

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES
TOWARD COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

by

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Chapter I

PROBLEM AND LITERATURE

Statement of the Problem

A recent trend in correctional thought has been strongly weighted in the direction of restoring the offender to society. This trend, called community-based corrections, has the reintegration of the offender as a law-abiding citizen into the community as its central thrust. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, and later, The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals stressed that the primary responsibility for the successful rehabilitation of offenders in community-based correctional programs lies in the community itself.¹ Implicitly stated by these commissions is the major role the community must play in facilitating the reintegration of offenders into society. Yet a national public opinion poll about crime and corrections has shown that the public feels prisons have done a poor job, community-based corrections is to be distrusted, and the public is reluctant to expand its use.²

¹The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Corrections (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 7, and The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 606.

²Louis Harris and Associates, The Public Looks at Crime and Corrections, Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 1.

Several conceptual issues confront the researcher interested in the development of American corrections. They are the interrelations between community-based corrections, the reaction of society to deviance and crime, and the attitude of social responsibility. These issues should be defined before more detailed development of the problem. Community-based corrections consists of all correctional programs designed to treat and rehabilitate offenders in the community through interaction between the offender and members of the community. Societal reaction is a "general term summarizing both the expressive reactions of others (moral indignation) toward deviation and action directed to its control."³ Finally, social responsibility is an attitude that expresses an orientation toward helping others even when there is nothing to be gained from them.⁴

Federal and state legislatures have issued a mandate calling for community-based corrections. Federal and state correctional agencies accordingly have begun to implement programs of community-based corrections. Because of this, the question of whether or not the community is willing to accept the responsibility of reintegrating offenders into the community arises. The question assumes that there is an unexplored interface between societal reaction to deviance and the

³Edwin M. Lemert, Human Deviance, Social Problems, and Social Control (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967), pp. 41-42.

⁴Leonard Berkowitz and Kenneth G. Lutterman, "The Traditional Socially Responsible Personality," Public Opinion Quarterly, 32:2 (Summer, 1968), p. 170.

attitude of social responsibility reflected by community acceptance or rejection of community-based correctional programs. For purposes of correctional program planning, to ignore the issues of social responsibility and the difficulty of reintegrating offenders implies that the community categorically accepts offenders back into the community without reservation. However, it just does not happen that way. Furthermore, critical examination of these issues raises the question as to what might contribute to the failure of community-based correctional programs, if implemented; or, if not implemented, why not.

The research question to be studied examines the extent to which the community's willingness or resistance to reintegrate offenders through community-based corrections depends upon the knowledge of these programs and the social responsibility of the members of the community.

Significance of the Problem

The significance of this problem is to explore the possible relationship between knowledge of community-based corrections, social responsibility, and the willingness or resistance to reintegrating offenders in the community through community-based correctional programs. This thesis considers that the interface between knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility and the willingness or resistance to reintegrating offenders is an empirical indicator of the societal reaction to deviance. By identifying the relationship between knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility and attitudes toward community-based corrections, it

may be possible to suggest what empirically composes the societal reaction to deviance.

Framing the research question in terms of knowledge and social responsibility, as tools to describe the community's response to innovative correctional programs, has the advantage of attempting to go beyond theories that consider only the cause of deviance to one which considers what influences its persistence. Then, it is especially pertinent to consider community-based corrections in light of what characteristics of the society influence continued deviation. This thesis attempts to go beyond the attitudinal correlates of role assignment or labeling to the questions of what are the attitudes of the members of the community toward the reintegration of offenders. This focus demands the prospect of reintegrating offenders be viewed in terms of the members of the community. That is, from the view of those who control the traffic signals at the crossroads between continued deviance and non-deviant behavior.

Since almost all offenders are released from prison eventually, the community can be viewed as an opportunity system available to the offender for success, by not recidivating, or failure, by committing new crimes. With the mandate to rehabilitate offenders given to the community, the amount of knowledge of community-based correctional programs and the social responsibility of the members of the community may be indications of their willingness to reunite the offender with his opportunity system. In fact, some indication of an ex-offender's potential for success may be reflected by the members of the community

in terms of their expressions of willingness or resistance to reintegrating offenders. In this way, the present study can begin to empirically demonstrate, in quantifiable terms according to the selected variables, the magnitude of the obstacles confronting the released offender.

The results are expected to have practical and theoretical implications for the correctional researcher, program planner, or those interested in the ability of any community-based correctional program to be a viable correctional alternative. For example, if a community is found to possess or demonstrate little knowledge of community-based corrections or social responsibility, one might be confronted by negative attitudes or open hostility simply because people are uninformed. The ramification of such a situation is devastatingly clear and the solution simple. It is anticipated that this information would be valuable to correctional program planners for consideration of alternate plans of action ranging from delaying implementation, changing sites, public information/education campaigns as well as social theorists interested in widening the range of applicability of the societal reaction to deviance perspective.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

The problem centering around the willingness to support community-based correctional programs and the reintegration of offenders arises primarily from what may be conceived as its logical antithesis--

societal reaction to deviance. Societal reaction to deviance will be reviewed from the perspective of how deviants are rejected and maintained outside normal society. Community-based corrections will be discussed in terms of its unique characteristics as an institution of social control that maintains administrative custody while simultaneously seeking to reintegrate the offender into the community. The attitude of social responsibility expressed by the community will be utilized as a possible explanation of reactions to deviance and the ways in which communities attempt to deal with it.

Societal Reaction to Deviance

The emphasis of this review of societal reaction theory will focus on those factors describing the nature of the response itself as it occurs in the community. This excludes concentration on the characteristics of individual deviants, but rather, it will direct our attention to the characteristics of the members of the community and the possibility of measuring the response set of the members of the community toward community-based corrections. This will be accomplished first by indicating the attitudinal basis of societal reaction to deviance and then later by reference to a specific attitude like social responsibility. Of primary importance will be the discussion of the theoretical origins of societal reaction to deviance, the processing of deviance, role maintenance, and social control.

The societal reaction perspective owes much to the writings of Emile Durkheim and George Herbert Mead. In Division of Labor in

Society, Durkheim describes how the community responds to crime with his concept of the "common conscience" saying:

Crime brings together upright consciences and concentrates them ...there emerges a unique temper...which is everybody's without being anybody's in particular....That is the public temper... If...the consciences which it (crime) offends do not unite... they would be permanently unsettled....They must reinforce themselves...(through)...action in common....In short since it is the common conscience which is attacked, it must be that which resists, and accordingly the resistance must be collective.⁵

While being responsible for common conscience and the sense of solidarity within society, Durkheim importantly viewed deviance as a normal social phenomenon.⁶ The unity in common action in response to crime described by Durkheim suggests the elementary notion of the existence of a community within society.

Similarly, George Herbert Mead wrote that:

...the criminal is responsible for a sense of solidarity, aroused among those whose attitude would otherwise be centered upon interests quite divergent from each other. The attitude of hostility toward the law-breaker has a unique advantage of uniting all the members of the community.⁷

As the theory has developed, it can be seen that Mead is more explicit about specific application of the idea of solidarity than Durkheim. Mead indicates that community members are pivotal in reacting to violations, in expressing their attitudes, and in determining

⁵Emile Durkheim, Division of Labor in Society (New York: The Free Press, 1964), pp. 102-3.

⁶Ibid., p. 102.

⁷George Herbert Mead, "The Psychology of Punitive Justice," American Journal of Sociology, 23:5, (March, 1918), p. 591.

the nature of those attitudes.⁸ That is, members of the community establish boundaries, "...from sharing a common sphere of experiences, ...(which)...sets it apart as a special place and provide(s) an important point of reference for its members."⁹ Durkheim's contribution to the societal reaction perspective lies in his outlining the organization of the response network among members of a social group in society. Without noting the organization of social responses, which are based on reinforced action in common, societal reaction would yield random and useless data only. Mead, building on similar principles, has increased our understanding of the nature and quality of the social response to deviant behavior. Mead says:

We are starting out with a given social whole of complex group activity, into which we analyze (as elements) the behavior of each of the separate individuals composing it....The social act is not explained by building it up out of stimulus plus response; it must be taken as a dynamic whole--as something going on--... a complex organic process implied by each individual stimulus and response involved in it...¹⁰

regarding the nature of social response. In terms of the quality of that response, Mead refers to attitudes saying that when we:

⁸McDavid and Harari define attitudes as "a relatively stable system of organization of the behavior displayed by a person toward a particular object or set of objects." John W. McDavid and Herbert Harari, Social Psychology (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1968), p. 129.

⁹Kai Erickson, Wayward Puritans: A Study in the Sociology of Deviance (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1966), p. 9.

¹⁰George Herbert Mead, Mind, Self, and Society, ed. Charles W. Morris (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1934), p. 7.

...recognize in such a general attitude toward an object an attitude that represents alternative responses, such as are involved when we talk about our ideas of an object.¹¹

That is, the societal reaction develops from common attitudes expressed by social acts and in the case of deviance, they are manifest in negative terms.

Both Durkheim and Mead have provided seminal statements showing the importance of viewing social reactions extrospectively as a concomitant of society rather than introspectively describing individuals in society. By questioning the nature of societal reaction to deviance more relevant information is provided than merely asking what is deviance or who is deviant.¹² Schur illustrates the point by saying "The societal reaction to the deviant, then, is vital to an understanding of deviance itself and a major element in--if not a cause of--deviant behavior."¹³ The important issue is that "deviance cannot be understood without reference to societal reactions it invokes."¹⁴ Schur also notes with regard to Lemert's analysis that "the interplay between the deviant

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 11-12.

¹² That is, it appears to this researcher that the societal reaction research has recently gone somewhat afield from what Durkheim and Mead have suggested. For example, Lemert considered the description of several categories of "deviants" (i.e., the blind, alcoholic, feeble-minded, etc.) in his Social Pathology; Becker concentrates on the marijuana user in his "On Becoming a Marijuana User"; and Kitsuse discusses perceptions of homosexuality in his "Societal Reaction to Deviant Behavior: Problems of Theory and Method."

¹³ Edwin M. Schur, Crimes Without Victims: Deviant Behavior and Public Policy - Abortion, Homosexuality, Drug Addiction (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965), p. 4.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 3.

and his judges, highlight(ing)s the significant ways in which the deviance comes to be shaped by the attitudes and actions of others"¹⁵ (emphasis added). In fact, by asking how the societal response is manifest, may subsequently answer the question of what is deviance and who is deviant. Illustrating this point is Becker's comment that:

I will be less concerned with the personal and social characteristics of deviants than with the process by which they come to be thought of as outsiders and their reactions to that judgment... The product of a process which involves responses of other people to the behavior...(is called deviance).¹⁶

Kai Erikson notes further that:

the critical variable in the study of deviance then, is the social audience rather than the individual actor, since it is the audience which eventually determines whether or not any episode of behavior of any class of episodes is labeled deviant.¹⁷

It is that "audience" that is important to this study. Especially critical are the factors which constitute a "community" rationale for selectively deciding whether an act or actor is to be initially labeled and whether or not any person will retain the deviant label. Societal reaction theory, then, focuses upon understanding society--those reacting to deviance--rather than those singled out deviant members of society. This enables analysis to be performed on the characteristics of the members of the community or society as they manifest

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Howard S. Becker, Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance (New York: The Free Press, 1973), pp. 10-14.

¹⁷ Kai Erickson, "Notes on the Sociology of Deviance," Social Problems, 9:4, (Fall, 1962), p. 311.

the societal response to deviance as a sociologically measurable rate of behavior.

Schur notes in reaction to Erickson's point about the importance of the social audience that there are at least three levels on which the concept audience can be analyzed. Schur expands the idea by saying:

One 'audience' is society at large, the complex of interwoven groups and interests from which emerge general reactions (and therefore labelings of) various forms of behavior. Another 'audience' comprises those individuals (including significant others) with whom a person has daily interaction and by whom he is constantly 'labeled' in numerous ways, positive and negative, subtle and not so subtle. A third 'audience' includes official and organizational agents of control. They are among the most significant of the direct reactors of labelers, for they implement the broader and more diffuse societal definitions through organized structures and institutionalized procedures.¹⁸

The social audience at the societal level is the target of generalization for all sociological research, however, it is difficult to operationalize and measure. Passing over the second audience momentarily, the third audience seems to distract our attention from attempts centered on understanding the social responses among members of the community not affiliated with the practice of corrections. It is "this third audience that the labeling approach has especially focused,"¹⁹ however they appear to be the reactors to societal reactions to deviance. For example, the relations between probationer and probation

¹⁸Edwin M. Schur, Labeling Deviant Behavior (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1971), pp. 12-13.

¹⁹Ibid.

officer rather than between the probationer and his community. The second level of "audience," focuses on groups having crucial interrelations with the actor that may influence his receiving a deviant identity, maintaining a deviant identity, or even shedding a deviant identity. While not on a level with the society itself, this second type of audience which is operationalized as the community affords the opportunity for making generalizations to the level of society about such questions as what is the nature of the societal reaction to deviance.

The Process of Labeling

Having introduced the audience as an important part of the societal reaction, the process society uses to define deviance is now discussed. The labeling process, as part of the societal reaction to deviance has largely been approached from the perspective of describing what happens to persons who deviate. However, since labeling is a process, it is equally important to understand how that process manifests the response of society to deviance. That is, labeling is important for what it may suggest about the complex societal reaction to deviance. In other words, the

rich concepts and insights of the labeling orientation, which focuses upon societal reactions to deviants and the unfolding of deviant careers, can be developed further, leading to continued contributions to the already abundant empirical findings dealing with these matters.²⁰

²⁰Don C. Gibbons and Joseph F. Jones, "Some Critical Notes on Current Definitions of Deviance," Pacific Sociological Review, 14:1, (January, 1971), p. 33.

Since this literature review is concerned with societal reaction to deviance, it is argued here that the labeling process involves a series of attitudinally-based interactions between the society and the individual. It should be noted that interaction as it applies to labeling and the societal reaction perspective refers to

the process by which an individual notices and responds to others who are noticing and responding to him....Social interaction may be taken as a shorthand phrase for the fact that in social situations what one person notices and does is at the same time a response to what others have noticed and done (or to symbols thereof) and also, potentially at least, a stimulus to what others will notice and do.²¹

In light of this Lemert describes the labeling process as consisting of:

(1) primary deviation occurs; (2) precipitating social penalties; (3) further primary deviation; (4) stronger penalties and rejection are applied; (5) further deviation coupled with hostility and resentment aimed at those penalizing the behavior; (6) a crisis occurs in which the community formally stigmatizes the deviant as a result of the deviant's acts surpassing the public tolerance limit; (7) in reaction to stigma and increased penalties deviant conduct is reinforced; and finally (8) acceptance of the status and role as a deviant.²²

This interactional framework for processing deviant behavior and persons has also been observed by Tannenbaum in what he describes as the "dramatization of evil." He says:

...there develop two opposing definitions of the situation (based upon)...a divergence of values (between the delinquent and the community)...the attitude of the community hardens definitely into

²¹Theodore M. Newcomb, Social Psychology (New York: The Dryden Press, 1950), pp. 21-22.

²²Edwin M. Lemert, Social Pathology (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1951), p. 75.

a demand for suppression. There is a gradual shift from the definition of the specific acts as evil to a definition of the individual as evil, so that all his acts come to be looked upon with suspicion....From the community's point of view the individual...has become a bad and unredeemable human being.²³

Tannenbaum contributes to the questions about processes that occur and notes the attitudinal base that the process has. It may be important to note that Tannenbaum's discussion of the dramatization of evil is in some respects similar in tone and objective to what Mead illustrated in his "Psychology of Punitive Justice." That is, both writers have given important insights into the nature of the social process surrounding the definition of deviance and deviants.

Another concise portrayal of the interactive process involved in the process of assigning a deviant role to a person is described by Garfinkel in what he calls a "successful degradation ceremony." A "successful degradation ceremony" consists of:

- (1) Both the event and the perpetrator must be removed from the realm of their everyday character and be made to stand as "out of the ordinary." (2) The event and perpetrator must be defined as instances of a uniformity and must be treated as a uniformity throughout the work of denunciation; and, witnesses must appreciate the characteristics of the typed person and event by referring the type to a dialectical counterpart. (3) The denouncer must so identify himself...not as a private but as a publicly known person. (4) The denouncer must make...values...salient and accessible to view, and (the) denunciation must be delivered in their name. (5) The denouncer (is)...invested with the right to speak in the name of these values. (6) The denouncer must... (be) defined by witnesses...as a supporter of these values. (7) ...the denouncer (must) fix his distance from the person being denounced, but the witnesses must be made to experience their

²³Frank Tannenbaum, Crime and the Community (New York: Columbia University Press, 1938), p. 17.

distance from him also. (8) Finally, the denounced person must be ritually separated from a place in the legitimate order...²⁴

In contrast to Mead and Tannenbaum who emphasize the process of defining deviants, Garfinkel underlined the organizational structures in which labeling deviance occurs. For example, Garfinkel uses the term "ceremony" to describe the process of defining deviance and deviants and how the ceremony is a formal structure for the response network of society.

Likewise, Kitsuse has indicated:

forms of behavior per se do not...differentiate deviants from non-deviants...it is the responses of conventional and conforming members of the society who identify and interpret behavior as deviant which sociologically transform persons into deviants.²⁵

The major themes of labeling were outlined to show that it consists largely of processing actions and reactions of society to deviant behavior. It is in the labeling of a person that the initial definition of deviant is imputed. From the initial imputation of deviance there follows the beginning of the process of establishing a deviant identity that the society defines as appropriate for the individual as a deviant. In other words, labeling has had its importance in being the conceptual frame for the process of assigning the deviant role.

²⁴Harold Garfinkel, "Conditions of Successful Degradation Ceremonies," American Journal of Sociology, 61:5, (March, 1965), pp. 422-423.

²⁵John I. Kitsuse, "Societal Reaction to Deviant Behavior: Problems of Theory and Method," Social Problems, 9:3, (Winter, 1963), p. 248.

Newcomb clarifies this notion saying "everyday roles...are matters of response to anticipated patterns of others."²⁶ A deviant role may then be described as the acting out of prescribed or proscribed behavior consistent with an achieved or ascribed deviant identity. Labeling has illustrated role assignment in terms of deviant actors identifying themselves as they believe others see them. As Gibbons has pointed out "the concept of role is relatively meaningless when divorced from the network of role expectations of others."²⁷ Furthermore, "once it (reputation) is established, then unconsciously all agencies combine to maintain this definition even when they apparently and consciously attempt to deny their own implicit judgment."²⁸ The underlying theme in labeling has been to underscore the interactive process of role assignment. Labeling has been relevant in terms of the questions it raises concerning the network of interaction that necessarily takes place between society and the individual during the process of role assignment as well as the antecedents of role maintenance.

Role Maintenance and Social Control

The role maintenance function of the societal reaction to deviance is a process following the initial labeling of a person as

²⁶Newcomb, op. cit., p. 306.

²⁷Don C. Gibbons, Society, Crime, and Criminal Careers (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973), p. 283.

²⁸Tannenbaum, op. cit., p. 19.

a deviant. Role maintenance is a process in which deviant roles are reinforced through many of the interactions that take place between the deviant and his audience. Empirically, role maintenance manifests itself in such things as parole or job discrimination. Role maintenance is one of the mechanisms of social control in society. It is a process that produces what has been termed the "self-fulfilling prophecy,"²⁹ "secondary deviation,"³⁰ and "moral career."³¹ In fact, it is "the actions of others (that) have crucially shaped the deviant outcome."³² Rubington and Weinberg, as well as Lofland, point out that deviance refers to phenomena that are built-up and created through processes of interaction and social control.³³

Role maintenance in the societal reaction theory shows how a deviant identity is made permanent as a means of social control. The permanence of a deviant identity is illustrated by Erikson's statement that "an important feature of these ceremonies in our own culture is

²⁹Robert K. Merton, Social Theory and Social Structure (New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, Inc., 1957), pp. 421-436.

³⁰Lemert, Social Pathology, p. 75.

³¹Erving Goffman, "The Moral Career of the Mental Patients," Asylums, ed. Erving Goffman (New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1961), p. 128.

³²Schur, Crimes Without Victims, p. 4.

³³Earl Rubington and Martin S. Weinberg, Deviance, the Interactionist Perspective (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1973), pp. 2-3; and John Lofland, Deviance and Identity (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1969), pp. 23-24.

that they are almost irreversible."³⁴ Once stigmatization and isolation are effected through labeling other problems result. A major consequence of the control devices--stigmatization and isolation--are that "once an individual has been officially stigmatized...the consequences are hard to undo."³⁵ Important to the study of the societal reaction to deviance or community-based corrections is not the cause of deviance but rather what process maintains deviance in the social system. Dinitz, Dynes, and Clark say:

the paradoxical result is that formal control methods designed to prevent and reform, often lead to the opposite effect. This may be the reason deviancy continues to flourish despite stern attempts at control. It may also account for the greater effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation that occurs when people define themselves as deviants, e.g. Alcoholics Anonymous, etc.³⁶

It is within this realm of social control that Lemert says: "Herein lies the significance of the societal reaction approach, which sought to show how deviance was shaped and stabilized by efforts to eliminate and ameliorate it."³⁷

The role maintenance and social control function of societal reaction to deviance is in evidence even to the point of defining deviance. Howard S. Becker refers to the role of social groups in

³⁴Erikson, "Notes on the Sociology of Deviance," p. 311.

³⁵Simon Dinitz, Russell R. Dynes, and Alfred C. Clark, eds., Deviance: Studies in the Process of Stigmatization and Societal Reaction (New York: Oxford University Press, 1969), p. 18-19.

³⁶*Ibid.*, p. 19.

³⁷Edwin M. Lemert, "Beyond Mead: The Societal Reaction to Deviance," Social Problems, 21:4, (April, 1974), p. 458.

creating deviance by making rules whose infraction constitutes deviance, and by applying those rules to particular people and labeling them outsiders. Then deviance is not the quality of the act the person commits, but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions to an offender.³⁸

Becker later goes on to clarify the role maintenance and social control saying:

one tends to be cut off, after being identified as deviant from participation in more conventional groups, even though the specific consequences of the particular deviant activity might never of themselves have caused the isolation had there not also been public knowledge and reaction to it...³⁹

The role maintenance aspect of societal reaction theory is shown in the continuous reinforcement of the deviant identity to the exclusion of much non-deviant behavior that is performed. This is especially apparent after deviance has become public knowledge. For example, Gove remarks in a footnote that "When a person's mental disorder leads to a public hearing which results in hospitalization, that person has no alternative lines of action and that his 'deviance' is well established."⁴⁰

The process of systematic isolation of deviants as "outsiders" has been pursued by Scheff who hypothesized that "labeled deviants are punished when they attempt to return to conventional roles."⁴¹

³⁸Becker, op. cit., p. 9.

³⁹Ibid., p. 34.

⁴⁰Walter R. Gove, "Societal Reactions as an Explanation of Mental Illness: An Explanation," American Sociological Review, 35:5, (October, 1970), p. 874.

⁴¹Thomas J. Scheff, "The Role of the Mentally Ill and the Dynamics of Mental Disorder," Sociometry, 26:4, (December, 1963), p. 449.

Scheff's statement is based primarily upon Lemert's remarks about

the systematic blockage of entry to nondeviant roles once the label...(is)...publicly applied...(to a person and)...he is urged to rehabilitate himself in the community, ...(however he) usually finds himself discriminated against in seeking to return to his old status, and on trying to find a new one.⁴²

While these ideas have been relatively abstract, concrete examples can be illustrated. Social control is strengthened by societal reaction in the form of legislation--the passing of laws prohibiting specific behaviors deemed detrimental to social organization. Also, social control has been maintained by functional social roles which act to interrupt and intervene in deviant behavior. This is exemplified in what police, courts, and corrections generally attempt to do. Kitsuse maintains that while behavior may be variably defined as deviant, non-deviant, or both, the critical feature is the process by which the interpretation occurs without regard to what occurs.⁴³

Social control in the societal reaction theory is influenced frequently by shifts in feelings shared by the public about important issues of the day. As an extension of the previous example, it is possible to see that the changes in social control in society are due to shifts in society's feelings about deviant behavior. For example, it is fairly common to see newspaper editorials demanding tougher policing of "bad neighborhoods," urgings by prosecutors for longer

⁴²Lemert, Social Pathology, pp. 434-440.

⁴³Kitsuse, loc. cit.

sentences, and expressions by neighbors of fear for their children is a new halfway house is opened on their block. As a result of the impact that the formal and institutionalized processes of societal reactions have on deviants, "the public is provided important cues about how to react"⁴⁴ to deviants.

In summary, the societal reaction theory emphasizes several interrelated ideas. Societal reaction to deviance actually maintains that the community and not the deviant is pivotal in the processing of deviance. Societal reaction to deviance theory is both behaviorally and attitudinally based. This thesis is concerned with the attitudinal dimension. While the members of the community process deviant persons through various institutions of social control, in this thesis we are interested in the attitudinal base of the members of the community in terms of these institutions of social control. In so doing we will not consider such other factors as political and economic interests that might influence societal reactions to deviance. The community processes deviant persons on the basis of a set of attitudes they express consensually. It is attitudes toward deviance that account for a behavior being defined deviant or nondeviant. In its focus on the official processing of deviants, societal reaction theory stresses interactions and interrelationships that exist between the deviant and society. Societal reactions define deviant identities and operate to

⁴⁴Stanton Wheeler and Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., Juvenile Delinquency: Its Prevention and Control (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1966), p. 23.

assign roles to these deviant identities. Societal reactions to deviance composes in part at least what sociologists mean by the term social control mechanisms.

