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RESPONDENT GROUPS

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MALE VS. FEMALE CRIMINALITY:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THREE MALE
RESPONDENT GROUPS

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MALE VS. FEMALE CRIMINALITY
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THREE MALE
RESPONDENT GROUPS

Abstract

The social distance and the negative reactions toward male and female felons convicted of violent crimes were explored. Instruments used were descriptions of three violent crimes actually committed by female inmates, the Social Distance Scale designed by E. S. Bogardus and a Reaction Questionnaire designed by the author. Three male respondent groups were used in the study: fifty inmates in custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, fifty parole officers employed by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, and fifty students enrolled at the University of Oklahoma. It was found that inmates and students were more negative toward the male felon than toward the female felon, while the parole officers showed no sex bias. The order of increasing negative magnitude was inmates to students to parole officers. Correlations between negativeness of response and social distance for female felons were very low indicating a basic ambivalence in all respondent groups toward the female felon. Of the cases used, all three respondent groups perceived the manslaughter of spouse to be more acceptable than child maiming and armed robbery regardless of the sex of the felon.

Statistical analysis of the data indicated none of the respondent groups was particularly appalled about violent crime.

Introduction

Becker (1963) points out three different approaches to the study of deviant behavior: first, deviant behavior is anything that varies too far from the average, i.e., left-handed people and red-headed people are deviant because most people are right-handed and brunette; in the second approach, deviance is based upon the medical model, and it is perceived to be pathological. The human organism is seen to be diseased when it is not functioning well and healthy when it is functioning well; and in the third approach, deviant behavior is simply the failure to obey rules of the group to which one belongs. This third view allows one to be able to predict behavior with some degree of accuracy, which is necessary if society is to survive (Ullman and Krasner, 1969). This latter view of deviant behavior is the view around which the present study was constructed.

Rubington and Weinberg (1967) state that it is man who sets down rules of conduct and then seeks to hold others to these rules. Deviance is usually considered any violation of rules, and deviants are persons who violate these rules. In societies with small numbers of people, deviance is easy to identify. As the societies become more complex, deviant behavior becomes less easy to identify and much of the forbidden behavior in the society goes unobserved because of the complexity of the society. However, Rubington and Weinberg (1967) further state there are basic

agreements in most societies about certain fundamental norms. For example, murder, violence, theft, and rape seem to be universally tabooed and one would expect that the responses to these deviant acts would be the same; however, Rubington and Weinberg point out there are wide differences in responses to these acts. Who the criminal is and who his victim is shape the responses to the deviant behavior.

Behavior is not deviant until it is perceived to be deviant by others and it is so labeled (Barrett, et al., 1972; Becker, 1963; Matza, 1969; Ullman and Krasner, 1969; Rubington and Weinberg, 1967). People are in fact always making rules and forcing them on others, more or less against their will and consent. As example, rules are made for young people by their elders; men often make the rules for women in our society; and Blacks have found themselves obeying rules made for them by Whites. Deviance, therefore, is created by the responses of people to particular rules for behavior and the consequent labeling of that behavior as deviant (Becker, 1963). The greater the social distance between the labeler and the person singled out for the labeling, the broader the label and the quicker it may be applied (Rubington and Weinberg, 1967).

The person labeled deviant may not consider the rule by which he is being judged to be acceptable and may regard those who are doing the labeling to be the ones who are the true deviants. The perspectives of people labeled deviants are likely to be quite different from those of the people who condemn them. In other words, the deviants may feel they are being judged according to rules they have had no hand in making

and therefore do not accept (Becker, 1963).

An interesting study in regard to deviants sharing similar views was Doeb, et al. (1972) study in which subjects had to choose other subjects to administer electric shock and reward to them. They found the reactions of the subjects were to choose subjects most like themselves. This finding was especially true in the groups of subjects labeled deviant.

The degree to which behavior is considered to be deviant is dependent upon the performer of the behavior and the audience viewing it (Becker, 1963; Ullman and Krasner, 1969). Erikson (1962) states that deviance is a property conferred upon certain forms of behavior by the audience that witnesses the behavior. It is the social audience rather than the individual person that is the critical variable in studying deviant behavior, for it is the audience which eventually decides whether or not any given action or actions will be categorized as a deviation from the norm.

Behavior by either sex which is inappropriate to the norms of the society in which it occurs will be reacted to negatively by the rest of society. Deviations from norms concerning sex-appropriate behavior are met with a particularly high degree of stringent and effective social disapproval (Lemert, 1951). The strength of the acceptance of certain behaviors dependent upon the sex of the performer is evident in our society in the sex-typing of certain behaviors and privileges. One can

only perform those behaviors appropriate to one's sex. Davis (1941) states that sex-typing is so strong, it can only be escaped by death.

Society's reaction to the role of the male and female is generally recognized to be quite different (Arditi, et al., 1973; Sykes, 1958; Stout, 1973). It is also generally agreed that aggression in our society is not a desired female trait. Not only is this attitude directly observable in daily life, but it is also repeated in the different psychological tests measuring masculinity and femininity. Tests such as the California Personality Inventory and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory rate such traits as passivity, gentleness, helpfulness, warmth, sacrificing, long-suffering, as being feminine while such traits emphasizing action such as aggression, adventuresome, daring, out-going, strong, are considered masculine (Gough, 1957; Gilberstadt, 1965).

Since persons convicted of violent crimes are necessarily aggressive, at least in the instance of the crime itself, the present research seeks to determine if crimes of violence are more acceptable when committed by men than by women as viewed by three male respondent groups, i.e., inmates, parole officers, and students. Three of the more common violent criminal acts comprised the cases used in this study: child maiming, manslaughter of spouse, and armed robbery. These crimes were actually committed by female felons. Only male respondents were used, however, because of an insufficient number of female parole officers employed by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections at the time

of this study.

The following general hypotheses were investigated:

- I. For the same crime, reaction toward offenders labeled female will be significantly more negative than toward offenders labeled male. (Significant main effect.) This will be true at all levels, namely,
 - A. Male parole officers will view female offenders more negatively than male offenders.
 - B. Male students will view female offenders more negatively than male offenders.
 - C. Male inmates will view female offenders more negatively than male offenders.
- II. The degree of differences of reaction will vary across respondent groups such that:
 - A. Students will show greatest differences in responses to female and male offenders.
 - B. Parole officers will show less differences in responses to female and male offenders than will students but more than inmates.
 - C. Inmates will show least differences in responses to female and male offenders.

- III. An overall positive correlation exists between perceived social distance and negativity of response. Further, the magnitude of the correlation calculated within groups will be:
- A. greatest for students,
 - B. intermediate for parole officers,
 - C. and least for inmates.

Method

Subjects

Three male respondent groups totaling 150 subjects were used in the study. This total consisted of 50 inmates, 50 parole officers and 50 students.

Inmates. Fifty males convicted as felons and housed by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections at the Lexington Treatment Center, Lexington, Oklahoma, (population of approximately 365 male inmates) volunteered as respondents. Many were students in the educational program at the treatment center. Their ages ranged from 18 years to over 60 years with 58% under age 25; educational level attained ranged from 2 years to 16 years with 56% having 10-12 years of education; charges ranged from drugs to rape; number of terms served ranged from 1 to 11 with 53% serving their first term; number of years served in a penal institution ranged from 1 year to over 29 years with 78% serving less than 2 years (Table 6).

