SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS:

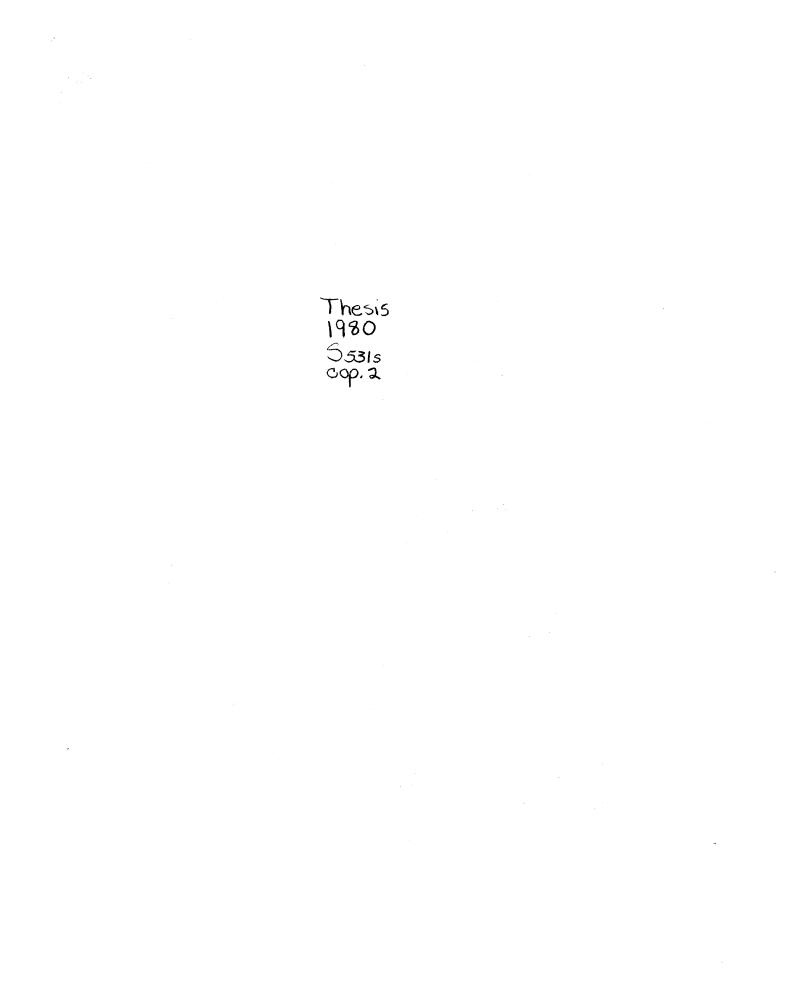THE CLIENTS' PERSPECTIVE

By

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THE CLIENTS' PERSPECTIVE

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of my mother, whose life, death and continuing influence will forever

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Generally, there exists a wide array of correctional programs
which attempt correcting the public offender. Individual therapies,
group therapies, and a multitude of programs which fall under the rubric
of guided group interaction. All of these programs serve as examples of
the growing emphasis we place upon the treatment of the individual for
criminal behavior. Similarly in vogue today is a movement away from the
traditional incarceration techniques and towards many forms of community-
based correctional programs; work release, study release, and furlough
programs which are all typical of most correctional systems. These
same attempts to improve the in-house correctional processes have also
sought to improve the one-to-one relationship of parolees and probation-
ers through caseload reduction. Thus far very few of the planned
improvements have been able to conclusively demonstrate their validity or
effectiveness.

The well-constructed Highfields Project (Weeks, 1958:108-128)
resulted in a reduced recidivism rate, but failed to bring about any
significant change in the boys' attitudes or personality characteristics.
Similarly, a California study (California Board of Corrections, 1961:27-
44) found that group therapy was successful for those persons amenable
for treatment, but adversely affected those who were considered nonamena-
ble to treatment. The programs designed to lower caseloads for probation

and parole agents to allow for a more personalized supervision of their clients seemed to cause a higher failure rate rather than improving the services (Adams, 1967:48-57).

The new noncustodial or treatment institutions also strive for a positive change in their clients. They work towards changing bad work habits, improving occupational skills, educational levels, and the improvement of interpersonal relationships (Hood and Sparks, 1970). These innovative institutions are designed to provide the individual with the necessary social and occupational skills needed to succeed in the free community. Although these institutions are considered the most modern, they too have a difficult task in demonstrating that they serve as more than mere custodial institutions.

The major shortcoming of many correctional efforts and programs is the failure to include the client's own perspectives and views concerning what exactly it is he needs to rehabilitate. This does not suggest a totally client-oriented correctional system, as public safety must be considered, but a reciprocal communications network which allows the consumer a voice.

A call for advocacy concerning the consumer's perspective was announced recently at the Southern Conference on Corrections. Fox (1979:1-11) believes that failure to consider the inmates' views relegates inmates to the role of inactive spectators.

Reckless (1955:138-139) conducted some research which points to the importance and value of seeking personal knowledge from inmates to improve programs. Reckless asserted that the inmate himself and the staff member close to him are the best sources of information on the effect different programs have on inmates. Reckless further asserts

that the majority of inmates know what they are getting out of their stay in a penal institution and further realize which program is benefiting them the most (Reckless, 1955:138-139). The very nature of this kind of research points out the validity of the personal, subjective knowledge that the consumer has to offer the correctional staff and the general society.

In a similar vein, Horlick (1961:200-205) conducted a study to discover what inmates perceived as obstacles to their readjustment in the community. The number one obstacle as seen from the inmate's position was the fear of community rejection and conversely hope for greater acceptance and tolerance. Schuessler (1954:425-431) has also pointed out that, "it is often not the kind of home or community life to which a man returns, but the attitudes and emotional reactions of those within the community and home which exert a greater influence". As can be seen from these studies, personal perceptions are very important factors to be considered.

With the present drive towards designing and instituting a more efficient system of corrections, the need for more effective programs cannot be overemphasized at this point. Of greater importance is the need to find out what programs seem to be working and what effects these programs are having upon the consumers of them. Programs can no longer be judged by the analysis of recidivism rates alone, but must be constantly followed up and improved. These improvements can best be achieved through the use of more critical and insightful suggestions from both correctional personnel and the clients they serve. Correctional programs must also be designed to begin at the disposition of sentence and last until final pardons are achieved. Towards these ends

the consumer himself can tell us what works or does not work and why, and what goals and needs he has and how we can help him achieve them.

Purpose of the Study

The transition from the free community to the strict confines of the prison community is a major dilemma in the prisoners' life. During the stay in a penal institution the inmate will today certainly encounter many programs which seek to rehabilitate him. These programs may or may not have any effect upon the person. Upon re-entering the society the parolee must deal with the effects of institutionalization or the mortification of self (Goffman, 1961). Of equal consequence are the effects social stigma has upon the person as perceived in terms of a "master status" (Hughes, 1945:353-359). The whole process from incarceration, program involvement, parole, and reintegration to final pardon or a return to crime and prison is a very complex cycle which is not yet fully understood.

The purpose of this study is to try and discern how and why parolees either succeed or fail after the prison experience, using the clients' own personal perceptions and views of various programs and their validity or effectiveness towards the rehabilitative as well as the reintegrative goals. The "failure-group" will consist of members who have been convicted of a felony, imprisoned, paroled and convicted a second or third time. The "success-group" will consist of members who were convicted for a single felony and have been on parole without any further trouble for eighteen months or longer.

The general flow of the study will place emphasis upon the personal perceptions of both groups in regard to programs, parole, outside

assistance, and the success or failure process. Which programs do each of these groups identify as valuable towards helping the person to succeed after incarceration or as not helping at all. What measures could be taken to improve the overall correctional process?

It is hoped that this research may assist those involved in designing programs to better understand the needs of those who must consume and utilize these programs to the benefit of both the client and the larger society.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The Prison Experience

Any attempt to undertake a study designed to understand the

individual's perceptions of the correctional process must be first and

foremost conducted with an insightful understanding. This insight

should follow a chronological sequence of the stages a person proceeds

through from incarceration to post-release experiences. Without

attempting to consider the main etiological ideas put forth by many

behavioral scientists as to why persons may commit an offense, the

society has developed various philosophies and ideologies for dealing

with the public offender. Retribution, deterrence, and rehabilitation

are all, with varying degrees of acceptance, the major goals of the

correctional system (Gerber, 1967:502-535). These goals conflict with

each other and cause many debates as to which is the most important to

the society. Whichever of these particular goals is deemed most

important, the prison seems always to emerge as the key element in

attempting to achieve the goal by the society.

With the extensive use of incarceration, the prison has come to be

viewed as a culture within the larger culture or as a microcosm of the

larger society (Cressey, 1961:3). The prison is also the beginning

stage of the correctional process for many offenders. The most obvious

and general overriding characteristic of the prison is described by

Goffman (1961:17) as a "total institution" wherein all aspects of life are conducted in the same physical proximity. Goffman (1961:18) states that: "the handling of many human needs by the bureaucratic organization of whole blocks of people . . . can be taken, then, as the key fact of total institutions".

The self of the individual in the total institutional environment becomes mortified as a result of the continuous abasements, degradations, humiliations, and profanations directed toward the person (Goffman, 1961:23). The individual becomes alienated, lost and engulfed by the institution and its bureaucratic structure. An attempt is made to take away individualism so as to make the group easier to handle and maintain.

Each individual who enters the prison also loses many of his prior privileges and his former status. Sykes (1958:65-78) has described these losses as the "pains of imprisonment". These losses include the loss of goods and services. The real significant hurts are seen as the frustrations which accompany the loss of freedom.

The transition from the free community to the strict confines of the prison is often times a difficult experience. Garribedian (1963: 139-152) claims that early adaptations to the prison environment are generally in the form of isolation from others. The need for isolation can be viewed as a reaction to the prison culture.

Schrag (1961:11-16) has developed a general typology of offender types which characterize the various adjustments and roles of the inmates. These include the prosocial, antisocial, pseudo-social, and asocial adjustments. These various adjustments may evolve as a result of the prison culture or may be imported from outside socialization.

The need to determine whether criminality is imported to the prison or situationally produced is very important in the assessment of treatment needs (Irwin, 1962:142-155). Often times it is found that the informal aspects of the prison world impede any attempts at rehabilitation. Berk (1966:530) claims that the informal organization of the inmates has the function of closing the gaps of the formal organization.

Viewed from a total perspective, the prison has many different effects upon each individual. The person must continually adjust his behavior to meet the demands of both the formal and informal prison cultures. It is imperative to always keep the individual clearly focused when attempting to guage the effects the prison is having upon the person.

Clemmer (1940:299) has developed the concept of "prisonization" to describe some of the effects the total institution has upon the inmate. Prisonization means essentially, "the taking on in greater or less degree the folkways, mores, customs, and general culture of the penitentiary". Clemmer believes that every man who enters the prison undergoes prisonization to some extent.

Generally, the person who becomes institutionalized learns to exist in a very tightly regulated and controlled social setting, but the major dilemma presents itself when the person must readjust to the free community. The significance of studying the effects of the prison upon the individual and the structure of the prison culture is not only to understand the individual's adjustments and assimilation to it, but also to ascertain the effects it has upon program effectiveness. Cressey (1961:7) asked, "To what extent and in what way does the existing

system create, maintain, or strengthen criminal modes of behavior? How can inmate behavior that works against rehabilitation be modified?"

The very fact that we group such large numbers of people in close confinement creates many problems for the correctional system. The processes that take place as a result of that grouping are as difficult to unravel as the whole deviance question. The persons incarcerated in prison today must make many adjustments and may or may not be influenced towards further criminality or rehabilitation.

Programs in Prison

The central task of correctional rehabilitation is the "transfer of the criminal careerist to the pursuit of a conventional career (Conrad, 1967:6). Within the confines of the institution this becomes a very difficult task to achieve. Conrad believes, however, that there are four major approaches to rehabilitation: (1) infliction of punishment; (2) psychological approaches; (3) educational-voational; and (4) a normative approach (Conrad, 1967:8). The common thread in all four of these approaches is the concept of remedial socialization (Conrad, 1967: 9). Bailey described in a report that most modern treatment methods follow a philosophy that the criminal is somehow sick (Bailey, 1966:56). Counseling then is a widely used technique in today's correctional setting, but does not prove to have any lasting effects.

Kirby (1954:7) reported that "most treatment programs are based on hope and perhaps informed speculation rather than upon verified information." With verying philosophies and differential response rates to programs, it makes it difficult to implement correctional

programs that work. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1967:364) also states that "Without a clear and precise definition of goals, it is unrealistic to expect organizational structures, personnel practices, program resources, and decision-making procedures to accomplish a specific purpose."

The general move away from the punishment idea to the treatment idea is in fact a humanitarian effort. According to Robinson (1971:79) the treatment idea is not based on pragmatic considerations, but is the antithesis of punishment. Robinson believes it is very difficult to evaluate programs for their effectiveness because punishment also has an effect upon some persons. Whether the programs constructed for rehabilitation are working or not, there is a great deal of pressure to implement more of them. It is generally believed that the atmosphere of the institution seems to nullify any positive influence the programs may have.

In a survey of some 100 correctional programs, Bailey (1966:157) states that ". . . reformative treatment may be ineffectual either in its own right or as a consequence of the ambivalence of the 'crime and punishment' setting in which it takes place."

Bailey also believes that much of the current rehabilitative treatment is not corrective at all or is based upon the wrong theories of delinquent and criminal behavior.