It is the idea of social control that leads to the next topic of discussion in this review of literature--community-based corrections.

Community-based Corrections

Having discussed societal reaction to deviance, the concept of social control emerges with some prominence. Rather than a digressive analysis of social control, the focus will be on community-based corrections--the form of institutionalized social control of relevance to this study.

Historically, there have been three "revolutions" in corrections, "Schrage describes...(them as)...the age of reformation, ...the age of rehabilitation, ...(and)...the age of reintegration."⁴⁵

The emphasis in these periods have been to eliminate physical punishment; and treat criminals and society as suffering some deficiency. Concern for what threatens the basic structure of society centers around the belief that deviant behavior is "symptomatic of the failure and disorganization of the community as well as the individual deviant."⁴⁶

⁴⁵Vincent O'Leary, "Some Directions for Citizen Involvement in Corrections," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 381, (January, 1969), p. 104.

⁴⁶The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, op. cit., p. 7.

In response to the development of the correctional field, Schrag has provided the insight that:

The prison of yesterday, based on a model of constraint, is dead. Neither the goal of penitance nor the strategy of solitary confinement is...viable today. But prisons, like other social institutions, are rarely buried. Thus, today's prison, is based on a model of rehabilitation...and it must build at a time of growing concern for problems of deviance and justice....There can be little doubt that the growing emphasis on community correctional programs is the most distinctive trend in the field today.⁴⁷

From this introduction of the historical basis and the position of community-based corrections as part of the social control system, a definition will be offered for community-based corrections.

Community-based corrections is organizationally and functionally defined as inclusive, rather than differentially and mutually exclusive, of all correctional programs available outside of the prison for the criminal including, but not only, probation, parole, community correctional centers, prelease guidance centers, work, medical or education release, and halfway houses designed to reintegrate the offender into the community.⁴⁸

From the social organizational view, community-based corrections is a strategy attempting to control deviance. The range of responses to deviance can be exemplified by "mechanical" societies which sought immediate revenge and redress--the physical destruction

⁴⁷Clarence Schrag, "The Correctional System: Problems and Prospects," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 381, (January, 1969), pp. 19-20.

⁴⁸While no specific reference can be cited for this definition, it may bear some similarity to definitions offered by Professor Alfred C. Schnur, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

of the criminal; while "organic" societies generally seek social destruction and reintegration of the offender into society.⁴⁹ Community-based corrections, then, should be viewed not only as a next logical step in the development of social strategies for dealing with deviance effectively, but also, as an intermediate step in the progress toward eliminating or at least ameliorating deviant behavior. "There can be little doubt that...a community correctional program is the distinctive trend in the field today."⁵⁰

Community-based corrections, in the conceptual framework outlined above, is organizationally conceived as a "social unit (or human groupings) deliberately constructed or reconstructed to seek specific goals."⁵¹ As an organization within society, community-based corrections has, as its goal, the reintegration of the offender into the community after he has been either physically removed from it through incarceration or socially isolated by being processed within the criminal justice system. As a social arrangement, community-based corrections consists of the broad spectrum of programs that exist outside of the traditionally custodial correctional facility. Organizationally, community-based corrections is a social context in which treatment is believed to occur.

⁴⁹Emile Durkheim, "Types of Law in Relation to Types of Social Solidarity," Sociology of Law, ed. Vilhelm Aubert (Middlesex, England: Penguin Books, 1969), p. 19.

⁵⁰Schrag, op. cit., p. 20.

⁵¹Talcott Parsons, Structure and Process in Modern Societies (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1960), p. 17.

Characteristic of the organizational aspect of community-based corrections is its inclusiveness. Often community-based corrections is thought of only as one kind of program peculiar to a specific locale. For example, community members may think that since it has a halfway house, that is community-based corrections, being unaware of or disregarding countless probationers and parolees who are also community-based correctional clients but do not live in the halfway house. Community-based corrections is defined and understood by its supporters as all programs emphasizing direct contact between the offender, fulfilling a non-deviant role in society, and the community.

In the field of corrections community-based corrections is believed to be (specific evidence will be cited later) an effective system for achieving its goal of facilitating and accomplishing the reintegration of offenders into society--parole is just one example of this. That is, community-based corrections has the capacity to control and meet the needs of its clients through its various programs. In doing so, community-based corrections identifies the necessity for interaction and communication between the person-under-correctional control and members of the community. It is in the process of interaction and reaction, whether overt or covert, or verbal or nonverbal, that the contingencies of success or failure of reintegrating the offender into the community can be counted.

The rationale for practicing corrections in a community context is based upon the belief that there is less damage done to the criminal if he is left in the community rather than warehousing him in

an unrealistic social environment like a prison. Richmond and Aderhold have suggested that:

The deeper an offender has to be plunged into correctional processes and the longer he has to be locked up, however humanely, the greater the cost and the more difficult the road back to the point of socialization that will permit successful reintegration in the community.⁵²

Now the importance of allowing the vast majority⁵³ of criminals, who are not serious threats to the safety of society and who do not manifest exotic psychopathic disorders, to remain at large under supervision in the community can be seen. A more practical rationale for community-based corrections centers around what effect it might have on the offender. Gordon Bird feels that community-based corrections "gives the offender the opportunity to make adjustments, to develop personal controls, assistance in coping with reality, developing self-worth, and to use his potential effectively in the community."⁵⁴ Such programs

⁵²Mark S. Richmond and George W. Aderhold, "New Roles for Jails," Correctional Institutions, eds. Robert M. Carter, Daniel Glaser, and Leslie T. Wilkins (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1972), pp. 385-386.

⁵³Estimates of the "vast" majority of criminals who do not threaten public safety "if released from prison may conservatively account for between 70%-90% of those presently confined in prisons." Specific note of this is found in The Manual of Correctional Standards where "it is now recognized that only a minority of prisoners need to be confined in maximum security prisons, and that even in institutions of this type supervision by qualified personnel is more effective as a custodial measure than the old reliance on heavy stone or concrete and steel." The Manual of Correctional Standards (Hyde Park, Maryland: American Correctional Association, 1959), p. 18.

⁵⁴Gordon Bird, "Community Centered Treatment of Offenders," Criminal Rehabilitation...Within and Without the Walls, eds. Edward M. Scott and Kathryn N. Scott (Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1973), p. 133.

as work release, originally instituted by Wisconsin in 1913 for misdemeanants, have been expanded to felons and federal prisoners. "The record with work release has been predominantly favorable, despite... difficulties...in the lack of experience in administering it,"⁵⁵ reinforces the point that Bird has made.

Implementation of community-based corrections is believed to result in "purposefully blurring the line between institutional and community handling of offenders."⁵⁶ This is a critical point if community-based corrections is to be understood. The "purposeful blurring"⁵⁷ can only occur to the extent that there is interaction and communication occurring between the community and released offenders. That is, community-based corrections "permits offenders to cope with release in manageable pieces"⁵⁸ rather than trying to reestablish family, work, and other social relationships all at once. It is clear then that the emphasis of community-based corrections is in the direction of allowing offenders to interact with the members of the community,

⁵⁵The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, op. cit., p. 11.

⁵⁶Elmer K. Nelson, Jr., "Community-Based Correctional Treatment: Rationale and Problems," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 374, (November, 1967), p. 83.

⁵⁷Ibid.

⁵⁸The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, loc. cit.

to have realistic help in handling individual problems, and authority consistent with their status as released in the community.⁵⁹

Community-based corrections then attempts to redefine the relationship between the offender under correctional control and his opportunity system--the community. This involves making opportunities available to the offender through the cooperation of employers, schools, unions, and even their own families to begin functioning again in their social roles of worker, student, organization member and father-husband or mother-wife. Thus community-based corrections as an institutionalized form of social control "proposes to reduce the isolation"⁶⁰ of imprisonment long associated with the rehabilitation of deviants in the past. In the process of attempting to avoid isolation, insulation, and lack of interaction, the importance of community-based corrections emerges. O'Leary illustrates the point saying:

regardless of how many resources are provided to corrections, it cannot, by itself, solve the problem of reintegration--that requires the participation of the community. The problems of crime primarily arise in the interaction between the individual

⁵⁹The long history chronicling the fact that inmates have had little input into how they are treated, how they are regimented in mass non-treatment institutions, and how they are subjected to largely cruel arbitrary authority are shown in government studies, scholarly research, and in the accounts of former inmates. Representative examples can be found in: The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Corrections (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1967); Karl Menninger, The Crime of Punishment (New York: The Viking Press, 1966); and, Lester Douglas Johnson, The Devil's Front Porch (Lawrence, Kansas: The University of Kansas Press, 1970).

⁶⁰Nelson, loc. cit.

and his community. The solution to these problems requires a modification of the offender's adaptive behavior and a substantial contribution by those responsible for the community's opportunity system.⁶¹

Before looking at the role of the community in the process of reintegrating the offender specifically, some notice of the empirical findings about several types of community-based correctional programs needs to be made. Briefly, probation, parole, group programs, halfway houses, and intensive community treatment will be noted. It should be emphasized that while community-based correctional programs differ significantly in their approach to the problems of their clients, they have important similarities, nonetheless, in their relationship with the community.⁶²

From humble beginnings emanating from bailing defendants, probation emerges as probably the most frequently used form of community-based corrections. As a program, probation follows adjudication and is used in lieu of incarceration though does not presuppose the later use of prison if community supervision does not prove an adequate means of control. Research conducted into this unpretentious form of community-based corrections generally measures success as the failure to have

⁶¹O'Leary, op. cit., pp. 104-105.

⁶²Reporting successes and failures of community-based correctional programs is hampered by the diversity in programs, target groups, data recording procedures, relative short tenure of programs reported, poor statistical techniques, etc. One is almost left with the idea that what is shown in the literature is serendipity--but it is the best that is available. However, there is one common denominator in all community-based programs--the community. Thus, given the data and its inadequacies, attention then focuses to the common element--the community as the point of departure for evaluation.

probation revoked. Probation is generally quite successful. For example, Ralph W. England, Jr. found in his analysis of 11 probation studies that success ranged from 60-90 percent.⁶³ Also in a probation follow-up study of 11,638 adult probationers, placed on probation from 1956-58, conducted in California, almost 72% had not had their probation revoked after seven years.⁶⁴ The statistics generated by the Federal Probation System reflect similar results. For example, between the years 1962-68 of an average 11,616 persons being removed from their first probation, the average rate of non-violation was 82.3%.⁶⁵ Compared to these first offender probationers, first offender prisoners on mandatory release supervision had a 75.5% rate of non-violation for the 2,790 persons released during the period of 1963-68.⁶⁶ From these facts, it is possible to get some idea of the utility of probation and its range of success.

Little information is available specifically addressing the response of the community to probation. However, the President's Commission reports the findings of a Minnesota Division of Adult

⁶³Ralph W. England, Jr., "What is Responsible for Satisfactory Probation and Post-Probation Outcome?" Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 47:1, (March-April, 1957), pp. 667-676.

⁶⁴George F. Davis, "A Study of Adult Probation Violation Rates by Means of the Cohort Approach," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 55:1, (March, 1964), pp. 70-85.

⁶⁵Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Persons Under the Supervision of the Federal Probation System (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970), p. 13.

⁶⁶*Ibid.*, p. 88.

Corrections study of employment policies of private firms. It found: "Among 983 firms...almost 40 percent indicated at least a general reluctance to hire offenders for any (emphasis added) position. Another 28 percent would hire them for specific jobs only."⁶⁷ The significance of this finding may not be clear until it is realized that "unemployment may be among the principle causal factors in recidivism of adult male offenders."⁶⁸

A 1969 study of probation success in California involving 791 adult offenders, found that "failures are characterized by a greater degree of instability and by a more disadvantaged educational and occupational background."⁶⁹ That is of the 376 probationers considered failures, 71% lacked a high school education, 62% had low status occupational achievements, 57% had held their longest job for less than one year and 37% were divorced or separated.⁷⁰ The President's Commission reinforces the notion that the failure to connect the offender to the opportunity system and to realistically reintegrate him in terms of

⁶⁷The President's Commission of Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, op. cit., p. 33.

⁶⁸Daniel Glaser, The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1964), p. 329.

⁶⁹Judson R. Landis, James D. Mercer, and Carole E. Wolff, "Success and Failure of Adult Probationers in California," Journal Research in Crime and Delinquency, 6:1, (January, 1969), p. 36.

⁷⁰Ibid.

employment may "perhaps...(reflect)...attitudes toward offenders... (that)...are similar to those expressed by the average citizen."⁷¹

The second classical form of community-based corrections is parole. Parole is release from prison into the community, under supervision, prior to the completion of sentence. Parole is somewhat unique among the community-based correctional programs in that it follows imprisonment. This fact presents significant problems for the parolee that are not experienced by persons who have not been incarcerated for any length of time. It is at the time of parole that the problems of readjustment are worst. In fact, successful reintegration--defined as the failure to recidivate--is most problematic for the parolee during the period closely following prison release. Successful transition into the community depends in a great number of cases upon such community factors as employment, family relations, medical and mental health services, and educational opportunity. For example, in the State of Washington, parole violations seem to most readily occur within 6 months of release (43%) with 62% occurring within one year of release.⁷² The federal parole statistics reflect a similar picture of parole success. During the years from 1963-68, an average of 65.8% of the average number (4456 persons) of parolees released from supervision had not violated their parole.⁷³ It should go without saying that this

⁷¹The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, loc. cit.

⁷²Ibid., p. 68.

⁷³Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, op. cit., p. 86.

reflects differential access to the community opportunity structure. Consider the alternatives to joblessness (or being fired, etc.), frustrations from negative family relations, or continued inability to succeed in school for whatever reason. "Violation rates are related" ...nevertheless..."to age, offense, education, work history, prior record, and other factors."⁷⁴ In The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System, Glaser hypothesizes that in "the first two to five years after their release, only about a third of all men released from an entire prison system are returned to prison."⁷⁵ The Gluecks concluded in their research that five years after release from the Massachusetts Reformatory, almost 80 percent of the 510 inmates studied were not rehabilitated. They noted that:

...135 (32.3 percent) of the 418 men whose behavior over the entire fifteen-year period can be adequately described persisted in serious criminality throughout the three follow-up periods; ...21 men (5 percent), though they had abandoned criminalism during either the first or second five year span, relapsed into criminal ways during the third, and then again became non-criminals.⁷⁶

To this point Gibbons notes that:

this early study seemed to point unequivocally to the conclusion that penal institutions are dismal failures. However, less than half the group was alleged to have committed felonies or other serious acts of lawbreaking.⁷⁷

⁷⁴The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, loc. cit., p. 63.

⁷⁵Glaser, op. cit., pp. 24-25.

⁷⁶Sheldon and Eleanor T. Glueck, Criminal Careers in Retrospect (New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1943), p. 121.

⁷⁷Gibbons, Society, Crime, and Criminal Careers, p. 276.

Significantly, Glaser also points out that the Gluecks "report only 26 percent of their parolees reimprisoned."⁷⁸

The range of success of rehabilitation then varies widely from 20 to 80 percent. Realistically, it may be hoped that between one-half and two-thirds are beneficiaries of the rehabilitative process. Also, the question arises whether success (the failure to recidivate) occurs because of treatment in prison or as a result of the way an ex-offender is treated in the community. However, a note of caution should be interjected underscoring the fact that paroling policies vary considerably from system to system making the use of statistics about parole success suspect.⁷⁹

Another form of community-based corrections consists of a group of newer programs which range from foster homes, to group homes, to halfway houses, "guided group interaction" programs, and intensive community treatment.⁸⁰ In addition to reports of success, these programs generally claim to at least cost less than incarceration.⁸¹ According to the President's Commission, "Evaluation has indicated that they are

⁷⁸Glaser, op. cit., p. 8.

⁷⁹Daniel Glaser and Vincent O'Leary, "The Results of Parole," The Criminal in Confinement, Vol. III, Crime and Justice, eds. Leon Radzinowicz and Marvin E. Wolfgang (New York: Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 1971), p. 245.

⁸⁰The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, op. cit., p. 38.

⁸¹Ibid.

usually at least as effective in reducing recidivism and in some cases significantly more so⁸² than imprisonment.

As substantiation of the effectiveness of these programs, guided group interaction programs can be looked at first. The program at Highfields emerges as a residential prototype. The program was based upon developing a group culture to assist participants in problem solving. In a comparison of success and failure rates for Highfields boys and Annadale reformatory boys who completed their treatment, the community-based program clients were successful in 77% (of 188 boys) while those in the reformatory succeeded at a lower rate of 49% (of 113 boys).⁸³ "It is clear that Highfields was at least as effective as the reformatory, perhaps more effective"... (at reducing recidivism)..."and that it accomplished its results in a much shorter period of time at greatly reduced monthly costs."⁸⁴ This finding may be attributed to the "theory offender-participants will be more responsive to the influence of their fellow offenders, their peers, than to the admonitions of staff..."⁸⁵ The importance of the effects of peer

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ H. Ashley Weeks, Youthful Offenders at Highfields: An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Short-Term Treatment of Delinquent Boys (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Ann Arbor Paperbacks, 1966), p. 52.

⁸⁴ The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, op. cit., p. 39.

⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 38.

pressure cannot be overstated. The applicable parallel for all community-based correctional clients occurs in the many peer relations they develop. For example, the effect of working a legitimate job next to a "law-abiding" citizen seems to have some influence.

In contrast to Highfields, a residential program, other community-based programs like Essexfields and Pinehills were non-residential programs centered around guided group interaction. Pinehills, like Highfields, was considerably more effective than reformatory treatment in reducing the number of releasees being subsequently rearrested. For example, seventy-three percent of the Pinehills boys assigned to the program compared to 42 percent of the boys assigned to the state training school, were not arrested within six months of release.⁸⁶ According to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, these findings demonstrate through the use of control groups in their program design that guided group interaction programs are more effective than reformatory treatment because they:

are located in the community (this) means that the problems... the group struggles (with) are those that confront them daily in contacts with their families, friends, teachers, and employers. This is one great strength of a community program over an institutional program.⁸⁷

Halfway house programs are a unique form of community-based correctional program in that they can be halfway "in," halfway "out," or halfway back in houses. As a halfway "in" house, they provide an alternative in lieu of imprisonment with more structure than a suspended

⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 39.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

sentence or open probation. As halfway "out" houses, the offender is returned for the first time to the community from prison prior to his release date to enter a program of transition that is more structured and has greater assistance available than mandatory or conditional release without parole supervision. The halfway "back in" house affords the offender who has committed a minor violation (technical violation) the chance to remain in the community though under more structured supervision rather than returning to prison. There has been an extremely small amount of research conducted in this area of community-based corrections and what exists is difficult to analyze given earlier cautions. However, several studies by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons concerning pre-release halfway houses (halfway "out" houses) show some reason for hope in using this type of program. For example:

after one year of parole supervision the recidivism rate was about 30 percent. The rate for prisoners released through the center did not differ significantly from the over-all federal rate (between 30 and 40 percent). However, when the failure rate of center releasees...was compared to that of other federal prisoners of the same age (between 40 and 50 percent), the centers appeared to be having some success.⁸⁸

While the results may not be nearly as encouraging in another study in which:

two hundred eighty-five releasees were studied...predicting recidivism...in advance at 52 percent. When the actual performance of the group (excluding the fifty-four men returned to prison for in-program failure at the centers) was calculated, 42 percent of

⁸⁸Ronald L. Goldfarb and Linda R. Singer, After Conviction (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973), pp. 581-582.

the 230 men paroled from the centers actually were judged failures.⁸⁹

Intensive Community Treatment in community-based corrections is one of few programs with evaluative techniques incorporated in its program design. This program operated by the California Youth Authority reported that, "Twenty-eight percent of the experimental group had been subject to revocation of parole, as compared to 52 percent of the control group which was afforded regular institution and parole handling."⁹⁰ Later reapplication of the program where experimental control groups were not available

the program was evaluated comparing the failure rate of youth assigned to it with equivalent statewide rates for youths of the same...age range. (After)...15 months of parole...39 percent of the project wards had been subject to...revocation...compared to a statewide revocation rate of 48 percent...⁹¹

Having briefly mentioned several types of community-based correctional programs, the discussion can now focus more concisely on the idea of the community.

The Community

The necessity for raising the issue of the community in this discussion is reported by Harris from data concerning public attitudes toward crime and corrections. Harris points out: "Only the community,

⁸⁹Ibid., p. 582.

⁹⁰The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, op. cit., p. 41-42.

⁹¹Ibid., p. 42.

in the end, can really solve the crisis...The offender can be fully reintegrated if the community will accept him and will help him with the severe problem of reintegration in an open society."⁹² Also a recent research report from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections says:

it is no small issue of concern to observe and carefully study the complexities and involvement of the concept "community." To that end it becomes necessary to begin looking at the concept "community" from the very beginning of the discussion of community-based corrections and to continue to observe it as the chief variable in the ever changing mix of problems that surround the development, successful and unsuccessful, in the establishment of a correctional series of programs for adult offenders.⁹³

For the purposes of this research, we are interested in stating as clearly as possible what "community-based" corrections is. The implicit meaning throughout the literature is that "community-based corrections" is nothing more than a correctional program occurring "outside-the-traditional-walled-prison." In effect, this implied meaning seems to only describe the *correctional setting*.

However, a fuller understanding of "community-based" corrections requires examination of the correctional process occurring within the community setting. The basic process in community-based corrections is interaction between the offender and the community. Thus, the community must be understood in greater detail than merely a setting.

⁹²Louis Harris, "Changing Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Corrections," Federal Probation, 32:4, (December, 1968), p. 10.

⁹³John H. Behling, Thomas Brittenham, and Hugh Clark, Quest for the Community: A Study in Community-Based Corrections (Columbus, Ohio: Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, 1974), p. 4.

For this research community will be defined as Hillery provides. "A community consists of persons in social interaction within a geographical area having one or more common ties."⁹⁴ Although this thesis is not specifically concerned with the roles of "those groups and authorities having major influence, direct and indirect, upon the reduction of crime and delinquency,"⁹⁵ they are important in so far as the attitudes of the members of the community may be subsequently manifest in the reactions of these groups. Effrat summarizes:

a group of people who share a range of institutions (economic, political, social) on the basis of their belonging to some familiar social category (e.g. as defined by ethnicity, occupation, life style, or residential location). Thus the focus here is partly on institutions, but not simply communal institutions. Rather, community refers to a segment of the population (italics original) who interact with one another in overlapping...networks, interests and outlook, and...participat (-e)ion.⁹⁶

⁹⁴George A. Hillery, Jr., "Definitions of Community: Areas of Agreement," Rural Sociology, 20, (June, 1955), p. 111. Also, Hoffer states that the community implies "...some kind of social group (exists) ...(carries) on one or more activities and (has) common experiences... (and) a geographical location." C. R. Hoffer, "Understanding the Community," American Journal of Sociology, 36:4, (January, 1931), pp. 616-617.

⁹⁵Alan Coffey, Correctional Administration (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1975), p. 169. It is interesting also to note that Coffey includes such groups as police, courts, schools, churches, minority groups, service clubs, majority groups, labor unions, militant factions, women's groups, employment agencies, psychiatrists and psychologists, social workers, youth groups, government leaders, politicians, industrialists, home owners, merchants, public health organizations, and recreation authorities in the definition.

⁹⁶Marcia Pelly Effrat, ed. The Community: Approaches and Applications (New York: The Free Press, 1974), p. 3.

Thus we stress the attitudinal component of being a member of the community.

Attempting to sort out critical elements of what composes the community is a difficult task.⁹⁷ In reaction to those who opt for disregarding the territorial aspect, Hoffer says, "if the idea (was) ...dropped entirely, the concept of community loses its identity and meaning. It then becomes identical to a public."⁹⁸ In terms of understanding the community in community-based corrections, residential location may be used for determining membership in a group or segment of the population.⁹⁹

The importance of the group or studying a segment of the population in the community is summed up in terms of attitudinally-based

⁹⁷Some of this difficulty results from attempts to distinguish between "the community" and "community." Bernard sheds some light on the semantics saying "the community usually refers...(to) definition(s) in which locale is a basic component. 'Community' emphasizes the common-ties and social interaction components of the definition." Jessie Bernard, The Sociology of Community (Glenview, Illinois: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1973), pp. 3-4. However, Behling, Brittenham, and Clark argue that the conditions of modern society have damaged the ability of social life to achieve the "Gemeinschaft" meaning implied in community. However, they point out that technology has had the effect of shrinking a widened world so that we can achieve unity in a larger sense. Behling et al., op. cit., pp. 14-17. Thus, the search for the "Gemeinschaft" community in the sense Toennies envisioned may be fruitless because the conceptual model emerging now has not been clearly identified nor characterized.

⁹⁸Hoffer, op. cit., p. 617.

⁹⁹Effrat, op. cit., p. 4.

interactional encounters between community-based correctional clients and members of the community. In terms of the societal reaction theory, it is the members of the community who are reacting to deviants by labeling them and maintaining them in deviant identities. Studying some segment of the population provides an opportunity to assess the kind of reactions a community-based correctional client can anticipate. "It is essential," according to Hoffer, "to know first of all the relationship between any given community activity and the number of people necessary to support it."¹⁰⁰ Of importance to community-based corrections are the types of interactions occurring between members of the community themselves and with community-based correctional clients. These interactions involve the distribution of economic goods and services, setting and achieving community goals and norms, maintaining mutual support and internal identification.¹⁰¹ These interactional encounters will be exemplified in the case of offenders in community-based correctional settings by employer-employee relations, neighbor-neighbor relations, seller-buyer relations, teacher-student relations, and whether or not these are stated in positive or negative terms. While important, Poplin tempers these statements saying, "obviously the involvement of every member of the community (in face-to-face encounters) in a network of interaction of this type never

¹⁰⁰Hoffer, op. cit., p. 618.