Parole officers. Fifty experienced male parole officers employed by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections and working in various parts of the state of Oklahoma were selected. This number included almost all of the experienced parole officers. Their ages ranged from 25 years to over 60 years with 46% being in 46-60 age category; educational level attained from 12-18 years with 48% having 16 years of education; length of time in law enforcement from less than 2 years to 38 years (one had 46 years) with 44% having less than 2 years and 26% having more than 19 years of law enforcement experience; length of time as a parole officer ranged from less than 1 year to over 12 years with 54% under 4 years experience (Table 6).

Students. Fifty students from the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, constituted the student respondent group. Five college classes were randomly selected; two classes from the College of Business Administration (62%) and three classes from the College of Education (38%). Many respondents were graduate students either at the Master's or Doctoral level. Educational level attained ranged from 13 years to over 20 years with 68% having 16 years of education; ages ranged from 20 years to 45 years of age with 58% under age 25 (Table 6).

Procedures and Instrument

A pilot study was conducted prior to the research in which employees of the Planning and Research Department of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, constituted the

pilot-study respondents. They offered constructive criticisms which resulted in a refinement of the total instrument. A special effort was made to make the total instrument comprehensive but short enough so as not to lower respondent motivation. It includes three actual criminal cases based upon female felons convicted of violent crimes: specifically, child maiming, manslaughter of spouse, and armed robbery. Each case includes demographic data of the felon; the felon's account of the crime; the District Attorney's statement; the sentence received by the felon; the felon's past criminal history; the felon's personal history; and the felon's psychological data. This essential information was changed only enough to protect the identity of the female felon. The Bogardus Social Distance Scale and a Reaction Questionnaire followed each criminal case. Responses to each measurement were given by the respondent after reading each case. One-half of the respondents read the felon as being female and one-half read the felon as being male.

Since the Lexington Treatment Center is an all-male institution, a male instructor on the staff administered the instrument to the inmates in order that the outcomes would not be affected by the presence of the female researcher. The instrument was administered to the parole officers across the state of Oklahoma by the researcher and/or by the Parole Supervisor of each district. Two classes in the College of Business and three classes in the College of Education at the University of Oklahoma were randomly selected and administered the instruments by the researcher.

Measures

Bogardus Social Distance Scale. This scale was designed by E. S. Bogardus to measure social distance (Appendix B). This scale has been used repeatedly in research since its development in 1925 (Green, Isodor, Harding, et al, 1954). According to Chein (1954) the Bogardus Social Distance Scale comes close to satisfying the criteria for a unidimensional scale (Chein, Isodor, Harding, et al, 1954).

The scores on social distance were transformed to scores ranging from zero to one hundred. In the case of negative response implying social distance, the score was weighted by doubling the level since social distance increases progressively from being unwilling to marry the felon for the least distance required to being willing to exterminate the felon at the level of maximum distance required. The scale was derived by the following formula:

$$\text{Bogardus Score} = \frac{\sum (L \cdot E + 5 (-1)^E)}{1.35}$$

L is the level for items 1 through 9 on the scale; E is three minus the response (No = 1, Yes = 2); 1.35 is the constant used to reduce the maximum score to 100. Thus, a score of zero requires no social distance while a score of one hundred requires maximum social distance.

Reaction Questionnaire. The Reaction Questionnaire was designed by the researcher to measure positive or negative reactions to male or female felons. Webb and Salancik (1974) state that although it is legitimate

to measure social attitudes solely by the responses to a list of questionnaire items, such findings may be suspect because they are self-report information.

The positive or negative reaction scale was summed over fourteen Likert-type items (Appendix B) with items 3, 5, 8, 10, and 11 reversed for scoring. Scores were transformed to a scoring range of zero to one hundred according to the following formula:

$$\text{Reaction Score} = (\sum X - 14) \cdot 1.786$$

Thus, a score of zero is all positive responses while a score of one hundred is all negative responses.

Design

The data gathered were subjected to a series of t-tests comparing results on the respective measures across respondent groups. Pearson product moment correlations were computed between the Bogardus Social Distance Scale and the Reaction Questionnaire for each of the respondent groups for male and female offenders. Statistical analysis of the data was then compiled from which results and conclusions were made.

Results

Only one part of the three original hypotheses was supported. The supported hypothesis was that part of Hypothesis III dealing with the case of child maiming where the magnitude of correlations between social distance and negativeness of response to the male offender increased from

inmates (.27) to parole officers (.51) to students (.61). See Table 1.

The cases of manslaughter and armed robbery did not follow this predicted order of magnitudes. The order for these two cases was inmates, students, parole officers rather than inmates, parole officers, students. None of the correlations between social distance and negative reaction to the felon in the cases labeled female was significant (Table 1).

The analysis of comparative negative reaction to male and female felons shown in Tables 5, 6, and 7 indicates that neither Hypothesis I nor Hypothesis II was supported. In every case where the differences in reaction were statistically significant, the significance was in the opposite direction from that predicted. The order of increasing negative reaction was from inmates to students to parole officers for both male and female felons rather than from inmates to parole officers to students.

Discussion and Conclusions

Discussion

Contrary to current views emphasizing discrimination against females, it is interesting to find that the male respondent groups were more negative toward the male offender than to the female offender.

Research cited earlier indicating subjects similar to each other choose each other led to the hypothesis by the researcher that parole officers would think more like the inmates than would the students because of the parole officers' close interaction with parolees (ex-inmates). This did not happen in the study. Instead the order of increasing magnitude

of negativeness was from inmates to students and then to parole officers. A plausible explanation is that the students were so like the deviant inmates in their views and values that the parole officers naturally came across as more negative toward the felons than the inmates and students. The demographic data show similar likenesses in these two groups, i.e., 58% of the inmates and 58% of the students were under 25 while only 8% of the parole officers were under age 25; 45% of the inmates were single compared to 46% of the students while only 2% of the parole officers were single. Of those answering yes to the question, "Has a family member or close friend ever been charged with a violation of the law?" 62% of the inmates answered no to fair treatment by the law on the charge; 41% of the students answered no to fair treatment; while only 14% of the parole officers answered no to fair treatment. Here the similarities between inmates and students end inasmuch as students are more like parole officers in educational level with 90% of the students and 62% of the parole officers having 13-16 years of education while only 12% of the inmates had 13-16 years of education; 96% of the students and 100% of the parole officers were white while only 78% of the inmates were white (Table 6).

The above seems to indicate that education and race do not overcome age similarities. Further, one might speculate that students and inmates have had more similar living experiences, at least in regard to their lesser status in authoritarian institutions for a fixed term of years, and consequently have more similar feelings and values. Inmates are

involuntarily institutionalized in prison while students are voluntarily institutionalized in universities and colleges.