The realization that it is very difficult to implement effective programs to rehabilitate the offender is also brought out by Martinson who claims that almost nothing works in corrections (Martinson, 1975: 352-384). Lipton et al. (1975) analyzed several hundred studies and came to the conclusion that nothing works in corrections, or only a few things

work, and that too only in very special circumstances. Group therapy works better if the participants are allowed to choose their own counselors. Similarly, educational programs in correctional institutions improve if they enjoy the support of the participants' peers. Genuine interest, friendliness on the part of the program leaders and support from peers speak for greater effectiveness of correctional programs.

From the inmate's view he needs understanding and support from his peers before programs are of any value. Not all studies are negative about the outcome of correctional treatment. The most important studies, however, for purposes of this research are those which take into account the consumer's view. Reckless (1955:138-139) asserts that the inmate himself and a close staff member are the best sources of information on the effects different programs have on the inmates. The personal views of the inmates are of vital importance when attempting to design and to implement reformative programs.

Glaser (1964:10) in a very well planned study wanted to find out the inmates' interest. He posed the following question: "What an inmate might try to get or do in prison and why?" The majority of inmates wanted to go to school and also wanted vocational training. Glaser also found in the same study that good-risk inmates were better risks whenever they were concentrated with good-risk inmates. Bad risks were worse risks whenever they were concentrated with bad-risk inmates, regardless of the type of institution they were in. The study pointed out very well from the subjective point of the inmate the overriding significance of interpersonal relationships or "social climate" in correctional treatment.

The impact of the correctional institution and the institutional programs encountered there have been evaluated by several researchers. Bright (1951:84-85) found that: (1) the longer the stay in prison, the more adverse will be the attitudes toward correctional personnel, programs and physical surroundings; (2) the lower paid nonprofessional staff persons have more impact on the inmates than the professional staff; (3) better prison programs and facilities lead to better inmate attitudes.

Sabnis (1951:149-150) in a similar study found that boys in his study (83 to 90%) claimed to be getting something out of the programs they were involved in. Fifty-seven to sixty-seven percent of the boys felt that other boys were also gaining from their experiences. Sabnis found that much of the favorable response was related to favorable feelings toward staff. The personal perceptions depend not only on the physical environment, but also upon the persons encountered in the environment. Sandhu (1965:260) found that a fellow inmate usually had the most influence upon a fellow inmate, whether the influence was good or bad.

The combination of incarceration and treatment programs prove to be incompatible in most instances. The real value of a program may be determined in its effects upon the offender after he is released.

Parole and Post-Release Adjustments

Parole means basically, "promise" or "word of honor" (Dressler, 1959:44). At this stage in the correctional process the person is attempting to readjust to the free community. The parole agent plays a very significant part in helping the person to resettle himself. The two major duties of the parole officer are the protection of the society

and the continued rehabilitation and reintegration of the offender

(Parker, 1967:26). The transition from the prison to the community

presents many difficulties to the new parolee. Addressing himself to the

former felon's problem of re-entry into the "straight" world, Irwin

(1970:117) states that

> Not only does the world seem strange; the self loses its
> distinctiveness. Not only does the person find the new
> setting strange and unpredictable, and not only does he
> experience anxiety and disappointment from his inability
> to function normally in this strange setting, but he loses
> a grip on his profounder meanings, his values, and con-
> ceptions of himself.

The ex-convict suffers from alienation and the lack of a solid

social identity. The stigma of "ex-con" causes many more difficulties

in the readjustment process for the parolee. Horlick (1961:200-205)

has pointed out that the majority of inmates perceived fear of

community rejection as the number one obstacle to their social

readjustments.

The needs of the "ex-con" are often overlooked and sometimes this

neglect has dire consequences. Erickson (1973:66-71) conducted a study

using ex-convicts as a source of information. The study was aimed at

finding out what the "ex-con" needs to make it on the outside. The

expressed needs of the majority of "ex-cons" were jobs, money, credit,

debts, a place to live, etc. The predominantly social needs included

general acceptance, friends, wife and family. A very large number of

the parolees stressed the need for primary group support and for social

understanding of their perplexity and difficulties. The study also

brought out in a general sense that most inmates perceived the

societal re-entry as negative and did not think prison could pre-

pare them for parole. The ideas for improving programs were

usually in terms of material help and support, such as jobs or money.

In a very similar study, Edwards (1971:114) asked, "Who knows better than the successful former parolee what it takes to change one's patterns of behavior." This form of knowledge (the client's) exists as an untapped source of information that could lead to more successful cases and the improvement of correctional programs.

Parole, however it is viewed, is still an extension of the institution and tries to carry out reformative functions. The main emphasis is still upon control and assistance as themes of supervision (Task Force, Corrections, 1967:68). The mere fact of being under parole supervision causes some problems with stigma in terms of employment opportunities and general public acceptance. Another factor that must be considered is the extra rules which parolees must adhere to in addition to the regular laws and rules of society. Gottfredson (1967:173) believes that parole division policies, judgments, and administrative decisions play a critical role in determining the success or failure on parole. This kind of understanding relates to whether programs inside the prison relate to outside adjustments including success or failure on parole. Kassebaum (1971:284) found that there was no relationship directly or indirectly involving treatment as a variable and the prediction of parole outcome. The general question of who would make a successful parolee is a persistent question. It is accepted, however, that the age at last offense, age at first arrest, criminal record, and type of offenses are the major indicators associated with successful parole (Sandhu, 1974:265).

The post-institutional adjustments of the offender bear directly on the eventual success or failure of the person. Reitzes (1956:226-231) indicates that nonrecidivist differ significantly from recidivist in their employment patterns, regularity of work, type of work, and occupational mobility. Their family life, particularly in terms of conjugal family and their social relationship also have an influence.

Client-Centered Research

Specific research concerning the consumer's view of the correctional processes and the many factors involved has only recently gained academic interest. Fox (1979:1-11) announced that the participant in all of our correctional efforts has been ignored too long. Fox also states that the "consumer's perspective" is particularly important to criminologists who are concerned with effective rehabilitation.

A survey of 109 inmates in Canada provided some insightful findings concerning their perceptions of a correctional reception center (Gventer, 1978:1-16). The first offenders had a totally different outlook than did the multirecidivists. First termers left the center with high hopes and positive attitudes and also believed the programs to be more worthwhile and meaningful.

Parole is another area in which there have been initial attempts to capitalize upon the consumer's knowledge of corrections. Cole (1978: 1-10) conducted a study in which he attempted to gain some insignt into the consumer's perspective on prison programs and parole. He found that inmates feel they have very little control over their own sentences. Also, the majority felt rehabilitation could not be accomplished in prison. The main consequence of the finding was that most inmates simply

play the "parole game" and view the parole board as additional agents of punishment.

The attempt to use the client's own perceptions has been used also in an effort to improve programs. Perceptions of significant others on a rating scale proved that inmates trust themselves and only a few others. The study suggests that penology should focus on the person's self-image to improve the person's concept of significant others (Chang, 1977:1-11).

The number one major attack against investigating the inmates' or parolees' perceptions of institutions and the correctional process is the idea that most are simply hostile against society and its represen- tatives. Arcuri (1975:1-6) found, however, that inmates viewed judges as fair and as having the main purpose of protecting the person's rights. The same positive findings were also discovered by Mylonas (1962:120) concerning inmates' attitudes towards law and legal institutions.

<div align="center">Summary</div>

From the foregoing literature review we find that very few specific studies have been attempted using the perceptions of the client as a data source. The studies which have been conducted either did not delve deep enough into the subjective aspects of such a study or summarily suggested new areas to other researchers.

Some studies find that the inmates and parolees do offer very insightful suggestions which do improve the correctional process while other studies doubt the validity of such suggestions. In terms of

success or failure in the correctional process, there seems to be as many theories for the different rates as there are authors to write them. The results remain highly inconclusive in terms of what factors determine the eventual success or failure of a parolee.

We cannot state at this point that allowing the client a voice would greatly improve the total correctional process, nor can we adamantly state that it would not. The research to date is very difficult to accept because of the lack of specific studies aimed at this particular research question. More research is needed to try and ascertain the formula for success in the correctional process. This study makes one such attempt to ascertain the perceptions of the prisoners and parolees about the factors leading to their success or failure from the correctional process.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The data required to explore the inmates and parolees perceptions

of the correctional process were collected through several means. The

major source of data was obtained from a self-administered questionnaire

which was expounded upon and completed through the use of personal

interviews. The other source of data was obtained by administering the

Socialization (S_o) and Responsibility (R_e) Scales extracted from the

California Psychological Inventory (Gough, 1956).

The inmates involved in this study were selected from the total

population of inmates at the Men's Community Treatment Center in

Oklahoma City and the Women's Community Treatment Center also

located in Oklahoma City. The parolees involved in this study were

selected from the population of parolees in Oklahoma City and surround-

ing areas in Oklahoma.

The Sample

Both the mens and womens Community Treatment Centers in Oklahoma

City are minimum security institutions from which the inmates are allowed

to seek employment in the free community during the day and attend

counseling and in-house activities at night. The basic criteria for the

inmates to meet for inclusion into the "failure category" of this study was to have been convicted two or more times of felony offenses. Incorporated into this criteria was the requirement that the inmate have been through the correctional process (from conviction to incarceration to CTC to parole) at least once before this sentence. Many of the inmates were on their third and fourth cycles through the correctional process. From all of the persons located at both of the Oklahoma City facilities in the summer months of 1979, fifty were found who met the specifications of the criterion for "failures" in this study.

The group of persons constituting the "success category" were much more difficult to locate. The criteria for inclusion in the "success category" was parolees who were first time offenders and had been through the correctional process (from conviction to incarceration to CTC to parole). These persons also must have been under parole supervision for eighteen months or longer with no serious violations of parole rules or the law. From the Oklahoma City office of Probation and Parole and surrounding offices, there were twenty-eight persons found to make up the "success category."

The group size difference is attributable to many unforeseen factors. It was the optimistic desire of the researcher to have 50 persons in each of the two groups. The "success group" however proved to be a difficult group to assemble. Many persons had not been under parole supervision for a long enough period of time. Others had not come through a Community Treatment Center and still others neglected to respond to the questionnaire mailed to them through the parole agency. The distribution of questionnaires and the request for interviews were terminated when the researcher had 50 persons in the "failure group" and *28 persons*

in the "success group." The major reason for terminating the collection of data at this point was academic deadlines and the lack of further resources, such as money and time.

The subjects of this research project do not necessarily represent the populations from which they were drawn. They are more precisely a purposive or an availability sample to be examined in an exploratory fashion.

The Research Instruments

The vast majority of data collected for purposes of this study were obtained through the use of a self-administered questionnaire (see Appendix A). The instrument is divided into five basic sections which deal with demographic information, crime data, perceptions of programs and post-release adjustments. The majority of these questionnaires were usually followed up with an interview to complete and expound upon the questions. The average questionnaire required one to two hours to complete with an interview included. The "success category" generally did not take this long because of time limitation and other logistical concerns.

The scores collected from the two scales which were extracted from the larger California Psychological Inventory (see Appendix B) were also completed during the questionnaire administration or during the brief interviews. The (So) formerly the (De) section of the California Psychological Inventory is essentially a delinquency proneness scale which has been widely used with delinquent and non-delinquent populations and found to have predictive value with reference to delinquent behavior (Reckless, 1957:19). The (Re) scale of the inventory is designed to

estimate the amount of social responsibility a person has acquired. The items in both scales tend to group themselves into several distinctive clusters. Role-taking deficiencies, insensitivity to interactional cues and the effects of one's own behavior on others seems to be a few of the indicators. Resentment of others, feelings of despondency and alienation and also poor scholastic achievement are also indicated within the scales (Gough, 1951:207-212).

Data Organization and Analysis

The data collected from this research generally follows the structure of the questionnaire. Each section of the questionnaire is analyzed using various methods and finally the results of the (So), (Re) scores will be analyzed. The results will fall into basically five sections for the analysis of the data. The first section is descriptive and compares the two groups (success and failure). This section will provide the necessary information such as demographic data and the comparison of the two groups. The variables to be considered will be age, sex, race, marital status, number of times married, number of children, type of residence and education. The two groups will be compared by using the Chi-square test of significance and measures of association. There will also be a comparison of means between groups.

The second section will compare the two groups on the remainder of the data within the questionnaire. Using frequencies and chi-square test an attempt will be made to discern the differences on such aspects as type of offense, length of sentence and the perceptions of programs

and post-release adjustments. This information will be further analyzed in a seperate section using a discriminative analysis technique.

The third section will analyze the personality characteristics of the two groups. As noted above, the groups were administered the Socialization and Responsibility Scales from the California Psychological Inventory. The scores will be evaluated on mean differences between the two groups on each of the scales. The higher scores indicate a lower delinquency proneness for the (So) scale and a higher score represents a higher responsibility rating on the (Re) scale. The analysis will be conducted using differences between means and also in conjunction with the discriminative analysis above.

The fourth section of the analysis of data will combine the interval data scores on certain variables. These variables will include age, education, age at first arrest, age at first conviction, length of sentence, length of time served, percentage of perceived self reform, and (So), (Re) scores. The advantage of using the discriminative analysis technique is that by using covariance matrices with partial correlation coefficients we can come up with a posterior probability of membership in each of the two categories (success and failure). Using the variables cited above we can construct a predictive equation from this sample of persons.