¹⁰¹Ronald L. Warren, The Community in America (Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1972), pp. 9-11.

occurs."¹⁰² Yet it is encounters of this type that may influence the ability of a community-based correctional client to be successful and not recidivate. Lofland argues concerning normal-smithy:

Members of such groups (normal-smith groups like churches and AA) who happen also to be employers, or employers to whom members have persuasive access, may even find their places of business disproportionately populated with Actors who are being given a chance to "prove themselves"...Being in a presumptively normal work place, of course, exposes Actor to Others who may be making unanimous imputations of him as a pivotally normal worker;...¹⁰³

In summary, The Manual of Correctional Standards emphasizes that, "the correctional process takes place for the most part in the community."¹⁰⁴

Also Nelson adds that:

correctional practitioners have been quite isolated and have sought to perform alone a task which cannot be pursued successfully without the close support and cooperation of the larger community. Until a wide range of community leaders and citizens involve themselves in opening and adapting resource systems into which offenders must gain entry if they are to become law-abiding little substantial progress can be expected.¹⁰⁵

Thus it can be said that the correctional process in community-based correctional programs consists of interaction between the community and the offender outside the prison.

¹⁰²Dennis E. Poplin, Communities: A Survey of Theories and Methods of Research (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1972), p. 17.

¹⁰³Lofland, op. cit., p. 240.

¹⁰⁴American Correctional Association, Manual of Correctional Standards (College Park, Maryland: American Correctional Association, 1966), p. 41.

¹⁰⁵Nelson, op. cit., p. 85.

From this discussion, the community is defined and used to describe those segments of the population who interact in identifiable or differentiated groups with either direct or indirect influence on correctional outcomes, and with common ties and geographical area. Thus, it is the community in relation to community-based corrections that is influential on correctional outcomes. In order to assess the community attitude toward community-based corrections, it becomes important to study various segments of the population in the community. For example, it may be possible to ascertain significant differences between segments of the community defined as having known someone who committed a crime or not, or those persons having positive or negative attitudes toward community-based corrections.

Having introduced the theory and medium for studying the willingness to reintegrate offenders through community-based corrections, the focus can shift to a discussion of how this information is organized in society.

Public Attitudes--Conceptually

Societal reaction theory was presented in terms of its attitudinal base and the community was presented in light of their capacity to react to deviant behavior. In order to unify this approach and set the stage for empirical testing, something needs to be said about attitudes conceptually and the research relating to public attitudes toward community-based corrections.

Public attitude is conceived as a measure of a set of assumptions that a group of persons holds toward another individual or cate-

gory of individuals, places, or things that encompasses all the information or misinformation that they have learned and express it along a positive-negative continuum.

Statements in the literature indicate that attitudes represent a group of coordinated bits of social information.¹⁰⁶ While attitudes may appear to be a singular phenomenon, they are in fact made up of many interrelated pieces. For example, a hypothetical town may express a negative attitude toward releasing ex-offenders into their community not for any single reason as what they will do to an already overcrowded employment market, but for such combined reasons as they are dangerous people, they will have a deleterious influence on children, they will commit new crimes, etc.

Secondly, attitudes describe a relationship between a person or group and another person, social group, place, or thing.¹⁰⁷ In

¹⁰⁶As a set of assumptions, attitudes have been described as a "set of propositions," [Howard J. Ehrlich, The Social Psychology of Prejudice (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1973), p. 4.] ... "a sum total," [L. L. Thurstone, "Attitudes Can Be Measured," American Journal of Sociology, 33:4, (January, 1928), p. 530.] ... "a class of behaviors," [Elliott McGinnies, Social Behavior: A Functional Analysis (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1970), p. 300.] ... "an organization of inter-related beliefs," [McGinnies, op. cit., p. 320.] ... and, "a general neural 'set'" [Gordon W. Allport, "The Composition of Political Attitudes," American Journal of Sociology, 35:2, (September, 1929), p. 221.]

¹⁰⁷Some authors describe this as "a response and a disposition to respond," [McGinnies, op. cit., p. 307.] ... "a predisposition to respond," [Milton J. Rosenberg and others, Attitude Organization and Change (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1960), p. 1.] ... "subjective reaction," [W. I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki, The Polish Peasant in Europe and America (Boston: R. G. Badger, 1918), p. 946.] ... and, "the relatively stable overt action" [Read Bain, "An Attitude on Attitude Research," American Journal of Sociology, 33:6, (May, 1928), p. 957.]

other words, as a result of the interaction relationship between a person and an attitude object, attitudes are an expression of one form of social response. The idea of social response seems relevant regardless of whether the expression of the attitude is overt or covert, whether it implies active behavioral response or not. For example, it appears that generally there is an interactive relationship of social response between persons on either side of such social issues as capital punishment or between persons supporting indeterminant sentences and those advocating determinant sentences.

Thirdly, it was noted that attitudes are in part based upon learned information and misinformation. Since attitudes are learned, then they are a cultural product and a product of the process of socialization and interaction.¹⁰⁸ By means of viewing attitude as a learned entity, it answers important sociological questions about what and how some information is transmitted in society. Having been learned through culture and socialization, attitudes may be substantive

¹⁰⁸ Definitions provided by authorities on the subject of attitude indicate that they are "analogous to axioms and theorems of a formalized theory," [Ehrlich, op. cit., p. 4.] ... "denote(s)...the inclinations and feelings, prejudices or bias, preconceived notions, ideas, fears, threats, and convictions," [Thurstone, op. cit., p. 529.] ... "derived from cultural norms," [Marshall B. Clinard, The Sociology of Deviant Behavior (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc., 1963), p. 72.] ... "and are built up by the integration of numerous specific responses of a similar type," [Allport, op. cit., p. 221.]

realities yet have no factual or empirical substantiation.¹⁰⁹ In terms of conducting empirical attitude survey research, the importance of ascertaining what the basis of the attitudinal response is cannot be overstated. In this way, questioning what the community perceives as composing the subject of the research is an invaluable tool for understanding subsequent evaluative responses. Since the present research is concerned with community attitudes toward community-based corrections, it is necessary to have some indication of what it is they think community-based corrections is. With this in mind, then, it is possible to understand the frame of reference or varying relationships between the community and such factors as social responsibility, attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and the reintegration of offenders into the community.

Finally, since attitudes can be expressed along a positive-negative continuum, they are measurable. That is to say, an attitude is measurable within some hypothetical range between a set of polar types. For example, an attitude can range between approval-disapproval, satisfaction-dissatisfaction, support-nonsupport, favor-disfavor, like-dislike, agreement-disagreement, inclination-disinclination, etc.

¹⁰⁹Continued discussion of this point could demonstrate that attitudes can become institutionalized (or at least formalized) becoming part of the socio-cultural folklore of a group. An example would be what Becker calls "moral entrepreneurship" when society mobilizes its legislatures, police, and courts to institutionalize laws because they believe certain behaviors to be harmful to them. [Becker, op. cit., p. 122.]

The measurability of an attitude is not often explicitly noted by all attitude theorists, yet measurability is important to sociological research using attitudes as a variable.¹¹⁰ Illustrative of this point is the attitude of elation at a new policy of releasing offenders into the community expressed by prison inmates and the concomittant outrage in the city toward the policy by residents of the receiving community.¹¹¹

Research on Public Attitudes and Corrections

Some juncture of theoretical concepts can be pursued now especially with relation to identifying the major issues in research dealing specifically with attitudes toward corrections.¹¹²

Public attitudes are relevant to policy planning because "only when...(they)...are known and taken into account can the democratic

¹¹⁰The literature eludes to the measurability of attitudes saying that they are "unfavorable," [Ehrlich, op. cit., p. 3.] ...or "positive-negative reaction," [A. P. Weiss, A Theoretical Basis of Human Behavior (Columbus, Ohio: R. G. Adams, 1925), p. 35.]

¹¹¹It is obvious that the attitudes in this example would have a wide range. The specific mechanics of various techniques of scaling attitudes are not germane to this discussion. However, it should be noted that the measurement of attitudes depends upon the availability of those attitudes to observation. Since some attitudes are partially internalized, they must, like any other social phenomena be expressed to be counted as a rate of behavior or qualified as indicative of one position rather than another.

¹¹²Since little attitude research deals directly with community-based corrections, community or societal reaction to deviance, the best of what is available as well as tangently relevant research will be noted.

process work to its fullest potential."¹¹³ Yet little information is available or known about the public position on these issues.

According to Grindstaff, the absence of documentation of public sentiment, with the exception of referendum, specialized polls and elections as indicators of popular support is appalling.¹¹⁴

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals reports that:

the correctional system is one of few public services left today that is characterized by an almost total isolation from the public eye. Although public apathy is the predominant cause of this unfortunate situation, corrections has done little to rectify it ...the use of walls, fencing, and hardware has been justified... (to keep) inmates in...(and)...the public out...the public was utterly ignorant about the state of corrections and developed little, if any, sense of responsibility for the correctional process.¹¹⁵

There seems to be a tendency to rely upon "public officials to subjectively interpret public consensus when the real need is to determine how well subjective interpretation corresponds to objective reality."¹¹⁶ Furthermore the attitude toward correctional endeavors is generally shown when:

¹¹³Craig L. Boydell and Carl F. Grindstaff, "Public Attitudes Toward Legal Sanctions for Drug and Abortion Offenses," Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, 13:3, (July, 1971), p. 230.

¹¹⁴Carl F. Grindstaff, "Public Attitudes and Court Disposition: A Comparative Analysis," Sociology and Social Research, 58:4, (July, 1974), p. 418.

¹¹⁵The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, op. cit., p. 600.

¹¹⁶Grindstaff, loc. cit.

citizens become quite upset over prison breaks and demand some assurance that rehabilitation works before they will allow the conditions that might help to make it work. Releasing inmates into the community for work or recreational activities is not the kind of program most citizens would heartily favor. Probationers...don't need to be "corrected." Instead, many could benefit from services designed to reintegrate them into the community, to help them find employment, re-establish personal relationships, live with an identity of "criminal," and the like.¹¹⁷

The attitude research directed toward corrections and especially community programs points out the growing crisis confronting both the community and correctional administrators. The crisis is that in the face of an equally effective means of correcting criminal behavior--community-based corrections--there is an unquestionable negative attitude being expressed toward it by the community. Despite countless reasons "including idleness, gross overcrowding, and lack of program"¹¹⁸ for eliminating prisons, "unfortunately, it appears that because of society's attitude toward the offender, prisons will continue to exist for a long time."¹¹⁹

Research concerned with the apparent negative attitude toward offenders has been focused upon the appropriateness of punishments offenders receive. Gibbons found that there is little evidence regarding what, in fact, the public feels about criminality because of

¹¹⁷Clayton A. Hartjen, Crime and Criminalization (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974), p. 141.

¹¹⁸Richard A. McGee, "What's Past is Prologue," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 381, (January, 1969), p. 8.

¹¹⁹Clinard, op. cit., p. 792.

incongruent findings like wide variations from state-to-state in median sentence served, the public felt categorically similar offenses deserved greater punishments than were given, and that the decisions of parole authorities could be only considered imperfect reflections of public sentiment.¹²⁰ Also Lofland comments on the public reaction to crime saying that "the community may feel threatened by the presence of the deviant whom they displaced to maintain their solidarity."¹²¹

In a comprehensive study of crime and corrections, Harris concluded that the "roots of crime lie in the community...(and) in the end only the community can solve the crisis."¹²² Specifically, the public indicated, in the Harris research, that it was: (1) aware of the problems facing released offenders; (2) unwilling to support increased taxes for corrections; (3) weren't ready to fully reintegrate the ex-offender into polite society; and (4) said they wouldn't mind a halfway house in their neighborhood, but the neighbors would.¹²³

Even more basic to these findings are the notions that Nelson provides concerning:

the rigid and often simplistic attitudes...many people hold toward crime and punishment. Most Americans...look at crime in a narrow, inaccurate, and superficial way. They think of criminality as a unitary condition...manifested by...a small proportion of the population.¹²⁴

¹²⁰Don C. Gibbons, "Crime and Punishment: A Study in Social Attitudes," Social Forces, 47:4, (June, 1969), pp. 391-392.

¹²¹Lofland, op. cit., p. 47.

¹²²Louis Harris, "Changing Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Corrections," pp. 9-16.

¹²³Ibid.

¹²⁴Nelson, op. cit., p. 88.

However, it is common among criminologists to maintain that crime is both diverse in its types and pervasive throughout society. Yet as McIntyre mentions:

an understanding of the attitudes of the public regarding crime; the level of concern; the manner in which this concern affects the lives of people; the beliefs regarding the cause of crime and the appropriate methods of coping with the problem is for some purposes of as much consequence as an understanding of the nature and extent of crime itself.¹²⁵

Cogently, McIntyre adds that "the public attitudes on these issues to some extent determine the feasibility of alternative methods of crime prevention and law enforcement."¹²⁶ Noting survey findings of the President's Commission there was "little statistical relationship between the experience of victimization and attitudes toward most aspects of the crime problem."¹²⁷

Finally an attitude study in Pennsylvania showed that the public ranked "being accepted and trusted in the community (32%), ... (and)...finding employment (32%), ...gaining self-confidence (18%), ...restoring family acceptance (13%), ...and getting adjusted to freedom"¹²⁸ as the ordering of problems facing offenders reentering society.

¹²⁵Jennie McIntyre, "Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Law Enforcement," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 374, (November, 1967), p. 35.

¹²⁶ibid., pp. 35-36.

¹²⁷ibid., p. 36.

¹²⁸Department of Justice, Bureau of Correction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Report on a Public Awareness and Attitude Survey, (Cincinnati, Ohio: Adams, Gaffney, and Associates, Inc., 1973), p. 16. (Mimeographed).

Social Responsibility

The reintegration of offenders through community-based corrections was noted at the onset as the primary responsibility of the community. In this final phase of the review of literature, the concept of responsibility will be discussed. In order to accomplish this, the theoretical basis of altruism from which notions of social responsibility follow will be noted. Secondly, the various paradigms of helping behavior will be briefly mentioned. And thirdly, the specific helping behavior pattern of social responsibility will be detailed.

As a preliminary requirement to detailing this portion of the literature, it should be noted that despite both The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals charging the community with the responsibility of changing offenders,¹²⁹ they do nothing to describe what responsibility is or how it should be conceptualized.

Any reference to responsibility in the major governmental studies in the correctional field implicitly indicate that it consists vaguely of assistance from the members of the community to community-based correctional programs and clients. This assistance might equally well be described as simply helping behavior. Sociological literature

¹²⁹The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, op. cit., p. 7; and The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, op. cit., p. 606.

refers to helping behavior with the term altruism. In Social Psychology and Modern Life, Middlebrook views the generic term altruism as helping behavior with or without motivation toward positive consequences for another.¹³⁰ In terms of community-based corrections helping behavior that provides assistance to community-based programs and clients is what is sought. Because of this altruism should be viewed in terms of a motivational definition in which "helping others (is) motivated primarily by an anticipation of its positive consequences for another individual."¹³¹ However, this definition needs to be operationalized in terms of its ability to reflect an attitude. Altruism then can be conceived attitudinally as the predisposition to respond

¹³⁰ Patricia Niles Middlebrook, Social Psychology and Modern Life (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974), p. 575.

¹³¹ Middlebrook offers both a motivational definition (adopted above) and a behavioral definition (any conduct that helps another regardless of the helpers' motives) for altruism. This position is taken since this research is interested in assessing the attitudes of the members of the community toward community-based corrections rather than attempting to predict how members of the community will actually behave toward community-based correctional endeavors. Since this is attitudinal research, it would be incongruent to propose the behavioral definition alone. Rather in the attempt to describe and evaluate the relationships (if they exist) between knowledge about corrections and subsequent attitudes about corrections among various segments of the population, motivation, underlying the impulse to respond, or value orientation, becomes central and consistent with the view presented describing a general concept of attitude. While predicting behavior based upon attitudinal responses is not being attempted, the position here is that attitudes predict behavior only in so far as verbal responses to attitude questionnaire items are behaviors. Attitude responses on a questionnaire will not predict subsequent real-life situationally motivated behaviors. Furthermore, the motivational perspective seems to more accurately describe the general cognitive position adopted for describing attitudes than the behavioral emphasis. Cf., Middlebrook, op. cit., pp. 316-317.

with help..."motivated by an anticipation of its positive consequences for another individual."¹³²

In order to understand the concept of helping behavior and utilizing it as an approach to studying community-based corrections, the paradigms used to describe altruism can be presented. These perspectives include the cost analysis approach, the moods and feelings approach and finally the normative approach.

The cost analysis approach maintains that "helping behavior is most likely to occur when the rewards for helping outweigh the costs."¹³³ Cost analysis is predicated on the notion that "helping behavior increases as costs decrease...(as well as)...increased amount and kind of social approval gain increase the incidence of helping."¹³⁴ Cost analysis implies an accounting between helpers and the helped in terms of positive and negative effects of helping and may be too situationally dependent¹³⁵ to shed light on more pervasive value position aspects of attitudes.

The second explanation of helping behavior is described as the moods and feelings approach. In this view 'moods and feelings influence the extent to which people are willing to help others. If someone feels that either he or someone else has injured another person, he may be more likely to help that person--out of sympathy, guilt, or

¹³² Ibid.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³³ Ibid., p. 341.

¹³⁵ Ibid., p. 349.

a desire to maintain his view that the world is a fair place."¹³⁶

While the moods and feelings approach may be credible, it seems to focus on variables that are of a transient nature and elusive concepts of affective behavior that are not descriptive of rather stable attitudes and behaviors.

Finally, the normative approach to explaining helping behavior is presented. This approach explains helping behavior in terms of either the social responsibility norm or the reciprocity norm. In looking at the reciprocity norm it is described by Gouldner as "people should help those who have helped them."¹³⁷ The reasons people reciprocate have been summarized by Middlebrook as:

people reciprocate because they like the person who has given them help on a reciprocal basis....Or...because he feels...he may need help from the other person in the future and knows that if he does not reciprocate, the chances of his getting future help are very minimal. Finally, receiving help may remind the individual of his social responsibility.¹³⁸

The reciprocity principle does not provide insight into the question of why or why not persons may be willing to help those who have not helped them before or who cannot be expected to help in the future. This same difficulty is apparent with the cost analysis approach as well as the moods and feelings approach. None of these approaches

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Alvin W. Gouldner, "The Norm of Reciprocity: A Preliminary Statement," American Sociological Review, 25:2, (April, 1960), pp. 161-178.

¹³⁸ Middlebrook, op. cit., p. 339.

offer an explanation of helping behavior independent of weighing the situation, transient influences, or the return on one's investment being taken into account. This becomes a crucial point when attempting to explain helping behavior in relation to community-based corrections. In fact, none of these approaches do offer a satisfactory model for helping criminals.

There is, however, one approach within the normative paradigm that seems to relate directly to the question of assisting in the reintegration of offenders--social responsibility. In order to focus the applicability of social responsibility and be consistent with earlier arguments, suffice it to say that norms also have an attitudinal referent. It is then the attitudinal response of social responsibility that is being emphasized. For example, the attitudinal referent of helping behavior may be the belief that someone needs assistance. With this in mind, there is a constant attitudinal theme being expressed in this thesis from societal reaction to deviance, to community-based corrections, and finally to helping behavior.

Also it can be recalled that in addition to the effect of knowledge on attitudes about community-based corrections, the social responsibility of the members of the community is the principle upon which the reintegration of offenders has been predicated. Furthermore, social responsibility relative to community-based corrections may provide valuable insights into the societal reaction theory. That is willingness to reintegrate offenders and expressions of subscription to socially responsible values may indicate that it is possible to eliminate the

deviant identity with the help of the members of the community. That is, social responsibility may emerge as a measure of the willingness to reintegrate offenders given the network of interaction described by societal reaction theory.

To recapitulate, social responsibility was defined at the beginning of this paper and throughout the literature as an orientation toward helping others even when there is nothing to be gained from them. It is necessary to look at the development of social responsibility in greater detail as a heuristic device.

In their questioning of personality variables underlying political participation, Gough, McClosky, and Meehl defined social responsibility as:

a ready willingness to accept the consequences of...behavior, dependability, trustworthiness, and a sense of obligation to the group...(Social responsibility) will not necessarily...(indicate) leader(-ship in a)...group, or...higher than average intelligence ..., but will (indicate)...a sense of commitment to the group and others, ...depend (-ability), and...integrity.¹³⁹

Later Dale B. Harris attempted to refine the conceptualization of the social responsibility. It was theorized that responsibility was a "composite of attitude elements reflecting behavior classifiable as reliable, accountable, loyal, or doing an effective job."¹⁴⁰ Further development was achieved by Berkowitz and Daniels who asserted that:

¹³⁹Harrison G. Gough, Herbert McClosky, and Paul E. Meehl, "A Personality Scale for Social Responsibility," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 47:1, (January, 1952), p. 79.

¹⁴⁰Dale B. Harris, "A Scale for Measuring Attitudes of Social Responsibility in Children," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 55:3, (November, 1957), p. 322.

whatever the genesis of the behavior, socially responsible actions may be performed--particularly if the costs are not too great--without conscious, explicitly felt anticipation of reciprocated rewards.¹⁴¹

In an effort to investigate whether reciprocity accounted for responsibility, it was found in experimental situations that the "subject was as highly motivated when only his partner was eligible for the prize as when only he could attain (the)...reward."¹⁴² In another experimental study, it was found that:

productivity...presumably was the result of the increased salience of the socially prescribed obligation to help others needing help....One alternative explanation is reciprocity...(however it) has some difficulty accounting for the significant relationship between the social responsibility scale and increase in productivity in the Prior Help-High Dependency condition...(Data) seem to suggest...the existence of stronger moral standards...(and the)...high scorer has sufficient ego strength to conform to these...generally defers his pleasures until he has met his responsibilities.¹⁴³

Thus Berkowitz and Daniels concluded that social exchange principles do not dictate the interactional activities involved in social responsibility.¹⁴⁴ In terms of community-based corrections, this is important to the process of reintegration because offenders are often in fact dependent and/or social liabilities to the community.

¹⁴¹ Leonard Berkowitz and Louise R. Daniels, "Responsibility and Dependency," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 66:5, (May, 1963), pp. 429-430.

¹⁴² Ibid., p. 430.

¹⁴³ Leonard Berkowitz and Louise R. Daniels, "Affecting the Salience of the Social Responsibility Norm: Effects of Past Help on the Response to Dependency Relationships," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 68:3, (March, 1964), p. 281.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

Another facet of social responsibility is the reported lack of alienation associated with it.¹⁴⁵ McClosky found a negative correlation between social responsibility and alienation¹⁴⁶ and following the work of Seeman at least one aspect of alienation is isolation.¹⁴⁷ Concluding as Berkowitz and Lutterman do, then the opposite of alienation seems to imply some "sense of participation and involvement in one's community and society."¹⁴⁸ A person displaying a socially responsible attitude is believed (if he is involved in his society) "to be influenced by the culture in which he is embedded...hav(-e)ing been acquired from interaction with significant others in his environment."¹⁴⁹ When applied to the problem facing community-based corrections the lack of alienation and sense of participation among members of the community may describe persons willing to assist in the reintegration of offenders. That is, it may be possible to investigate whether there is a significant difference between the supposed lack of feelings of isolation and alienation among those who express socially responsible attitudes and attitudes toward reducing the isolation of offenders. Since social responsibility was originally developed as a device to understand

¹⁴⁵Berkowitz and Lutterman, op. cit., p. 171.

¹⁴⁶Herbert McClosky and John H. Schaar, "Psychological Dimensions of Anomy," American Sociological Review, 30:1, (February, 1965), pp. 14-40.

¹⁴⁷Melvin Seeman, "On the Meaning of Alienation," American Sociological Review, 24:6, (December, 1959), pp. 783-791.

¹⁴⁸Berkowitz and Lutterman, loc. cit.

¹⁴⁹Ibid.

personality variables influencing political participation, it may be possible that it can be applied equally well to a more general question of social participation and specifically to an issue like community-based corrections.

When the subject of societal reaction to deviance based upon shared attitudes and attempts to assess those reactions and attitudes arises, the question of the relationship between attitudes and action emerges. The perspective chosen here in terms of studying the willingness to reintegrate offenders measured by social responsibility is that attitudes influence behavior. Mobilization of attitudes may subsequently take place through a process of intervention. The intervention process for a member of the community involves, according to Latane and Darley, a series of decisions to be made based upon a person noticing a situation in which he sees the need to assist, interpreting the event, deciding whether he has a responsibility to act, deciding whether on that account to assist, and finally implementing his choice.¹⁵⁰ The point to be made is that the cognitive data and processing of information may influence behavioral outcomes. It should be noted that attitudes are related to action not so much in terms of predicting future behavior that the research suggests but in terms of response to question items...(without)...guarantee that a specific behavior will result. Berkowitz and Lutterman address the problem saying:

¹⁵⁰ Bibb Latane and John M. Darley, "Bystander 'Apathy,'" American Scientist, 57:2, (Summer, 1969), p. 247.