Parole officers did not show any significant differences in negative reaction or social distance between male and female felons. These results give evidence that parole officers are less biased than either inmates or students in their reactions to male and female felons. This may be a function of age (maturity) and the fact that the parole officer is a representative of the institution and is, therefore, institutionally goal-oriented, while the inmates and students do not really care about the institution or its goals and objectives and instead question society's norms and the institution's goals and objectives. The greater majority of the parole officers were older, established family men (92% married). Not only their personal lives but their profession and status in the institution demand a parental role. This is not true in the cases of the inmates and students. Over half the students were unemployed and only 52% were married. The inmates were, of course, unemployed with only 26% married (Table 6).

The very low correlations between social distance and negative reaction toward the female felon indicate the male respondent might require much social distance from the female in each case but not feel negative toward her for the crime she committed--or just the reverse could be true, i. e., require no social distance but feel very negative toward the female offender. One might then speculate that all the male

respondent groups felt a basic ambivalence when dealing with a female felon (Table 1).

One of the most striking incidental findings was the very significant difference on social distance and negative reaction scores in all respondent groups when comparing armed robbery and child maiming to manslaughter (Table 7). All three respondent groups show less negative reaction and less need for social distance to the felon in the case of manslaughter (.001 level in most cases). This is true regardless of sex of the felon. This indicates that manslaughter of spouse may be more acceptable than committing armed robbery or maiming a child. In other words, it is worse to take personal property by force or to disfigure a child than it is to kill one's own spouse. It should be noted also that all three respondent groups never had a mean above mid-point indicating that none of the three respondent groups was particularly appalled about violent crimes regardless of the sex of the offender.

Had Hypothesis I and II predicted more negative responses toward males rather than toward females at all levels, with the degree of negative response increasing in magnitude from inmates to students to parole officers, all results would have been in the direction predicted although not always significantly so. Alternate formulations of Hypothesis III would not have made any substantial change in results.

Conclusions

From the above, one could infer the following: parole officers are unbiased as to sex of the felon; parole officers are less like the inmates than are the students in their responses to felons; the students are more like the inmates than are the parole officers in their responses to felons; males feel ambivalent in their responses to female felons; manslaughter of spouse is more acceptable than armed robbery or child maiming; and none of the respondent groups was overly concerned about these particular violent crimes regardless of the sex of the offender.

Limitations of this study include the fact that it is based on Oklahoma male inmates, Oklahoma male parole officers, and Oklahoma male students. Similar research conducted with female respondent groups is projected. Data from the study indicates that an alternative theory base is needed. Also, the samples for this study were almost exclusively White except for the 22% non-white respondents in the inmate group. Limitations also include a narrow selection of respondent groups and only violent crimes as bases for the cases. Larger samplings of both sets of variables would yield results which could be more generalizable.

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APPENDIX A

Prospectus

Prospectus

Introduction

Behavior, in and of itself, is not abnormal. It becomes categorized as abnormal as a function of such determinants as the social context in which it is displayed, the frequency of its performance, the degree of performance, and the individual's past and present circumstances. Thus, the definition of abnormality varies not only among cultures but also in a given culture with respect to person and time (Barrett, Barton, et al, 1972; Becker, 1963; Matza, 1969; Ullman and Krasner, 1969; Rubington and Weinberg, 1967).

It is the purpose of the present research to determine if there is a difference in the degree to which male respondents will react to a male and female felon committing the same crime of violence--crime being a behavior that is considered abnormal in the society in which that behavior is engaged.

Statement of the Problem

When a member of a group deviates from the norm, he is labeled a deviant and research has shown that labels have a great impact on the way one person reacts to another. In dealing with those who are "different," Sarbin and Mancuso state that the average person is willing to tolerate a high degree of idiosyncratic or deviant behavior in his fellow-man if that behavior is not labeled as "mental illness," but this same person is shunned and discriminated against if a psychiatric label has been applied to him (Sarbin and Mancuso, 1970).

Nunnally (1961) found the general public feels that one can tell a mentally ill individual by his actions and appearance; will-power is the basis of personal adjustment; women are more likely than men to become mentally ill; and mental illness is hopeless.

Szasz states that in earlier times, socially deviant behavior was attributed to possession by demons or the devil--a person was not responsible for his actions. In today's society, an individual is labeled "ill" and therefore not to blame for his bizarre behavior. These explanations allowed society in early times and today, in modern times, to remove from society the "afflicted individual," and these explanations further provide society with a rationale for their reactions to such a person (Szasz, 1971). It is this same kind of rationale that allows society to remove the convicted felon from society by placing him behind walls. Sykes states that prisons are a symbol of society's desire and attempt to segregate the criminal. Society would much prefer to forget the confined offender; therefore, the prison wall does much more than prevent escape, it also hides the prisoner from society. However, the prison is not an autonomous system of power; it is an instrument of the state and is designed to carry out the desires of society with respect to the convicted criminal. It is acted upon and is reacted to by society as various groups struggle to advance their interests (Sykes, 1958).

Here we see that prisons as well as mental hospitals do not remove a person from society for the prison and the mental hospital are

a real part of that society. Also the prisoners and the mental patients, as well as their keepers, all come from the same outside world and bring those beliefs, values, prejudices, and attitudes with them to make up this new mini-society within a society. This mini-society finds ways of reminding the larger society of its existence and of its failure to deal adequately with the mini-society members (Sykes, 1958). The most dramatic form of communication, of course, is the prison riot.

When the offender is released from prison, he has a new set of problems for the larger society reacts to him quite differently now that he is labeled an ex-convict. In a study done by the American Bar Association (1973), it was found that there were so many arbitrary restrictions on an offender's job opportunities that it suggested a basic ambivalence by society towards the ex-offender. In essence, the corrections system is supposed to correct but when the offender is placed back into society, he has to contend with continued penalties through restrictions that deny fair consideration for a job or license even after he has supposedly paid his debt to society.

In view of the attitudes and reactions toward different behaviors and certain individuals categorized as "mentally ill," "felons," "offenders," or "ex-convicts," it is the objective of the present research to determine the reactions of respondents toward a "male" felon as compared to reactions toward a "female" felon for the same crime. In other words, does the labeling of a felon with "male" or "female" change the degree to

which the respondent will react to the committing of the same crime.

Related Literature

Becker (1963) points out three different approaches to the study of deviant behavior: first, deviant behavior is anything that varies too far from the average, i.e., left-handed people and red-headed people are deviant because most people are right-handed and brunette; in the second approach, deviance is based upon the medical model and it is perceived to be pathological. The human organism is seen to be diseased when it is not functioning well and healthy when it is functioning well. In the third approach, deviant behavior is simply the failure to obey the group's rules to which one belongs. This third view allows one to be able to predict others' behavior with some degree of accuracy which is necessary if society is to survive (Ullman and Krasner, 1969). This latter view of deviant behavior is the view around which the present study was constructed.

The central fact about deviance is that it is created by society. Certain social groups create deviance by making rules whose infraction constitutes deviance. Deviance then is not a quality of the act the person is guilty of committing but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and laws to an "offender." The deviant is one to whom that label has successfully been applied; deviant behavior is behavior that people have so labeled (Becker, 1963).