The final section of the analysis will deal with the subjective perceptions of the correctional process by the clients themselves. This section is very important because of the insight it may offer the persons involved in the construction of correctional policies and programs.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Descriptive and Statistical Comparisons

Between the Two Groups

Section one will be primarily concerned with analyzing the differences between the success and non-successful parolees. The section will deal with the major demographic questions dealt with in section one of the questionnaire (see Appendix A). Not only will the differences be evaluated, but the patterns for success will be looked at.

The success category consisted of 28 persons which constituted 35.9 percent of the total sample under study. The failure category consisted of 50 persons which constituted 64.1 percent of the total sample under study. The persons in the success category were all under parole supervision at the time the research instruments were administered to them. The persons in the failure category were all in the Community Treatment Centers in Oklahoma City.

The questionnaire contained the question of present age for all subjects. Table I shows the age distribution of the two groups by frequencies procedure and by the use of the test for differences between means.

The majority of persons (64.1%) in both groups were between 20 and 30 years of age. Table I shows no significant difference between the two groups by age.

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY AGE

| Age | Successful | | Non-Successful | | Totals |
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
15-19	0	---	3	6.0	3
20-25	9	32.1	12	24.0	21
26-30	10	35.7	19	38.0	29
31-39	2	7.2	12	24.0	14
40-49	7	25.0	3	6.0	10
50+	0	---	1	2.0	1
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

Mean Age = 30.8   Mean Age = 30.4

F = 2.06   t = .24   df. = 41.9   p = .81.

Using the t-test statistic there is no discernable difference between the two groups on the variable of age.

Table II describes the two groups' distribution by sex. The success category had no females in the sample, but the failure category had 5 persons who were female or (10%) of the failure group. Although no formal test was ran concerning the variable of sex, it is the opinion of the researcher that the difference is of no concern because of the small size of the total N value. The female responses to most items were very similar to the males in the study.

Table III displays the comparison between the two groups by race. Using the Chi-square test of significance there is no statistical dif-ference between the groups by race. There were 50 persons or 64.1 percent of the total sample who were white. All other races, (Black, American Indian, and others) constituted 28 persons or 35.9 percent of the sample

During the questionnaire administration the subjects were asked about their marital status. Of the total sample of both groups 21 persons or 26.9 percent were single. Of the married and common law married together 47 persons or 60.3 percent were married. Only 9 persons or 11.5 percent of the total sample was either divorced or separated. Table IV shows statistically significant difference between the two groups by marital status using the Chi-square statistic. There were more formal marriages in the success group and more common law marriages in the failure group.

Of the persons in this sample who were married or divorced or widowed 48.7 percent had been married only once. Sixteen and one-half percent had been married twice and 8.9 percent had been married three

TABLE II

FREQUENCY TABLE OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY SEX

| Sex | Successful | | Non-Successful | | Total |
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Male	28	100	45	90	73
Female	0	---	5	10	5
Total	28	100	50	100	78

TABLE III

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY RACE

| Race | Successful | | Non-Successful | | Total |
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
White	21	75.0	29	58.0	50
All Others	7	25.0	21	42.0	28
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$x^2 = 2.25$, p = .13, df = 1.

TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Successful No.	Successful Percent	Non-Successful No.	Non-Successful Percent	Total
Single	7	25.0	14	28.0	21
Married	16	57.1	14	28.0	30
Common Law	1	3.5	16	32.0	17
Divorced	4	14.3	5	10.0	9
Widowed	0	---	1	2.0	1
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 11.52$, p = .02, df = 4.

times. Fifteen persons or 30 percent of the failure group had been married more than once while only 5 persons or 17.7 percent of the success group had been married more than once.

The total sample showed 26 persons or 33.3 percent of the sample had no children. Of the success group 57.1 percent or 16 persons had one or more children. Of the failure group 72.0 percent or 36 persons had one or more children.

Table V is concerned with the type of city or town the person came from. There was one person from a rural area which was collapsed into the small town category. The Chi-square statistic shows no significant difference between the success and failure categories by type of residence (see Table V).

The respondents were asked the number of years of education that they had attained at the time of the questionnaire administration. The mean number of years of education for the failure category was 11.4 years and for the success category the mean number of years of education was 12.61 years. Table VI shows that a significant difference was found between the two mean scores on education using the t-test for difference between the means. The success category shows a higher degree of post-high school education.

<center>Summary</center>

In this first section we have examined many of the demographic variables between the two groups. The two groups are statistically not different from one another except by educational level and marital status. Many of these variables and the variables considered in the following sections will certainly indicate certain differences or

TABLE V

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY CITY TYPE

Type City	Successful		Non-Successful		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total
Big City	24	85.7	35	70.0	59
Small Town	4	14.3	15	30.0	19
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 2.40$, p = .12, df = 1.

TABLE VI

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY EDUCATION

Education	Successful		Non-Successful		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total
Illiterate	0	---	2	4.0	2
1-6 years	0	---	0	---	0
7-9 years	3	10.7	14	28.0	17
10-12 years	10	35.7	23	46.0	33
12+ years	15	53.6	11	22.0	26
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78
	Mean Years = 12.61		Mean Years = 11.40		

F = 1.41, t = 2.73, df = 64, p = .008.

similarities between the success and non-successful correctional client.

The sampling technique did not specify that the groups be equal to allow

control of antecedent variables. More important for purposes of this

study is the need to ascertain any differences that may be important in

promoting or hindering the eventual success of the consumer of the cor-

rectional process.

<div align="center">

Analysis of Crime Data and the

Clients' Perspectives

</div>

The most important question asked of the two groups for purposes of

this section was the type of offense they committed. Table VII shows

that by the Chi-square statistic there is a statistical difference

between the two groups by offense. Generally the table supports the

already existing data from the criminological literature. The table does

seem somewhat sparse and may or may not be totally accurate. Inter-

preted substantively the table shows more property offenders in the fail-

ure group and more personal offenders in the success group. Table VIII

shows that most persons in the failure group were arrested at an earlier

age for the first offense than were the persons in the success group.

This is supported by the t-statistic for differences between the group

means (see Table VIII).

An interesting finding from the questions of age at arrest and age

at first conviction was the fact that the groups are far apart on the

varible of age at first arrest, but close together on the variable of

age at first conviction. This suggests that the failure group started

committing offenses earlier for which they were arrested, but were not

convicted until their second or third offense came to the attention of

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

Type of Offense	Successful		Non-Successful		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total
Non-Violent Property	6	21.5	23	46.0	29
Drugs or Alcohol Related	4	14.3	1	2.0	5
Assaultive/Against Person	10	35.7	3	6.0	13
Combination of 1+3	3	10.7	9	18.0	12
Combination of 1+2	1	3.5	8	16.0	9
Combination of 2+3	3	10.7	5	10.0	8
Con Games	0	---	1	2.0	1
Sex Offenses	1	3.5	0	---	1
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 22.03$, df = 7, p = .002.

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY AGE AT ARREST

Age at First Arrest	Successful		Non-Successful		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total
11 years or less	0	---	8	16.0	8
12-14	1	3.5	8	16.0	9
15-17	4	14.3	19	38.0	23
18-29	18	64.3	15	30.0	33
30-39	3	10.7	0	---	3
40+	2	7.1	0	---	2
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

Mean Age at First Arrest = 22.5   Mean Age at First Arrest = 15.8

F = 3.51, t = 4.06, df = 35, p = .0003.

the court as adults. Table IX gives a comparison between the two groups
on age at first conviction and also a test for difference between the
means. There is no statistically significant difference between the two
groups by age at first conviction.

Of the failure group 28 persons or 56 percent of them had two con-
victions. Fifteen persons or 30 percent had three convictions and seven
persons or 14 percent had four or more convictions.

The average sentence length handed down by the court for the first
offense between the two groups was quite different when calculated using
the t-test statistic for the differences between means of two groups
(see Table X). Not only were the sentence length differences signifi-
cant, but also the amount of time served in the institution was also
significant using the t-test for differences between the means (see
Table XI).

Some of the difference between the sentence length and time served
discrepancies between the two groups can be explained by the type of
offenses for which they were convicted of for the first sentences (see
Table VII).

The failure group had approximately between 30 and 35 persons or
72 percent of their second termers who were handed sentences between
five and 10 years in length. The third and fourth time offenders in
the failure group had sentence lengths of five to 10 years for the third
and fourth sentences, although the types of offenses committed changed
quite dramatically. The cumulative time served by the failure group is
shown in Table XII by a descriptive frequency table.

The failure category spent less actual time incarcerated, but came
in and out of the prison several times.

TABLE IX

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION

Age at First Conviction	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
11 years or less	0	---	1	2.0	1
12-14	1	3.5	2	4.0	3
15-17	3	10.7	14	28.0	17
18-29	19	67.8	29	48.0	48
30-39	3	10.7	4	8.0	7
40+	2	7.2	0	---	2
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$F = 2.27$, $t = 1.82$, $df = 40.6$, $p = .08$.

TABLE X

LENGTH OF FIRST SENTENCE IN YEARS BY SUCCESSFUL
AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Length of First Sentence	Successful Parolees (N=28)	Non-Successful Parolees (N=50)
Mean	13.70	5.38
Standard Deviation	9.74	5.77

$F = 2.85$, $t = 4.10$, $df = 37.9$, $p = .0002$.

TABLE XI

LENGTH OF TIME SERVED ON FIRST SENTENCE IN
YEARS BY SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES

Length of Time Served on First Sentence	Successful Parolees (N=28)	Non-Successful Parolees (N=50)
Mean	3.36	1.96
Standard Deviation	1.98	1.17

F = 2.84, t = 3.40, df = 37.9, p = .001.

TABLE XII

FREQUENCY TABLE OF CUMULATIVE TIME SERVED
BY NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Cumulative Time Served in Institutions	Non-Successful Parolees	
	No.	Percent
0-2 years	13	26.0
3-4 years	22	44.0
5-6 years	9	18.0
7-8 years	3	6.0
9+ years	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Alcohol and drug usage was very prominent in the total sample. Table XIII shows statistical difference between the groups on alcohol usage, but clearly shows the large extent of use by both groups. Table XIV points out that 35.7 percent of the success group and 38.0 percent of the failure group were under the influence of alcohol at the time the present offense was committed.

Similarly Table XV shows the other kinds of drugs used by both groups. The failure group shows a higher usage of what is classified as hard drugs than does the success category. The Chi-square test between the groups proved too sparse for proper calculation, but substantively the failure group used more drugs than did the success group. Again the groups are similar when asked whether they were under the influence of any of these drugs at the time of the offense (see Table XVI). A high percentage of both groups were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense. The Chi-square statistic shows no difference between the two groups (see Table XVI). The success group had more drug free respondents than did the failure group.

Table XVII presents the family usage or non-usage by category. There was no significant difference found between the two groups. Table XVIII shows that most persons in both categories committed the offense while in a group situation. Of the failure group only 48.0 percent were in groups, while 71.4 percent of the success category was in a group. This may indicate the failures are street wise about partners or that they do not need peer support to be involved in criminal behavior. The Chi-square test is not significant between the groups (see Table XVIII).

The two groups are very close in Table XIX because both groups

TABLE XIII

ALCOHOL USAGE BY SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Type of	Successful		Non-Successful		
Usage	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total
Everyday	8	28.5	22	44.0	30
Twice Weekly	3	10.7	13	26.0	16
Once Weekly	3	10.7	2	4.0	5
Occasionally	10	35.7	1	2.0	11
Rarely	2	7.2	0	---	2
Non-Drinker	2	7.2	12	24.0	14
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 10.73$, df = 5, p = .05.

TABLE XIV

TABLE OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE AT THE
TIME OF THE OFFENSE

Under or Not Under	Successful		Non-Successful		
Influence of Alcohol	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total
Yes	10	35.7	19	38.0	29
No	16	57.2	19	38.0	35
N/A	2	7.1	12	24.0	14
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 4.33$, df = 2, p = .11.

TABLE XV

FREQUENCY TABLE FOR DRUG USE BY SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Type of Drug	Successful No.	Percent	Non-Successful No.	Percent	Total
Opiates	2	7.2	7	14.0	9
Stimulants	5	17.8	2	4.0	7
Cocaine	1	3.5	2	4.0	3
Hallucinogenics	1	3.5	4	8.0	5
Barbituates	0	----	16	32.0	16
Marijuana	5	17.8	3	6.0	8
Several Drugs	6	21.4	13	26.0	19
No Drugs	8	28.6	3	6.0	11
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 15.36$, df = 8, p = .05.

TABLE XVI

TABLE OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES CONCERNING DRUG INFLUENCE
AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

Under or Not Under Influence of Drug	Successful No.	Percent	Non-Successful No.	Percent	Total
Yes	9	32.1	21	42.0	30
No	12	42.8	10	20.0	22
N/A	7	25.0	19	38.0	26
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi = 4.68$, df = 2, p = .09.

TABLE XVII

COMPARISON OF FAMILY DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE
BY SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES

Family Use	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Yes	7	25.0	16	32.0	23
No	21	75.0	34	68.0	55
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = .423$, df = 1, p = .51.

TABLE XVIII

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY OFFENSE COMMITTED IN GROUP
OR ALONE

Alone or in Group	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Alone	8	28.5	26	52.0	34
In Group	20	71.4	24	48.0	44
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 4.0$, df = 1, p = .04.

TABLE XIX

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY PLEA BARGAIN

Type of Plea	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Guilty	25	89.3	42	84.0	67
Trial	3	10.7	8	16.0	11
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = .41$, df = 1, p = .52.

usually pleaded guilty to the offense rather than stand trial. Of all the persons in the sample the failures felt the sentence was unfair to a greater degree than did the success category. Of the failure group 30 persons or 60 percent thought the sentence was unfair while 12 persons or 42.8 percent of the success group felt the sentence to be unfair. The Chi-square statistic shows no significant difference between the two groups however (see Table XX).