The exact manner in which a certain personality configuration is manifested in publicly expressed attitudes or behavior often depends upon the specific situation; the overt response is a resultant of the joint operation of internal dispositions and social influences and pressures.¹⁵¹

Also in the development of the concept of social responsibility, Berkowitz and Lutterman mentioned that socially responsables tend to be conventional, influenced by their culture and are "inner-directed" rather than "other-directed." That is, responsibility describes achieving approval by means of adopting traditional values and by advocating intense participation and involvement in social groups rather than seeking the social approval of others.¹⁵²

As a final note to the discussion of the socially responsible-- "traditionalistic responsables liked and trusted people. The implications are obvious"¹⁵³ for application to societal reaction to deviance and the reintegration of offenders through community-based corrections.

Summary of Literature Review

When setting out in the study of deviance, crime, and allied fields, one prominent endeavor that continually needs study is the measurement of the response mechanism of society. Societal reaction to deviance proposes to identify deviants as a result of their being

¹⁵¹Berkowitz and Lutterman, op. cit., p. 183.

¹⁵²Ibid., pp. 183-185.

¹⁵³Ibid., p. 185.

defined through an interactional process by a larger group within society.

Durkheim identified the public temper and common conscience as elements in the process of dealing with deviance. Comparable terms seem to be public attitude and community respectively. Mead specifically notes the sense of solidarity and the attitude of hostility which seem to also mean that the community maintains negative attitudes toward offenders.

Recently, it appears that some emphasis in the societal reaction perspective has been distracted toward considering only what are the various categories of behavior that are reacted to. The most relevant point, made by Durkheim and Mead, is to question the response system of the society itself rather than the characteristics of deviants.

Another way of looking at the reacting society was to refer to them as an audience. After all, it is an audience that observes, defines, labels, maintains, and reacts to persons acting out deviant behavior. This does not relegate the individual deviant to a position of passiveness because he is in fact, an active actor to whom the audience reacts.

The reactions audiences act out are based upon attitudinal definitions consistent with their common values, norms, and customs for deviant acts.

Subsequent to the labeling process, formal controls begin to operate influencing identities of deviant actors. It was assumed that community-based corrections is a means of formal social control,

paradoxically advocating reintegration and the destruction of the negative effects of deviant role maintenance so common in earlier penological thought. Community-based corrections was described in terms of its dependence upon the support of the members of the community acting responsibly to assist the reintegration of the offender. In this task, community-based corrections has the advantage of not removing (or returning to) the offender from the social milieu in which he violated the law. Until the development of community-based corrections, law violators were largely placed in the unrealistic environment of a prison where they were not interacting in the same milieu in which they had offended the community.

During the short history of community-based correctional programs, they have demonstrated themselves to be at least as effective as their institutional counterparts and many of them are more effective.

Also outlined has been the recurrent theme of the community. The community is not only a territorial identifier but also a descriptor of a group of people who represent a segment of the population and have a common bond of social interaction. The community is a social group of inclusion or exclusion. From the perspective of the offender, it is the group from which he has been excluded and is trying to attain inclusion in again. Community-based corrections seems to be the institution of social control that is trying to bridge that gap. For the purposes of this summary, the community has been described as the societal reactor, the labeler, the role maintainer. More than this, it is the opportunity structure for the offender. The access to the

opportunity structure will in a large measure be limited to the offender by the members of the community. The opportunity structure consists of all those social relationships surrounding an offender's ability to get a job, continue his education, be successful in performing a role within the family.

The access to the opportunity system is variably made available to offenders as the members of the community weigh and balance its attitudes toward the offender in various situations and interactional encounters. It is these attitudes the public holds in common that effect the interactions and interrelations between the offender and the community. These public attitudes invariably enhance or limit the ability of an offender to resist further criminal involvement and the maintenance of a deviant identity. Research has shown, and despite successful community-based correctional operations, that the public is negatively inclined toward offenders and community-based correctional programs.

It was pointed out that the reintegration of offenders was dependent in community-based corrections upon the help and assistance from the members of the community. In discussing the various paradigms for helping behavior, cost analysis and moods and feelings were not felt to describe the helping of offenders. Cost analysis was described as a process of weighting rewards and costs of helping. Moods and feelings approach rested primarily upon the likelihood of affective factors influencing helping. In both cases, it was felt that they relied too heavily upon transient factors to explain rather sustaining behaviors.

The normative approach, on the other hand, dealt with the *reciprocity norm* (calling for repayment of benefits received) and the *social responsibility norm* (requiring a dependent person be helped). Reciprocity was rejected because it does not explain helping persons who have not helped them before. However, the social responsibility norm in its attitudinal form was sustained because it provides insight into helping those from whom no previous help has been obtained which is applicable to community-based correctional programs and clients.

In an attempt to orient the discussion toward an empirical analysis, the incongruities between attempts to reintegrate offenders into society and the negative attitudes commonly manifest by the members of the community might be analyzed in terms of social responsibility. Community-based corrections is based precisely upon the argument that society must assume the *responsibility for changing the offender*. Social responsibility questions, in fact, whether the community is willing to assist persons from whom nothing may be gained. As an inclination to respond to the reintegration of offenders, social responsibility among the members of the community seems to transcend the hostility thought to embody the societal reaction to deviance. Social responsibility calls to question whether excluding deviants from society actually facilitates social organization. The result of such an outcome might be the suggestion that the community feels that offenders may be (once again) fit candidates for inclusion in society. Those persons or segments of the community demonstrating the attitude of social responsibility are likely to be active participants and involved

in the community, thus people or groups who are able to influence social outcomes important to both offenders and themselves.

Chapter II

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

THE HYPOTHESIS

It is hypothesized that: the knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility of the members of the community affect attitudes toward community-based corrections.

This hypothesis was chosen for several reasons. First, it should provide insight into some of the specific issues frequently confronting newly developing correctional programs. For example, correctional administrators or appropriation agencies may ask whether a program can be expected to be successful; or why members of a community are attempting to block locating a community-based correctional program in their neighborhood. By examining the knowledge base of the members of a community and relating that to their attitudes may give insight into the problem of financing or locating a program. At issue is whether relative knowledge of community-based corrections is related to positive or negative attitudes toward these programs. Secondly, it is of theoretical and practical importance to know whether or not the level of social responsibility of the members of the community predicts their willingness to help or assist community-based correctional programs or clients. Thirdly, it may provide an empirical basis for considering the role of the members of the community in recidivism prediction. That is, the ability of an ex-offender to avoid

recidivating may, in part at least, be a function of the attitudes of the members of the community toward reintegrating him. All too frequently, recidivism prediction is based solely upon the individual characteristics of the offender ignoring the conditions imposed by his social milieu. Finally, a test of the hypothesis may provide evidence which relate to the broader issue of the societal reaction to deviance. That is, among the array of issues used in this thesis, do they account for the solidification of society in support of offenders or against them. Or among the questions raised, do these account for the attitudinal responses of the members of the community. In this way, both an organizational response of the members of the community is examined, as well as the qualitative response set.

Definition of Variables to be Studied

The two main independent variables in this research are the knowledge members of the community possess concerning community-based corrections and the social responsibility of the members of the community. Additionally, a number of selected demographic variables and interview questions (additional independent variables) will be used as independent variables. The dependent variable is the attitude of members of the community toward community-based corrections. The independent and dependent variables will be redefined in the following sections.

The Independent Variables

The first independent variable, knowledge of community-based corrections, is defined as the perceptions and self-definitions of the

members of the community about community-based corrections. The literature reviewed earlier suggests that members of a community will have little information about community-based corrections. Information about what the members of the community judge community-based corrections is solicited in two ways. First, an open-ended question asking what the respondent thinks community-based corrections is will be used. And second, an item-check-list of various correctional programs will be used. This measure lists both community-based correctional programs and institutional correctional programs and asks the respondents to differentiate between them.

The second independent variable concerns the social responsibility of the members of the community. As stated earlier social responsibility refers to a general predisposition toward helping persons from whom nothing is expected in return. The social responsibility of the members of the community will be measured by means of the Berkowitz and Lutterman Social Responsibility Scale (see Appendix 1). Several forms of a Social Responsibility Scale have been proposed with the Berkowitz and Lutterman Scale being the most recent and shortest. The reliability and validity for the various forms of the test have been reported as acceptable. Split-half coefficients of +0.73 from a ninth grade sample of about 50 students are reported by Gough, McClosky, and Meehl for their earliest scale of social responsibility.¹⁵⁴ While not reporting actual values, they contend that "The differences between

¹⁵⁴Gough, McClosky and Meehl, op. cit., p. 77.

the means of the most responsible and least responsible...in each of the four samples were all highly significant as judged by the t-test."¹⁵⁵ External validity of this scale was found by comparing those students who had participated and earned points or credits in the school social service system and those who had not. It was found that "of the total sample, 34 had earned social service points in the school social service system, and 89 had not. The biserial r of this dichotomy versus scores on the responsibility scale was .204, S.E., .07."¹⁵⁶ Later, Harris reported retest reliabilities on the Social Attitudes Scale "after an interval of four months ranged from +.60 to +.70 for various groups of eighth and tenth-grade children."¹⁵⁷ Updating the Harris scale, Berkowitz and Daniels selected "twenty-two...items...found to have correlations of .45 or higher with the scale as a whole"¹⁵⁸ from the original 50 items. Using the internally reliable scale, Berkowitz and Lutterman further shortened the social responsibility scale to eight items in 1963 applying it to 766 Wisconsin adults in a statewide probability sample and reported that "analyses of the responses indicated... a very satisfactory internal consistency"¹⁵⁹ without explicitly noting the statistical values.

¹⁵⁵Ibid., p. 78.

¹⁵⁶Ibid.

¹⁵⁷Harris, op. cit., p. 323.

¹⁵⁸Berkowitz and Daniels, op. cit., p. 279.

¹⁵⁹Berkowitz and Lutterman, op. cit., p. 174.

The data obtained from the use of the Berkowitz and Lutterman Social Responsibility Scale will be categorized into high and low responsible groups dichotomizing around the midpoint of the scale.

The Dependent Variable

The dependent variable in this study is the attitude of the members of the community toward community-based corrections. However, community-based corrections is not simply a unitary concept nor does it appear that attitudes about it can be looked upon unidimensionally. Rather, it is assumed that attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and community-based correctional clients are dichotomous, that is both positive and negative and must be analytically separated. For example as the literature presents, the members of the community may express positive attitudes toward a community-based correctional program, yet at the hint of its implementation or the possibility of having convicted offenders in their midst, they begin expressing their negative attitudes. Measurement of the dependent variable, then separates consideration of community-based correctional programs from community-based correctional clients. For example, the measures of the attitude toward programs include questions about the type, financing, locating, and supervision/administration of community-based correctional programs; while the attitude toward community-based correctional clients are solicited by questions regarding employing, schooling, and interaction in voluntary or job oriented organizations.

The dependent variable may also be identified as a reintegration variable. That is, the attitude expressed toward community-based

corrections posed in positive or negative terms, is a measure of the willingness to return offenders to the community. Then the attitudes expressed by the members of the community are really a question of the reintegration of offenders.

Two features are built into this discussion of the dependent variable. As noted earlier community-based corrections is the means of reintegrating offenders. A positive attitude toward community-based corrections (programs/clients) is assumed to correlate with a willingness to reintegrate offenders. Implicit in this assumption is a measure of social distance. Similar to points made in the literature, as positive attitudes are expressed then the concomitant of social distance (i.e., isolation, boundary maintenance, and deviant role maintenance) will be reduced. Conversely, negative attitudes and the unwillingness to reintegrate offenders is assumed to be a measure of the desire to increase social distance. Both issues are at the heart of societal reaction to deviance and illustrative of this point are questionnaire items asking:

Probation is more effective in changing offenders than a term in the state penitentiary; or,

I would not object to working side-by-side with an ex-offender.¹⁶⁰

Not only can the direction of the response be gauged but also through application of Likert response categories, the intensity of the feeling can be recorded.

¹⁶⁰Questions 22 and 44.

Because of the multivariate structure of community-based corrections this requires that such a complex construct as attitudes toward community-based corrections be divided into sub-variables for analysis. These variables are identified in terms of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and attitudes toward community-based correctional clients.

Additional Variables

In addition to the endogenous (independent) variables--knowledge and social responsibility--several additional independent variables based upon the social characteristics of the sample and other issues will be considered in the data analysis. These endogenous variables are age, sex, religion, education, marital status, number of children, number of children in the home, income, employment status, occupation, number of organization memberships, best type of treatment, location of halfway house, percent of criminals needing confinement, emphasis in corrections, and whether or not the respondents personally know someone who committed a crime. These variables were chosen because of the possibility of their independently affecting the dependent variables regardless of the importance of knowledge and social responsibility.

With the major variables to be used in this study identified, it is possible to present a schematic model to illustrate the research problem. The basic relationship between the variables as hypothesized is shown in Figure 1 below.

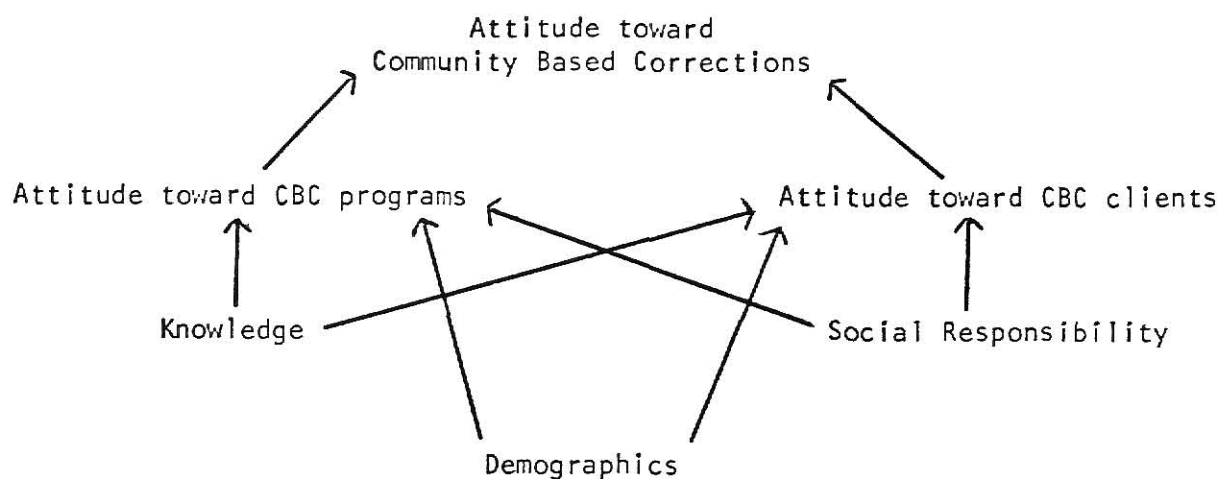


Figure 1

From this schematic illustration of the research problem, it is possible to state the four working hypotheses to be analyzed in this study. They are:

- (1) Knowledge of community-based corrections is related to attitudes toward community-based correctional programs;
- (2) Knowledge of community-based corrections is related to attitudes toward community-based correctional clients;
- (3) Social responsibility is related to attitudes toward community-based correctional programs;
- (4) Social responsibility is related to attitudes toward community-based correctional clients.

Direct examination of the derivation and data concerning both the independent and dependent variables will be found below in Chapter III.

Research Setting

Manhattan, Kansas, was selected for its convenience and also because of its social characteristics. First, Manhattan is the Riley County seat, making it a regional governmental center. Secondly, Manhattan is a college town with Kansas State University located there as well as adjoining nearby Fort Riley, Kansas. In addition, Manhattan has several large manufacturing and food processing industries and anticipates the location of a large milling-related national organization there soon. The surrounding areas and outlying districts are agriculturally oriented enabling Manhattan to be the hub of county agricultural marketing. Manhattan possesses diverse business, industrial, and educational interests unusual for a city of its size. Manhattan is unique in so far as it is the site of a consolidated city-county law enforcement agency. The Riley County Police Department has sole jurisdiction in Manhattan City and towns throughout Riley County. It is also noteworthy that Manhattan also hosted a halfway house for adult felons during 1973 and 1974. These characteristics make Manhattan in some respects similar to both Kansas towns with an agricultural/rural background and the larger industrial/urban areas.

Instrument

This research data were collected using an interview schedule (see Appendix II).¹⁶¹ The interview schedule consists of five sections.

¹⁶¹This research was conducted in accordance with the regulations stated in the Handbook for Research, or Other Activities Involving

The various sections of the interview schedule are concerned with the social characteristics of the respondents, knowledge about community-based corrections social responsibility, attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and attitudes toward community-based correctional clients. The social characteristics section asked for basic demographic information from the respondents. The relative knowledge of community-based corrections was questioned in the next section and was gathered in two ways. These techniques consisted of an open-ended question asking the respondents to define their perception of community-based corrections and the other technique required the respondents to complete a self-administered check-list identifying various correctional forms.¹⁶² Social responsibility was measured by means of the eight-item Berkowitz and Lutterman Social Responsibility Scale. Attitudes toward community-based correctional programs were measured by a series of Likert response items, from strongly agreeing to strongly disagreeing to type, financing, administration, and location of

¹⁶¹(con't.) Human Subjects (KSU, July 9, 1974) and the Department of Sociology Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects. First, it is felt that this research is benign and does not jeopardize any potential respondent in terms of his/her physical, mental, or emotional well-being. The respondents, in their anonymous replies, are not required to divulge any highly personal information concerning their behavior. Further, the responding situation does not require respondents to perform any experimental tasks or learn any new tasks. Since this interview is anonymous, informed consent is implied by the respondents' participation or submission to the interview. A letter confirming Departmental Approval is submitted as Appendix III.

¹⁶²See Appendix II, Interview Schedule, Questions 12 and 13.

community-based correctional program. Also, attitudes toward community-based correctional clients were measured by a series of Likert-type questions tapping responses from strongly agreeing to strongly disagreeing with the type of offense, schooling, employing, and interacting with community-based correctional clients.

In terms of categorizing the responses to the interview schedule sections, responses to questions about the independent variables--knowledge--will be no knowledge versus knowledgeable; while social responsibility will be dichotomized into high and low categories. The dependent variable will be viewed in terms of positive versus negative attitude toward programs or clients.

The method of administration of the interview schedule was to contact each person in the sample asking them to complete it on-the-spot.

Pretesting

The interview schedule was pretested with seven neighbors of the researcher and a Probation and Parole class of about 25 persons at Kansas State University. The rationale for pretesting the interview schedule in this manner was that the group of neighbors would simulate the *random sample* to be used in the research. The students served as a panel of relative knowledgeable for the portion of the interview questioning the knowledge base of the sample concerning community-based

corrections.¹⁶³ Moreover, using a group, who presumably knew what community-based corrections was, provided some sense of confidence in the face validity of the questions. As a result of pretesting several questions were clarified, the format changed, or additional response categories added where necessary.

Sample

A simple random sample was used and a pool of 200 potential respondents was drawn from the alphabetical listing of adult residents of Manhattan, Kansas, in the City Directory.¹⁶⁴ The alphabetical

¹⁶³ If the interview schedule were only pretested randomly in the community, the fact that some pretest respondents could not answer the knowledge base questions concerning community-based corrections would falsely suggest that the schedule was invalid. The researcher might wrongly conclude that this meant the question was not written properly when in fact it meant they did not have any knowledge of community-based corrections.

¹⁶⁴ A point of entry into the table of random numbers will be established by selecting a page number at random from the table of random numbers and then making a blind stab. The digit selected will be the point of entry. In the Handbook of Statistical Tables, random numbers are enumerated in four digits. The procedure for selecting each element of the sample will be to begin selecting five digits in succession from left to right regardless of groupings into four digits. This procedure is selected since there are 497 pages in the alphabetic index which is less than four digits (1000). The remaining two digits will identify the individual to be selected such that the pages have more than 10 entries and less than 100. In the case that the first three digits are greater than 497, then the next successive three digits will be selected and in the case that the final two digits are greater than the number of individuals listed from the top of the page to the bottom the next successive two digits will be used. As each line is exhausted the next line will be used. Cf. D. B. Owen, Handbook of Statistical Tables (Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., 1962), pp. 519-538.

listing was used because it provided a more complete enumeration of the Manhattan residents than the householder listing in the directory since the former lists all adult members of households rather than just heads of households. Choosing the alphabetical list helped to reduce a potential sex bias that could exist with a preponderance of male heads of households.

It was necessary to exhaust the entire sample pool of 200 names in order to complete 101 interviews as a result of persons moving, being out of town, refusing, or dying. The 101 interviews conducted represent 50.5% of the sample pool. Twenty persons refused to be interviewed. The number of persons who moved within or from Manhattan was high. There were seventy-one persons (35.5%) from the sample pool who had moved. A possible explanation of this large number of persons who moved might be that interviewing began close to the end of the spring academic term and extended into the summer. However, it is not certain that those who moved represented only students. No attempt was made to follow-up persons who had moved even when a forwarding address was available. Five persons in the sample pool (2.5%) could not be interviewed because they had died or were out of town during the interview period. Finally, three persons in the sample pool (1.5%) could not be contacted. For example, after repeated attempts to contact them, although there were reasons to believe the person still lived there (either confirmed by relatives, neighbors, or simply the name on the mailbox), they just were never home.

Data Collection

Interviewing began on April 27, 1976, and completed on July 31, 1976. All of the interviews were conducted by either the researcher or a trained interviewer.¹⁶⁵

Social Characteristics

The social characteristics of the sample are presented below. In those instances where it is feasible the characteristics of the sample were compared to population data reported by the U. S. Census. The social characteristics recorded for this sample include the sex of the respondents, their age, religion, education level, marital status, total number of children, total number of children living at home, employment status, occupation, income, and the number of organizations to which they belong.

Sex. The sex of the respondent was recorded for all respondents during the interview. The data in Table 1 indicate that of the 101 persons interviewed, 35 (34.7%) were female while 66 (65.3%) were

¹⁶⁵Trained interviewers who assisted the researcher were paid volunteer graduate and undergraduate students in Sociology. Each interviewer underwent a training period consisting of an explanation of the research and its purpose, techniques for contacting respondents and soliciting their participation, instruction in conducting the interview, etc. All interviewers were similarly trained by the researcher and none had prior interviewing experience. All interviewers had some basic academic training in social science research methods. All but one hired interviewer was female and all including the research were provided with lists of potential respondents, maps of the city and a letter of introduction. (See Appendix IV, Letter of Introduction).

Table 1
Table of Social Characteristics

Demographic Variables by Category	Sample f	Sample %	Population f	Population %	Oversampling--difference between sample and population in percent
<u>Sex</u>					
Female	35	34.7	9,931	47.9	
Male	66	65.3	10,760	52.0	+13.2
	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>20,691</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
<u>Age</u>					
20-24 years	25	24.8	6,922	33.4	- 8.6
25-29	13	12.9	2,321	11.2	+ 1.7
30-34	8	7.9	1,236	5.9	+ 2.0
35-39	1	1.0	1,057	5.1	- 4.1
40-44	12	11.9	1,143	5.5	+ 6.4
45-49	7	6.9	1,119	5.4	+ 1.5
50-54	9	8.9	1,033	4.9	+ 1.5
55-59	9	8.9	921	4.4	+ 4.5
60-64	5	5.0	792	3.8	+ 1.2
65 and older	12	11.9	2,194	10.6	+ 1.3
	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>			
<u>Religion</u>					
Methodist	18	17.8		38.7	
Presbyterian	12	11.9		13.6	
Catholic	15	14.9		10.9	
Lutheran	12	11.9		8.4	
Baptist	14	13.9		4.6	
Episcopal	5	5.0		3.5	
Congregational					
Christian	3	3.0		3.0	
Other	12	11.9			
No religion	9	8.9			
No response	1	1.0			
	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>82.7</u>	
<u>Education</u>					
Elementary					
1-4 years	1	1.0	103	0.8	+ 0.2
5-8 years	2	2.0	1,005	8.5	- 6.5

Table 1 (Con't.)

Demographic Variables by Category	Sample f	Sample %	Population f	Population %	Oversampling--difference between sample and population in percent
<u>Education (con't.)</u>					
High School					
2 years or less	3	3.0			
More than 2 yrs.	24	23.8	3,272	27.7	- 0.9
College					
1 year	6	5.9			
2 years	15	14.9	1,935	16.3	+14.4
3 years	10	9.9			
4 years	13	12.9			
Graduate	17	16.8	4,071	34.4	+ 5.2
Postgraduate	10	9.9			
	101	100.0			
<u>Marital Status</u>					
Single	23	22.8	8,024	36.1	-13.3
Living together	2	2.0	not reported		+ 2.0
Married	64	63.4	12,539	56.4	+ 7.0
Divorced	4	4.0	478	2.1	+ 1.9
Widowed	8	7.9	1,183	5.3	+ 2.6
	101	100.0	22,224	100.0	
<u>Total Number of Children</u>					
None	40	39.6			
1	10	9.9			
2	24	23.8			
3	13	12.9			
4	7	6.9			
5	3	3.0			
6	1	1.0			
9	2	2.0			
Missing	1	1.0			
	101	100.0			
<u>Total Number of Children at Home</u>					
None	60	59.4			
1	14	13.9			
2	18	17.8			
3	5	5.0			
4	3	3.0			
Missing	1	1.0			
	101	100.0			

Census data not
available/compa-
tibleCensus data not
available/compa-
tible

Table 1 (Con't.)