The degree to which an act will be treated as deviant depends upon who commits the act and who feels he has been harmed by it. It is very unlikely that the middle-class boy will be convicted and sentenced if,

indeed, he is even booked for some rules are applied more to some persons than to others (Cohen and Short, 1961).

In Sutherland's study of white-collar crimes, it was found that crimes committed by corporations are almost always prosecuted as civil cases, but the same crime committed by an individual is ordinarily treated as a criminal offense (Sutherland, 1940).

A number of social conditions must be met before a person is treated as a social deviant. The primary condition is that other people must respond to the label put on the person. Once a person is so labeled, he is responded to accordingly. To be labeled a deviant, one receives a certain status. The deviant receives the status for breaking a rule and the deviant status proves to be more important than most other status labels for respondents will respond to the deviant label first before other identifications are attended to, i.e., student, middle-class, male or female. The deviant identification becomes the controlling one (Becker, 1963).

Social deviants are persons who have been stamped effectively with a deviant label. Labeling has the effect of reducing uncertainty about persons. Social order is regained when a person is relabeled. The greater the social distance between the labeler and the person singled out for the labeling, the broader the label and the quicker it may be applied (Rubington and Weinberg, 1967).

Society's reaction to the male offender as compared to the female

offender is reflected in the differential treatment they receive in American prisons. Stereotypical assumptions about the different security and rehabilitative problems posed by male and female inmates explains why the two sexes are segregated. This differential treatment of the men and women inmates is permissible under the Fourteenth Amendment. The U.S. Supreme Court has never explicitly considered the issue, but its decisions in other cases suggest that most of the sexual classifications in prisons today do not violate constitutional standards. In State vs. Heitman, the Kansas Supreme Court considered the legal and penological basis for sexual differentials in corrections and argued that since men and women differ physically and psychologically, they require different correctional facilities and programs. This decision has been contested only once, in the 1960's, and the Heitman rationale prevailed (Arditi, Goldberg, et al, 1973).

As a result of the above, differential treatment exists in such areas as medical (male prisons usually have a doctor assigned to it while the female prisoners must share that doctor or go out into the community); religion (male prisons usually have full-time chaplains while female prisons typically have only part-time or visiting ministers); and vocational and educational programs (male prisons have greater variety and more expanded programs than do the female prisons (Goldberg, et al, 1973).

Lamy researched the opinions of college students toward an ex-convict as compared to a former mental patient. He found that the students

(1) placed more confidence in the ex-convict in an emergency; (2) felt the ex-convict would stay out of institutions for a longer period of time if he had a steady job than would the mental patient; (3) the ex-convict would worry less about his children going to an institution as he did than would the mental patient; (4) the ex-convict would be helped more by being entrusted with responsibility than would the mental patient; (5) the ex-convict would be less worried about his fate than would the mental patient; (6) the ex-convict would be trusted more on a week-end camping trip than the mental patient; (7) the ex-convict would be more often hired for a responsible position than would the mental patient; and (8) the ex-convict would have children who would feel more relaxed about him than would the children of the mental patient (Lamy, 1966).

Doeb and Freedman conducted a study in which subjects had to choose other subjects to administer electric shock or reward to them. They found that the reactions of the subjects to one another was to choose those subjects most like themselves. This finding was especially true in the group designated as "similar deviants" (Doeb and Freedman, 1972). A study by Taush and Langer (1971) found that judges often treat their defendants as persons of lesser personal dignity and with less respect. They studied the social behavior of eighteen judges through the recording of their verbal expressions towards defendants in court proceedings as well as estimations by raters according to various traits. The essential dimensions of these traits were reduced to appreciation, genuine attention,

encouragement, and social responsibility vs. their respective opposites. Here again we find a group of society (judges) responding to the labels applied to another group (defendants).

DeRoo reports a series of studies in which rehabilitation counselors' perceptions of typical and atypical (non-physically disabled) client groups were investigated. These studies found that atypical groups, i.e., public offenders and the emotionally disturbed, were perceived negatively on several dimensions as compared to typical clients. An interesting addition to the study showed that there was an apparent reduction in negative perception after the counselor had had several years of exposure to an atypical client group. In other words, exposure to persons less like oneself seems to cause the acceptance of those persons--at least in the counseling relationship (DeRoo, 1972).

Keeping in mind Doeb and Freedman's study of similar deviants choosing one another, one wonders if in a pre- and post-test, DeRoo would have found an increase in deviancy as described by popular norms on the part of the counselors at the same time their negative perception of atypical clients reduced.

Baldwin explored the ex-convicts' reaction to the police and then compared it to how policemen perceive the ex-convicts to see them. The responses of the police confirmed earlier studies which note that the police make the distinction between "good guys" and "bad guys" in their dealings with the public. The results with the ex-cons developed four

themes: (1) Crime is like a game and is entered into with a sense of challenge and excitement. He does not expect to get caught but if he is, he expects to pay the consequences. (2) The ex-con accepts and understands the policeman's role in the game, but is outraged when the policeman treats him as a secondary citizen. (3) The ex-con enjoys the attention of the police for he feels it gives him status and importance. (4) The final theme was that the perceptions of the police about the image held by the ex-con is as erroneous as their overgeneralized perceptions of the image held by the public in general (Baldwin, 1970).

A similar study by Groves and Rossi (1970) explored (1) police attitudes toward Blacks, and (2) views Blacks have toward police. Results showed that police were more critical of the Blacks than the Blacks were of them. Indications also were that the police were more likely to respond to efforts toward change in practices and behaviors than were the Blacks. The results also suggested that Black policemen's perceptions more accurately reflected the actual attitudes they confronted with Blacks in daily encounters. Referring back to Doeb and Freedman's study of similar deviants choosing one another, this study would seem to indicate that similar people, i.e., Black policemen and Black public, have greater understanding of one another.

In a study by Shuttlesworth and Peterson (1969), an attempt was made to measure (1) police reactions toward juvenile behavior on an authoritative-supportive continuum and (2) officers' assessment of the demeanor of the youth with whom he was interacting. Results indicated

that police officers tended to hold authoritative positions toward juvenile behavior whereas probation/parole officers and social workers held more supportive positions. Data also indicated that demeanor of the youth played a major part in determining whether or not an offender is adjudged delinquent.

In a Norwegian study, a measure of the general public's reaction to homosexuality was undertaken by the Norwegian Gallup Institute. Sixty-six percent of the males and 65% of the females said they would accept a homosexual as a close acquaintance. A majority of the sample stated that homosexual acts between adults should not be punished; however, a majority also believed that detrimental and unfortunate consequences would result if homosexuals could speak of and admit to their sexual life. Seventy-two percent of the men and 82% of the females stated that homosexuals should do everything possible to fight their special inclinations. Conclusions of the study was that the Norwegian public generally reacts negatively to the homosexual (Havelin, 1968).