A major section of this research was concerned with correctional programs and how the clients felt about the positive and negative aspects of these programs. Table XXI shows the distribution of programs offered and the involvement in the programs by both groups. The Chi-square statistic shows a significant difference between the groups, but with such a sparse table and small N the results are questionable. Substantively the success group seems to have been involved in many of the programs during their incarceration. Table XXII follows the question of program involvement with the achievement that the person felt he gained from the program(s). No significant difference between the groups was found, but many of the persons felt that attitude change was an important achievement. A similar question asked respondents about benefits they were getting from the program(s). Most of the success category (57%) felt that the real benefit was that the programs gave them an insight into their problems or improved their confidence and self-estimation. The failure category had 44% of the group who felt the same as the success category. Only 17.8 percent of the success group said there was no benefit from the program(s), while 32.0% of the failure group felt that way.

When asked what they had done to win parole, the two groups were

TABLE XX

COMPARISON BETWEEN SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES ON SENTENCE FAIRNESS

Sentence Fairness	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Yes	16	57.2	20	40.0	36
No	12	42.8	30	60.0	42
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 2.12$, df = 1, p = .14.

TABLE XXI

COMPARISON OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES BY TYPE OF PROGRAMS INVOLVED IN

Type Program	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Educational	1	3.5	3	6.0	4
Vo-Tech	2	7.1	2	4.0	4
Counseling	1	3.5	5	10.0	6
Jaycees	0	---	0	---	0
Prison Duties	2	7.1	7	14.0	9
Several	20	71.5	32	64.0	52
N/A	2	7.1	1	2.0	3
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 18.65$, df = 7, p = .009.

TABLE XXII

PERCEIVED ACHIEVEMENT IN PROGRAMS BY
SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES

Achievement in Program	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Trade Learning	3	10.7	3	6.0	6
Attitude Change	12	42.8	13	26.0	25
Education	1	3.5	5	10.0	6
1 + 2 or Drug Free	2	7.1	3	6.0	5
1 or 3 Plus Motivation	5	17.8	11	22.0	16
No Achievement	1	3.5	12	24.0	13
Parole Credit	3	10.7	1	2.0	4
N/A	1	3.6	2	4.0	3
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 10.42$, df = 7, p = .16.

very similar in responses. The failure group had 46.0 percent of the

persons just attribute hard work and a clean record to parole passage.

The success group had 57.2 percent of the respondents who felt that

hard work and a clean record was the secret to parole passage. Of all

of the programs, certain ones were indicated as helping the person get

along well in the prison. The Chi-square test does show a significant

difference between the two groups although the N is very small and

this makes for a small table (see Table XXIII). Generally the success

category thought prison work and counseling were the most help, while

the failure category felt counseling and the Jaycees were the most help.

An important question about programs was asked of both groups.

Table XXIV shows a comparison between the groups on which programs

helped them to go straight on the streets. This is an ironic question

to ask of persons who have failed. The failures in fact thought no

programs helped or at least 42.0 percent did, while 53.6 percent of the

success group said counseling helped (see Table XXIV). The Chi-square

test was not significant statistically between the two groups.

A follow-up question asked, how they thought programs helped them

to straighten out? The test of significance by Chi-square is not sig-

nificant between the two groups, but again the table is sparse and may

cause an invalid calculation using the Chi-square statistic.

Table XXV provides an insight into what the persons feel helped

them to go straight after release. This question is essentially

directed at the successful category. The success category felt

strongly about confidence and perceptions of life as program benefits.

Persons who were of some influence to the inmates while incarcer-

ated are distributed in Table XXVI. The table displays the number one

TABLE XXIII

PERCEPTIONS OF PROGRAMS THAT HELP IN PRISON
BY SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES

Programs That Help in Prison	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Educational	4	14.3	2	4.0	6
Vo-Tech	1	3.6	1	2.0	2
Counseling	7	25.0	23	46.0	30
Jaycees	2	7.1	14	28.0	16
Prison Work	10	35.7	3	6.0	13
N/A	0	---	2	4.0	2
Recreational	4	14.3	5	10.0	9
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

χ^2 = 19.42, df = 6, p = .003.

TABLE XXIV

PERCEPTIONS OF WHICH PROGRAMS HELP TO GO
STRAIGHT ON THE STREETS BY SUCCESSFUL
AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Programs Help To Go Straight	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Educational	1	3.5	4	8.0	5
Vo-Tech	2	7.1	2	4.0	4
Counseling	15	53.6	14	28.0	29
Jaycees	6	21.4	7	14.0	13
No Programs Helped	4	14.3	21	42.0	25
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

χ^2 = 10.06, df = 5, p = .073.

TABLE XXV

PERCEPTIONS OF HOW PROGRAMS HELPED PERSON
TO GO STRAIGHT ON THE STREETS BY
SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES

How Program Helped To Go Straight	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Improved Percpetions on Life	8	28.5	9	18.0	17
Gave Confidence and Introspection	12	42.8	6	12.0	18
Vo-Tech Jobs	1	3.5	2	4.0	3
Jaycees Help Relationships	0	---	2	4.0	2
No Help	4	14.3	7	4.0	11
No Explanation	2	7.1	8	16.0	10
Other Reasons	1	3.5	16	32.0	17
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

χ^2 = 17.21, df = 6, p = .008.

TABLE XXVI

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF TWO MOST INFLUENCIAL
PERSONS DURING INCARCERATION BY SUCCESSFUL
AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Person Who Influenced Inmate	Successful				Non-Successful			
	First Person		Second Person		First Person		Second Person	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Guard	3	10.7	1	3.5	1	2.0	1	2.0
Crew Captain	3	10.7	2	7.1	12	24.0	7	14.0
Counselor	5	17.8	4	14.3	12	24.0	10	20.0
Teacher	3	10.7	6	21.4	2	4.0	4	8.0
Fellow Inmate	9	32.1	9	32.1	12	24.0	11	22.0
No one	3	10.7	4	14.3	6	12.0	15	30.0
Politician	0	---	1	3.5	1	2.0	0	---
Gov't Worker	1	3.5	0	---	2	4.0	1	2.0
Family	1	3.5	0	---	1	2.0	1	2.0
Chaplin	0	---	1	3.5	1	2.0	0	---
Total	28	100.0	28	100.0	50	100.0	50	100.0

and number two most influencial persons to the inmate. The failure

category seemed to feel that the crew captain and a counselor were the

most influencial, while the success group considered a fellow inmate

and a counselor as more influencial.

Table XXVII follows up the most influencial persons with the way

the persons influenced the inmate. Fourteen persons or 50.0 percent of

the success category felt that the person just gave mutual help.

Twenty-four persons or 48.0 percent of the failure felt the same about

the influencial persons. Both groups indicated that counseling was also

an influence.

The respondents were asked to give their opinions on the positive

and negative effects of prison (see Table XXVIII). The success cate-

gory expressed that the positive change in them was that they had a

better understanding of life, which was the same major response given

by the failure category. Both groups also gave as a major response that

there were no negative effects caused by the incarceration.

Table XXIX presents a comparison between the two groups concerning

the question of whether prisons can help a person straighten up in the

free community. The Chi-square test shows no statistical difference

between the two groups. Of the success group however, 25 persons or

89.3 percent felt prison could help, while only 62.0 percent of the

failure group felt that way.

The programs offered at the Community Treatment Center (C.T.C.) are

displayed in Table XXX. The majority of the total sample was involved in

either work release or the counseling programs.

Table XXXI compares the perceptions of the main problem the person

had at the C.T.C. The majority seemed to feel that personality problems

TABLE XXVII

FREQUENCY TABLE OF HOW PERSONS WERE INFLUENCED
BY SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

How Persons Influenced Inmate	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Counseling	4	14.3	5	10.0	9
Professionally	1	3.5	7	14.0	8
Mutual Help	14	50.0	24	48.0	38
Encouragement	2	7.1	2	4.0	4
Taught Trade	0	---	5	10.0	5
Don't Know	4	14.3	2	4.0	6
Other	3	10.7	5	10.0	8
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

TABLE XXVIII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES CONCERNING
POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS
OF PRISON

	Successful		Non-Successful	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Positive Effects				
An Understanding	9	32.1	32	64.0
Drug Free State	2	14.2	3	6.0
Reflection	8	28.5	2	4.0
Trade Learned	0	---	2	4.0
Deterrence	1	3.5	1	2.0
No Change	2	7.1	7	14.0
Maturation	4	14.2	3	6.0
Other	0	---	0	---
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0
Negative Effects				
Became Hostile	1	3.5	9	18.0
Critical Outlook	0	---	2	4.0
Bad Influence	4	14.3	2	4.0
Association/Crime	0	---	4	8.0
Over-all Negative	1	3.5	6	12.0
No Change	17	60.7	25	50.0
Hostile Staff	1	3.5	1	2.0
Lost Motivation	2	7.1	0	---
Other	1	3.5	1	2.0
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0

TABLE XXIX

COMPARISON OF OPINIONS BETWEEN SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES ON CAN PRISON HELP
A PERSON GO STRAIGHT

Can Prison Help	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Yes	25	89.3	31	62.0	56
No	3	10.7	19	38.0	22
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 6.59$, df = 1, p = .01.

TABLE XXX

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMS INVOLVED IN
AT C.T.C. BY SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES

C.T.C. Programs	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Work Release	4	14.3	11	22.0	15
A.A. or Drug Program	4	14.3	8	16.0	12
Counseling or T.A.	8	28.5	9	18.0	17
Passes	5	17.8	6	12.0	11
No Help from C.T.C.	2	7.1	6	12.0	8
N/A	3	10.7	8	16.0	11
Study Program	2	7.1	2	4.0	4
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

TABLE XXXI

COMPARISON OF PERCEPTIONS OF MAIN PROBLEM AT
C.T.C. BY SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES

Main Problem at C.T.C.	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Drugs or Alcohol	4	14.3	10	20.0	14
Financial	5	17.8	9	18.0	14
Personality	9	64.3	13	26.0	22
Other Persons	2	7.1	1	2.0	3
Unrealistic Goals	0	---	5	10.0	5
No Problems	7	25.0	6	12.0	13
Work Release	0	---	4	8.0	4
Family	1	3.5	2	4.0	3
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 9.39$, df = 8, p = .31.

were the worst. The Chi-square test showed no significant difference between the two groups concerning problems at the C.T.C. Twenty-eight persons felt that drugs, alcohol or financial problems were the main problem they had at the C.T.C.

When asked about the help rendered at the C.T.C. to take care of their problem, the success group felt counseling helped them (see Table XXXII), while the failure category felt that getting a job helped them the most. The Chi-square statistic shows no significant difference between the success and failure group by type of help rendered by the C.T.C.

The two persons who had the most influence upon the inmates while they were at the C.T.C. are shown in Table XXXIII. The most influencial persons to the success category were the staff members and a fellow inmate. The failure category felt that they helped themselves and a staff member helped secondly.

Table XXXIV compares the successful and non-successful parolees by the perceived problem which was the most difficult after release. The Chi-square statistic presents a statistical difference between the two groups, although the researcher cautions the interpretation because the table was sparse. Twenty-eight percent of the success category felt restarting was the most difficult problem. Fourty percent of the failure group claimed no problems, while twenty-eight percent saw the family and former friends as the greatest problem after release. The financial problems were not considered to be that great in light of their influence before the inmate was released.

Individual counseling was not available to 26 persons in the total sample (see Table XXXV). Many persons (42.8%) in the success group

TABLE XXXII

COMPARISON OF HELP RENDERED FOR
PROBLEMS BY C.T.C.

C.T.C. Helped How?	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Counseling	8	29.5	9	18.0	17
A Job	1	3.5	13	26.0	14
Community Help	2	7.1	4	8.0	6
A.A. or Drug Program	4	14.3	7	14.0	11
N/A	2	7.1	3	6.0	5
Nothing Was Done	4	14.3	7	14.0	11
Self Improvement	5	17.8	6	12.0	11
Vo-Tech Training	2	7.1	1	2.0	3
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 7.67$, df = 7, p = .36.

TABLE XXXIII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE TWO MOST
INFLUENCIAL PERSONS DURING C.T.C.
INCARCERATION BY SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Persons Who Influenced Inmate	Number One Person				Number Two Person			
	Successful		Non-Successful		Successful		Non-Successful	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Staff Member	10	35.7	5	10.0	3	10.7	13	26.0
Community Contact	4	14.3	10	20.0	3	10.7	6	12.0
Fellow Inmate	6	21.4	2	4.0	7	25.0	3	6.0
Self Help	4	14.3	29	58.0	8	28.6	4	8.0
No One	1	3.5	0	---	3	10.7	0	---
No Answer	3	10.7	4	8.0	4	14.3	24	48.0
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	28	100.0	50	100.0

TABLE XXXIV

COMPARISON OF PERCEIVED MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM
AFTER RELEASE BY SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Most Difficult Problem	Successful No.	Successful Percent	Non-Successful No.	Non-Successful Percent	Total
Financial	5	17.8	3	6.0	8
Former Friends	0	---	7	14.0	7
Police Harassment	0	---	2	4.0	2
Difficulties Restarting	8	28.5	4	8.0	12
Family	1	3.5	7	14.0	8
No Problems	5	17.8	20	40.0	25
Several	7	25.0	5	10.0	12
Unemployment	2	7.2	2	4.0	4
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$x^2 = 20.05$, df = 7, p = .005.