Demographic Variables by Category	Sample f	Sample %	Population f	Population %	Oversampling--difference between sample and population in percent
<u>Employment Status</u>					
Unemployed	19	18.8			Census data not available/compatible
Employed	80	79.2			
Missing	2	2.0			
	101	100.0			
<u>Occupational Category</u>					
Professional/Technical	29	28.7	3,986	35.8	- 7.1
Manager/Administration	7	6.9	1,434	12.8	- 5.9
Sales workers	7	6.9	1,118	10.0	- 3.1
Clerical workers	12	11.9	3,691	33.1	-21.2
Craftsmen/Foremen	4	4.0	1,019	9.1	- 5.0
Operatives (except transport)	3	3.0	666	5.9	- 2.9
Transport operatives	1	1.0	254	2.2	- 1.2
Farmers/managers	1	1.0	86	0.7	+ 0.3
Service workers	6	5.9	2,178	19.5	-13.6
Housewives	4	4.0			
Students	10	9.9			
U.S. Army	6	5.9			
Retired	9	8.9			
Missing	2	2.0			
	101	100.0			
<u>Income</u>					
\$0-\$7500	21	20.8			Census data not available/compatible
\$7501-\$15,000	32	31.6			
\$15,001-\$25,000	20	19.9			
\$25,001 and over	20	19.9			
Missing	8	7.9			
	101	100.0			

Table 1 (Con't.)

Demographic Variables by Category	Sample f	Sample %	Population f	Population %	Oversampling--difference between sample and population in percent
<hr/>					
Number of Organization Memberships					
1	15	14.9			
2	19	18.8			
3	8	7.9			
4	5	5.0			
5	7	6.9			
6	1	1.0			
8	2	2.0			
9 or more	2	2.0			
Missing	42	41.6			
	<u>101</u>	<u>100.0</u>			

Census data not
available/comparable

male. The census data show that the population of Manhattan consists of 9931 females and 10,760 males. That is, approximately 47.9% of the population is female and 52.0% is male when the percentages are computed for persons 18 years of age or older. Sex percentages in the Manhattan population were computed on a corrected population base of 20,691 which excludes persons under 18 years of age rather than the reported population of 27,575 persons. From the table of social characteristics the difference in the distribution of sexes between the population and the sample is $\pm 13.2\%$ indicating an oversampling of males and undersampling of females.

Age. The respondents were asked to indicate their age by checking one of 11 precoded categories. These age categories have been collapsed in Table 1. Both the mean and median age of the sample distribution were in the 35 to 39 years of age category. When the adjusted Manhattan census data¹⁶⁶ is inspected, the median age is found in the 25-29 years of age group. Thus, the sample is older than the age breakdown for the population based upon census data. In detail, the sample was composed of 25 persons in the 20-24 years of age group. This group comprises 33.1% of the corrected Manhattan population while they accounted for only 24.8% of the sample. Persons in the 25-29

¹⁶⁶Census data list all ages of residents living in Manhattan. Since this research is focused toward only adults living in Manhattan, comparing the sample mean and median with those in the census data would be incongruent. Therefore, the census figures were adjusted to disregard persons under 18 years of age and an adjusted mean and median recomputed.

years group totaled 13 (12.9%) comparing favorably with the population (11.2%) figures. Among the 30-34 year olds, eight were interviewed (7.9%) while the city of Manhattan has about 5.9% (1236 persons) in this group. There are 1057 (5.1%) persons in the 35-39 year group living in Manhattan, while only one person in the same group was sampled (1.0%) in this study. Twelve persons (11.9%) of the sample was in the 40-44 year range which counts a total of 1143 persons (5.5%) in the population. Among the 45-49 year olds, the sample consisted of seven (6.9%) respondents and the population of this age group is 1119 persons (5.4%). Nine (8.9%) respondents sampled were in each category 50-54 years and 55-59 years while 1033 (4.9%) and 921 (4.4%) respectively were in the same groups. Among the 60-64 year group, the sample was composed of five (5.0%) respondents who among the population number 792 (3.8%) persons. Finally, for those 65 years or older, 12 persons (11.9%) were sampled of the total 2194 (10.6%) in this group in Manhattan. Table 1 also shows an oversampling totaling 18.9 percent in the age categories over 40 years of age which contributes to the 10 year difference between the median ages of the sample and the Manhattan population.

Religion. When asked their religion, 18 (17.8%) respondents indicated that they were Methodists. In looking at the most recent data available from the National Council of Churches, this group

accounts for 39.1%¹⁶⁷ of the church membership in Riley County. Presbyterians totaled 12 (11.9%) of the sample and 13.6% of the population of Riley County church members. Fifteen (14.9%) of those sampled indicated that they were Catholic compared to their representing 10.9% of the population. Lutherans (of all denominations) comprise 8.4% of the population and 11.9% (12 respondents) of the sample. Among the Baptists, 14 (13.9%) were sampled although they account for only 4.6% of the population. Persons belonging to the Episcopal churches totaled five (5%) of the sample and 3.5% of the Riley County church members. Consistent with the population figure, Congregational Christian Church members composed 3% of both the sample and the population. Twelve persons (11.9%) in the sample indicated other religious preferences, nine (8.9%) chose the no religion response, and one respondent (1.0%) abstained from answering the question. For purposes of analysis, the religion variable is dichotomized into those subscribing to a religious affiliation and those indicating no religion.

Education. In terms of educational achievement levels, the sample interviewed in this study differed in some respects from the general population data reported in census figures. The sample was similar, in terms of relative frequencies for persons achieving up to

¹⁶⁷ Latest data available from the National Council of Churches is dated 1957 and shows a total church membership in Riley County at 12,542. For computing relative percentages of the population the number of members shown is divided by total church membership.

4 years of elementary education, to the population 1% and 0.8%¹⁶⁸ respectively. On the other hand, for those achieving up to an eighth grade education, the sample underrepresented this group considerably. That is, only two (2%) persons had achieved the eighth grade education level in the sample while this group accounts for 8.5% of the population (1005 persons). In the categories of educational achievement between one and four years of high school both the sample and the census data are within 1.1% of each other. The sample indicates that 26.8% of the sample completed up to 4 years of high school and in the population of Manhattan, 27.7% had done so. There seems to be a parting in representativeness between the sample and the population as a whole in the educational achievement between one and three years of college. The sample consisted of 31 persons (30.7%) in this group while only 16.5% of the population had completed 1 to 3 years of college. Finally, the sample reveals that 40 persons (39.6%) of the sample had completed four or more years of college. These figures compare rather closely with the Manhattan population in which 34.4% (4071 persons) have completed 4 or more years of college. The mean education level of the sample was 14.37 years of education with a slightly higher median of 14.47 years. The education variable was

¹⁶⁸ Population figures from census data represent percentages of persons 25 years of age and older. The fact that this study included persons (conceivably) from 18 years of age seems to underscore the possibility that the 25 respondents in the 20-24 year group may be students or college graduates accounting not only for underrepresentation of lower education persons but also the increased number of persons (by percentage) in the categories of 1-3 years of college.

dichotomized around the median for purposes of analysis.¹⁶⁹

Marital Status. The characteristics of the sample concerning their marital status were also tabulated. Twenty-three of the respondents (22.8%) were single persons. Population figures for single persons¹⁷⁰ indicate that 36.1% of the Manhattan population (8024 persons) were single. In the category living together, two respondents identified themselves (2.0%). An additional 64 respondents (63.4%) said they were married which compares favorably with the 56.4% of the population (12,539 persons) who indicate they are married. The category "divorced" accounted for four respondents (4.0%) in the sample while only accounting for 2.1% of the population. Eight widowed persons

¹⁶⁹It would be difficult to accurately indicate the closeness to which the sample distribution mirrors the population with regard to the education variable. In the case of census data only the median is reported for persons over 25 years of age by sex. That is the median education achievement for men and women is 14.6 years and 12.8 years respectively. Table 103, "Educational and Family Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970." 1970 Census of the Population Characteristics of the Population Part 18 - Kansas. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1973), p. 317. However, considering the distribution of sexes in the sample, the slightly lower education median, and somewhat higher age median, there seems to be speculative reason to suggest representativeness between the sample and the population.

¹⁷⁰Census data concerning marital status is computed for persons 14 years of age and older which may account for the marked difference between the percentage of singles in the population compared to the sample. Also, the census data does not tabulate a category for persons who are living together like this study did. Incidentally, in the two cases where people interviewed indicated they were living together, one was an elderly couple and the other was young people.

were interviewed (7.9%) which is very close to the 5.3% of the city population who are also widowed. For later analysis, the categories "married" and "living together" were combined into the category "married" and all other categories were renamed "not married."

Total Number of Children. Forty of the respondents in this study indicated that they had no children. This accounts for 39.6% of the persons sampled. Another 10 persons (9.9%) interviewed responded that they had one child. Twenty-four persons (23.8%) reported that they had two children. For the category of three children, 12.9% of the sample (13 people) responded. Another seven persons chose the four children response accounting for 6.9% of the sample. Only three persons indicated having 5 children (3.0%). One person interviewed responded to the category six children (1.0%). Finally, two persons (2.0%) of the population said they had 9 children. One person chose not to answer this question. The average number of children for the sample was 2.6 children with the median slightly lower at 2.5 children.

Total Number of Children Living at Home. When asked how many children the respondents had living at home, a plurality of sixty (59.4%) indicated that they had none living at home. Of course, one might begin looking at the facts that 54.6% of the sample was composed of persons under 30 years of age and over 60 years old. Another fourteen (13.9%) of those sampled responded that they still had one child living at home. Eighteen persons (17.8%) of those interviewed said they had two children at home while only five chose the response (5.0%)

that there were three children in the home. Finally, to this question, three respondents (3.0%) were tabulated as having four children at home. One person interviewed did not respond to this question. The mean for the sample was 1.77 children at home and the median was found to be 1.33 children in the home.

Employment Status. The respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they were unemployed, self-employed, or employed by someone else. In response to this question, some 19 respondents (18.8%) of those interviewed said they were unemployed. Another twelve persons (11.9%) indicated they were self-employed. Finally, the majority of respondents, 68 persons (67.3%), responded that they were employed by someone else. Two persons (2.0%) did not respond to the question. In looking at census data on the labor force¹⁷¹ it is found that for the city of Manhattan, the portion of the labor force which is employed totals 11,121 persons (87.0%). This figure is relatively comparable when sample categories of self-employed and employed by someone else are combined. In this instance, the total number self-employed and employed by someone else totals 80 persons interviewed. In relative terms this means 79.2% of the sample is employed or a difference of 7.8% between the sample and the population. It is reasonable to say

¹⁷¹ Data concerning employment for the population of Manhattan from census material is based upon a labor force consisting of all males and females 16 years of age and older. For this purpose then, the labor force totals 12,772 persons in Manhattan from which the figures and percentage of employed are computed.

that the difference could be accounted for by the fact that the sample was concerned with persons who were slightly older than the age from which the census data on employment is calculated. Also, it is noteworthy that the tabulation of occupation below will show an equivalent percentage of persons who are retired and students equaling the percentage of unemployed noted above. One might argue that some students are employed, however, we might add that (as will be seen below) there are also a few housewives who were interviewed who could be considered unemployed, thus bringing the discrepancies back into balance. The categories self-employed and employed by someone else were combined for regression analysis in the category "employed."

Occupation. Data was collected from each interviewee in an open-ended question asking their occupation. After the data were collected, each occupation was coded into categories consistent with those categories listed in census material plus the additional categories of housewives, students, U.S. Army, and retired. It was recorded that twenty-nine (28.7%) respondents were among the category of professional, technical and kindred workers groups. Corresponding rather closely is the fact that among the population of Manhattan 35.8% (N=3986) are also in this group. Managers and administrative occupations accounted for seven persons (6.9%) in the sample while comprising 12.8% (N=1434) of the population. The next occupational group tabulated was sales workers. Among sales workers, seven persons (6.9%) were found in the sample while they account for 10% of the population

(N=1118) of Manhattan. Clerical workers totaled twelve (11.9%) in the sample which is somewhat lower than the total of 3691 persons or 33.1% of the population. Of the 1019 (9.1%) craftsmen and foremen totaled the census data, the sample only included four (4.0%) of these workers. Operatives composing 3.0% (3 persons) of the interviews closely parallels the number found in the population. That is, Manhattan tallies 666 operatives composing 5.9% of the population. There was one transport operative and one farmer-manager (1.0%) interviewed in this research compared to the population figures of 2.2% (N=254) and 0.7% (N=86) for these categories respectively. While only six service workers (5.9%) were tallied from the interviews which comprise 19.5% (N=2178) of the city population. As noted earlier, additional occupational categories were added to this research in order to classify persons for whom a census category does not exist or is incompatible. For example, among those persons interviewed, four persons (4.0%) were housewives, ten (9.9%) were students, six persons (5.9%) stated simply that they worked for the U.S. Army, and finally, nine persons (8.9%) indicated that they were retired. Also two persons (2.0%) failed to answer this question.

Income. The respondents were asked to place themselves into one of 21 income categories each with a range of \$2500.00. The categories ranged from \$0 - \$2500.00 to \$50,001 and over. These categories were collapsed in Table 1. Without reiterating the frequencies of income for each of the 21 categories, attention should be focused

toward the measures of central tendency in comparison with population data for the city of Manhattan. From the sample data the mean income category is 7.086 implying that the sample mean income is in the category of \$15,001 - \$17,500. Census data indicates a mean income of \$10,152 annually. However, when the medians are compared, the differences are considerably lessened. For example, the median income category for the sample was 5.571 or between \$10,001 - \$12,500; while, for the population the median income was \$9,006 annually. The income variable was dichotomized around the median for the purpose of multiple regression analysis.

Number of Organization Memberships. The final social characteristic solicited questioned the number of social, fraternal, business, professional, or church organizations to which the respondent belonged. From Table 1 it can be seen that nearly half the sample 42 respondents (41.6%) did not indicate being a member of any organizations. Thirty-four respondents belonged to two or less groups. The remaining respondents are distributed rather evenly through the categories between three and nine or more groups. It is interesting to note that one respondent indicated belonging to nineteen organizations.

In summarizing the social characteristics of this sample the question of the representativeness of the sample is raised. Although there has been oversampling in some areas and undersampling in others, the sample is felt to be a rather close approximation of the Manhattan population. It would be the contention of this research that the sample

as described by the social characteristics described above is a fairly accurate portrayal of the Manhattan community as well as other Kansas communities of the same population and setting characteristics.

Statistical Procedures

The data reported in the findings were analyzed using the procedures outlined in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.¹⁷² Specifically, the independent variables were subjected to Guttman scaling attempts, factor analysis, chi-square analysis, and stepwise multiple regression. The dependent variables were factor analyzed and subjected to stepwise multiple regression.

¹⁷²Norman H. Nie, C. Hadlai Hull, Jean G. Jenkins, Karen Steinbrenner, and Dale H. Brent, eds., SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975).

Chapter III

DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction

In this chapter the findings are presented and analyzed. Several questions have been argued in the presentation of the literature in preceeding chapters. Thus, we have asked who reintegrates ex-offenders; and, where and how does reintegration occur. The answer to these questions was argued to be the members of the community through interaction are responsible for the reintegration of community-based correctional clients. While this thesis is not measuring interactional encounters between members of the community and ex-offenders, it is measuring attitudes which may influence these interactions. How may the public mood toward the reintegration of offenders be measured? We argued that community reactions to crime and criminals can be gauged by soliciting their attitudes and opinions. By questioning the attitudes of the members of the community toward community-based corrections, it may be possible to suggest the conditions under which community-based correctional programs or clients can be expected to be successful. The problem has been presented in terms of such factors as how much the members of the community know about community-based corrections and their willingness or resistance to accept the task of reintegrating ex-offenders. Thus, knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility scores were expected to predict attitudes toward community-based correctional

programs and clients. We examined the relationship of knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility to attitudes toward community-based corrections.

The first two sections of this chapter present data describing the independent variables--knowledge and social responsibility. The remaining four sections examine the effects of the independent variables upon the attitudes toward community-based corrections.

MEASUREMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Knowledge of Community-Based Corrections

Knowledge of community-based corrections is here assumed to influence attitudes toward community-based corrections. This independent variable will be discussed in terms of its measurement and distribution throughout the community.

Earlier, community-based corrections was defined as all correctional programs occurring outside the walled-prison designed to reintegrate the offender into the community. Knowledge of community-based corrections is operationally defined here as the ability of respondents to identify or differentiate community-based correctional programs from institutional correctional forms. In order to understand the knowledge base of the community concerning community-based corrections, knowledge of both community-based corrections and institutional corrections were examined. The means for ascertaining the knowledge of the members of the community was obtained through both subjective

and objective questioning of the respondents.¹⁷³ Subjective measurement of the knowledge of the members of the community asked respondents to define in their own terms what community-based corrections is.

The findings from the subjective measurement of knowledge by the open-ended question were content analyzed and categorized into no knowledge, partial knowledge, and complete knowledge.¹⁷⁴ The findings summarized in Table 2 show that well over one-half (58.0%) of the respondents lacked a conceptual base of understanding of what community-based corrections is.

¹⁷³See Appendix 2, Interview Questionnaire, Questions 12 and 13.

¹⁷⁴To say that the members of the community either possess or lack knowledge of community-based corrections is a relative statement. From frequency distributions the inability differentiate correctional forms is very apparent. However, when the responses are taken as a whole the lack of knowledge can be made relative through standardizing scores. Initially unstandardized data is presented while later for the purpose of hypothesis testing, standardized data will be used. The method for content analysis was to read each definition of community-based corrections. If the response was either missing or completely wrong, the category no knowledge was assigned. For example, community-based corrections is..."like living in Hutchinson, Kansas, which has the reformatory located there." A response was coded partial knowledge if a respondent said community-based corrections is "probation or parole." A complete knowledge response is exemplified by a respondent saying it is "corrections occurring in the community rather than in a prison."

Table 2

Distribution of Knowledge of Community-based Corrections
from Subjective Questioning (based upon content analysis)

Content analysis categories of knowledge	f	%	Dichotomized	
			f	%
No knowledge	58	58.0	58	58.0
Partial knowledge	33	33.0	42	42.0
Complete knowledge	9	9.0		

Objective measurement required the respondents to check whether or not the correctional forms listed was an institutional correctional form or community-based correctional form. The findings from objective fixed response questioning of knowledge were scored into categories of inaccurate, somewhat inaccurate, somewhat accurate, and accurate.¹⁷⁵

The members of the community were generally not able to accurately differentiate between a community-based correctional form or an institutional correctional form in the objective test of knowledge. For example, Table 3 shows that only 50.5% of the respondents (46 persons) made more accurate than inaccurate judgments about what were community-based corrections forms.

¹⁷⁵Appendix II, Interview Schedule, Question 13, shows keyed (*) correct responses for each correctional form listed.

Table 3

Distribution of Knowledge of Community-based Corrections
from Objective Questioning (based upon summated scoring)

Scored categories of knowledge	f	%	Dichotomized	
			f	%
Inaccurate	2	2.2		
Somewhat inaccurate	43	47.3	45	49.5
Somewhat accurate	46	50.5	46	50.5
Accurate	0	0		

Of particular importance here is whether or not both or either of these means of ascertaining knowledge from the respondents in fact measure the same phenomena. By applying a T-test to the dichotomized data in Tables 2 and 3 as independent samples, the computed T value is -1.22, 90 degrees of freedom and with a statistically non-significant two-tailed probability of 0.225. What this finding implies is that there is no statistically significant difference in the levels of knowledge between objective and subjective measures. Also, and more importantly, is the interpretation of the actual t-value ($T = -1.22$) which suggests that the measures of knowledge are in fact tapping the two types of knowledge--subjective and objective as outlined above.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁶ Additional evidence supporting this contention are the Kendall coefficient of correlation and Spearman correlation coefficient computed at -0.3103, $P \geq .001$ (N=90) and -0.3835, $P \geq .001$ (N=91) respectively.

The objective measure of knowledge was chosen pragmatically for measuring the knowledge of the members of the community of community-based corrections in subsequent analysis.¹⁷⁷ The specific technique for measuring the knowledge independent variable came through factor analyzing the checklist of correctional forms. Factor analysis clearly pointed out that the checklist of correctional types was two dimensional (see Appendix 5, Table 4 for specific loading values).¹⁷⁸ In fact, the two hypothetical factors upon which the ten correctional types loaded could be clearly identified as an institutional correc-

¹⁷⁷The decision to base subsequent analysis of this variable on the knowledge checklist stems primarily from a pragmatic decision on the part of the researcher to facilitate testing of the dependent variables. However, by choosing this test of knowledge, it may also be possible to avoid the charge of bias being consistently introduced into the interpretation of the findings because of content analysis of the subjective/open-ended measure.

¹⁷⁸The knowledge checklist of correctional forms was subjected to Guttman scaling attempts prior to factor analysis. Scaling of the checklist-as-a-whole failed to achieve the necessary criteria levels of reproducibility and scalability of 0.90 and 0.60 respectively necessary to state that it is both unidimensional and cumulative (see Appendix 5, Table 1). Further Guttman scaling attempts were made with a subscale of community-based correctional forms and a subscale for institutional correctional forms. Interestingly, (as Appendix 5, Table 2 shows) the levels of reproducibility and scalability for the subscale of community-based correctional forms also did not meet the necessary criteria levels. However, the subscale of institutional correctional forms met those criteria easily. These findings suggest that the failure of the checklist-as-a-whole scale and the subscale of community-based correctional forms is dependent upon the inability of the members of the community to correctly identify community-based correctional forms. On the other hand, the members of the community were able to identify institutional correctional forms on its subscale evidenced by its meeting reproducibility and scalability criteria (see Appendix 5, Table 3).

tional forms factor and a community-based forms factor. That is, factor scores were computed based upon the creation of a knowledge of the institutional correctional forms factor and the knowledge of community-based correctional forms factor. The standardized factor scores computed for these measures ranged from -1.257 to +2.166 for the knowledge of institutional correctional forms variable and from -1.802 to +2.368 for the knowledge of community-based correctional forms variable. Thus, through standardization of scores, the raw data suggesting that the members of the community have little knowledge of correctional forms can be viewed relatively in terms of the range of knowledge among those interviewed. That is, within the relatively low range of knowledge of the members of the community some respondents are more knowledgeable than others. The next portion of this analysis of knowledge of the members of the community deals with the distribution of knowledge of institutional correctional forms and knowledge of community-based correctional forms.

Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Forms

The distribution of knowledge of institutional correctional forms by selected demographic variables is shown in Table 4. Generally, females scored lower than males in terms of knowledge of institutional correctional programs. In fact, women with scores in the low knowledge category represent 63.6% of the females sampled compared to men in the same low knowledge category representing only 39.7% of the males interviewed. The likelihood of demonstrating high or low knowledge was

Table 4
Distribution of Knowledge of Institutional
Correctional Programs by Demographic
Variables

Demographic Variable by Category		Institutional Programs		
		High	Low	Total
Sex	Female	12 (36.4)	21 (63.6)	33 (36.3)
	Male	35 (60.3)	23 (39.7)	58 (63.7)
Age	Below Median	21 (47.7)	23 (52.3)	44 (48.4)
	Above Median	26 (55.3)	21 (44.7)	47 (51.6)
Religion	Religion	41 (49.4)	42 (50.6)	83 (91.2)
	No Religion	6 (75.0)	2 (25.0)	8 (8.8)
Educational Level	Below Median	19 (43.2)	25 (56.8)	44 (48.4)
	Above Median	28 (59.6)	19 (40.4)	47 (51.6)
Marital Status	Married	29 (50.0)	29 (50.0)	58 (63.7)
	Not Married	18 (54.5)	15 (45.5)	33 (36.3)
Total Number of Children	Below Median	25 (53.2)	22 (46.8)	47 (51.6)
	Above Median	22 (50.0)	22 (50.0)	44 (48.4)
Total Number of Children at Home	Below Median	29 (53.7)	25 (46.3)	54 (59.3)
	Above Median	18 (48.6)	19 (51.4)	37 (40.7)
Employment Status	Unemployed	6 (37.5)	10 (62.5)	16 (18.0)
	Employed	40 (54.8)	33 (45.2)	73 (82.0)
Income	Below Median	23 (56.1)	18 (43.9)	41 (48.8)
	Above Median	20 (46.5)	23 (53.5)	43 (51.2)

almost evenly distributed between those above and below the median age. More persons above the median age were found in the high knowledge of institutional correctional programs while among the low scorers more were found below the median age (23 persons). The religion variable was dichotomized into those indicating they belonged to a religion and those who claimed no religion. Slightly more persons who have a religious affiliation, which accounts for more than 91% of the respondents, scored lower on this knowledge variable while among those who denied religious affiliation more scored in the high knowledge category. On the education variable, of the persons below the median education level for the sample (14.4 years of school) only 43.2% (19 respondents) scored in the high knowledge category while 59.6% (28 persons) above the education median scored in the high knowledge category. Among persons scoring in either the high or low knowledge categories there was little difference between them by marital status. For example, 29 respondents (50%) in the high knowledge category were married compared to 18 unmarrieds (54%) in the same knowledge category. Data concerning the total number of children the respondent had indicated that those persons with less than the median number of children represent the largest group of respondents (25 persons) and were found in the high knowledge category. The same finding is evident concerning the number of children at home; although in this case, the 29 respondents amount to 61.7% of the persons in the high knowledge category. In terms of employment status, more employed respondents (40 persons) were found in the high knowledge category (54.8%) while more of the unemployed (62.5%) were

among the low scorers in the sample. When knowledge was analyzed in terms of income, 56.1% of the persons below the income median were high scorers while only 46.5% of the persons above the income median were high scorers. Indications from the data suggest that more than 56.1% of the incomes below the sample median are associated with high knowledge while more than 53.5% of the incomes above the sample median are associated with low knowledge of institutional correctional programs.