Society's reactions to the role of the male and female employee as a probation/parole officer is illustrated in a survey made in October, 1970, of probation/parole officers in the fifty states, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and the 89 federal district courts. It evaluated the effectiveness of women to work as parole officers supervising male parolees. Forty-two state probation/parole offices, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and nine district courts have women on their probation staffs. Of these 53 agencies employing women, only 28 allow a woman to supervise male

offenders. The experience of these 28 agencies has been that female probation/parole officers work very effectively and efficiently with male parolees. This area of employment has traditionally been a man's field. Until now the emphasis of the work has been on custody, surveillance and control. This emphasis is still important but it is gradually changing to treatment and this new concept fits society's role for women. The success reported by all the agencies that allowed female officers to supervise male offenders concludes that female parole officers are able to supervise virtually all types of adult male offenders as effectively as their male colleagues. It was found that experienced, competent parole officers, male or female, could work effectively with either sex. It is the skills and qualities, irrespective of the officers' sex, that should be the most important consideration (Stout, 1973).

The research cited in this survey of the literature has dealt with the reactions of different respondents to labeled members of the respondents' society such as the mentally ill, ex-convicts, juveniles, defendants, male and female employees. The author of the present research recognizes she is dealing with a labeled segment of the population, i.e., convicted felons. It is the purpose of this study to determine if that labeled segment of society is reacted to differently dependent upon whether or not the felon is labeled male or female.

The theoretical base of the present study is that behavior is not deviant until it is so labeled (Ullman and Krasner, 1969; Becker, 1963; Matza, 1969; Barrett, Barton, et al, 1972; Rubington and Weinberg,

1967). Behavior is considered more deviant and reacted to accordingly by others dependent upon the particular person performing the behavior and the audience viewing it (Becker, 1963; Ullman and Krasner, 1969; Erikson, 1962; Lemert, 1951; Davis, 1941; Rubington and Weinberg, 1967). Further, the greater the social distance required by the labeler (respondent), the quicker the label will be applied, i.e., the more negative the reaction of the respondent (Rubington and Weinberg, 1967).

Definition of Terms

Crime: An act committed in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it and for which punishment is imposed upon conviction.

Felon: A person who has committed a felony.

Felony: Any of several crimes, such as murder, rape, or burglary, considered more serious than a misdemeanor and punishable by a more stringent sentence.

Misdemeanor: An offense of lesser gravity than a felony for which punishment may be a fine or imprisonment in a local rather than a state institution.

Reaction: The feeling state resulting from the response to the offender of each case study.

Offender: A person who has broken the law of the society in which he lives.

Hypotheses

The present research is based upon the following general hypotheses:

- I. For the same crime, reaction toward offenders labeled female will be significantly more negative than toward offenders labeled male. (Significant main effect.) This will be true at all levels, namely,
 - A. Parole officers will view female offenders more negatively than male offenders.
 - B. Students will view female offenders more negatively than male offenders.
 - C. Inmates will view female offenders more negatively than male offenders.
- II. The degree of differences of reaction will vary across respondent groups (significant interaction) such that:
 - A. Students will show greatest differences in response to female and male offenders.
 - B. Parole officers will show less differences in responses to female and male offenders than will students but more than inmates.
 - C. Inmates will show least differences in responses to female and male offenders.
- III. An overall positive correlation exists between perceived social distance and negativeness of response. Further, the magnitude of the correlation calculated

within groups will be:

- A. greatest for students,
- B. intermediate for parole officers,
- D. and least for inmates.

Method

Sampling Procedure

Subjects for the present research will include the following three groups of male respondents: (1) Inmates housed by the Department of Corrections, State of Oklahoma, numbering fifty; (2) parole officers employed by the Department of Corrections, State of Oklahoma, numbering fifty; (3) and students enrolled in the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, numbering fifty. All three respondent groups which total 150 subjects are males.

Design

The instrument used in this research will be three actual case studies based upon female felons convicted of violent crimes. Each will include demographic data of the felon; the felon's account of the crime; the District Attorney's statement; the sentence received by the felon; the felon's past criminal history; the felon's personal history; the felon's psychological data. This essential information will be changed only enough to protect the identity of the female felon. In each of the cases, an adaption of the Bogardus Social Distance Scale measuring social distance desired by the respondent will be included along with a questionnaire

designed to measure reactions to the felon. One-half the subjects will read the felon as being female and one-half will read the felon as being male. After reading each case, the subject will complete the social distance scale and the reaction questionnaire. (A pilot study has been done by administering the instrument to the employees of the Planning and Research Department of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.)

Statistical analysis of the following will be made: Reaction to the sex labeling of the felon; between group comparisons of the reaction to the sex labeling of the felon; the relationship of social distance desired by each group of respondents as compared to each group's negative or positive reactions to the felons. Also a measure of the magnitude of the correlations calculated within groups will be made.

Significance of the Study

Observers tend to perceive behavior in the following ways: Sex of the observer/respondent; sex of the offender; social distance required by observer/respondent. The significance of this study for education is self-evident for educators are very much involved in the resocialization of offenders and ex-offenders. The results of the present study will be significant in their approach to the two sexes in this resocialization via the re-education process.

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APPENDIX B

Demographic Data

COLLEGE STUDENTS

These questionnaires have been compiled in order to conduct certain research for the Department of Corrections. Your name is NOT needed, but the following personal data would be very much appreciated:

1. Age: _____
2. Sex: _____
3. Race: _____
4. Degree presently working on and major area of study:

5. Present type of employment and your job title: _____

6. Educational level attained to date: _____
7. Present marital status: _____
8. Has a family member or close friend ever been charged with a violation of the law? _____
9. If answer is "yes" to above question, was it handled fairly?

Please read the attached cases and answer the questions attached to each of them. Be as honest and sincere in your responses as possible.

PAROLE OFFICERS

These questionnaires have been compiled in order to conduct certain research for the Department of Corrections. Your name is NOT needed, but the following personal data would be very much appreciated:

1. Age: _____
2. Sex: _____
3. Race: _____
4. Length of time in law enforcement: _____
5. Educational level attained: _____
6. Length of time as a parole officer: _____
7. Present marital status: _____
8. Has a family member or close friend ever been charged with a violation of the law? _____
9. If answer is "yes" to above question, was it handled fairly?

Please read the attached cases and answer the questions attached to each of them. Be as honest and sincere in your responses as possible.

PRISON INMATES

These questionnaires have been compiled in order to conduct certain research for the Department of Corrections. Your name is NOT needed, but the following personal data would be very much appreciated:

1. Age: _____
2. Sex: _____
3. Race: _____
4. Number of court convictions received by you: _____
5. Number of prison terms served by you: _____
6. Length of time served by you in penal institutions: _____

7. What is the charge on which you are presently serving time?

8. Educational level attained: _____
9. Present marital status: _____
10. Has a family member or close friend ever been charged with a violation of the law? _____
11. If answer is "yes" to above question, was it handled fairly?

Please read the attached cases and answer the questions attached to each of them. Be as honest and sincere in your responses as possible.