TABLE XXXV

COMPARISON OF PERCEIVED GAIN FROM INDIVIDUAL
COUNSELING BY SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Gain From Individual Counseling	Successful No.	Successful Percent	Non-Successful No.	Non-Successful Percent	Total
Self Help	6	21.4	14	28.0	20
Positive Self-Concept	12	42.8	4	8.0	16
Trust in Others	0	---	1	2.0	1
A.A. or Drug Counsel	1	3.5	1	2.0	2
No Help	3	10.7	10	20.0	13
N/A	6	21.4	20	40.0	26
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$x^2 = 14.45$, df = 5, p = .013.

felt that individual counseling improved their self-concept. The
failure group saw individual counseling as an opportunity to help them-
selves. The comparison test statistic was not significant. Of both
groups the table is somewhat shewed by the perception of improving self
or helping self by the individual.

Table XXXVI compares the two groups on their perceptions of group
counseling while they were incarcerated. The success group generally
perceived group counseling in terms of life training perspectives or
in helping them communicate with others. Neither group seemed to feel
that group counseling helped them with their drug or alcohol problems,
although many indicated drug and alcohol problems (see Tables XIII and
XV).

Table XXXVII compares the successful and non-successful parolees'
perceptions of how they feel the work release program has benefited them.

Twenty-five persons felt that work release gave them some kind of
financial security. Some thirty-six persons did not answer the question.
The Chi-square statistic was significant between the two groups, but
again the researcher must caution it's interpretation because of the
sparse table distribution.

Table XXXVIII displays the comparison between successful and non-
successful parolees by their perception of friends who could possibly
get them into trouble with the law. Fifty-two percent of the failure
group felt that they had friends who could get them into trouble.
Sixty and seven-tenths percent of the success group felt they did not
have friends who could get them into trouble. The Chi-square statistic
was not significant between the groups concerning perceptions of friends
who could get them into trouble.

TABLE XXXVI

COMPARISON OF PERCEIVED GAIN FROM GROUP
COUNSELING BY SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Gain From Group Counseling	Successful No.	Successful Percent	Non-Successful No.	Non-Successful Percent	Total
Problem Solving Counsel	2	7.1	7	14.0	9
Life Training	9	32.2	8	16.0	17
Communication Training	7	25.0	3	6.0	10
Insight Into Drugs	2	7.1	4	8.0	6
Nothing Gained	4	14.3	11	22.0	15
No Answer	4	14.3	17	34.0	21
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 11.09$, df = 5, p = .049.

TABLE XXXVII

COMPARISON OF PERCEIVED GAIN FROM WORK RELEASE
BY SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Gain From Work Release	Successful No.	Successful Percent	Non-Successful No.	Non-Successful Percent	Total
Financial Responsibility	13	46.5	12	24.0	25
Community Contacts	3	10.7	1	2.0	4
Both of the Above	2	7.1	7	14.0	9
Self Support and Pride	1	3.5	0	---	1
Gained Nothing	0	---	3	6.0	3
No Answer	9	32.1	27	54.0	36
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 11.53$, df = 5, p = .04.

TABLE XXXVIII

COMPARISON OF PERCEPTIONS OF FRIENDS WHO COULD
GET PAROLEE INTO TROUBLE BY SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Friends Who Could Get Person In Trouble	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Yes	11	39.3	26	52.0	37
No	17	60.7	24	48.0	41
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 1.64$, df = 1, p = .28.

When asked what the C.T.C. could do to improve its services, 50.0 percent of the success group responded by saying that they should hire better staff. A large percentage also felt that more self help programs were needed to improve the C.T.C. (see Table XXXIX). The failure group felt somewhat differently and stated that 22.0 percent of them felt no improvements were needed at the C.T.C. The improvements needed as perceived by the failure group were in terms of physical surrounding and self-government. The Chi-square statistic was not significant between the two groups concerning perceived improvements at the C.T.C.

The major anxiety before release from custody proved to be financial problems for the success group and community rejection for the failure category. Old friends seemed to also cause some anxiety. The statistical test was not significant using the Chi-square statistic (see Table XL).

Twenty-seven persons or 96.4 percent of the success category have been regularly employed. Sixty-two percent of the failure category were regularly employed, while 38.0 percent of them were only sporadically employed or not employed at all. The Chi-square statistic was significant between the two groups (see Table XLI).

Many of the success and failure respondents were skilled (see Table XLII). Twenty of the persons were semi-skilled in various occupations. The Chi-square statistic was not significant between the successful and non-successful parolees by job skill.

Table XLIII provides a frequency distribution of perceived amount of help various persons and institutions were to the person while he/she was incarcerated and after release from the institution. Parents were perceived as a big help by both groups, while the employer was perceived

TABLE XXXIX

COMPARISON OF PERCEIVED NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS BY
SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

What C.T.C. Could Do to Improve Services	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Better Staff	14	50.0	5	10.0	19
Self Help Programs	8	28.4	10	20.0	18
More Counseling	2	7.2	6	12.0	8
Improve Visitation	2	7.2	10	20.0	12
Self Government	0	---	2	4.0	2
No Improvement Needed	2	7.2	11	22.0	13
Physical Surroundings	0	---	6	12.0	6
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

x^2 = 21.56, df = 6, p = .001.

TABLE XL

COMPARISON OF PERCEIVED MAJOR ANXIETY BEFORE
RELEASE FROM CUSTODY BY SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Major Anxiety Prior To Release	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Financial Problem	11	39.3	7	14.0	18
Family Problem	1	3.5	1	2.0	2
Housing, Transportation	1	3.5	1	2.0	2
Old Friends	3	10.7	7	14.0	10
No Anxiety	2	7.1	9	18.0	11
Community Rejection	7	25.0	25	50.0	32
Other	3	10.7	0	---	3
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

x^2 = 15.06, df = 6, p = .019.

TABLE XLI

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SUCCESSFUL
AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

| Employment | Successful | | Non-Successful | | |
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total
Regular	27	96.4	31	62.0	58
Sporadic	1	3.6	10	20.0	11
None	0	---	9	18.0	9
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 11.33$, df = 2, p = .003.

TABLE XLII

COMPARISON OF JOB SKILLS OF SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

| Job Skills | Successful | | Non-Successful | | |
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total
Skilled	15	43.5	28	56.0	43
Semi-Skilled	7	25.0	13	26.0	20
Unskilled	1	3.5	4	8.0	5
Clerical	1	3.5	2	4.0	3
Professional	1	3.5	1	2.0	2
Other	3	10.7	2	4.0	5
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 2.01$, df = 5, p = .85.

TABLE XLIII

PERCEIVED AMOUNT OF HELP OFFERED BY OTHERS
WHILE INMATE WAS INCARCERATED AND AFTER

| | Big Help | | | | Some Help | | | | No Help | | | | N/A | | | |
| | Successful | | Non-Successful | | Successful | | Non-Successful | | Successful | | Non-Successful | | Successful | | Non-Successful | |
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Parents	13	46.4	32	64.0	11	39.3	9	18.0	3	10.7	8	16.0	1	3.6	1	2.0
Wife	13	46.4	15	30.0	2	7.2	6	12.0	5	17.8	14	28.0	8	28.6	15	30.0
Girl Friend or Boy Friend	4	14.3	12	24.0	4	14.3	14	28.0	5	17.8	7	14.0	15	53.6	17	34.0
Friends	4	14.3	7	14.0	8	28.5	28	56.0	14	50.0	13	26.0	2	7.1	2	4.0
Neighbors	2	7.1	3	6.0	6	21.4	10	20.0	17	60.7	30	60.0	3	10.7	7	14.0
Church	3	10.7	16	32.0	5	17.8	13	26.0	17	60.7	18	36.0	3	10.7	3	6.0
Employer	10	35.7	18	36.0	9	32.1	12	24.0	6	21.4	16	32.0	3	10.7	4	8.0
Correctional Personnel	5	17.8	4	8.0	13	46.4	24	48.0	8	28.6	21	42.0	2	7.1	1	2.0
Any Others	3	10.7	15	30.0	0	---	6	12.0	9	32.1	14	28.0	16	57.1	15	30.0
Volunteer in Correction	2	7.1	6	12.0	1	3.5	8	16.0	18	64.3	19	38.0	7	25.0	17	34.0

as a big help by both groups for a person other than a family member.

The two groups were asked to respond to the question of what their long range plans were before incarceration and at present (see Tables XLIV and XLV). Both the success group and the failure group had high percentages for having no plans before incarceration. The statistical test of Chi-square was very significant between the groups. Table XLV displays the present long range plans of both groups. The success group was concerned with mental preparation and raising a family. The failure category was also concerned with mental preparation and employment as the second most important ambition.

Analysis of Personality Scales

The Socialization Scale was extracted from the larger California Personality Inventory developed by Harrison Gough. The scale is used to measure delinquency proneness or an evaluation of non-social or anti-social personality characteristics. Table XLVI displays the mean scores from the Socialization Scale from the successful and non-successful groups. The lower scores indicate a higher proneness towards delinquency or a lower pro-social attitude. As can be seen from the t-test statistic, the successful category is much less prone towards deviance than the failure group as measured by the scale. The amount of difference as measured by the t-test is an excellent indication that the two groups are greatly different in terms of being socialized into the main stream society.

Table XLVII compares the difference between mean scores on the Responsibility Scale for the successful and non-successful parolees. The t-test statistic shows a highly significant difference between the

TABLE XLIV

COMPARISON OF LONG RANGE PLANS BETWEEN
SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL
PAROLEES

Long Range Plans Before Incarceration	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
No Plans	15	58.3	31	62.0	46
Wanted Work	7	25.0	10	20.0	17
Wanted Money	0	---	2	4.0	2
Wanted Family	0	---	2	4.0	2
No Answer	3	10.7	4	8.0	7
Wanted to Move	1	3.6	1	2.0	2
Other	2	7.1	0	---	2
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 27.85$, df = 7, p = .0002.

TABLE XLV

PRESENT LONG RANGE PLANS BY SUCCESSFUL
AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Present Long Range Plans	Successful		Non-Successful		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Help Others	3	10.7	1	2.0	4
Educational	3	10.7	8	16.0	11
Employment	3	10.7	16	32.0	19
Mental Preparation	12	42.8	12	24.0	24
Raise A Family	5	17.8	7	14.0	12
No Plans	1	3.5	1	2.0	2
Self-Employment	1	3.5	5	10.0	6
Total	28	100.0	50	100.0	78

$\chi^2 = 9.77$, df= 6, p = .136.

TABLE XLVI

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEAN SCORES
ON THE SOCIALIZATION SCALE BY SUCCESSFUL
AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Socialization Scale	Mean	Standard Deviation
Successful (N=28)	34.78	6.15
Non-Successful (N=50)	25.20	4.62

$F = 1.77$, df = 44.3, $t = 7.19$, $p = .0001$.

TABLE XLVII

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEAN SCORES
ON THE RESPONSIBILITY SCALE BY SUCCESSFUL
AND NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES

Responsibility Scale	Mean	Standard Deviation
Successful (N=28)	31.50	5.92
Non-Successful (N=50)	22.24	4.69

$F = 1.59$, df = 46.2, $t = 7.11$, $p = .0001$.

two groups scores from the scale. The responsibility scale essentially

provides a mean score on the social responsibility a person has acquired.

How the person feels about others in the society and the actions of him-

self and others in terms of the social cohesion concept of the society.

The persons belief in the social order and support of that order are

generalized by the scale.

The success group has substantially higher scores on both the

Responsibility and Socialization Scales than does the failure group.

From the very significant statistical analysis there is a great deal of

difference between the success and failure category in terms of their

proneness towards deviance, feelings of anomie and the general lack

of social responsibility towards others.

Discriminant Analysis of Group Membership

The following section will be concerned with examining a special

statistical procedure to determine how accurately the success and failure

categories are classified. The calculations will show using the vari-

ables of age, education, age at first arrest, age at first conviction,

length of sentence, length of time served, perceived self reform, social-

ization scores and responsibility scores the probability ratings for

whether the person was properly classified into the proper category.

Using the above independent variables we are able to predict whether

the person should have succeeded or failed. The procedure tells us to

which group the person probably belongs. The discriminant function,

then, can be used to assign individuals to groups on the basis of their

scores on two or more measures. A least-squares best composite score

is then calculated. The discriminant analysis is nothing more than a

multiple regression equation with the dependent variable a nominal variable, (success or failure category) (Kerlinger, 1964:650-651). Kerlinger believes that if measures are used that have in the past predicted delinquency, they can be combined into a discriminant function, and future individuals can be classified with them.

Press (1972:369-384) sees discriminant analysis as a method of sumarizing the number of correct and incorrect classifications.

Table XLVIII displays the category from which the person comes and which category the person was classified into using the independent variables listed above. The table also shows probability listings of the category classification. As is shown in the table the discriminant analysis function finds three of the failure category which should have succeeded using the independent variables as predictors. The table also shows that the analysis classified five of the success category as persons who should have failed. This rate of correct classifications gives an over-all percentage of 88.07 accuracy for correct classification.

Table XLIX shows the numbers and percentages of correct and incorrect classifications. Of the failure category the analysis predicted and classified 94.00 percent of the sample correctly. Of the success category the anaylsis predicted and classified 82.14 percent of the sample correctly.

The independent variables used in this analysis are used to predict proper classification from the known data and category of the individual. With these very significant results the reseacher did not feel the need to elaborate the model further.