Several additional independent variables were used in the analysis. These variables¹⁷⁹ are shown in Table 5 and produced several interesting results regarding the understanding of knowledge of institutional correctional programs. For example, from the frequency distribution shown below, sixty-four percent of the respondents more readily chose non-prison (community-based) alternatives as the best way to treat or rehabilitate regardless of their level of knowledge. When asked about their objecting to the location of a halfway house in their community, the responses were almost evenly distributed throughout the response alternatives. Those opting for no objection to its location within three blocks of their home were slightly more numerous (52.7%) than those who felt it should be in another part of town (47.3%). Reintegration of ex-offenders is viewed as defining what the emphasis in corrections should be among 64.8% of the sample. When asked what percentage of persons confined needed to be for the safety

¹⁷⁹These additional independent variables consist of questions 46, 47, 49, 50 and 52. They were included here because of their failure to load on any of the four dependent variables when factor analyzed and because of their substantive importance to the researcher.

Table 5

Distribution of Knowledge of Institutional Correctional
Programs by Additional Independent Variables

Additional Independent Variable by Alternatives		Institutional Programs		
		High	Low	Total
Best Way to Treat or Rehabilitate	Non-Prison	28 (99.1)	29 (50.9)	57 (64.0)
	Prison	17 (53.1)	15 (46.9)	32 (36.0)
Location of Halfway House	Within 3 blocks	25 (52.1)	23 (47.9)	48 (52.7)
	Other Part of Town	22 (51.2)	21 (48.8)	43 (47.3)
Emphasis in Corrections	Reintegration	34 (57.6)	25 (42.4)	59 (64.8)
	Non-Reintegration	13 (40.6)	19 (59.4)	32 (35.2)
Percent Need Confinement	Less than Median	23 (56.1)	18 (43.9)	41 (47.7)
	More than Median	21 (46.7)	24 (53.3)	45 (52.3)
Personally Known Someone Who Com- mitted a Crime	No	6 (35.3)	11 (64.7)	17 (18.7)
	Yes	41 (55.4)	33 (44.6)	74 (81.3)

of the general public, the median percentage was 40.3%. Interestingly, only 41 respondents felt less than the median needed confinement.

There was almost an even number of respondents distributed among the alternatives to the question. Seventy-four respondents indicated they personally knew someone who had committed a crime of which 41 were in the high knowledge category. Of the seventeen who said they did not know someone who had committed a crime, only six were found in the high knowledge group.

The data from these additional independent variables suggest that: (1) the members of the community think non-prison alternatives to treatment are best; (2) a halfway house is acceptable within three blocks; (3) reintegration should be the emphasis in corrections; (4) slightly more than 40% need confinement; and (5) almost all knew someone who committed a crime. These data are especially pertinent in view of their basis in knowledge of institutional correctional programs.

Knowledge of Community-Based Correctional Forms

The distribution of knowledge of community-based correctional forms for selected demographic variables is shown in Table 6. The data show that slightly more than one-half (54.5%) of the females score in the low knowledge of community-based correctional programs compared to the 46.6% of the males sampled who also scored low. Consequently, more males than females are evident among high scorers. Of the persons sampled who were below the sample age median, 56.8% were low scorers while among those above the age median, 57.4% were high scorers. Stating a religious affiliation accounted for 83 respondents

Table 6

Distribution of Knowledge of Community-Based
Correctional Programs by Demographic
Variables

Demographic Variables by Category		Community Based Programs		
		High	Low	Total
Sex	Female	15 (45.5)	18 (54.5)	33 (36.3)
	Male	31 (53.4)	27 (46.6)	58 (63.7)
Age	Below Median	19 (43.2)	25 (56.8)	44 (48.4)
	Above Median	27 (57.4)	20 (42.6)	47 (51.6)
Religion	Religion	43 (51.8)	40 (48.2)	83 (91.2)
	No Religion	3 (37.5)	5 (62.5)	8 (8.8)
Educational Level	Below Median	23 (52.3)	21 (47.7)	44 (48.4)
	Above Median	23 (48.9)	24 (51.1)	47 (51.6)
Marital Status	Married	30 (51.7)	28 (48.3)	58 (63.7)
	Not Married	16 (48.5)	17 (51.5)	33 (36.3)
Total Number of Children	Below Median	23 (48.9)	24 (51.1)	47 (51.6)
	Above Median	23 (52.3)	21 (47.7)	44 (48.4)
Total Number of Children at Home	Below Median	27 (50.0)	27 (50.0)	54 (59.3)
	Above Median	19 (51.4)	18 (48.6)	37 (40.7)
Employment Status	Unemployed	9 (56.3)	7 (43.8)	16 (18.0)
	Employed	35 (47.9)	38 (52.1)	73 (82.0)
Income	Below Median	23 (56.1)	18 (43.9)	41 (48.8)
	Above Median	21 (48.8)	22 (51.2)	43 (51.2)

(91.2%) of whom 43 were found in the high knowledge category. Among those (8 respondents) not stating a religious preference, five were found in the low knowledge group. The distribution of knowledge of community-based correctional programs for education was almost evenly divided. There were slightly more (47 respondents) above the education median than below it (44 respondents). Among high scorers 23 respondents were found in each category above and below the education median. However, those 23 respondents represented 52.3% of those below the education median compared to 48.9% of those above the education median. Slightly more respondents (24 persons) were found above the median in the low knowledge group than below the median (21 persons). Almost two-thirds (63.7%) of the sample was married although about half the respondents were found each in the high knowledge (51.7%) category and the low knowledge (48.3%) category. Forty-six respondents were found in the high knowledge of community-based correctional programs of which 23 each had fewer or more than the sample median number of children. Among the 45 persons in the low knowledge group, 24 had less than the median number of children and 21 had more than the median number of children. Most persons (54 respondents) interviewed had less than the sample median number of children at home with 27 respondents (50.0%) in each the high and low knowledge category. Of the remaining 37 persons with more than the median number of children at home interviewed, 19 (51.4%) were high knowledge scorers and 18 (48.6%) were low scorers. Among 44 high scoring respondents, 35 were employed compared to 45 low scorers of whom 38 were employed. In terms of income and

high scores, 23 of 44 respondents were below the sample income median. Among the forty low scorers, 22 had incomes above the median.

The distribution of knowledge of community-based correctional forms for the additional independent variables is shown in Table 7. In terms of the best way to treat or rehabilitate, Table 7 shows that almost two-thirds (64.0%) of the respondents chose non-prison alternatives among whom 33 (57.9%) were found in the high knowledge of community-based corrections and 24 (42.1%) in the low knowledge group. Among those 32 respondents who chose prison alternatives, twenty were low scorers (62.5%) and only 12 (37.5%) were high scorers. Among the forty-eight respondents who indicated the acceptability of a halfway house within three blocks, twenty-six (54.2%) were high scorers. However, among the 43 respondents preferring the location of such a program in another part of town, twenty-three (53.5%) were low scorers. Reintegration was clearly the choice among respondents with 59 choosing this response. Although this occurred, slightly more respondents (50.8%) who chose reintegration were low scorers (30 persons). Among persons selecting non-reintegration, 53.1% (17 persons) were high scorers and 46.9% (15 persons) were low scorers. In terms of knowledge of community-based correctional programs, most respondents (45 persons) felt that more than 40.3% of persons confined needed to be there for the public's safety. Nearly 55.6% of the respondents in this category were low scorers while 53.7% of those indicating fewer persons needed confinement were high scorers. Of 46 high scorers, only eight indicated that they did not personally know someone who committed a crime.

Table 7

Distribution of Knowledge of Community-Based
Correctional Programs by Additional
Independent Variables

Additional Independent Variables by Alternatives		Community Based Programs		
		High	Low	Total
Best Way to Treat or Rehabilitate	Non-Prison	33 (57.9)	24 (42.1)	57 (64.0)
	Prison	12 (37.5)	20 (62.5)	32 (36.0)
Location of Halfway House	Within 3 blocks	26 (54.2)	22 (45.8)	48 (52.7)
	Other Part of Town	20 (46.5)	23 (53.5)	43 (47.3)
Emphasis in Corrections	Reintegration	29 (49.2)	30 (50.8)	59 (64.8)
	Non-Reintegration	17 (53.1)	15 (46.9)	32 (35.2)
Percent Need Confinement	Less than Median	22 (53.7)	19 (46.3)	41 (47.7)
	More than Median	20 (44.4)	25 (55.6)	45 (52.3)
Personally Known Someone Who Com- mitted a Crime	No	8 (47.1)	9 (52.9)	17 (18.7)
	Yes	38 (51.4)	36 (48.6)	74 (81.3)

The low scorers totaling 45 respondents were composed of only 9 persons who did not personally know someone who committed a crime.

A comparison of the distribution of knowledge of institutional correctional forms and knowledge of community-based correctional forms reveals several points. In terms of sex, the females sampled tended to score lower in both knowledge of community-based correctional forms and knowledge of institutional correctional forms than the males. With regard to age, the distribution of knowledge between high and low knowledge categories, both below and above the age median are very similar for institutional correctional forms and community-based correctional forms. Comparing the respondents who indicate a religious affiliation, more high knowledge scorers are noted in terms of community-based correctional forms than for institutional correctional forms. However, those without a religious affiliation tend to score higher on knowledge of institutional correctional forms than knowledge of community-based corrections. In terms of educational level, as education increases high scores on knowledge of community-based forms tend to remain the same and low scores tend to increase, while, for the knowledge of institutional correctional forms as education increases the number of high scores increase and the number of low scores decrease. Data on marital status indicates that for knowledge of institutional corrections an equal number of married respondents scored in the high and low categories while for knowledge of community-based corrections slightly more married persons were high scorers. Unmarried respondents were likewise almost evenly divided between high and low scores for

both variables. The data concerning total number of children indicated slightly more high scorers on knowledge of institutional corrections for those with below the median number of children. More low scorers were found among those with less than the median number of children on knowledge of community-based correctional programs than knowledge of institutional correctional programs. Concerning the total number of children at home, indications are that there are more high scorers among those with less than the sample median number of children at home for knowledge of institutional correctional programs than for community-based correctional programs. The unemployed seemed more informed about community-based corrections than institutional programs. However, among the employed, high scorers are more numerous on knowledge of institutional correctional programs than knowledge of community-based correctional programs. As income increases the number of high knowledge scores decreases for both knowledge of community-based programs and institutional programs. Also, as income increases for both variables the number of low knowledge scores increases.

Comparing knowledge of institutional and community based correctional programs with relation to the best way to treat or rehabilitate reveals several tendencies. Low knowledge scores for the non-prison alternative predominate on knowledge of institutions while high scores are more frequent for knowledge of community-based programs for the non-prison alternative. For those who chose the prison responses, there were more high knowledge scorers on the institutional programs variable and more low scorers on the community-based programs knowledge

variable. As far as the location of a halfway house is concerned, more high knowledge scores were found among those accepting it within three blocks on the community-based program variable than on the institutional program variable. For those wishing a halfway house be located in another part of town more high scores were associated with knowledge of institutional programs than knowledge of community-based programs. Reintegration, as the emphasis in corrections, was more readily chosen by high scorers on knowledge of institutions than knowledge of community-based corrections. In terms of the percent of persons needing to be confined for public safety, the data indicating that less than 40.3% need confinement, there were more high scorers for both knowledge of community-based correctional programs and institutional correctional programs. For those who thought more than 40.3% needed confinement, more were low scorers on both knowledge of community-based correctional programs and institutional correctional programs. Finally, for persons who personally know someone who committed a crime, there were slightly more high scorers than low scorers on the knowledge of institutional correctional programs variable than the knowledge of community-based correctional programs.

In summary, comparing knowledge of institutional correctional forms and knowledge of community-based correctional forms directly reveals a slight tendency for respondents who score high on knowledge of community-based correctional programs to do the same on knowledge of institutional correctional programs. Also, those scoring low on knowledge of institutional correctional programs tend to score low on

knowledge of community-based correctional programs. Slightly more than 28.6% of the respondents scored high on knowledge of community-based correctional programs and institutional correctional programs. This finding can be seen in the data presented in Table 8 below.

Table 8

Distribution of Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Programs by Knowledge of Community-Based Correctional Programs

Community-Based Correctional Programs	Institutional Correctional Programs		Total
	High	Low	
High	26 (28.6)	20 (22.0)	46 (50.5)
Low	21 (23.1)	24 (26.4)	45 (49.5)
Total	47 (51.7)	54 (48.4)	101 (100.0)

Having presented various data concerning the level of knowledge of members of the community of both institutional and community-based corrections, subsequent analysis of the attitudinally-based dependent variables will have greater meaning. While the National Advisory Commission emphasized the "ignorance of the public about the state of corrections,"¹⁸⁰ the findings here suggest that the information base about corrections as measured is low but certainly not absent. Such a statement of findings can be simply and accurately seen in the distribution

¹⁸⁰The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, op. cit., p. 600.

of responses to the checklist of correctional types as shown in Table 9, from which the independent variables were developed.

Table 9
Frequency Distribution for the
Check List of Correctional Programs

Correctional Form	Response Categories ¹⁸¹			
	Definitely is	Probably is	Probably is not	Definitely is not
Probation	45 (44.6)*	28 (27.6)*	12 (11.9)	5 (5.0)
State Penitentiary	7 (6.9)	16 (15.8)	27 (26.7)*	49 (48.5)*
State Security Hospital	8 (7.9)	21 (20.8)	30 (29.7)*	39 (38.6)*
Reformatory	14 (13.9)	25 (24.8)	26 (25.7)*	33 (32.7)*
Parole	30 (29.7)*	48 (47.5)*	14 (13.9)	7 (6.9)
Halfway House	46 (45.5)*	44 (43.6)*	7 (6.9)	1 (1.0)
Work Release	33 (32.7)*	43 (42.6)*	16 (15.8)	6 (5.9)
Medical Release	15 (14.9)*	33 (32.7)*	39 (38.6)	11 (10.9)
Education Release	23 (22.8)*	48 (47.5)*	23 (22.8)	5 (6.0)
City or County Jail	15 (14.9)	23 (22.8)	31 (20.7)*	31 (30.7)*

* indicates correct response to item

Social Responsibility

Social responsibility has been suggested as a variable influencing attitudes toward community-based corrections. As with the discussion of the knowledge of community-based corrections and knowledge of institutional corrections variables, social responsibility will be

¹⁸¹ Respondents were asked to check the response indicating that the particular correctional form listed was identifiable as a community-based correctional form.

presented in terms of how it was measured in this study and how it is distributed among the members of the community.

Earlier, social responsibility was defined as an expression of the orientation toward helping others even when there is nothing to be gained from them.¹⁸² Social responsibility would seem important in any attempt to explain the attitudes of the community toward correctional programs or clients. Social responsibility, as an expressed predisposition to help, was examined for its ability to explain the willingness of the members of the community to assist community-based correctional programs or clients. It is assumed that the interaction that occurs between the community and the offender is predicated on such a desire to help. As already stated, official reports maintain that the responsibility for changing offenders lay with the members of the community and with their willingness to support community-based correctional programs and clients. Whether or not this willingness to help is demonstrated by the members of the community and at what level is examined here.

Several methodological difficulties were encountered in testing social responsibility in the present study. These are briefly discussed here since they have relevance for conclusions drawn in this and other studies. The difficulties encountered were in the use of the Berkowitz-Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale rather than the

¹⁸²Berkowitz and Luttermann, op. cit., p. 170.

viability of the social responsibility concept for explaining helping behavior. The instruments for measuring social responsibility should be employed only with caution if our experience is valid.

As was noted in Chapter II, social responsibility was measured in this study through the Berkowitz and Lutterman Social Responsibility Scale (see Appendix 1 and 2). The Berkowitz-Lutterman Social Responsibility Scale is discussed in terms of the procedures used to arrive at a measure of social responsibility for use in subsequent multiple regression analysis of the dependent variables.

Development of the Social Responsibility Independent Variable.

As presented by Berkowitz and Lutterman, the Social Responsibility Scale is a summated (Likert-type) rating scale. It was felt that because summated rating scales are not truly interval scales, that the measurement of social responsibility should be improved upon if possible. Summated rating scales have a built-in difficulty in which respondents with quite different responses can achieve the same score. In light of this, an attempt was made to apply the Guttman scaling approach to the social responsibility scale since they are assumed to be cumulative and unidimensional. The Guttman scaling attempt failed to achieve the necessary criteria levels of reproducibility and scalability of 0.90 and 0.60 respectively to substantiate its unidimensionality and cumulativeness.¹⁸³ The Berkowitz and Daniels scale from

¹⁸³Appendix 5, Table 5, graphically illustrates the Guttman scale of the Social Responsibility Scale.

which the Berkowitz and Lutterman scale is derived required bi-serial coefficients of correlation be 0.45 or higher to establish internal reliability for their scale. However, in the present analysis of the Berkowitz and Lutterman Scale reveals considerably different scale-item (bi-serial) coefficients of correlation as shown in Table 10. These findings shed doubt on the methodological soundness of Berkowitz and Lutterman's statement that the scale has "very satisfactory internal consistency."¹⁸⁴ Having found that the Berkowitz and Lutterman scale did not meet Guttman scale model requirements, a factor analysis was applied. Factor analysis was used to not only try to establish a scale but also to explore the scope of difficulties with the scale. Table 11 shows the factor loadings for the Berkowitz and Lutterman Social Responsibility Scale items on three hypothetical factors. These factor loadings and the eigenvalues for each factor indicate that at least factor 1 and factor 2 clearly identify two dimensions to the scale while factor 3 does so to a lesser extent. These findings show, based upon interviewing 101 respondents, that the Berkowitz and Lutterman Social Responsibility Scale is multidimensional. The eight-item scale revealed that three factors emerged. Without belaboring the inconsistency of the scale, it is not apparent from the composition of the three hypothetical factors what their precise individual meaning is. However, this interpretative difficulty does not diminish the theoretical foundation of social responsibility as defined

¹⁸⁴Berkowitz and Lutterman, op. cit., p. 174.

Table 10
Berkowitz and Lutterman Social Responsibility Scale
Correlation Coefficients^a

	Worrying	Time	Vote	Friends	Duty	Line	School	Feel
Worrying	1.0000	0.6552	0.7083	0.3271	0.6893	0.4530	0.2958	-1.0000
Time		1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000	1.0000	-1.0000	0.3211	0.4828
Vote			1.0000	0.6364	-1.0000	0.4000	0.3886	0.2969
Friends				1.0000	-1.0000	0.4439	0.2656	-0.1628
Duty					1.0000	-1.0000	0.4834	0.8000
Line						1.0000	0.7165	-1.0000
School							1.0000	0.4966
Feel								1.0000
Scale-Item ^b	0.4005	0.2314	0.3816	0.1667	0.5578	0.2830	0.3155	0.1697

^aCorrelation coefficients are computed as Yule's Q.

^bScale-Item correlation coefficients are Bi-serial computations

Table 11
Factor Loadings for the Berkowitz and
Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale
(Varimax rotation)

Scale Item	1	Factors 2	3	Communality
Worrying	0.05048	0.45587 ^b	0.01240	0.21052
Time	0.52814 ^a	-0.03703	0.14859	0.30238
Vote	-0.06400	0.74206 ^b	0.23833	0.61155
Friends	0.11454	0.47811 ^b	0.12651	0.25771
Duty	0.98447 ^a	0.14336	0.02658	0.99044
Live	0.09408	0.16213	0.32477 ^c	0.14061
School	0.19137	0.08680	0.75492 ^c	0.61406
Feel	0.38481 ^a	0.09854	0.20208	0.19863
Eigenvalue	1.80272	1.02090	0.50229	
% of Variance	54.2	30.7	15.1	

a - Scale item loads on Factor 1

b - Scale item loads on Factor 2

c - Scale item loads on Factor 3

in the literature as much as it suggests that the Berkowitz-Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale either in its design or previous analysis has been faulty.¹⁸⁵

Nonetheless, this research has predicated a large extent of its design upon the utility of the concept of social responsibility. And within the limitations these problems present and the need for caution in regard to conclusions about social responsibility, the concept is employed in this study. A summated rating scale of social responsibility was used in the manner of Berkowitz and Luttermann.

The distribution of scores¹⁸⁶ on the Berkowitz and Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale from the present sample ranged from a minimum of 8 to a maximum of 22. The raw data show that the scores fall well above the midpoint of the scale. The mean for the frequency

¹⁸⁵That is, the concept of social responsibility may in fact be assumed to be valid yet techniques for measuring it accurately and effectively have heretofore not been developed. In effect, the Berkowitz and Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale falls short of current methodological standards for asserting that it is indeed a scale.

¹⁸⁶Scoring the social responsibility scale consisted of assigning the values 1 through 5 to the scale items from the most to the least responsible answer with three being assigned to the undecided response. Scoring was done in this manner in the absence of specifically requested information from Luttermann concerning the scoring of the scale. Explicitly, the scoring process assigned low numeric values to high responsibility so that a score of 8 is interpreted as most responsible and 40 least responsible considering raw data. Granted this scoring system, the minimum score from a "usable" interview could be no less than 8 nor could the maximum be greater than 40. By "usable" is meant that in order for the responses to the scale to be considered the respondent must have answered all eight items. This procedure was intended to reduce (if possible) the possibility of low score (high responsibility) simply by not answering one or more questions that could occur with a summated rating scale.

distribution is a score of 14.0 and the median found at 13.75. For the purpose of later analysis, the Social Responsibility Scale scores were dichotomized at the mean with high responsibility scores below the mean and low responsibility scores above the mean. Thus, it is possible to suggest that social responsibility as it has been measured in this sample is quite high although it has been dichotomized like the knowledge of community-based correctional programs and knowledge of institutional correctional programs variables for analytic purposes.

In order to understand social responsibility as a characteristic of the community, presentation of the distribution of social responsibility will be presented below. When social responsibility is considered in terms of selected demographic variables several interesting findings appear. For example, Table 12 shows that nearly two-thirds of the males interviewed (39 respondents) and about 54% (19 respondents) of the females interviewed scored in the high responsible category. Fifty-two percent of the people below the median age and 65% of those above the sample age median scored in the high responsibility category. In regard to the respondents' expressing a religious preference, among those who did, 62.9% were high scorers while only 25.0% of those with no religious preference were in the same scoring category. Education level showed a clear tendency for high responsibility scores to be associated with educational achievement above the sample median level of 14.467 years of education. Specifically, of the 58 high responsible scorers 60.3% had achieved educational levels above the sample median and represented 71.4% of all those sampled

Table 12
Distribution of Social Responsibility by
Demographic Variables

Demographic Variable by Category		Social Responsibility Scores		
		High	Low	Total
Sex	Female	19 (54.3)	16 (45.7)	35 (35.7)
	Male	39 (61.9)	24 (38.1)	63 (64.3)
Age	Below Median	24 (52.2)	22 (47.8)	46 (46.9)
	Above Median	34 (65.4)	18 (34.6)	52 (53.1)
Religion	Religion	56 (62.9)	33 (37.1)	90 (91.8)
	No Religion	2 (25.0)	6 (75.0)	8 (8.2)
Educational Level	Below Median	23 (46.9)	26 (53.1)	49 (50.0)
	Above Median	35 (71.4)	14 (28.6)	49 (50.0)
Marital Status	Married	41 (65.1)	22 (34.9)	63 (64.3)
	Not Married	17 (48.6)	18 (51.4)	35 (35.7)
Total Number of Children	Below Median	28 (57.1)	21 (42.9)	49 (50.0)
	Above Median	30 (61.2)	19 (38.8)	49 (50.0)
Total Number of Children at Home	Below Median	34 (57.6)	25 (42.4)	59 (60.2)
	Above Median	24 (61.5)	15 (38.5)	39 (39.8)
Employment Status	Unemployed	10 (52.6)	9 (47.4)	19 (19.8)
	Employed	47 (61.0)	30 (39.0)	77 (80.2)
Income	Below Median	27 (60.0)	18 (40.0)	45 (49.5)
	Above Median	26 (56.5)	20 (43.5)	46 (50.5)

with educational achievements greater than the median. Married respondents were more clearly divided between the high and low responsibility categories than were unmarried respondents. That is, among the married respondents, 65.1% were high scorers compared to only 48.6% of unmarried respondents in the same category. In terms of the total number of children the respondents had, 61.2% of those with above the sample median number of children were high responsibility scorers, and 57.1% of those with less than the sample median number of children were high scorers. More than sixty-two percent of the respondents are recorded below the median number of children remaining at home of whom 57.6% are high scorers; while, of those with more than the median number of children at home, 61.5% are high scorers. Employment status reveals that of the 77 employed respondents, 47 (61.0%) were high responsibility scorers and of the unemployed respondents, 52.6% were also high responsibility scorers. Although there were slightly more persons above the sample income median (46 respondents), the distribution of social responsibility shows slightly more high responsible scorers (60.0% of those below the median income) below the income median and slightly more low scorers (43.5% of those above the median income) above the income median than below it. These findings seem to contradict those of Berkowitz and Lutterman in terms of sex, age, and education. They pointed out in their Wisconsin sample that high social responsibility scores were associated with being "female,... youngest groups, ...and positively correlated with education."¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁷Berkowitz and Lutterman, op. cit., p. 175.