APPENDIX C

Criminal Cases

JANE: Child Maiming

Jane is 36 years old. She was charged and convicted of maiming her 2 month-old baby (cutting of mouth with broken baby bottle), and her 6 year-old daughter (breaking of fingers). Her statement of the incident is as follows:

"My husband and I had been drinking all night and when we came home, he went to bed and I started breakfast. The baby woke up and wanted her bottle. I fixed her formula and my 6 year old daughter, Linda, wanted to feed her, so I let her. Then I heard the baby scream and I ran in the bedroom. My daughter had shoved the bottle in the baby's mouth and cut it and it was bleeding. She said the baby would not take her bottle so she shoved it in her mouth. She had been jealous of the baby ever since she was born. I didn't know whether she meant it or not, but I was going to spank her and she started running from me. I caught her by the hands and she tried to jerk away from me. That's when I had her by the fingers and bent them back. I didn't use a wrench or anything to smash her fingers. I used my hands to bend her fingers back. This happened in January. In September, Linda was throwing up and acting funny so I called my husband at work and had him come home and take her to the hospital. That's when they, at the hospital, noticed her hands. They arrested

my husband and came to the hospital and got me. Why she was sick was because she had a kidney infection. I have no one but myself to blame. I've lost my husband and my children and to me that is the worst punishment a person has to face. I will always love my children and hope I can better myself when they won't be ashamed of their mother being in prison."

The District Attorney's statement is as follows:

"Of all the crimes a person can commit, the abuse of a helpless child is to me the most offensive. This poor baby's mouth was mutilated with glass from the broken bottle and the little girl's hand will forever be deformed. I do not recommend leniency for this Mother. She does not deserve to be called Mother."

Jane received a 7 year sentence for the above.

Jane's FBI record dates back twenty years and lists the following arrests: 1965, Manslaughter, first degree; 1969, Assault with intent to do bodily harm; and, 1969, Maiming. She was convicted on the "Assault with intent to do bodily harm" and sentenced to 5 years in prison. Records from that prison indicate Jane was frequently in trouble during her term for engaging in homosexual activities.

Jane is the third of four children. Her mother died when she was

three years old, and her step-mother died when she was in her teens. She started school at the age of five and quit at age eighteen when in the 10th grade.

She tests at the dull normal level of intelligence and grade placement of 7.7. Personality data indicated an aggressive, sociopathic personality.

She married at age 21 to her present husband. This is her only marital venture. They have five children.

JOHN: Child Maiming

John is 36 years old. He was charged and convicted of maiming his 2-month old baby (cutting mouth with broken baby bottle), and his 6 year old daughter (breaking of fingers). His statement of the incident is as follows:

"My wife and I had been drinking all night and when we came home, she went to bed and I started breakfast. The baby woke up and wanted her bottle. I fixed her formula and my 6-year old daughter, Linda, wanted to feed her, so I let her. Then I heard the baby scream and I ran in the bedroom. My daughter had shoved the bottle in the baby's mouth and cut it and it was bleeding. She said the baby would not take her bottle so she shoved it in her mouth. She had been jealous of the baby ever since she was born. I didn't know whether she meant it or not, but I was going to spank her and she started running from me. I caught her by the hands and she tried to jerk away from me. That's when I had her by the fingers and bent them back. I didn't use a wrench or anything to smash her fingers. I used my hands to bend her fingers back. This happened in January. In September, Linda was throwing up and acting funny, so we took her to the hospital. That's when they, at the hospital, noticed her hands. They arrested my wife and came to the hospital and got me. Why she was sick was

because she had a kidney infection. I have no one but myself to blame. I've lost my wife and my children and that is the worst punishment a person has to face. I will always love my children and hope I can better myself then they won't be ashamed of their Father being in prison."

The District Attorney's statement is as follows:

"Of all the crimes a person can commit, the abuse of a helpless child is to me the most offensive. This poor baby's mouth was mutilated with glass from the broken bottle and the little girls' hand will forever be deformed. I do not recommend leniency for this Father. He does not deserve to be called Father."

John received a 7-year sentence for the above.

John's FBI record dates back twenty years and lists the following arrests: 1965, Manslaughter, first degree; 1969, Assault with intent to do great bodily harm; and 1969, Maiming. He was convicted on the "Assault with intent to do great bodily harm" and sentenced to 5 years in prison. Records from that prison indicate John was frequently in trouble during his term for engaging in homosexual activities.

John is the third of four children. His mother died when he was 3 years old and his step-mother died when he was in his teens. He started

school at the age of five and quit at age eighteen when in the 10th grade.

John tests at the dull normal level of intelligence with a grade placement of 7.7. Personality data indicate an aggressive, sociopathic personality.

John married at age 21 to his present wife. This is his only marital venture. They have five children.

LINDA: Manslaughter

Linda is 40 years old. She was charged with first-degree manslaughter for killing her husband. Her statement of the incident is as follows:

"My husband and I returned to our home in Oklahoma City at approximately 3:30 a.m. after being at a tavern all night. My husband was drunk and he tried to force me to take a drink with him. When I refused, he threatened my life, then pointed a pistol concealed in a paper sack and pulled the trigger. The pistol misfired; I then struggled with him and took possession of the gun. He then started toward me with a broken glass and I shot him. I then called an ambulance and the Sheriff's Office."

The District Attorney's statement is as follows:

"These two were obviously drinking heavily and got into an argument and fight over more drinking. Though the evidence points toward self-defense in the instant offense, it is also evident that compliance by the Defendant to having one more drink would have prevented the whole terrible incident."

Linda received a 4-year sentence for the above.

This was Linda's first offense. She has no other offenses on her FBI record.

Linda was an only child. Her parents divorced when she was 6 years old. She made her home with an aunt until she was 14 years old. At that time, she united with her mother and step-father. Upon finishing high school, she entered her first marriage which lasted ten years. She remarried three times after this and the victim was the husband of the last marriage.

Linda tests at the normal range of intelligence. Personality data indicate an hysteric personality pattern with a tendency toward impulsive behavior and an unusual concentration upon her personal health.

LARRY: Manslaughter

Larry is 40 years old. He was charged with first-degree manslaughter for killing his wife. His statement of the incident is as follows:

"My wife and I returned to our home in Oklahoma City at approximately 3:30 a.m. after being at a tavern all night. My wife was drunk and she tried to force me to take a drink with her. When I refused, she threatened my life, then pointed a pistol concealed in a paper sack and pulled the trigger. The pistol misfired; I then struggled with her and took possession of the gun. She then started toward me with a broken glass and I shot her. I then called an ambulance and the Sheriff's office."

The District Attorney's statement is as follows:

"These two were obviously drinking heavily and got into an argument and fight over more drinking. Though the evidence points toward self-defense in the instant offense, it is also evident that compliance by the Defendant to having one more drink would have prevented the whole terrible incident."

Larry received a 4 year sentence for the above.

This was Larry's first offense. He has no other offenses listed on his FBI record.

Larry was an only child. His parents divorced when he was 6 years old. He made his home with an aunt until he was 14 years old. At that time, he united with his mother and step-father. Upon finishing high school, he entered his first marriage which lasted ten years. He remarried three times after this and the victim was his wife of the last marriage.

Larry tests at the normal range of intelligence. Personality data indicate an hysteric personality pattern with a tendency toward impulsive behavior and an unusual concentration upon his personal health.

