On one hand, the women offenders are more heavily burdened with responsibilities of children whom they are unable to take care of, resulting in a deep sense of guilt. On the other hand, children provide a strong motivation for the women offender to go straight and settle in life.

Legal background variables produced several interesting results. Females were highly represented in the type of offense and previous offense categories as having committed fraud. Men were responsible for the crimes of theft and drug distribution. Literature abounds with the fact that females commit fraud more than most other crimes. One reason that females commit more fraud could be because they are considered to be society's "new poor." They are unskilled single mothers on welfare. Most fraud they commit tends to be welfare fraud.

In the area of juvenile activity, statistically significant results were found in juvenile convictions, juvenile probations, and juvenile incarcerations. Females showed much less involvement in juvenile activities.

The drug and alcohol history also showed significant variations. Females tend to show higher drug use with the exception of marijuana. Females did not consume as much beer or alcohol as did males. Also, women were not as likely as men to be under the influence of alcohol when they committed their crimes. Adding to this is the significance of the number of N.A. and A.A. meetings attended. Females reported

attendance at N.A. meetings and males reported attendance at A.A. meetings.

The current sentence variable showed only one significant variation in regard to participation in prison programs. Females were highly represented in programs of education and counseling.

Finally, the section on post-prison adjustment produced several significant findings. In the variables of amount of time an offender had a job and amount of monthly income were found to be significant. Females were unemployed more and therefore showed less monthly income.

In the second and third month in the present program, females reported having more problems, especially in the form of harrassment at the hands of authorities.

A significant variation was found in involvement in daily activities. Females were more involved in therapeutic and constructive activities, while males were highly involved in sports. Similarly, leisure time activity proved significant. Females again were highly represented in therapeutic and constructive activities and males reported just "doing time."

Finally, significance was found in bad things that happened. Females reported more bad situations than the males. Women offenders are known to react adversely to official supervision.

Recommendations

Perhaps this study can be informative to people working in the field of corrections as well as society in general. Correctional personnel may be able to see their clients in a different light or with more understanding. This could improve their working relation-

ship. The correctional employee may see that their female clients need to be steered toward child care facilities while they work, how to manage their finances more appropriately, the importance of attending N.A. meetings, and not over-reacting to supervision. Male clients might be steered toward becoming more involved in constructive activities and the importance of attending A.A. meetings. Also, neither gender stated that prison programs helped them get a job upon release. Thus, program directors in prison might try to get more quality and appropriate programs.

Society, and parents in particular, can learn much from this study. Parents might "tighten the reins" on their sons and watch them more closely. Parents can also see that the majority of offenders are undereducated, and have either a drug or alcohol problem. Parents can emphasize the importance of education in order to obtain a good job. Also, parents might be more emphatic about their children not getting involved with drugs or alcohol. If their child does get involved in drugs or alcohol, immediate help should be obtained.

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APPENDIX

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

(For House Arrestees)

The following questionnaire is designed by the OSU Sociology Department and the information you give will be used for research only. You are requested to be truthful in your answers, 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. You may or may not associate your name with this information. In any case, you should sign your willingness to participate in this research on a separate sheet provided to you.

Name _____ Inmate Number _____

A. Personal History

1. Race and Ethnicity: 1 ___ White 2 ___ Black 3 ___ Mexican American
4 ___ American Indian 5 ___ Other _____
2. Gender: 1 ___ Male 2 ___ Female
- 3,4. Present Age: ___ Years _____ Year of Birth
- 5,6. Education: ___ School Years
7. Have you completed a GED? 1 ___ Yes 2 ___ No
- 8,9. What is your current occupation during house arrest/parole/split sentence/CTC? _____
10. Are you now employed? 1 ___ Full-Time
2 ___ Part-Time
3 ___ Unemployed
- 11,12. What was your occupation before your recent imprisonment?

13. Before your recent imprisonment, were you employed?
1 ___ Full-Time 2 ___ Part-Time 3 ___ Unemployed
- 14,15. What is your trade or skill for employment? _____
16. Marital Status: 1 ___ Single 2 ___ Legally Married
3 ___ Common-Law Marriage 4 ___ Separated or
Divorced 5 ___ Remarried
17. Number of Times Married: 1 ___ Once 2 ___ Twice
3 ___ Three Times or more

18. Number of Children (if any): 0 1 2 3 4+
19. Number of Children Living With You: 0 1 2 3 4+
20. Present living arrangements during house arrest/parole/split sentence/CTC: 1 Living With Spouse 4 Living With Friend
 2 Living With Parent 5 CTC
 3 Living Alone 6 Other _____