TABLE XLVIII

POSTERIOR PROBABILITY OF MEMBERSHIP IN
SUCCESSFUL OR NON-SUCCESSFUL CATEGORY

Observation	From Category	Classifed Into Category	Category 1	Category 2
1	2	1*	.8781	.1219
2	2	2	.0584	.9416
3	2	2	.4381	.5619
4	2	2	.0023	.9977
5	2	2	.0039	.9961
6	2	2	.0037	.9963
7	2	2	.0003	.9997
8	2	2	.0085	.9915
9	2	2	.0022	.9978
10	2	2	.1213	.8787
11	2	2	.1289	.8711
12	2	2	.0007	.9993
13	2	2	.0002	.9998
14	2	2	.0001	.9999
15	2	2	.0152	.9848
16	2	2	.0066	.9934
17	2	2	.4360	.5640
18	2	2	.0238	.9762
19	2	2	.0042	.9958
20	2	2	.2945	.7055
21	2	2	.0009	.9991
22	2	2	.4762	.5238
23	2	2	.0054	.9946
24	2	1*	.5608	.4392
25	2	2	.0209	.9791
26	2	2	.0703	.9297
27	2	2	.0419	.9581
28	2	2	.1358	.8642
29	2	2	.0013	.9987
30	2	2	.0022	.9978
31	2	2	.0301	.9699
32	2	2	.0105	.9895
33	2	2	.0062	.9938
34	2	2	.1958	.8042
35	2	2	.0075	.9925
36	2	2	.2190	.7810
37	2	2	.0234	.9766
38	2	2	.0023	.9977
39	2	2	.0241	.9759
40	2	2	.0376	.9624
41	2	1*	.5257	.4743
42	2	2	.2543	.7457
43	2	2	.0109	.9891

TABLE XLVIII (Continued)

Observation	From Category	Classified Into Category	Category 1	Category 2
44	2	2	.0009	.9991
45	2	2	.0136	.9864
46	2	2	.0032	.9968
47	2	2	.0248	.9752
48	2	2	.0047	.9953
49	2	2	.0035	.9965
50	2	2	.0816	.9184
51	1	1	.9990	.0010
52	1	1	.9996	.0004
53	1	1	.9906	.0091
54	1	1	.9750	.0250
55	1	1	.9964	.0036
56	1	1	.9965	.0035
57	1	1	.9967	.0033
58	1	1	.9930	.0070
59	1	1	.9942	.0058
60	1	1	.9984	.0016
61	1	1	.8404	.1596
62	1	1	.9974	.0026
63	1	1	.8255	.1745
64	1	1	.9992	.0008
65	1	2*	.2776	.7224
66	1	1	.9984	.0016
67	1	1	.9999	.0001
68	1	1	.9988	.0012
69	1	1	.9497	.0503
70	1	2*	.4508	.5492
71	1	1	.9464	.0536
72	1	2*	.1068	.8932
73	1	2*	.0823	.9177
74	1	1	.9994	.0006
75	1	1	.9121	.0879
76	1	1	.8320	.1680
77	1	1	.9990	.0010
78	1	2*	.1210	.8790

*Misclassified Observation

TABLE XLIX

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND PERCENTS
CLASSIFIED INTO THE SUCCESSFUL AND
NON-SUCCESSFUL PAROLEE
CATEGORIES

	1	2	Total
1	23 82.14	5 17.86	28 100.00
2	3 6.00	47 94.00	50 100.00
Total Percent	26 33.33	52 66.67	78 100.00
Priors	.50	.50	

Qualitative Findings From the Data

This section presents some of the information given to the
researcher during interviews or opinions and answers about research
questions which were not simply standardized responses. The inmates
and parolees were very verbal and when given the chance, could communi-
cate very well with the researcher.

Initially the researcher must say that the failure category did
not seem hostile with their responses as the literature would suggest,
but rather very hopeful and optimistic about their futures.

Many of the persons in this study were involved in various programs
while they were incarcerated. The success category had a higher per-
centage of persons who were involved in many of the programs. Many of
the persons felt they had gained a "desirable change of attitude" from
the programs. One man stated that, "I learned to speak a little better."
Many of the sample also thought that they had gained an insight into
their problems or had been able to stay in touch with their families.
The most impressive statement dealt with how one man perceived the
benefit from programs. "They kept me in touch with the exterior society
and therefore prevented rigor-mortis from setting in."

The question was asked of both groups as to which programs helped
them to get along well in prison. Thirty-eight percent of the persons
felt that counseling was the greatest help for them to get along well
in the prison. These counseling programs included Transactional
Analysis and Alcoholics Anonymous. A follow-up question inquired into
the perceptions of what programs helped the inmate on the streets after
release. One of the failure category felt the programs helped a person

go straight on the streets by "improving my ability to interact socially."
A successful parole felt that the programs helped "change my attitude
for the better." The ironic consequence of this particular question is
that the groups did not vary greatly from one another although the
parolees had not been in further trouble while the failures had.

Most of the persons in the sample felt that there were persons who
had influenced them during their most recent incarceration. Twenty-six
percent felt that fellow inmates had the greatest influence, while
twenty-one percent felt that an instructor had the greatest influence
upon them. The types of influences varied greatly among the two groups.
Many of the success category felt that the person gave them a self-help
opportunity to improve. The failure category felt a mutual help, and
understanding from the person. One person felt that the prison helped
by "making me realize that I have not completely failed." One person
in the success category felt that the person "showed me I didn't like
prison."

An interesting question was asked of both groups concerning ways
they had changed both positively and negatively during their incarcera-
tion. Most of the sample felt they had a better understanding of life
in general for a positive change. Fifty-three percent felt there was
no negative effects from incarceration. One of the respondents from
the failure category felt that he had become more alturistic towards
others instead of always thinking about self. Negatively he felt that
it was a shame that there was no help for some people in the society
after they had been in trouble.

Seventy-one percent of the total group felt that prison could be
used to help the person go straight after release. A successful parolee

said the number one way to make prisons work was to "improve schools
and staff and provide jobs in the training they received." An inmate
felt that "behavior modification is useless, the individual had to
want to change." These responses indicate that both groups are very
cognitive of what is going on in their lives.

Many of the persons at the C.T.C. and the parolees who had come
through the C.T.C. were involved in programs offered by the institution
and other outside agencies. A large majority 36.9 percent felt that
counseling for drug and alcohol abuse were the most helpful. One
individual said that "just being here close to my family helps." The
main problems of the persons while they were at the C.T.C. included,
as one man expressed, being "one foot in the pen and one in the free
world." Another person claimed she had a problem of gaining a sense of
direction for the future.

When asked what the C.T.C. had done or was doing to help them with
their problems, a large number of persons felt that counseling in a
variety of forms helped them with their problems. Many also felt that
opportunities were offered to them that allowed for self-improvement.

The respondents were asked what the main problems were of other
guys at the C.T.C. Twenty-three percent of the total sample identified
drug or alcohol problems as the most serious problems. The failure
category identified family problems. One man said about his family that
they were "so near, but so far away." The success category thought
that most persons seemed to be in a state of limbo with no plans for
the future.

Of the total sample 42.0 percent said that they would help another
person by referring them to someone who could help. Many of the sample

said that they would just lend a sympathetic ear to the person and advise them as well as they could.

When asked what they were getting out of individual counseling, one man stated that he thought, "it gets you in touch with yourself and helps to get things out of your system." Another person felt that it gave him "a positive self concept." One man simply stated that it gave him a chance to communicate. Individual counseling meant "becoming aware of my needs and am learning to achieve, to meet my needs."

Many of the persons who had had group counseling felt they were gaining a certain perpective about themselves in relation to others in the group. One person felt he was gaining "a self awareness and an insight into himself" from Transactional Analysis.

Most of the other forms of counseling had very low involvement rates except work release which is essentially what the C.T.C. is all about. Thirty-two percent of the total sample felt a sense of financial achievement, and responsibility from thier involvement in the work release program. One man said he simply gained a "reorientation into society and self-control." Many of the persons involved in the sample also thought work release helped them keep their families together through financial support and extended visitation privileges.

When asked what they would do to improve the C.T.C. 24.35 percent of the total sample said they would hire better trained staff while 23.07 percent said they would add more self help programs. One man said he thought the community image of the C.T.C. could be improved if "we could associate ourselves with helping programs, like Scared Straight." Another person said the institution should "have family sessions for individuals or individual family counseling."

One inmate said that "I was not locked up long enough last time to really see how I needed help" when asked about long range plans before incarceration. Forty-two percent of the total sample stated that they had no plans before incarceration. One person stated that he "merely hoped for the best." All of the respondents in both groups had a variety of present long range plans. Many wanted to get married and raise a family, while others wanted to get an education after release.

The success category was asked specifically what the "number one" factor was that lead to their success. One man said that,

> My success comes from within myself and from the support I receive from my family and the community at large. I have a positive outlook, know who I am, my limitations, and capabilities. My expectations are real and whatever I choose to do, I will succeed in doing it. The number one factor leading to my success is a positive self-attitude. I like who I am and that ain't a half-bad feeling!

Another man stated that,

> . . . thinking about my life, and trying to do something positive. There is not a number one cause or cure, it is a combination of remembering how I was and lived and thought before I started breaking the law, and other factors like a big help from my mother and my employer.

Many of the responses to this question were in terms of improvement of the self or the self awareness of others. Others thought it was a matter of determination and a sincere desire to succeed.

One man said, "being more consistent in almost everything I do" helped him to succeed. Some of the respondents felt very clearly that to be successful was a continuing process at which one had to work very hard and diligently.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Introduction

Primarily this research has attempted to study the correctional
process from the perspective of the client. Many attempts have been
made recently within the correctional community to improve the quality
of the programs which have already been established and to institute
new programs for the future. This research effort represents an
exploratory effort into virtually an untapped source of information,
the "clients" themselves.

Summary

The results and findings presented in this research are based upon
the completed questionnaires, interviews, and psychological test results
of 50 persons incarcerated in two Oklahoma Community Treatment Centers
and 28 parolees from Oklahoma City and surrounding areas.

The first section of analysis for this data set was concerned with
specific demographic variables. This comparison of data between the two
groups was used merely to note differences or similarities. The two
groups were compared on age, sex, race, marital status, type residence,
and education. These and other variables were seen as important in
explaining partially the success or failure outcome. By Chi-square

tests no significant difference was found to exist between the groups. On the variable of education however, the computed t-test was 2.73 at a probability of .008, which is very significant. Thus, the success group had above a high school education (12.61 years) whereas the failure group had below the high school degree level (11.40 years).

In the second section of the analysis of the data, the crime data and the clients perceptions were analyzed. The two groups were different significantly on the variable of type of offense. More of the failure group had committed property offenses, while the success group had committed more personal offenses. The two groups were also strongly different on the variable of age at first arrest. Using the t-test for differences between means, it was determined that the first arrest for the failure group was 15.8 years of age. The success group however was arrested for the first time at the age of 22.5. The value of t for the test was 4.06 at .0003 probability level.

The variable of age at first conviction was not found to be statistically significant using the t-test for differences between the means. There seems to be quite a difference between age at arrest, while age at first conviction is not significantly different.

It was determined using the t-test for differences between means that the two groups were statistically different on both the variable of time sentenced to and the amount of actual time served in the institution for first offenses. The mean number of years sentenced to prison for the failure group was 5.38, while the mean number of years for the success group was 13.70. The t-value was found to be 4.10 at .0002 probability. The mean number of years spent in confinement for

the first sentence was 3.36 years for the success category and 1.98 years for the failure group. The t-value was 3.40 at .001 probability.

It was found that there was no difference between the two groups concerning alcoholic usage, using the Chi-square statistic. Some 30 persons claimed to use alcohol heavily everyday in the total sample. No significant difference was found to exist either when asked if they were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offense.

Other drug usage for both groups was high, and there was no significant difference found to exist between the groups on other drug usage using the Chi-square statistic. Thirty persons claimed to be under the influence of some drug at the time of the offense. There was no significant difference found between the two groups using the Chi-square statistic.

Family drug or alcohol usage did not prove to be statistically significant between the two groups. Most persons claimed that they had no family members who used either drugs or alcohol. The two groups were not statistically different using the Chi-square statistic on the variables of offense committed in a group or alone and a plea bargained sentence. The majority committed the offense in a group and pleaded guilty rather than have a jury trial. The two groups also showed no significant difference in their perceptions of whether the sentence was fair, although the success category felt more often (57.2%) that the sentence was fair.

Program involvement was an important section of the questionnaire. Using the Chi-square statistic there was significant difference between the groups on the types of programs they were involved in. Many of the success group were involved in many different programs, while the failure

group had diversified program involvement. There was no statistical significant difference between the two groups on their perceived achievement in the programs.

The help programs provide to help a person get along in prison well showed statistical difference using the Chi-square statistic. The success group preferred the educational program while the failure group preferred other programs. The two groups were not statistically different on their perceptions of which programs could help them go straight on the streets. The follow-up question of how the programs helped was found to be statistically different between the two groups, using the Chi-square statistic.

The success category felt that over-all a fellow inmate influenced them the most while incarcerated. The failure cateogry felt that a crew captain or a counselor influenced them the most while incarcerated. The two groups tended to agree that gaining an understanding in life was the positive aspect of prison and that there was no major negative effect. The failure group did however see prison as a bad influence more often than the success group.

On the variable of whether prisons could be used to help a person go straight, there was no statistical difference shown between the two groups using the Chi-square statistic. Eighty-nine percent of the success group stated that they could be used to help a person go straight while 62% of the failure group thought that they could.