It was found in this research that males and persons above the sample median age score higher on the social responsibility scale and education is negatively correlated with social responsibility.¹⁸⁸

The distribution of social responsibility scores for the additional independent variables is shown in Table 13. When the best way to treat or rehabilitate was tabulated, it was found that thirty-nine (62.9%) of the 62 respondents who chose the non-prison alternative were high social responsibility scorers. In fact, these 39 high responsibles accounted for more than all those who chose the prison alternative with high and low scores combined. More than half the respondents (51 persons of whom 54.9% were high scorers) would not object to a halfway house within three blocks while those preferring its location elsewhere, 63.8% were also high scorers. The distribution of social responsibility scores in terms of what the emphasis in corrections should be is weighted heavily in the direction of reintegration. Forty (64.5%) of the 62 respondents who chose reintegration were high responsibility scorers while the thirty-six respondents who chose the non-reintegration alternative were divided evenly between high and low scorers. In terms of the percent of persons needing confinement for public safety, less respondents felt that fewer than 40.3% need confinement while more thought a greater percentage should be confined. Comparison of high and low scorers shows more high

¹⁸⁸The bi-serial correlation coefficients computed for the social responsibility scale score and sex, age, and education level are -0.12708, -0.21203, and -0.22537 respectively.

Table 13
Distribution of Social Responsibility by Additional
Independent Variables

Additional Independent Variable by Alternatives		Social Responsibility Scores		
		High	Low	Total
Best Way to Treat or Rehabilitate	Non-Prison	39 (62.9)	23 (37.1)	62 (64.6)
	Prison	17 (50.0)	17 (50.0)	34 (35.4)
Location of Halfway House	Within 3 blocks	28 (54.9)	23 (45.1)	51 (52.0)
	Other Part of Town	30 (63.8)	17 (36.2)	47 (48.0)
Emphasis in Corrections	Reintegration	40 (64.5)	22 (35.5)	62 (63.3)
	Non-Reintegration	18 (50.0)	18 (50.0)	36 (36.7)
Percent Need Confinement	Less than Median	24 (52.2)	22 (47.8)	46 (49.5)
	More than Median	29 (61.7)	18 (19.4)	47 (50.5)
Personally Known Someone Who Com- mitted a Crime	No	10 (52.6)	9 (47.4)	19 (19.4)
	Yes	48 (60.8)	31 (39.2)	79 (80.6)

scorers (29 persons) felt that more than the median (40.3%) needed confinement. Of the 79 respondents who indicated having known someone who committed a crime, forty-eight (60.8%) were high responsibility scorers compared to the nineteen persons who did not know someone who committed a crime of whom ten were also high scorers (52.6%).

The distribution of social responsibility has shown that there is generally a willingness to help others even when nothing is expected in return demonstrated by those interviewed. The exceptions to this are among persons claiming no religious affiliation, below the sample education median, and unmarried persons. It appears that the range of social responsibility scores is not normal but skewed to the high end of its scoring range. While the social characteristics of the sample indicate a moderately accurate portrayal of the population of Manhattan, it would be assumed also that social responsibility as recorded by these interviews is an accurate reflection of the population.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

Introduction. In this study attitudes have been characterized as complex issues. The suggestion that there are attitudes toward the reintegration of offenders into the community does not seem to escape this complexity. To suggest that there are attitudes toward community-based corrections implies that these attitudes have empirical bases and reference points. Attitudes toward community-based corrections have been introduced in terms of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and attitudes toward community-based correctional clients. The four hypotheses to be tested are:

1. Knowledge of community-based corrections, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge);
2. Knowledge of community-based corrections, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based clients (based upon knowledge);
3. Knowledge of community-based corrections, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility);
4. Knowledge of community-based corrections, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility).

These hypotheses will be presented with a short discussion of the derivation of the dependent variable and then in terms of multiple regression analysis.

Attitudes toward community-based corrections (based upon knowledge). This first dependent variable was constructed from a list of questions contained in the interview schedule. These questions related specifically to issues concerning community-based correctional programs which in addition to their attitudinal component also had a knowledge dimension.¹⁸⁹ The variable was derived from responses to the following interview questions:

"Probation is more effective in changing offenders than a term in the state penitentiary.
Halfway houses in the community provide better services to the community and the offender than the state prison.

¹⁸⁹The distribution of responses to each question is contained in Appendix 5, Table 6.

I would support a halfway house in my neighborhood.
 My neighbors would support a halfway house in our neighborhood.
 Regardless of the crime, prisons are a better place to rehabilitate criminals than the community in which they committed a crime."¹⁹⁰

These questions were factor analyzed¹⁹¹ to verify their theoretical unidimensionality. An interesting finding concerns what the respondents replied when asked if their neighbors would support a halfway house in their neighborhood. It was found that 64.4% of the 101 respondents were undecided with only six respondents affirming neighbor support and 28 denying that their neighbors would support such a program. These findings cast doubt on the Louis Harris poll data suggesting between 48-64% of his sample say their neighbors would support a halfway house in their neighborhood as well as adding that no more than 27% of any group would be in favor.¹⁹² Unlike the pervasive

¹⁹⁰Questions 22, 23, 24, 25, and 38. It was felt that these questions embodied an attitudinal component to which each respondent could react to along a continuum from strongly agreeing to strongly disagreeing with an undecided capability at the midpoint. The content of the question seemed to warrant noting that the responses to the questions could vary from respondent-to-respondent based upon their level of knowledge. Since determining the knowledge base of the sample is an essential component of this study, this seemed to point up the need to analyze a dependent variable concerning programs (and later clients) specifically in terms of one with a knowledge reference point. To have done otherwise--that is treat attitudes as a simplistic or generic concept--would deny that salient issues affect attitudes or that attitudes are not composites.

¹⁹¹Appendix 5, Table 7 shows the specific factor loadings for this dependent variable.

¹⁹²Harris, op. cit., p. 17.

negative response Harris found, these findings reflect ambivalence among the respondents to suggest the feelings of their neighbors.

Attitude toward community-based corrections (based upon knowledge) was measured by using standardized factor scores in the same manner used with measuring knowledge earlier. The standardized factor scores for this measure of the attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) ranged from a minimum (most positive attitude) of -2.115 to a maximum (most negative attitude) of +2.816 and were based upon 98 useable cases.

Having outlined briefly the derivation of this dependent variable, the multiple regression analysis of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) and its predictors can proceed. Multiple regression analysis provides the capacity to "Describe the linear dependence"¹⁹³ of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) on knowledge of institutional correctional programs, knowledge of community-based correctional programs, social responsibility, selected demographic and additional independent variables. Multiple regression analysis will enable the relationships between the independent and dependent variables to be discovered. As a preliminary step in the stepwise multiple regression analysis, a zero-order correlation coefficient matrix was prepared. Table 14

¹⁹³Nie, et al., op. cit., p. 321.

Table 14
Zero Order Correlation Coefficients^a

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	1.00000	0.05320	0.14912	0.17349	-0.33779	0.09482	0.28348	0.05173	0.05783	-0.16357	0.08405	0.08179	0.11566	0.21513	-0.12708	-0.05405	-0.00484	0.02784	-0.29000	-0.24777	-0.05783	1.6389	0.4837
2		1.00000	-0.11363	0.02787	-0.22730	0.66693	0.35338	-0.03740	0.19512	0.05913	-0.18699	0.0	-0.19512	-0.11152	-0.21703	-0.02684	-0.00699	-0.01658	0.04495	-0.02726	-0.08362	1.4583	0.5018
3			1.00000	-0.04688	-0.05151	-0.22537	-0.08717	-0.10483	0.14064	0.03315	0.10483	0.13260	-0.14064	-0.07568	-0.19811	-0.04740	-0.01960	-0.07833	-0.01960	-0.15517	0.04688	1.0972	0.2983
4				1.00000	-0.17349	-0.02779	0.05634	-0.14907	0.11111	-0.11785	0.0	0.05493	0.11111	0.07019	0.22537	0.02417	-0.02787	-0.02833	-0.05564	0.0	0.0	1.5000	0.5035
5					1.00000	-0.45944	-0.45944	-0.28449	-0.34693	0.16357	-0.38405	0.04089	-0.11566	0.07712	0.12708	-0.06247	0.23697	-0.02784	0.12090	-0.04183	0.0	1.3611	0.4837
6						1.00000	0.65967	0.21127	0.41683	-0.13755	-0.19262	-0.01965	-0.02779	-0.15408	-0.08925	-0.00892	-0.16964	-0.06217	0.05345	0.02738	-0.02779	1.4061	0.5033
7							1.00000	0.22678	0.33806	-0.23881	-0.09449	0.0	0.0	-0.01186	0.02857	-0.14300	-0.15249	-0.00478	0.01414	0.00961	0.0	1.4167	0.4965
8								1.00000	0.22361	-0.23717	-0.02500	0.07906	0.07454	-0.03139	-0.07559	-0.06523	-0.18699	0.06432	0.11219	-0.12442	0.07454	1.8333	0.3753
9									1.00000	0.05893	-0.05590	0.0	0.16667	-0.14037	0.11269	0.08752	-0.18699	-0.02332	0.17734	-0.01967	0.17678	0.6667	0.4747
10										1.00000	1.00000	0.07906	-0.05893	-0.04963	-0.13229	-0.22691	0.0	-0.02024	-0.13089	-0.06221	-0.05590	0.5556	0.5004
11												1.00000	0.07906	-0.04963	-0.13229	-0.22691	-0.18699	-0.17730	-0.17739	-0.19672	0.0	0.6667	0.4747
12													1.00000	0.0	0.05634	-0.20421	-0.18699	-0.17730	-0.17739	-0.19672	0.0	0.6667	0.4747
13														1.00000	0.0	-0.08186	-0.08186	-0.09495	-0.09495	-0.11335	0.0	0.5000	0.5035
14															1.00000	0.09369	0.07668	0.05265	0.04108	-0.11335	0.07019	1.8056	0.3985
15																1.00000	0.32446	0.41224	-0.08538	0.16395	-0.11269	1.4167	0.4965
16																	1.00000	0.41224	0.04895	-0.08538	-0.11269	1.4167	0.4965
17																		1.00000	0.09709	-0.07910	-0.19512	1.4583	0.5018
18																			1.00000	-0.07910	-0.08362	1.4061	0.4939
19																				1.00000	-0.08362	1.4583	0.5018
20																					1.00000	1.5278	0.5027
21																						1.5000	0.5035

^a Computation based upon 72 useable cases.

KEY FOR VARIABLES

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 1 - Sex | 11 - Location of Halfway House | 16 - Attitude toward CBC Programs (Knowledge) |
| 2 - Age | 12 - Reintegration Should be Emphasis in Corrections | 17 - Attitude toward CBC Clients (Knowledge) |
| 3 - Religion | 13 - Percent of Prisoners Needing Confinement | 18 - Attitude toward CBC Programs (Social Responsibility) |
| 4 - Education Level | 14 - Personal Knowledge of Criminal | 19 - Attitude toward CBC Clients (Social Responsibility) |
| 5 - Marital Status | 15 - Social Responsibility Scale Total Score | 20 - Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Programs |
| | | 21 - Knowledge of Community-based Correctional Programs |

records the zero-order correlation matrix used in the multiple regression analysis which once presented will not be repeated for subsequent dependent variables.

If the hypothesis is correct, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, knowledge of community-based correctional programs, and social responsibility should explain a significant amount of the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge). Table 15, which summarizes the results of the multiple regression of this attitude. Data concerning the R^2 change, Beta weight and F value for each independent variable entered into the multiple regression equation are shown in the table. The data displayed in Table 15 reveal that the attitude toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility) accounts for 16.994% of the variance in the dependent variable.¹⁹⁴ This finding is one which indicates a close relationship between these two attitudes. One might assume on the basis of the interaction between the variables that to a large extent the explanation of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) can be

¹⁹⁴The reader might be interested in several points concerning the relationship between the various independent and dependent variables selected for use in these multiple regression analyses. First, both the stated independent and dependent variables (except the dependent variable being regressed) have been entered stepwise into each multiple regression analysis. Secondly, the reader may note that an interesting set of zero-order correlation coefficients (see Table 14 above) were computed for the first three dependent variables. These correlations are rather high and the intercorrelations are positive. An explanation for this may be the fact that these dependent variables are related in terms of actually measuring attitudes in general and the variance between them is an indication of their tapping different facets of the complex attitudes toward community-based corrections.

Table 15
Multiple Regression Analysis of
Attitude Toward Community-Based Correctional Programs
(based upon knowledge)

Independent Variable	R ² change	Beta Weight	F Value
Attitude toward CBC Programs (Based upon Social Responsibility)	0.16994	+0.27601	14.33130**
Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Programs	0.02928	+0.07635	8.58307**
Attitude toward CBC Clients (Based upon Knowledge)	0.03035	+0.20304	6.75407**
Best Treatment through Non-prison Alternatives	0.02599	+0.25653	5.75002**
Total Number of Children at Home	0.02880	+0.44449	5.24483**
Income	0.04775	-0.20164	5.38673**
Percent of Prisoners Who Need Confinement	0.03163	+0.21584	5.22663**
Marital Status	0.01664	-0.19727	4.83412**
Location of Halfway House	0.01199	+0.12271	4.44819**
Employment Status	0.01159	+0.12961	4.13403**
Total Number of Children	0.00655	-0.25696	3.79824**
Age	0.01181	+0.15197	3.59426**
Attitude toward CBC Clients (Based upon Social Responsibility)	0.00747	-0.13303	3.36274**
Social Responsibility Scale Total	0.00136	+0.06727	3.08576**
Reintegration Should be Emphasis in Corrections	0.00181	-0.05650	2.85045**
Sex	0.00153	+0.04407	2.64103**
Knowledge of Community-based Correctional Programs	0.00044	+0.02600	2.44483**
Religion	0.00051	-0.02662	2.27093*

R² = 0.43543

* significant at P \geq .05

** significant at P \geq .001

explained by the respondents' parallel attitude toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility). In fact, a statistically significant difference exists between these two variables (as shown in Appendix 5, Table 8), although forty-three (44.3%) of 97 respondents scored in the positive attitude category for both variables. It appears from the F value of 14.33130 which is significant ($P \geq .001$) that attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility) are very salient to the dependent variable being analyzed. An additional point to be made is one concerning the standardized regression coefficient (beta weight) computed for this independent variable. The beta weight (+0.27601) also indicates that positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) will tend to produce a positive attitude toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge).

The knowledge of the institutional correctional programs was found to account for 2.9% of the variance in the respondents' attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge). When attitudes toward CBC programs are looked at in terms of various levels of knowledge of institutional correctional programs, (see Appendix 5, Table 9), thirty-two percent of the sample is found to be both high knowledge and positive attitude scorers, although nearly 27% (24 persons) of the sample while expressing positive attitudes are low knowledge scorers. The F value computed (8.58307) was significant at the $P \geq .001$ level suggesting that what the community knows about institutional corrections has more than a mere chance

effect upon their attitudes. The beta weight indicates that as knowledge of institutional correctional programs increases attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) will increase by +0.07635.

When attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) are entered into the equation, they tend to explain 3.0% of the variance in attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge). Although there is a considerable amount of interaction between these two variables, not only is the F value (6.75407) significant at the $P \geq .001$ level but the differences between the distribution of responses are statistically significant as well (see Appendix 5, Table 10). What this means is that the 3.0% variance in attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge) explained by attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) did not occur by chance. Thus how the respondents felt about community-based correctional clients given a knowledge frame of reference, seems to affect their attitudes toward community-based correctional programs. Also, there was a clear tendency to indicate either a positive attitude on both variables or a negative attitude on both. This tendency is statistically demonstrated in the beta weight equaling +0.20304.

The variable indicating that the best treatment occurs through non-prison alternatives enter the stepwise multiple regression next. The choice of non-prison alternatives for treating criminals tends to explain 2.5% of the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge). In fact, 62 respondents

sampled (see Appendix 5, Table 11), chose the non-prison alternative of whom 40 persons (64.5%) had positive attitudes. Of the 34 respondents who chose the prison response only 41.2% had positive attitudes. The F value of 5.75002 was significant at the $P \geq .001$ level and a beta weight of +0.25653 was recorded.

The first of the demographic variables to enter the regression equation for this dependent variable was the total number of children at home. The total number of children at home variable tends to explain 2.8% of the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge). The relationship between these variables expressed by the beta weight (+0.44449) is one suggesting that as the number of children increases at home, positive attitudes tend to increase. The fact that the number of children at home is related to attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) is statistically significant at the $P \geq .001$ level when the F value is 5.24482. It was found that income is inversely related to attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge). That is, as income increases for this dependent variable attitudes tend to become negative. A beta weight of -0.20164 verifies this relationship.

Income also accounts for a statistically significant amount of the variance in this dependent variable. R^2 change has been reported as equaling 4.77% of the variance and an F value equaling 5.38673 ($P \geq .001$). Of the 46 respondents with incomes below the sample median, 60.9% expressed positive attitudes toward this dependent

variable while, as Appendix 5, Table 12 shows, among the 45 above the income median, 62.2% had comparable attitudes.

The multiple regression analysis indicates a positive relationship between the percent of criminals the sample feels need confinement and attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge). The relationship is stated in terms of the less criminals the sample feels need to be confined the more positive the attitude. This relationship is expressed mathematically by a beta weight equaling +0.21584. This independent variable explains a statistically significant amount of the variance in the dependent variable. R^2 change (reported in percent) equals 3.1% and the F value is 5.22663 ($P \geq .001$). The distribution of attitudes by percent needing confinement (see Appendix 5, Table 11) reveal those choosing less than the median tend to have positive attitudes while those choosing more than the median express negative attitudes. It may be assumed that as knowledge of offenders who are imprisoned increases the number thought needing confinement will decrease and attitudes will concomitantly become more positive.

It was found that 1.6% of the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) could be explained by the marital status of the respondents. By looking at the beta weight (-0.19727)¹⁹⁵ computed for this step in the regression,

¹⁹⁵The sign of the beta weight for such nominal variables (i.e., sex, religion, marital status, and employment status) is only meaningful in terms of the nominal categories which produce such a mathematical relationship. In this case, since the categories were dichotomized into married and unmarried the sign is simply an artifact denoting one category and not another.

being unmarried is associated with positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge). Although only a small amount of variance is explained by marital status, the F value, 4.83412, is significant at the $P \geq .001$ level.

The question of the acceptability of locating a halfway house within a three block radius rather than in another part of town accounts for 1.1% of the variance in the dependent variable. The association between program location and attitude, while not very strong (beta weight equals +0.12271), illustrates that the more willing respondents are to accept a community-based correctional program in their neighborhood the more their attitudes tend to be positive. The F value computed for this variable was 4.44819 ($P \geq .001$). The frequency distribution for these variables (see Appendix 5, Table 11) shows that of 52 persons interviewed with positive attitudes, 67.3% were willing to locate the program within three blocks, while of the 46 respondents desiring location in another part of town only 45.7% had a positive attitude.

Being employed was associated with a positive attitude toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge) shown by the beta weight equaling +0.12961. Employment status tends to explain a little more than 1% of the variance in the dependent variable (R^2 change = 0.01159). The statistical significance of these findings exceed the $P \geq .001$ level with $F = 4.13403$. Cross-tabulated data (see Appendix 5, Table 12) indicate the tendency for positive attitudes to be associated with being employed where of 77 employed respondents, 47 (61.0%) scored

positive attitudes and of 19 unemployed respondents only eight (42.1%) were recorded with the same attitude.

The final independent variable to be detailed explicitly for this dependent variable is age. The age of the respondents tends to explain slightly more than 1% of the variance (R^2 change = 0.01181) in attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge). The beta weight computed for this variable (+0.15197) indicates that as age increases attitudes also will tend to become positive. Again, a statistically significant ($P \geq .001$) relationship exists between these two variables ($F = 3.59426$) indicating that the relation between increasing age and more positive attitudes is not a result of chance.

The remaining variables contained in Table 15 do not explain more than 1% of the variance each in the dependent variable and will not be explicitly detailed here. All of the remaining variables had F values computed with a statistical level of significance of $P \geq .001$ except religion whose F value was significant at the $P \geq .05$ level. It is also noteworthy, in terms of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge), that the major independent variables--knowledge of community-based corrections programs and social responsibility--accounted for only negligible amounts of variance (0.04% and 0.13% respectively) in the dependent variable.

Considering all of the variables entered into the stepwise multiple regression analysis of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) a total of 43.543% ($R^2 = 0.43543$) of the variance in this dependent variable has been explained.

In terms of accepting or rejecting the hypothesis that knowledge of community-based corrections, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) several points may be made. First, it may be stated that the multiple regression analysis of the dependent variable shows that knowledge of community-based correctional forms and social responsibility explained a statistically significant amount of variance. However, when the reported R^2 change for each of these main independent variables is examined and interpreted, they have only a minimal effect upon and shed little light on the composition of the dependent variable. Yet it was found that knowledge of institutional correctional programs explains about 3% of the variance. Secondly, while a case exists for sustaining the hypothesis statistically, there is considerable doubt that knowledge of community-based correctional programs and social responsibility contribute to our understanding the composition of attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge). These findings suggest that for attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) in terms of knowledge and social responsibility, only knowledge of institutional correctional programs specifically makes a real difference. As for knowledge of community-based correctional programs, it seems that whether or not the respondents have any knowledge of community-based correctional programs is immaterial to understanding their attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge). The data presented above show that attitudes

toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge), attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility), and attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) taken together explain nearly 21% of the variance in attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge). Also, the demographic variables and additional independent variables account for 12.5% and 7.1% of the variance in attitudes respectively. It is apparent that the effects of these variables are far greater than the independent variables chosen initially. The reasons for these findings is not entirely clear either from the data or literature. However, it is possible to suggest that the complexity of attitudes in general and attitudes toward corrections in particular partially accounts for the explanatory power of other attitudes used as independent variables in the testing of the hypothesis. As for the amount of variance explained by the demographic variables, little insight is apparent. The only light they seem to shed is of a descriptive nature (defining and outlining where positive or negative attitudes might be anticipated). Finally, the additional independent variables also explained a considerable amount of variance. These variables seem interpretable only in descriptive terms also.

In summary, the hypothesis as stated is rejected (although statistically significant amounts of variance are explained by knowledge of community-based correctional programs, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility) for its failure to provide real insight into the composition of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge).

Attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon knowledge). As with the first dependent variable this variable was constructed from several questions contained in the interview schedule. The questions¹⁹⁶ listed below were felt to embody, in addition to their basic function of soliciting attitudes about correctional clients, some test of the respondents' knowledge about correctional clients. This purpose was sought regardless of whether or not the attitudes were expressed on the basis of the respondents having correct or incorrect information. For example, the questions used in the construction of this variable were:

"Most persons released from prison or under correctional supervision in the community can be expected to be law-abiding citizens.

The crime rate will increase if convicted criminals are treated in the community rather than prison.

Treating convicted criminals in the community will encourage others to commit crimes.

The good influence this community would have on the residents of a community-based correctional program is outweighed by the threat that these criminals pose to our society."¹⁹⁷

The questions were factor analyzed to ascertain their underlying interrelationships (Appendix 5, Table 14 shows the factor loadings for this dependent variable). Subsequently, the dependent variable was measured by computing standardized factor scores. The factor scores computed for the dependent variable--attitudes toward community-based correctional

¹⁹⁶The distribution of responses to each question is contained in Appendix 5, Table 13.

¹⁹⁷Questions 32, 34, 35, and 41. The premise behind this group of questions was to attempt to isolate a number of questions which would solicit attitudinal responses which could be affected by how much the respondents knew about correctional clients.

clients (based upon knowledge)--ranged from a minimum (positive attitude) score of -1.671 to a maximum (negative attitude) score of +2.511 computed for 100 useable cases. Having hypothesized that the knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon knowledge), the multiple regression analysis of these variables can be examined. If the hypothesis stated above is to be sustained, then knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility will be shown through multiple regression to be important factors influencing the dependent variable.

The relative importance of the various independent variables entered into the multiple regression of attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon knowledge) is shown in Table 16. The independent variable--attitude toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) apparently explains the largest amount of variance in the attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) with an R^2 change equaling 0.19193.¹⁹⁸ The beta weight computed equals +0.31505 which indicates a strong positive relationship between these two variables. That is, as attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) become more positive so too will attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). The 19.1% of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) explained by

¹⁹⁸The reader is reminded of the high positive intercorrelations between these two variables and a later variable--attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) (see Table 14).

Table 16

Multiple Regression Analysis of
Attitudes Toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon knowledge)

Independent Variable	R ² change	Beta Weight	F Value
Attitude toward CBC Programs (Based upon Social Responsibility)	0.19193	+0.31505	16.62607**
Marital Status	0.06213	+0.17038	11.75045**
Percent of Prisoners Needing Confinement	0.03467	+0.18152	9.20134**
Knowledge of Community-based Correctional Programs	0.04217	-0.14523	8.28358**
Attitude toward CBC Programs (Based upon Knowledge)	0.02478	+0.21292	7.28660**
Income	0.01706	+0.17183	6.43751**
Employment Status	0.00780	+0.07260	5.61644**
Personal Knowledge of Criminal	0.00706	+0.14087	4.98412**
Sex	0.01051	-0.09901	4.55638**
Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Programs	0.00470	-0.11169	4.11436**
Religion	0.00330	-0.10337	3.72977**
Social Responsibility Scale Total	0.00285	+0.09278	3.40190**
Best Treatment through Non-prison Alternative	0.00281	-0.08263	3.12299**
Attitude toward CBC Clients (Based upon Social Responsibility)	0.00243	-0.05215	2.87864**
Total Number of Children	0.00050	+0.11466	2.64505**
Total Number of Children at Home	0.00132	-0.07405	2.44877**
Age	0.00152	-0.05823	2.27690**
Reintegration Should be Emphasis in Corrections	0.00025	+0.01777	2.11271*

R² = 0.41777

* significant at P \geq .05

** significant at P \geq .001

this independent variable is significant at the $P \geq .001$ level with a computed F value equaling 16.62607.