B. Legal Background

- 22,23. What was your age at first arrest? ___ years
- 24,25. What was your age at first conviction? ___ years
26. How many times were you convicted by the Juvenile Court?
 0 1 2 3 4+
27. How many times have you been convicted as an adult?
 0 1 2 3 4+
28. How many times were you placed on probation, as a juvenile?
 0 1 2 3 4+
29. How many times were you placed on probation, as an adult?
 0 1 2 3 4+
30. How many times were you committed to juvenile institutions?
 0 1 2 3 4+
31. How many times were you incarcerated in a prison as an adult?
 0 1 2 3 4+
- 32,33. For how long did you remain under probation supervision as a juvenile? ___ years
- 34,35. For how long did you remain under probation supervision as an adult? ___ years
- 36,37. How much time did you do in juvenile correctional institutions in total? years ___
- 38,39. How much time have you done in adult correctional facilities in total? years ___
- 40-43. If you were incarcerated more than once, how much time did you stay out on the street between the last two incarcerations?
 ___ years ___ months
44. What was the offense for which you are doing time now?
-

45. How many times have you been sentenced? _____
46. For property offenses Number ___
47. For violent offenses Number ___
48. For drugs only Number ___
49. List previous offenses, if any, for which you have done time:
-
50. What kind of community are you living in?
1--farming or rural 3--suburb of Tulsa
2--town (under 5,000 pop.) 4--Tulsa proper

Now, think about the 2 years when you were out on the street
before you started serving your current term

Please circle the number that best describes your drinking habit during those 2 years on the street.

		A few times a year	1-2 times a month	1-2 times a week	1-2 times a day
1. How often, on the average, did you usually drink beer?	1	2	3	4	5
2. How often, on the average, did you usually drink wine?	1	2	3	4	5
3. How often, on the average, did you usually drink liquor?	1	2	3	4	5
How often did you use drugs?					
4. Marijuana	1	2	3	4	5
5. Other drugs	1	2	3	4	5

		1-2 Drinks	3-4 Drinks	5-6 Drinks	Over 6 Drinks
6. When you drank beer, how many drinks, on the average, did you usually have at any one time?	1	2	3	4	5
7. When you drank wine, how many drinks, on the average, did you usually have at any one time?	1	2	3	4	5
8. When you drank liquor, how many drinks, on the average, did you usually have at any one time?	1	2	3	4	5
9. What drugs did you use during those 2 years?					
1	None	2	Only marijuana	3	Hard drugs
4	Combination (name the drugs used):				

10. During that 2-year period when you were on the street, how much of the time did you have a job?

- 1 100% of the time
 2 Most of the time
 3 About half of the time
 4 Less than half of the time
 5 Never employed

11. During that period, about how much was your average monthly income from work? \$ _____

12. During that 2-year period, how many days in a week normally did you miss work? 0 1 2 3 4 5 days

13. During that 2-year period, how many months did you spend in a prison, jail, or hospital? _____ months

	<u>None</u> <u>of Them</u>			<u>All of</u> <u>Them</u>	
14. How many crimes did you commit under the influence of alcohol during those 2 years?	1	2	3	4	5
15. How many crimes did you commit under the influence of drugs during those 2 years?	1	2	3	4	5
16. How many meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous did you attend during those 2 years?	1	2	3	4	5
17. How many meetings of Narcotics Anonymous did you attend during those 2 years?	1	2	3	4	5

C. Current Sentence

18-21. What is the length of your present sentence?
 ___ years ___ months

22-27. When did your present sentence start? _____
 day month year

28. While you were in prison during your latest imprisonment, how often were you visited by your family members?

- 1 Weekly
 2 Monthly
 3 Quarterly
 4 Once a year
 5 Never

29. How many prison violations did you have during your latest imprisonment? _____
30. In what prison programs did you participate during your last prison term? _____

31. How much did these programs help you to go straight on the street? 1 ___ Much 2 ___ Some 3 ___ None

D. After Prison

1. Under what correctional program are you being supervised now?
 1 ___ House arrest
 2 ___ Community treatment center
 3 ___ Probation
 4 ___ Parole
 5 ___ Split sentence
 6 ___ Other _____
- 2-7. When did you begin in this program? _____ day _____ month _____ year
8. How do you think this program will end for you?
 1 ___ On discharge
 2 ___ On parole
 3 ___ CTC
 4 ___ Other _____
- 9-16. Circle all the correctional settings through which you have passed during your current sentence:
- 17-24. Indicate the order which you passed through these settings giving a 1 to the first one:
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 ___ Max. security inst. | 1 _____ |
| 2 ___ Med. security inst. | 2 _____ |
| 3 ___ Min. security inst. | 3 _____ |
| 4 ___ Split sentence | 4 _____ |
| 5 ___ Parole | 5 _____ |
| 6 ___ CTC | 6 _____ |
| 7 ___ House arrest | 7 _____ |
| 8 ___ Other _____ | 8 _____ |
25. What kind of help have you needed most when you came out of the prison on house arrest/split sentence/parole/CTC?

26-31. Upon release from prison to your present program, we all expect some measure of support from family, friends, work-world and other sources. Did you get the expected support?