The main problems while at the CTC as perceived by the inmates of both groups was not significantly different using the Chi-square statistic. The help rendered by the CTC to alleviate the problems showed no statistical significance between the two groups either.

Post-release problems between the two groups showed significant differences using the Chi-square statistic. The success group felt that re-starting was the main problem in 28.5% of the cases, while the failures claimed 40.0% of the time that they had no problems after release.

Counseling programs for both groups included individual therapy, group counseling, and the work release program. The two groups were not significantly different in their involvement with these programs or the benefit from the programs as calculated by the Chi-square statistic. The majority of both groups felt work release gave them financial security and a sense of responsibility. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups on the variable of perceived needed improvements at the CTC using the Chi-square test. Many simply felt better staff and more self help programs were needed. One major anxiety seen in the failure group concerning release to the free community was community rejection. The success group felt anxiety about financial matters.

The variable of employment status showed a statistically significant difference between the two groups. Ninety-four percent of the success group was regularly employed, while only sixty-two percent of the failure group was regularly employed.

The long range plans before incarceration appeared to be very similar between the two groups. Most simply had no plans or wanted to work. The Chi-square statistic did show a statistical difference, but many cells had no responses and the test may be invalid. The present long range plans were also very similar between the two groups. The largest response was to prepare themselves mentally and a large

percentage of the failure group wanted only to be employed.

Both of the groups were given the Socialization and Responsibility Scales which were extracted from the large California Psychological Inventory. The success group mean score for the (So) scale was 34.78, and the mean score for the failure group was 25.20. Using the t-test for differences between the test was significant with a t value of 7.19 at .0001 probability level. The success' groups mean score for the (Re) scale was 31.50, and the mean score for the failure group was 22.24. Using the t-test for differences between means the test was statistically significant with a t value of 7.11 at .0001 probability level. There was a great significant difference between the two groups on both the (So) and (Re) scales.

Several variables were incorporated into a discriminant analysis model. The variables included age, education, age at first arrest, age at first conviction, length of sentence, length of time served, perceived self reform, socialization scale scores and responsibility scale scores. The procedure is very significant in its scope because it can be determined from the independent variables whether the person classification into a category was correct or not. The analysis predicted three of the failure group should have succeeded while it predicted five of the success group should have failed. Using the same independent variables the procedure could not predict correctly the proper category that the person should be classified into.

The qualitative data from both groups proved to be very valuable and insightful. The success category felt more positive about programs, were involved in more programs and usually felt that the programs improved their attitudes toward life. The success category overall

had a much more positive attitude about themselves and others. This does not imply that the failures were hostile, but that the failure group felt eliminated from the society and the correctional process. A hopeless attitude prevailed in the failure category when the training and programs that they participated in were not relevant to the outside world.

Conclusions

Generally, it can be concluded that the successful and non-successful parolees differ on many major variables other than the fact that they succeeded or failed. The groups were no different by age. It can be concluded that the success group has a higher incidence of personal offenses for which they receive longer sentences than the failure group. It can also be concluded that the success group spends more time incarcerated for the first offense than the failure group. The age at first arrest is much younger for the failure group than for the success group, although age at first conviction is not significantly different.

In terms of perceptions the total sample of both groups has much to offer in the way of attitudes and suggestions for improvement of programs. The success group has more education and also the majority are regularly employed. The success group also views the crime as a mistake and feel their sentence was fair. The success group also views self help programs and opportunities to prove themselves as very important, whereas the failure category has a tendency to want much more from the correctional staff and system. Also the extent of drug and alcohol use by both groups is very high. Many persons from both groups

were under the influence of some drug or alcohol at the time of the offense.

Program involvement and perceived benefit from these programs is skewed in the success direction. The success group is involved in more programs and perceives some gain from their involvement than does the failure category. The gain from programs from the perspective of the success group is usually in terms of self improvement. This self improvement involves mental preparation, education improvements, and the improvement of interpersonal relationships. It can be concluded that the successful parolee in this study wants to get along well with others, feels sorry for what he did, and wants to make amends by improving himself. The failure parolee is suspicious of others, wants to get along well with others, but blames the institution for not providing him with the tools to improve himself with.

It can be concluded also that the failure category is less socially skilled and lacks a good self concept. Also the failure category is less socially responsible to others in the society than is the success category. Using nine independent variables and the discriminant analysis it is possible as demonstrated in this research to predict the probability of success or failure on parole.

Limitations of Study

There are several limitations which have restricted this research. First of all, this research has a small sample size. This limitation is not because of known non-representativeness, but because formal sampling procedures, and controlling for antecedants variables would have made the findings more acceptable.

Next, the research instrument should have been more streamlined and responses made more concise.

The final limitation of the study is that subjective, first hand experience or perceptions were not dealt with as well as would be possible with more time and interviewers.

Recommendations for Further Research

It would appear that studies of perceptions and the use of subjective knowledge to improve programs or at least to gain some insight into the correctional clients thoughts is a somewhat neglected area of study. Any research of this type can be combined with others to make a valuable contribution and lead to more successful parolees.

Further research should be concerned with determining how to put personal perceptions and ideas from the correctional client to work to improve the correctional process and make it more equitable to the consumer. Research should follow the person through the entire process to assess the total happenings from conviction to release on parole. In turn the client should be given the chance to critique the programs, penal system, and the persons who are on the other side of the bars.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Please circle the number corresponding to your answer.

Circle only the one answer that best describes your feelings toward

that question. In open-ended questions, please write your own response.

I. <u>Socio-Demographic Data:</u>

1. Age: _____ years

2. Sex: 1. Male   2. Female

3. Race: 1. Caucasian
    2. Negro
    3. Am. Indian
    4. Other

4. Marital Status: 1. Single
       2. Married
       3. Common Law
       4. Separated or divorced
       5. Widowed

5. Number of times married: _____

6. Number of children: _____

7. Type of Residence: 1. Big City
        2. Small Town
        3. Rural

8. Education: How many years in school have you completed?

_____ years

9. Job Skills: 1. Skilled (certified plumber, mason, etc.)
     2. Semi-skilled
     3. Unskilled
     4. Clerical, accounting
     5. Professional (academic)
     6. Other (specify _____)

II. <u>Crime Data:</u>

10. What age were you when you were arrested? _____ years old

11. What age were you when you were convicted? _____ years old

12. Do you have a juvenile record? 1. yes   2. no

13. What offense(s) were you convicted for?
    1. Non-violent property offense
    2. Drugs or alcohol related offense
    3. Assultive offense against a person
    4. A combination of property and personal offenses (1 & 3 above)
    5. A combination of drug and property offenses (1 & 2 above)
    6. A combination of drug and personal offenses (2 & 3 above)
    7. Con games, embezzlement
    8. Sex offense
    9. Any other (explain _____
       _____)

14. What was the length of your sentence(s) for your convic-
    tion(s)? _____years.

15. How much time did you actually serve in the institution(s)?
    _____years.

16. Before your conviction, did you drink?
    1. Everyday
    2. Twice a week
    3. Once a week
    4. Occasionally
    5. Rarely
    6. Never drank

17. When you were drinking, did you drink:
    1. Mildly
    2. Heavily
    3. Chronically
    4. Both heavily and chronically
    5. Didn't drink

18. Were you under the influence of alcohol at the time of the
    offense? 1. yes   2. no

19. Before you were convicted did you use any of the following
    drugs?
    1. Opiates (heroin, morphine, etc.)
    2. Stimulates (speed, crystal, bennies)
    3. Cocaine (coke, snow)
    4. Hallucinogenics (L.S.D., acid)
    5. Barbituarates (reds, quiluds)
    6. Marijuana (pot, grass)
    7. Several of the above drugs
    8. Didn't use any drugs

20. If you used any of the above drugs, how often did you use
    them?   1. Everyday
             2. Twice a week
             3. Once a week
             4. Occasionally
             5. Rarely
             6. Didn't use drugs

21. Were you under the influence of any of these drugs when you
    committed your offense?   1. yes   2. no

22. Does anyone in your family have a problem with alcohol or
    drugs?   1. yes   2. no

23. Was the offense committed by:
    1. you alone   2. in the company of others

24. Did you plead guilty?   1. yes   2. no

25. Do you think your sentence was fair?
    1. yes   2. no

III. Client's Perspective on Prison Programs:

26. In which of the following programs did you participate in
    while you were in prison?
    1. Educational   6. None, no programs
    2. Vo-Tech program   7. Combination of 1,2,3,4,5
    3. Counseling   8. Combination of 1 or 2 or 3 plus
    4. Jaycees   5
    5. Prison keeping duties 9. AA or Drug Program

27. What were your achievements in the programs you participated
    in?   1. Trade learning
           2. Desirable change in attitude
           3. Education
           4. 1 and 2 or drug free state
           5. 1 or 3 plus motivation to change
           6. No achievement in programs
           7. Good marks for parole
           8. There were no programs
           9. Any other achievement (explain _____
               _____)

28. How did the programs you were involved in benefit you?
    1. Improved my educational or vocational skills
    2. Gave me an awareness of my problem (an insight)
    3. Improved my over-all self-image, confidence
    4. Helped me to relate to others
    5. No real benefit
    6. Any other benefits (explain _____
        _____)

29. What did you do to win parole?
    1. Worked hard, kept a clean record and followed rules
    2. Just did my time, nothing in particular
    3. I took part in programs to try to improve myself
    4. I never was paroled
    5. I had political influence on the outside that helped me get out
    6. No answer, don't know
    7. Anything else that you did (explain _____)

30. Which of the following programs helped you most to get along well in prison?
    1. Educational   5. Prison work
    2. Vo-Tech program   6. No programs helped--my own efforts
    3. Counseling   7. Recreational Programs
    4. Jaycees   8. All programs helped me
    9. My friends helped me get along well
    10. Anything else that helped? (explain _____)

31. Which one of the following programs helped you to go straight on the streets?
    1. Educational   4. Jaycees
    2. Vo-Tech   5. No programs helped, no answer
    3. Counseling   6. Other (explain _____)

32. How do you feel the above programs helped you to go straight on the streets?
    1. Improved my perceptions on life
    2. Increased my introspection and confidence
    3. Vo-tech will help me get a job
    4. Jaycees helped me relate better
    5. No help, because program was no help
    6. No explanation, but I feel the programs helped me
    7. Any other reasons you feel these programs helped you (explain _____)

33. While you were incarcerated think of the two persons who profoundly influenced you. Do not name them, but tell me their job catagory (example) guard, craft instructor, counselor, teacher, fellowinmate, etc.
    1. _____   2. _____

34. In what way and how have they influenced you?
    1. Through AA or self help programs
    2. Some professional help
    3. Just gave me mutual help, understanding, trust, friend-liness
    4. Encouraged and supported by my immediate supervisor
    5. My supervisor taught me a trade and dealt with my problems
    6. Don't really know how they influenced me, but they gave me a good self-concept
    7. Any other way they influenced you (explain _____
    _____)

35. During your incarceration, in what ways do you think you have you changed? In a positive way:
    1. Better understanding
    2. Dried up from drugs or alcohol
    3. I realized my mistake, reflection
    4. Learned a good trade
    5. I decided to stay out, was deterred
    6. There was no positive change in me
    7. I simply matured
    8. Any other positive change: (explain _____
    _____)

    In a negative way:
    1. I became hostile
    2. I became overly critical of law enforcement
    3. It had over all bad influence on me
    4. It caused criminality by associating with criminals
    5. Over all negative feelings
    6. There was no negative effect
    7. I noticed an unwillingness to help on the part of the staff
    8. Bad staff had a bad effect
    9. I lost my motivation
    10. Any other negative change (explain _____
    _____)

36. Do you feel the prison could do anything to help the inmate go straight on the street?
    1. yes   2. no

    If yes, which statement below best describes your views?
    1. Prisons can be used to induce fear of going back
    2. Prisons can offer more self-help programs
    3. Prisons can teach humility and patience
    4. Prisons can teach trades and offer education
    5. Prison gives you time to think
    6. Extensive counseling
    7. Any other help (explain _____
    _____)

If no, which statement best describes your views?
1. Prisons cannot rehabilitate, only the person can do this
2. Not worth it, locking up does not help
3. Prisons are no good because no one cares
4. Prisons cannot scare people or deter them from further crime
5. Don't know, but I feel that prisons can do nothing to help inmates to go straight
6. Any other opinion (explain _____)

37. What in your opinion can be done in the prison that will help make it possible for the inmate to be able to stay out on the streets after release?
1. Stop sending persons to prison for minor offenses
2. Prisoners should be given more money when they leave prison
3. Prisons could teach more trades, counseling, better programs, and budgeting training
4. Prisons can do nothing to help people stay out
5. Prisons should follow up with more programs for ex-offenders
6. No answer or no opinion
7. Training in vo-tech programs or trades that are acceptable to outside employers
8. What else could be done? (explain _____)

IV. Client's Perspective on C.T.C. Programs:

38. What C.T.C. program has helped you the most?
1. Work release   5. Passes to see family
2. AA or drug program   6. No help from C.T.C.
3. T.A. or other counseling   7. No comment
4. Freedom – Passes   8. Study programs
9. Any other programs that helped? (explain _____)

39. What was your main problem while you were at the C.T.C. in which you needed help?
1. Drugs or alcohol   6. I had no problems
2. Financial problems   7. Not able to get work-release
3. Personality or self   8. Family problesm
   awareness   9. Any other problems (explain
4. Other inmates   _____
5. Unrealistic goals   _____)