SUSAN: Armed Robbery

Susan is 31 years old. She was charged with Robbery with Firearms AFCE (after former conviction of a felony). Her statement of the incident is as follows:

"My boyfriend and I attempted to rob the local pharmacy. He gave me a .25 caliber pistol and told me to ask for the money and he would take care of anything else that came up. I was shot six times by the store owner's son who was in the back of the store. We were arrested at the scene and transferred to the hospital. After recovery from the gunshot wounds, I was transferred to the County Jail. Bond was set at \$75,000. I was represented by a private attorney. I was convicted of armed robbery."

The District Attorney's statement is as follows:

"This woman is a violent person and unsafe to have on the streets. She was armed and ready to kill anyone who was in her way and the money she was after."

Susan received a 9 year sentence with 6 years suspended.

Susan's FBI record shows that ten years ago she served a two-year sentence in a Federal Penitentiary for bogus checks and drugs.

Susan is the eldest of four children. She has two brothers and one sister. She was reared in a rural area in a private dwelling. Her

parents divorced when she was 15 years old. She lived with her mother until she was 17 years old and had graduated from high school. She then married for the first time. This marriage terminated after three years. Three marriages followed in a period of ten years. She was married at the time of the burglary to her fourth husband.

Susan's psychological data show her to be of above average intelligence with a manipulative, sociopathic personality.

STEVE: Armed Robbery

Steve is 31 years old. He was charged with Robbery with Firearms AFCE (after former conviction of a felony). His statement of the incident is as follows:

"My girlfriend and I attempted to rob the local pharmacy. She gave me a .25 caliber pistol and told me to ask for the money and she would take care of anything else that came up. I was shot six times by the store owner's son who was in the back of the store. We were arrested at the scene and transferred to the hospital. After recovery from the gunshot wounds, I was transferred to the County Jail. Bond was set at \$75,000. I was represented by a private attorney. I was convicted of armed robbery."

The District Attorney's statement is as follows:

"This man is a violent person and unsafe to have on the streets. He was armed and ready to kill anyone who got in his way and the money he was after."

Steve received a 9 year sentence with 6 years suspended.

Steve's FBI record shows that ten years ago he served a 2 year sentence in a Federal Penitentiary for bogus checks and drugs.

Steve is the eldest of four children. He has two brothers and one sister. He was reared in a rural area in a private dwelling. His

parents divorced when he was 15 years old. He lived with his mother until he was 17 years old and had graduated from high school. He then married for the first time. This marriage terminated after three years. Three marriages followed in a period of ten years. He was married at the time of the burglary to his fourth wife.

Steve's psychological data show him to be of above average intelligence with a manipulative, sociopathic personality.

APPENDIX D

Social Distance Scale

SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE

Please answer the following questions keeping in mind the felon described in the case you just read. Please respond with the first feeling reaction you have. Circle yes or no for your response.

- yes no 1. I would accept this person as my husband (wife).
- yes no 2. I would accept this person as a personal chum in my club.
- yes no 3. I would accept this person as one of my business friends.
- yes no 4. I would share a taxi with this person.
- yes no 5. I would accept this person as a house servant.
- yes no 6. I would grant citizenship to this person only if he/she
adopts our customs and mores.
- yes no 7. I would eliminate this person from my neighborhood by
zoning laws.
- yes no 8. I would prohibit this person from voting.
- yes no 9. I would exterminate this person.

APPENDIX E

Reaction Questionnaire

Keeping in mind the felon in the case you just read, please answer the following statements. Answer each question independently without regard to the previous questions. Put a circle around the response you have chosen for each statement.

1. This person should not get a probationary sentence.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

2. This person is mentally ill.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

3. This person should receive psychological and/or psychiatric help.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

4. This person is not a good candidate for rehabilitation.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

5. This person can be completely rehabilitated.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

6. Confinement with punishment would be appropriate for this person.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

7. Confinement without a rehabilitation program would be appropriate for this person.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

8. This person is not a threat to society.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

9. This person should not be considered for a parole.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

10. I would like to work with person as my parolee or counselor.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

11. This case should never have been prosecuted.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

12. This person was not mistreated as a child.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

13. The sentence for this person was not long enough.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

14. I do not like this person.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
----------------------	----------	---------------	-------	-------------------