	<u>Yes, Fully</u>	<u>Only Partial</u>	<u>None</u>
(a) From parents	1	2	3
(b) From spouse	1	2	3
(c) From boy friend/girl friend	1	2	3
(d) From friends involved in trouble	1	2	3
(e) From other friends	1	2	3
(f) From employers	1	2	3

32-34. What were the major problems you had to face on your transfer from the prison to your present program?

a. During the 1st month _____

b. During the 2nd-3rd month _____

c. Later on _____

35. Who helped you the most with your problems? _____

36. How did these people help you? _____

37. Do you feel committed to some cause in life? 1 _ Yes 2 _ No

38. Name one activity which you are very much involved in.

39. What do you do in your leisure time? _____

40. Did you have any trouble with the law or with technical violation of your program rules (house arrest, parole, split sentence, CTC)? 1 ___ Yes 2 ___ No

41. If yes, what was the nature of the trouble? _____

42. What is your attitude toward the supervision given to you under house arrest/parole/split sentence/CTC?

43. What was your greatest fear about being released from prison to house arrest/split sentence/parole/CTC? _____

- 44,45. Ever since your placement on house arrest/parole/split sentence/CTC, what good things have happened to you? _____

 What bad things have happened to you? _____

- 46,47. What programs on your house arrest/parole/split sentence/CTC plan were the most beneficial? FOR EXAMPLE, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

 Which were not beneficial? _____

E. Present Situation

	None at All					Completely				
1. When you get into trouble with the law, how much does it bother you to think that this would hurt your family?	1	2	3	4	5					
2. How strongly are you committed to helping your family?	1	2	3	4	5					
3. How much time and effort do you put into something that you are involved in?	1	2	3	4	5					
4. Do you find conventional opportunities open to you when coming out of prison?	1	2	3	4	5					
5. Do you find criminal opportunities open to you when coming out of prison?	1	2	3	4	5					

Please circle the number which you feel best represents your position:

	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u>		<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u>		
	1	2	3	4	5
6. It's hard for a person like me to get a good paying, honest job.	1	2	3	4	5
7. There are opportunities where I live for a person like me to make good money illegally.	1	2	3	4	5
8. I keep trying when things don't work out.	1	2	3	4	5
9. I do not get depressed by setbacks.	1	2	3	4	5
10. I tend to drink (liquor) too much.	1	2	3	4	5
11. I tend to try to sidestep my problems.	1	2	3	4	5
12. I can pretty much determine what happens to my life.	1	2	3	4	5
13. I have difficulty managing my money (spending for nonessentials, too much buying on installment, etc.).	1	2	3	4	5
14. I am late or absent from work without following procedures acceptable to my employer.	1	2	3	4	5

Please indicate <u>how important</u> the following life goals are to you

	<u>Not at All</u>			<u>Very</u>	
	<u>Important</u>			<u>Important</u>	
15. Expertness: to acquire special skill or knowledge.	1	2	3	4	5
16. Power: to have control of others.	1	2	3	4	5
17. Affection: to share love.	1	2	3	4	5
18. Prestige: to become well known.	1	2	3	4	5
19. Self realization: to optimize personal development.	1	2	3	4	5
20. Service: to contribute to the satisfaction of others.	1	2	3	4	5
21. Wealth: to have lots of money.	1	2	3	4	5
22. Work: to have a career that is satisfying and rewarding.	1	2	3	4	5

Realistically, how do you see your chances
of achieving these goals?

	Not at All Likely			Very Likely	
23. Expertness: to acquire special skill or knowledge.	1	2	3	4	5
24. Power: to have control of others.	1	2	3	4	5
25. Affection: to share love.	1	2	3	4	5
26. Prestige: to become well known.	1	2	3	4	5
27. Self realization: to optimize personal development.	1	2	3	4	5
28. Service: to contribute to the satisfaction of others.	1	2	3	4	5
29. Wealth: to have lots of money.	1	2	3	4	5
30. Work: to have a career that is satisfying and rewarding.	1	2	3	4	5

	How <u>important</u> is each to you?					How <u>satisfied</u> with each are you <u>now</u> ?				
	Not at All Important		Extremely Important			Not Satisfied		Completely Satisfied		
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
31. To get affection from your family.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
32. To count on your family for help.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
33. To be respected by your family.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
34. For your family to let you do things your own way.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
35. To be appreciated by your boss for the job you do.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
36. To be liked by those you work with.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
37. To be respected for the way you do your job.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
38. To do things on the job the way you want.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
39. To be liked by friends involved in trouble.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
40. To have friends involved in trouble who will help you out.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
41. That friends involved in trouble let you do things your own way.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
42. That other friends respect you.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
43. To be liked by other friends.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
44. To have other friends to help you out.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
45. To have other friends who let you do things your own way.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

VITA²

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