40. What did the C.T.C. do to help you with your problems?
    1. Rendered counseling
    2. Got me work or job
    3. Referred me for commu-
       nity help
    4. In house AA or drug
       program
    5. N/A
    6. Nothing was done to help me
    7. Offered me self improvement
    8. Offered vocational training
    9. Any other (explain _____

       _____)

41. What was the main problem that other guys had at the C.T.C.?
    1. Drinking problems
    2. Drug problems
    3. Alcohol and drug prob-
       lems
    4. Lack of recreation
    5. Family problems
    6. Don't know - no answer
    7. State of limbo - no plans
    8. Staff not understanding
    9. Conflict within inmate popu-
       lation
    10. Unemployment

42. Did you like to help other persons at the C.T.C. with their
    problems?
    1. no
    2. Yes, I helped them individually by talking out their
       problems
    3. Helped them thru self help groups
    4. I helped them by referring them to someone who could help
    5. I rendered legal help
    6. I don't know how I helped them
    7. Any other way I helped others (explain _____

       _____)

43. Who was the most help to you in the C.T.C.? (Circle two
    answers)
    1. Staff member
    2. Community contact
    3. A fellow inmate
    4. I helped myself most
    5. No one in particular
    6. No answer

44. What was the single most difficult problem you had after
    returning to the streets?
    1. Lack of money
    2. Former friends
    3. Police harassment
    4. Difficulty getting
       restarted
    5. Family problems
    6. I had no problems
    7. Several of the above
    8. Unemployment
    9. Any other problem (explain _____)

45. What did you gain from the following?

   A. Individual Counseling:
       1. Self awareness, self help
       2. Positive self concept, confidence
       3. Trust in the officers or guards
       4. Growth through AA or drug abuse programs
       5. I gained nothing
       6. No answer/I did not participate
       7. Any other gain not mentioned above (explain _____
           _____)

   B. Group Counseling:
       1. Some gain because of help with personal problems
       2. Self awareness - life training
       3. Helped me to understand others, to communicate
       4. Gained insight through AA or drug counseling
       5. I gained nothing
       6. No answer/I did not participate
       7. Any other gain not mentioned above (explain _____
           _____)

   C. Job Counseling:
       1. An understanding of the job market
       2. An actual job
       3. An awareness of my training needs
       4. Experience with job and community interaction
       5. I gained nothing
       6. No answer/I did not participate
       7. Any other gain not mentioned above (explain _____
           _____)

   D. Work Release Program:
       1. Financial help, sense of achievement, responsibility
       2. Got to know the employers, made community contacts
       3. Both 1 and 2 above
       4. Self support and pride
       5. I gained nothing
       6. No answer, I did not participate
       7. Any other gain not mentioned above (explain _____
           _____)

   E. Study Release Program:
       1. Great pride and sense of accomplishment
       2. A new direction and purpose in life
       3. I gained a chance to prove my abilities
       4. I gained nothing
       5. No answer, I did not participate
       6. Any other gain not mentioned above (explain _____
           _____)

F. Community Contacts:
    1. New ties with family and friends
    2. Gained employment
    3. I gained nothing
    4. I gained community support and contacts
    5. Church friends
    6. No answer, I had no community contacts
    7. Any other gain not mentioned above (explain _____
        _____)

G. Any other program or activity from which you gained any-
    thing:
    1. Helping others   6. No answer or N/A
    2. AA or drug abuse program   7. No gain from other
    3. Shopping trips   programs
    4. Church visits   8. Any other (explain
    5. Training in trade   _____)

46. If the C.T.C. were to offer you any one service, what would
    you expect the center to do for you?
    1. Counseling and help with problems
    2. Longer passes
    3. Work release status
    4. Solve transportation problems
    5. Promote residence/community contacts
    6. None - everything was fine
    7. More improvement in physical surroundings
    8. More privileges for trustees
    9. Improve staff and resident relations
   10. Any other improvements (explain _____
        _____)

47. What could the C.T.C. do to improve the existing services and
    programs?
    1. Hire better trained staff
    2. Add new self help programs
    3. Add more counseling (including AA and drug abuse programs)
    4. Improve visiting regulations with family and issue more
        passes
    5. Institute self government to increase responsibility
    6. The C.T.C. needs no improvements - no answer
    7. Improve physical surroundings more
    8. Anything else that would improve the services (explain
        _____)

V. Client's Perspectives on Post-Release Adjustment:

48. Who or what has been the most helpful to you in the community?
    1. My boss or friend
    2. Parents, wife, children, or other relatives
    3. Myself - self help and determination
    4. Pastor, counselor, or church
    5. Relating to people more sociably
    6. No one helped me, I did not ask for help
    7. AA or similar programs
    8. Parole officer
    9. Anything else which helped you (explain _____
       _____)

49. Could you give the one major fear or anxiety that was bother-
    ing you just prior to your release from the C.T.C.?
    1. Money or financial budgeting
    2. Family problems
    3. Fear of the police
    4. Housing, transportation, money
    5. Old friends and refraining from crime
    6. I had no fear or anxiety before release
    7. Fear of community rejection
    8. Any other fears or anxieties (explain _____
       _____)

50. Do you have friends who could get you in trouble with the law?
    1. yes   2. no

51. What do you think you are doing to insure that you don't get
    into trouble again?
    1. Constantly keeping my attitude positive and right
    2. I try not to drink or take drugs
    3. I stay away from criminal friends or groups that indulge
       in crime
    4. I do all of the above things
    5. I accept that crime was my fault and I work on that
       problem
    6. I do nothing in particular
    7. I try to concentrate on my job and family
    8. I have changed cities or places of residence
    9. Any other measures that you are taking (explain _____
       _____)

52. Think of an emergency situation that came up before your incarceration, can you mark the one best answer below that describes the way you reacted?
    1. I needed money so I stole it or lost job
    2. I was hooked on drugs or alcohol - I needed these
    3. Personal problems that I did not seek help for, I let them build up, I took no responsible steps
    4. Some trouble with family or friends that I couldn't handle
    5. I was simply bored and committed the offense
    6. I handled emergency very well
    7. I was stabbed or shot
    8. Any other situation (explain _____)

53. How would you handle a similar situation now in light of your experiences gained while incarcerated?
    1. Go talk to someone
    2. Take care of situations as they arise
    3. I won't commit a crime because I'm mature
    4. I will stay away from former friends
    5. I will act responsible and control my actions
    6. I cannot say how I would handle it
    7. Other answer not mentioned above (explain _____)

54. Has your employment been:
    1. Regular   2. Sporadic   3. None

55. If you think you have been successful in resettling yourself after your incarceration, how much of it has been your own effort? Express in a percentage _____ %

56. How would you rate the help rendered by the following during and after your incarceration?

	Big help	Some help	No help
A) Parents			
B) Wife			
C) Girlfriend			
D) Friends			
E) Neighbors			
F) Church			
G) Employer			
H) Correctional Staff			
I) Others (Specify _____)			
J) Volunteer			

57. Think-back before you were involved in your present sentence.
    How would you characterize your long range plans.
    1. I had no plans, I was broke without a job
    2. I had no definite plans, just enjoyed my friends
    3. I wanted to stay clean and work
    4. I wanted to be rich
    5. I wanted to get married and raise a family
    6. No answer, I don't know
    7. I was planning to move to another state
    8. Any other plans (explain _____
       _____)

58. In view of your incarceration experiences how would you char-
    acterize your present plans?
    1. I want to help youth and others like myself
    2. I would like to get an education
    3. I would like to work
    4. I have prepared myself mentally for the future
    5. I would just like to raise my family
    6. I have no long range plans
    7. To be self employed
    8. Any other plans (explain _____
       _____)

59. What do you perceive as the "number one" factor leading to
    your success during and after prison? Please explain your-
    self in full. _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

APPENDIX B

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES

Directions:

Read each statement below, decide how you feel about it, and then mark your answer as true or false. If you agree with a statement or feel that it is true about you, answer True. If you disagree with a statement, or feel that it is not true about you, answer False. Please circle the letter T for a true response or the letter F for a false response.

			TRUE	FALSE
RE:	1.	There's no use in doing things for people; you only find that you get it in the neck in the long run.	T	F
	2.	A person who doesn't vote is not a good citizen.	T	F
	3.	I have had very peculiar and strange experiences.	T	F
	4.	When a person "pads" his income tax report so as to get out of some of his taxes, it is just as bad as stealing money from the government.	T	F
	5.	It's a good thing to know people in the right places so you can get traffic tags, and such things, taken care of.	T	F
	6.	I doubt whether I would make a good leader.	T	F
	7.	When I was going to school I played hooky quite often.	T	F
	8.	It's no use worrying my head about public affairs; I can't do anything about them anyhow.	T	F
	9.	When someone does me a wrong I feel I should pay him back if I can, just for the principle of the thing.	T	F
	10.	Every family owes it to the city to keep their sidewalks cleared in the winter and their lawn mowed in the summer.	T	F
	11.	I liked school.	T	F
	12.	Maybe some minority groups do get rough treatment, but it's no business of mine.	T	F
	13.	We ought to worry about our own country and let the rest of the world take care of itself.	T	F
	14.	When I get bored I like to stir up some excitement.	T	F

15. I am fascinated by fire.   T   F

16. School teachers complain a lot about their pay, but it seems to me that they get as much as they deserve.   T   F

17. I was a slow learner in school.   T   F

18. I do not dread seeing a doctor about a sickness or injury.   T   F

19. I think I would like to drive a racing car.   T   F

20. I seldom or never have dizzy spells.   T   F

21. It is all right to get around the law if you don't actually break it.   T   F

22. Every citizen should take the time to find out about national affairs, even if it means giving up some personal pleasures.   T   F

23. My parents have often disapproved of my friends.   T   F

24. My parents have generally let me make my own decisions.   T   F

25. In school my marks in deportment were quite regularly bad.   T   F

26. I would be ashamed not to use my privilege of voting.   T   F

27. I enjoy a race or game better when I bet on it.   T   F

28. I have often found people jealous of my good ideas, just because they had not thought of them first.   T   F

29. I have never been in trouble with the law.   T   F

30. It makes me angry when I hear of some one who has been wrongly prevented from voting.   T   F

31. People have a real duty to take care of their aged parents, even if it means making some pretty big sacrifices.   T   F

32. We ought to pay our elected officials better than we do.   T   F

33. I can honestly say that I do not really mind paying my taxes because I feel that's one of the things I can do for what I get from the community.   T   F

34. When prices are high you can't blame a person for getting all he can while the getting is good.   T   F

35. We ought to let Europe get out of its own mess; it made its bed, let it lie in it.   T   F

36. If I get too much change in a store, I always give it back.   T   F

37. I like to read about science.   T   F

38. I have never done anything dangerous for the thrill of it.   T   F

39. As a younster I was suspended from school one or more times for cutting up.   T   F

40. I feel that I have been punished without cause.   T   F

41. Police cars should be especially marked so that you can always see them coming.   T   F

SC: 42. I am very slow at making up my mind.   T   F

43. When I was going to school I played hooky quite often.   T   F

44. I would do almost anything on a dare.   T   F

45. With things going as they are, it's pretty hard to keep up hope of amounting to something.   T   F

46. I think I am stricter about right and wrong than most people.   T   F

47. I am somewhat afraid of the dark.   T   F

48. I hardly ever get excited or thrilled.   T   F

49. My parents often disapproved of my friends.   T   F

50. My home life was always happy.   T   F

51. I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.   T   F

52. My parents have generally let me make my own decisions.   T   F

53. I would rather go without something than ask for a favor.   T   F

54. I have had more than my share of things to worry about.   T   F

55. When I meet a stranger I often think that he is better than I am.   T   F

56. Before I do something I try to consider how my friends will react to it.   T   F

57. In school I was sometimes sent to the principal for cutting up.   T   F

58. Most of the time I feel happy.   T   F

59. I often feel as though I have done something wrong or wicked.   T   F

60. It's hard for me to act natural when I am with new people.   T   F

61. I have often gone against my parents wishes.   T   F

62. I often think about how I look and what impression I am making upon others.   T   F

63. I have never done any heavy drinking.   T   F

64. I find it easy to "drop" or "break with" a friend.   T   F

65. I get nervous when I have to ask someone for a job.   T   F

66. Sometimes I used to feel that I would like to leave home.   T   F

67. I never worry about my looks.   T   F

68. I have been in trouble one or more times because of my sex behavior.   T   F

69. I go out of my way to meet trouble rather than try to escape it.   T   F

70. My home life was always very pleasant.   T   F

71. I seem to do things that I regret more often than other people do.   T   F

72. My table manners are not quite as good as when I am out in company. T F

73. It is pretty easy for people to win arguments with me. T F

74. I know who is responsible for most of my troubles. T F

75. I have not lived the right kind of life. T F

76. I have used alcohol excessively. T F

77. Even when I have gotten into trouble I was usually trying to do the right things. T F

78. It is very important to me to have enough friends and social life. T F

79. I sometimes wanted to run away from home. T F

80. Life usually hands me a pretty raw deal. T F

81. People often talk about me behind my back. T F

82. I would never play cards (poker) with a stranger. T F

83. I don't think I'm quite as happy as others seem to be. T F

84. I used to steal sometimes when I was a youngster. T F

85. Even the idea of giving a talk in public makes me afraid. T F

86. As a youngster in school I used to give the teachers lots of trouble. T F

87. If the pay was right I would like to travel with a circus or carnival. T F

88. I never cared much for school. T F

89. My parents never really understood me. T F

90. A person is better off if he doesn't trust anyone. T F

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