APPENDIX F

Statistical Analysis

FIGURE 1
DATA MATRIX

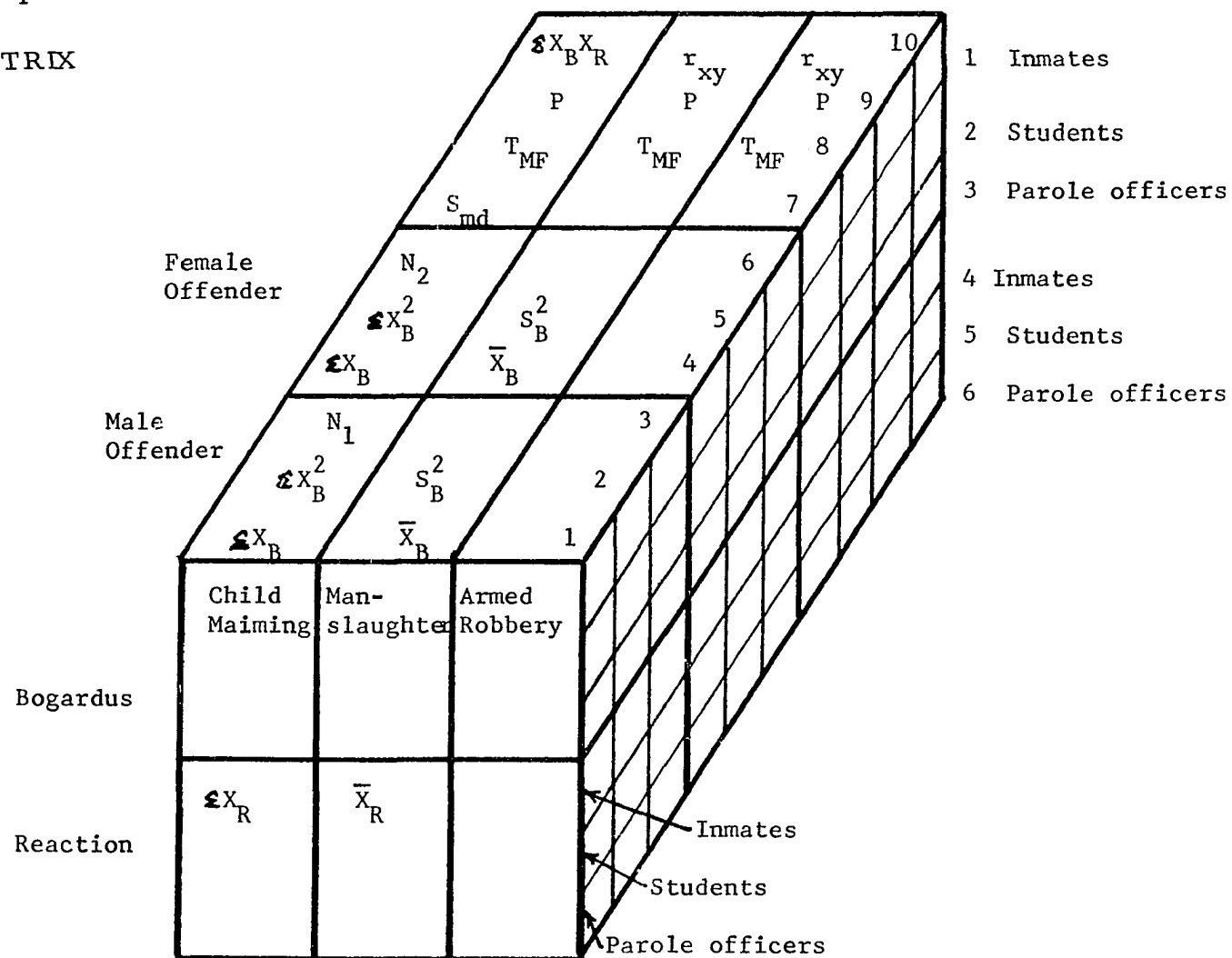


FIGURE 2

STATISTICS USED IN ANALYSIS

1. t-test

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2$$

2. Correlation

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \sum y^2}}$$

3. Probability (Veldman, 1967)

$$Z = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{2}{9B}\right)^{1/3} - \left(1 - \frac{2}{9A}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{9B} F^{2/3} + \frac{2}{9A}\right)^{1/2}}$$

F = ratio

A = degree of freedom above

B = degree of freedom below

$$P = .5 / (1 + C_1 Z + C_2 Z^2 + C_3 Z^3 + C_4 Z^4)$$

$$C_1 = .196854$$

$$C_2 = .115194$$

$$C_3 = .000344$$

$$C_4 = .019527$$

APPENDIX G

Summary Statistics

TABLE 1
Correlations Between
Bogardus Social Distance Scale and Reaction Questionnaires
Shown by Case, Respondent Group and Sex of Felon

MALE FELONS			
<u>Case</u>	<u>Inmates</u>	Parole Officers	<u>Students</u>
Child Maiming	.27	.51	.61
Manslaughter	.16	.40	.34
Armed Robbery	.26	.65	.46
FEMALE FELONS			
Child Maiming	.12	.07	.03
Manslaughter	.06	.11	.07
Armed Robbery	.06	.05	.09

$r_{.05} = .38, N=50$

TABLE 2
Means and Standard Deviations of Negative Social
Distance Required
As Shown by Inmates, Case, and Sex of Felon

Case	<u>Male Offender</u>			<u>Female Offender</u>			t
	\bar{X}_1	S	N ₁	\bar{X}_2	S	N ₂	
Child Maiming	43.8	29.7	24	33.5	18.3	26	1.45
Manslaughter	11.9	12.4	27	17.2	14.5	23	-1.38
Armed Robbery	34.0	25.0	23	22.2	22.3	27	1.75

TABLE 3

Means and Standard Deviations of Negative Social
Distance Required
As Shown by Students, Case, and Sex of Felon

Case	<u>Male Offender</u>			<u>Female Offender</u>			t
	\bar{X}_1	S	N ₁	\bar{X}_2	S	N ₂	
Child Maiming	50.7	15.5	25	44.0	14.3	25	1.57
Manslaughter	25.2	13.6	25	35.4	16.6	25	-2.37
Armed Robbery	43.9	17.5	25	48.2	16.3	25	-0.89

TABLE 4

Means and Standard Deviations of Negative Social
Required Distance

As Shown by Parole Officers, Case, and Sex of Felon

Case	<u>Male Offender</u>			<u>Female Offender</u>			t
	\bar{X}_1	S	N ₁	\bar{X}_2	S	N ₂	
Child Maiming	48.0	18.0	25	46.1	16.1	25	0.38
Manslaughter	34.7	16.4	25	33.1	18.1	25	0.31
Armed Robbery	43.5	12.8	24	47.8	17.7	26	-1.01

TABLE 5

Means and Standard Deviations of Negative Reaction Scores

As Shown by Inmates, Case, and Sex of Felon

Case	<u>Male Offender</u>			<u>Female Offender</u>			t
	\bar{X}_1	S	N ₁	\bar{X}_2	S	N ₂	
Child Maiming	45.7	14.3	24	39.4	9.6	26	1.80*
Manslaughter	30.6	13.5	27	33.1	10.2	23	-0.75
Armed Robbery	45.5	10.7	23	36.2	11.0	27	3.03**

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$

TABLE 6

Means and Standard Deviations of Negative Reaction Scores

As Shown by Students, Case, and Sex of Felon

Case	<u>Male Offender</u>			<u>Female Offender</u>			t
	\bar{X}_1	S	N ₁	\bar{X}_2	S	N ₂	
Child Maiming	48.3	9.5	25	41.7	10.9	25	2.27*
Manslaughter	37.0	10.4	25	34.9	8.5	25	.77
Armed Robbery	46.2	12.3	25	48.5	10.7	25	-0.70

* $p < .05$

TABLE 7

Means and Standard Deviations of Negative Reaction Scores

As Shown by Parole Officers, Case, and Sex of Felon

Case	<u>Male Offender</u>			<u>Female Offender</u>			t
	\bar{X}_1	S	N ₁	\bar{X}_2	S	N ₂	
Child Maiming	49.6	7.3	25	47.9	8.6	25	.76
Manslaughter	37.4	7.6	25	36.2	8.6	25	.53
Armed Robbery	48.7	9.6	24	49.6	9.3	26	-0.35

TABLE 8

Comparison of Respondent Groups

Demographic Data

Demographic Data	Inmates	Parole Officers	Students
Ages:			
Under 25 years	58 %	8 %	58 %
26-40 years	26	36	36
40+ years	16	56	6
Education:			
Under 13 years	88 %	36 %	0 %
13-16 years	12	62	90
16+ years	0	2	10
Marital Status:			
Married	26 %	92 %	52 %
Single	45	2	46
Widowed/Divorced	29	6	2
Race:			
Non-white	22 %	0 %	4 %
White	78	100	96
Friend or Family Charged?			
No	38 %	44 %	51 %
Yes	62	56	49
If yes, fairly treated?			
No	62 %	14 %	41 %
Yes	38	86	59

TABLE 9

A Directional Comparison of Reactions to Lethal and Non-Lethal Felons

Respondents	Offense of Felon	Felon	Social Distance			Negative Reaction		
			t	df	p	t	df	p
Inmates	Child Maiming vs Manslaughter	Male	4.90	49	.001	3.86	49	.001
		Female	3.46	47	.001	2.22	47	.030
Students	Child Maiming vs Manslaughter	Male	5.44	48	.001	4.01	48	.001
		Female	1.96	48	.030	2.46	48	.010
Parole Officers	Child Maiming vs Manslaughter	Male	2.73	48	.005	5.79	48	.001
		Female	2.68	48	.005	4.81	48	.001
Inmates	Armed Robbery vs Manslaughter	Male	3.85	48	.001	4.35	48	.001
		Female	.95	48	.150	1.03	48	.140
Students	Armed Robbery vs Manslaughter	Male	4.21	48	.001	2.86	48	.003
		Female	2.75	48	.004	4.98	48	.001
Parole Officers	Armed Robbery vs Manslaughter	Male	2.10	47	.020	4.56	47	.001
		Female	2.93	49	.003	5.35	49	.001