Married persons were found to be most likely to be associated with having a positive attitude toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). The distribution of marital status by attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) (see Appendix 5, Table 15) tabulates in the married group (consisting of 65 respondents) a total of 38 (58.5%) persons with positive attitudes. Among the 35 unmarried respondents, 23 (65.7%) indicated negative attitudes. These differences are statistically significant at the $P \geq .03$ level based upon a corrected chi-square of 4.39560, df=1. This finding is substantiated by a beta weight of +0.17038. The marital status of the respondents accounts for 6.2% of the variance in the dependent variable (R^2 change equals 0.06213) which is significant at the $P \geq .001$ level determined by an F value of 11.75045.

It was found that there was a positive relationship between the desire to confine less than 40% of the persons presently confined and attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). The beta weight for this variable was computed at +0.18152. Among those 48 respondents who thought that less than 40% of persons need confinement, 60.4% had positive attitudes. On the other hand, 61.7% of those (47 respondents) who thought that more than 40% ought to be confined (see Appendix 5, Table 16). These findings based upon a corrected chi-square of 3.80505, df=1 were statistically significant at the $P \geq .05$ level. The desire on the part of the respondents to confine less than

40% of persons confined tends explains about 3.4% (R^2 change = 0.03467) of the variance in the attitudes the respondents expressed toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). It is noteworthy that these findings are also significant at the $P \geq .001$ level verified by the reported F value equaling 9.20134.

When the independent variable knowledge of community-based correctional programs was entered into the multiple regression, it was found to explain a statistically significant amount of variance (4.2%) in the dependent variable ($F = 8.28358$, $P \geq .001$). The beta weight (-0.14523) indicates that as knowledge of community-based correctional programs increases, attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) tend to become negative among those sampled. Among the 47 respondents with positive attitudes only 20 were high knowledge scorers while among the 44 negative attitude respondents 26 were high scorers (see Appendix 5, Table 17).

The next independent variable that entered the multiple regression was the attitude toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge). Attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge) tend to explain nearly 2.5% (R^2 change = 0.02478) of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). Of the 56 respondents with positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge), 37 (66.1%) had positive attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) while among the 42 respondents with negative attitudes toward CBC clients (see Appendix 5, Table 10) 31 (73.8%) respondents also had a negative attitude toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge). These findings,

based upon an F value of 7.28358, were statistically significant at the $P \geq .001$ level. The beta weight indicated a positive tendency for respondents to indicate a positive attitude on both variables. That is, if a person has a positive attitude toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge), he is apt to express a positive attitude toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge).

The income level of the sample was found to have a significant impact upon attitudes toward clients (based upon knowledge). Income explains a small 1.7% (R^2 change = 0.01706) of the variance in the dependent variable. Even though this small amount of variance is explained by income, the F value (6.43751) indicates that it exceeds the $P \geq .001$ level of statistical significance. Also, as Appendix 5, Table 15 shows, it was found that of the 46 persons who had incomes below the sample median 63.0% expressed negative attitudes and 68.1% of those (32 respondents) with incomes above the sample median had positive attitudes (corrected chi square = 7.83105, $df=1$, $P \geq .0051$). The beta weight for the regression analysis (+0.17183) verifies the correlation between these variables indicating that as income increases attitudes tend to become more positive.

The last independent variable in the regression of attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) to explain more than 1% of the variance in the dependent variable is the sex of the respondents. Being female is associated with a positive attitude toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) in this research. The beta weight (-0.09901) shows this rather weak relationship between sex and attitudes. The

sex of the respondents tends to explain slightly more than 1% (R^2 change = 0.01051) of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). Although the amount of explained variance is small, it does represent a statistically significant portion of the variance in the dependent variable ($F = 4.55638$, $P \geq .001$).

The seven variables presented above explain more than 38% of the variance in the attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). Each of the seven variables presented explained at least 1% of the variance in the dependent variable. Each of the remaining variables summarized in Table 16 do not explain more than 1% each of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) and will not be explicitly detailed here. It is important to note that while these remaining variables do not explain more than 1% of the variance in the dependent variable, what variance they do explain ($\% = R^2$ change $\times 100$) is statistically significant in all remaining cases at the $P \geq .001$ level except the variable concerning reintegration as the emphasis in correction which was statistically significant at the $P \geq .05$ level. It is also noteworthy in terms of this dependent variable that the independent variables knowledge of institutional correctional programs and social responsibility had negligible effects on attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). When the effects of all the variables entered into the multiple regression analysis of attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) are summed, a total of 41.7% ($R^2 = 0.41777$) of the variance in the dependent variable is accounted for.

The hypothesis stating that knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) can be statistically sustained based upon the data presented. Acceptance of the hypothesis is based upon the statistically significant ($P \geq .001$) amounts of variance explained by knowledge of institutional corrections (0.47%), knowledge of community-based corrections (4.21%) and social responsibility (0.28%). As with the discussion of the previous dependent variable there is a statistical basis for sustaining the hypothesis exists. However, when such small amounts of explained variance are questioned for their contribution to understanding attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge), their significance is doubtful. Knowledge of community-based correctional programs is an exception to be noted because of the important part (4.21% of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) it explains. In looking at the other variables as groups of variables presented in the multiple regression analysis of attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge), greater amounts of variance can be accounted for than was explained by the main independent variables. For example, 21.9% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge), attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility), and attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). Again, the complexity of attitudes in general and the interrelationship between attitudes toward corrections seems to account for the large contribution of these attitudes in the explanation of the variance in the dependent

variable. Also, the demographic variables used in the stepwise multiple regression were found to be collectively important by explaining 10.4% of variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge). The importance of these demographic variables is not readily apparent in substantive terms either from the data or the literature. They appear to become substantive factors which are descriptive of particular influences on the dependent variable. Finally, the data also suggest that a major influence on the dependent variable are the additional independent variables. These variables, explaining 4.46% of the variance, are also important in terms of their descriptive power collectively.

In summary, the hypothesis would be statistically retained however rejected because of its general failure to explain the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon knowledge).

Attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility). The third dependent variable to be presented in these findings concerns attitude toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility). As with the presentation of the previous dependent variables, the attitude toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility) variable was constructed from a series of interview questions. These questions¹⁹⁹ were chosen because they explicitly referred to

¹⁹⁹The distribution of responses to each question is contained in Appendix 5, Table 18.

community-based correctional programs as well as relating to a willingness to help without the expectation of reciprocity--social responsibility. The variable was constructed from the following interview questions:

- "I would rather support a tax increase to build a new state prison than give the same amount to a group organizing a community-based correctional program.
- I would be willing to help those operating a community-based correctional program, if they asked for my help.
- I would like to volunteer for special community projects that assist other people.
- Prison and jail inmates should selectively be allowed to work, go to school, and seek medical care in the community during the day returning to prison or jail at night.
- I would rather support a tax increase for additional educational programs in the state prison than for an inmate or parolee to attend school in the community."²⁰⁰

In order to ascertain whether or not these questions actually measure one attitude they were factor analyzed. The factor loadings (see Appendix 5, Table 19) were sufficient to assume that this group of questions indexed attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility). As a result of factor analysis, a set of standardized factor scores were derived to measure the responses to the series of questions composing attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility). The standardized factor scores computed for this dependent variable

²⁰⁰Questions 26, 27, 39, 40, and 42. These questions were felt to intuitively embody an attitudinal component specifically addressing what the respondents felt about community-based correctional programs. Also, the questions seemed to probe the willingness to assist community-based corrections. By constructing the questions in such a way it may be possible to ascertain a particular facet of attitudes toward community-based corrections--attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility).

ranged from a minimum (most positive attitude) of -1.480 to a maximum (most negative attitude) of +2.356 based upon 99 useable cases.

With this brief summary of the derivation of the variable outlined, the multiple regression of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility) can be presented. The relationship between the dependent and independent variables is noted in the hypothesis: Knowledge and social responsibility affect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility). Multiple regression analysis of the dependent variable and its predictors will indicate whether or not this indeed is the case.

The statistical summary of the amount of variance explained by particular predictor variables, beta weights, and F values for this dependent variable are shown in Table 17.

When attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) is entered into the regression analysis, it tends to explain a little more than 19% (R^2 change = 0.19193) of the variance in the dependent variable.²⁰¹ The beta weight indicates a strong positive relationship between a positive attitude toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge) and a positive attitude toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility). That is, if a respondent has a positive attitude toward

²⁰¹ Again some interaction is seen between the set of dependent variables when they are used as independent variables in the multiple regression. Again the reader is cautioned to recall the high positive intercorrelations between the dependent variables.

Table 17

Multiple Regression Analysis of
Attitudes Toward Community-based Correctional Programs
(based upon social responsibility)

Independent Variable	R ² change	Beta Weight	F Value
Attitude toward CBC Clients (Based upon Knowledge)	0.19193	+0.31954	16.62607**
Attitude toward CBC Programs (Based upon Knowledge)	0.08153	+0.29190	12.98550**
Reintegration Should be Emphasis in Corrections	0.02995	+0.19608	9.87278**
Employment Status	0.02547	-0.07420	8.20838**
Attitude toward CBC Clients (Based upon Social Responsibility)	0.01471	+0.19074	6.90957**
Sex	0.00972	-0.07141	5.91877**
Best Treatment through Non-prison Alternative	0.00605	+0.11428	5.12862**
Location of Halfway House	0.00516	+0.10629	4.51724**
Total Number of Children	0.00631	+0.33267	4.06033**
Personal Knowledge of Criminal	0.00586	+0.09559	3.68649**
Total Number of Children at Home	0.00563	-0.15123	3.37612**
Social Responsibility Scale Total	0.00442	-0.06639	3.10054**
Percent of Prisoners Needing Confinement	0.00573	-0.07615	2.88213**
Age	0.00381	-0.09648	2.67236**
Education Level	0.00161	+0.06847	2.46697**
Marital Status	0.00210	-0.08024	2.29143*
Religion	0.00213	+0.06210	2.13624*
Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Programs	0.00187	-0.05079	1.99566*
Income	0.00086	-0.03846	1.86158*

R² change = 0.40483

* significant at $P \geq .05$

** significant at $P \geq .001$

the former, it is likely that he will also express a positive attitude on the latter. The 19% of variance explained by this predictor variable is unlikely resulting from chance evidenced by the high F value computed at 16.62607, $P \geq .001$. This statistically significant relationship can be amplified by examining the data (see Appendix 5, Table 20) revealing that of the 49 respondents with positive attitudes toward clients (based upon knowledge), 39 respondents also have positive attitudes toward programs (based upon social responsibility). Also, of the (50 respondents) with negative attitudes toward clients (based upon knowledge), 29 were found to have concomitant negative attitudes toward programs (based upon social responsibility).

About 8% of the variance (R^2 change = 0.08153) in attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility) is explained by the attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge).²⁰² Forty-three of 55 respondents with positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge) had a positive attitude toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility). Among the forty-two respondents who reacted negatively toward the predictor variable, 26 had a parallel negative attitude toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility). These crosstabulated findings indicated significant differences (see Appendix 5, Table 8) between the two variables when a corrected chi square was computed equaling 14.42175, $df=1$, $P \geq 0.0001$. The beta weight (+0.29190)

²⁰² Again these findings and large amounts of R^2 change explained by this predictor variable may in part be due to high inter-correlation between these two variables.

indicated a moderately strong tendency for respondents to express a positive attitude on the predictor variable and subsequently a positive attitude toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility). The amount of explained variance in the dependent variable was found to be significant where $F = 12.98550$, $P \geq .001$.

The choice of reintegration as the emphasis in corrections seems to explain about 3% (R^2 change = 0.02995) of the variance in attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility). Among the 62 respondents who chose reintegration as the correctional emphasis 71.0% had positive attitudes while 56.8% (21 respondents) who chose non-reintegration expressed negative attitudes (see Appendix 5, Table 21).²⁰³ The F value computed (9.87278) indicates that the explanation of nearly three percent of the variance in the dependent variable is significant at the $P \geq .001$ level. The data indicate that there is a tendency for persons who choose reintegration to also have a positive attitude and for those choosing non-reintegration to express a negative attitude evidenced by the beta weight equaling +0.19608.

Employment status was the next variable to enter the multiple regression analysis of attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility). In terms of employment status, it seems that the two and one-half percent of the variance (R^2 change = 0.02547) is

²⁰³The corrected chi-square computed for this crosstabulation equals 6.34398, $df=1$, $P \geq .01$.

explained by being unemployed. The beta weight of -0.07420 shows a slight tendency in the direction of associating positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) with being unemployed.²⁰⁴ The 2.5% of the variance in the dependent variable explained by the employment status of the respondents seems to be a bona fide estimation of its impact on the dependent variable judging from the large F value equaling 8.20838 , $P \geq .001$.

The final variable entering the multiple regression analysis of attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) explaining more than one percent of the variance in these attitudes is the attitude toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). Unlike the other dependent variables²⁰⁵ which when intercorrelated have high correlation coefficients (see Table 14), this variable is not highly intercorrelated with the others. This variable while explaining only about 1.5% (R^2 change = 0.01471) of the variance in attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) may be of greater value to understanding attitudes toward community-based

²⁰⁴The data in Appendix 5, Table 22 do not show this tendency clearly. For example the chi-square testing the differences between observed and expected frequencies is 0.00527 , $df=1$, $P \geq NS$. However, the non-significant Kendall tau = 0.01488 tends to show the possibility of the relationship between unemployed status and positive attitudes. Further complication can be expressed in terms of the number of unemployed respondents only totaling 19 persons.

²⁰⁵That is, attitudes toward CBC programs (knowledge), attitudes toward CBC clients (knowledge), and attitudes toward CBC programs (social responsibility) are the other dependent variables.

corrections because of its apparent independence of the other dependent variables. Additionally, the F value equaling 6.90957, $P \geq .001$, reveals that the variance explained is not simply due to chance. The beta weight (+0.19074) shows a moderate tendency for respondents with positive attitudes on the predictor variable to also have positive attitudes on the criterion variable. For example, of the 51 respondents with positive attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) and of the 59 respondents with positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility), thirty-five respondents had a positive attitude toward either CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) or CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) respectively (see Appendix 5, Table 23).

The remaining fourteen variables which were included in the stepwise multiple regression of attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) did not explain more than one percent of the variance in this dependent variable each. While the predictor variables described in paragraphs above explained more than 34.3% of the variance in the dependent variable, the fourteen remaining variables account for a little more than 6% of the total variance explained ($R^2 = 0.40483$). While these remaining predictor variables will not be detailed individually, those variables between sex and education level listed in Table 17, each explains amounts of variance which are significant at the $P \geq .001$ level. Those variables between marital status and income shown in Table 17, explain amounts of R^2 change significant at the $P \geq .05$ level. It is interesting to note that the

F value for knowledge of community-based correctional programs was insufficient for its being included in the stepwise multiple regression of attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility).

The third hypothesis stating that knowledge and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility) should only be tentatively sustained on statistical grounds. The reason for only tentative acceptance of the hypothesis is that, while knowledge of institutional programs explains 0.18% of the variance and social responsibility explains another 0.44%, knowledge of community-based programs did not explain any variance in the dependent variable. Although the amount of variance explained by knowledge of institutional correctional programs and social responsibility are statistically significant, complete acceptance of the hypothesis does not seem warranted because of the finding regarding knowledge of community-based programs. Also, the hypothesis is rejected on the grounds that knowledge of institutional correctional programs, knowledge of community-based correctional programs and social responsibility fail to provide reasonable insight (R^2 change $\geq 1\%$) into attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility).

It was shown that nearly 29% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge), attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon knowledge), and attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). These variables have shown themselves to be of far greater importance

to the explanation of the dependent variable than knowledge and social responsibility.

Again the demographic variables provide both a statistical and substantive insight into the dependent variable. From the substantive perspective, the demographic variables seem to profile categories of respondents likely or unlikely to possess positive or negative attitudes.

Finally, the additional independent variables were also shown to make both statistically and substantively important contributions to explaining the attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility).

In summary, the hypothesis that knowledge and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) can only be tentatively accepted statistically while rejected in terms of explaining the composition of the attitudes being analyzed.

Attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). The final dependent variable subjected to stepwise multiple regression analysis presented in these findings concerns attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). This variable, like all of the three previous dependent variables was constructed from a series of questions²⁰⁶ used in the interview schedule. The questions were grouped

²⁰⁶The distribution of responses to each question is contained in Appendix 5, Table 24.

together to form this variable because of both their apparent questioning of the value position of the respondents toward CBC clients and their willingness to assist CBC clients without expecting anything in return. The questions from which this variable was constructed are the following:

- "I would not object to an ex-offender wishing to join a club or organization to which I belong.
- It is acceptable to me for my union or professional organization to allow ex-offenders to join.
- I would not object to an ex-offender wishing to join the same church that I attend.
- Ex-offenders should not be denied licenses to operate businesses requiring a license.
- I would rather see offenders receive free college educations in prisons than be selectively released to attend community colleges.
- I would rather help or assist the victims of a fire or storm than a person who has been convicted of a crime.
- For some reason, I would like to be able to help a person who has violated the law.
- If I could, I would be willing to employ an ex-offender.
- I would be willing to work side-by-side with an ex-offender."²⁰⁷

As with the previous dependent variables, this group of interview questions was factor analyzed to determine whether or not they could be interpreted as a scale of attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). The factor loadings (see Appendix 5, Table 25) are sufficient to assume that this group of questions indexes attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). As a result of factor analysis,

²⁰⁷Questions 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 43, and 44. These questions were constructed with the intention of soliciting the general value position of the respondents which was measured by their response to the Likert format. More importantly, the questions attempted to ascertain the value position of the respondents toward clients in terms of their willingness to help or assist the CBC client without expecting anything in return.

this dependent variable was measured by computing standardized factor scores for each respondent. The factor scores computed for attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility) dependent variable ranged from a minimum (positive attitudes) score of -2.252 to a maximum (negative attitude) score of 3.178 computed for 98 useable cases.

The fourth working hypothesis chosen for this research states that knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based corrections. The variables entered into the stepwise multiple regression analysis of attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility) are shown in Table 18.

The independent (demographic) variable sex tended to explain 8.7% (R^2 change = 0.08703) of the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). The data show (see Appendix 5, Table 26) 44.1% (15) of the females and 57.8% (37) of the males had positive attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). These data and the beta weight (+0.26562) show the rather definite tendency for positive attitudes on this variable to be associated with the males sampled. The 8.7% of the variance explained by sex is statistically significant at the $P \geq .05$ level based upon an F value equaling 6.67256.

It was found that 4.7% (R^2 change = 0.04762) of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) is explained by responses to the question of how many prisoners need to

Table 18

Multiple Regression Analysis of
Attitudes toward Community-based Correctional Clients
(based upon social responsibility)

Independent Variable	R ² change	Beta Weight	F Value
Sex	0.08703	+0.26562	6.67256*
Percent of Prisoners Needing Confinement	0.04762	+0.25210	5.36803**
Reintegration Should be Correctional Emphasis	0.03518	-0.21936	4.63692**
Social Responsibility Scale Total	0.03907	+0.33435	4.42295**
Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Programs	0.02483	-0.15106	4.02620**
Location of Halfway House	0.01944	+0.13377	3.67231**
Attitude toward CBC Programs (Based upon Knowledge)	0.01903	-0.15152	3.41931**
Attitude toward CBC Programs (Based upon Social Responsibility)	0.02903	+0.20723	3.39469**
Best Treatment through Non-prison Alternative	0.01335	-0.20276	3.16168**
Employment Status	0.01905	-0.11534	3.05402**
Religion	0.00873	-0.10683	2.83951**
Marital Status	0.00459	-0.06063	2.61209**
Income	0.00388	+0.09786	2.41111*
Total Number of Children	0.00393	-0.07186	2.23851*
Attitude toward CBC Clients (Based upon Knowledge)	0.00173	-0.05747	2.06821*
Knowledge of Community-based Correctional Programs	0.00053	-0.02849	1.90869*
Education Level	0.00032	+0.02088	1.76623 ^{ns}
Total Number of Children at Home	0.00034	-0.02681	1.63965 ^{ns}
Age	0.00015	+0.01849	1.52503 ^{ns}

R² change = 0.35783

* significant at $P \geq .05$

** significant at $P \geq .001$

^{ns} not significant

be confined for public safety. The tendency is for respondents who chose a percentage less than the sample median (40.375%) to have positive attitudes toward the criterion variable. The data (see Appendix 5, Table 27) show that of the 48 respondents choosing less than the median 62.5% (30 persons) had positive attitudes while of the 46 respondents choosing more than 40.375% needing confinement, 58.7% (27 persons) had negative attitudes. The beta weight (+0.25210) shows the tendency for positive attitudes to be associated with the feeling that fewer than 40.375% of those confined need to be for public safety. The finding of 4.7% of the variance being explained by responses to the percent of prisoners needing confinement is unlikely a chance occurrence with an F value equaling 5.36803, $P \geq .001$.

The next variable entered into the stepwise multiple regression of attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) concerned reintegration as the correctional emphasis. The choice of reintegration as the emphasis in corrections tends to explain about 3.5% (R^2 change = 0.03518) of the variance in the dependent variable. The amount of variance explained by the choice of reintegration as the correctional emphasis was found to be statistically significant at the $P \geq .001$ level when the F value was computed at 4.63692. What is interesting about this variable is shown by the beta weight equaling -0.21936. This finding indicates that positive attitudes are associated with choosing non-reintegration as the correctional emphasis. Conversely, negative attitudes are then associated with having chosen reintegration as the intended correctional emphasis. The expected

finding would have been for a positive beta weight indicating the relationship between reintegration and positive attitudes. The data (see Appendix 5, Table 27) show that of 63 respondents choosing reintegration 50.8% (32 persons) had positive attitudes and the remaining 49.2% (31 persons) had negative attitudes. Among the 35 respondents choosing non-reintegration, 57.1% (20 persons) had clearly positive attitudes and 42.9% (15 persons) had negative attitudes.

Social Responsibility Scale totals were found to explain nearly 4.0% (R^2 change = 0.03907) of the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). The 4.0% of variance in the dependent variable explained by Social Responsibility Scale totals was statistically significant with the F value equaling 4.42295, $P \geq .001$. Since chance is the unlikely explanation of the amount of variance explained by Social Responsibility Scores, the relationship characterized by the beta weight is important to note. The beta weight for social responsibility scores (+0.33435) indicates that there is a strong tendency for high social responsibility scores to be associated with positive attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) and for low scores to be associated with negative attitudes (see Appendix 5, Table 28).

Nearly two and one-half percent (R^2 change = 0.02483) of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) can be attributed to the respondents' knowledge of institutional correctional programs. This question of the respondents' ability to identify institutional correctional programs and its impact on the

dependent variable was found to be unlikely caused by chance because the F value equaled 4.02620, $P \geq .001$. It is interesting to note the nature of the relationship between knowledge of institutional correctional programs and the dependent variable shown by the beta weight computed as -0.15106. This beta weight implies that low knowledge of institutional correctional programs is correlated with positive attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) and high knowledge is associated with negative attitudes (see Appendix 5, Table 29).

The next variable entering the multiple regression of attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) concerns the location of a halfway house. Almost two percent (R^2 change = 0.01944) of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the desire to locate a halfway house within three blocks of the respondents' homes. This finding explaining 1.9% of the variance in the dependent variable is statistically significant at the $P \geq .001$ level with a computed F value equaling 3.67231. It was found (see Appendix 5, Table 27) that of the 50 respondents who would accept a halfway house within 3 blocks, 31 (62.0%) had positive attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). Also, twenty-seven respondents (56.2%) of the 48 persons preferring its location in another part of town had negative attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). The tendency this shows is reflected by the beta weight for this independent variable equaling +0.13377. The interpretation of this beta weight is that acceptance of a halfway house within

three blocks is associated with positive attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility).

The respondents' attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge) also tend to explain nearly two percent of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) (R^2 change = 0.01903). It is unlikely that chance alone explains the 2% of variance explained in the dependent variable when the F test value computed at 3.41931 is found to be significant at the $P \geq .001$ level. It is noteworthy to point out that the beta weight equals -0.15152. Such a beta weight means that it is likely for persons with positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge) to express negative attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). The data (see Appendix 5, Table 30) tend to disclose this finding revealing 23 respondents of 55 (41.8%) while having positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon knowledge) had negative attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). Also, 19 respondents (46.3%) of 41 respondents with positive attitudes toward clients (based upon social responsibility) concomitantly had negative attitudes toward programs (based upon knowledge).

The next independent variable to enter the stepwise multiple regression of attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) was attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility). Attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) tends to explain a significant ($F = 3.39469$, $P \geq .001$) 3% (R^2 change = 0.02903) of the variance in the dependent variable. The

association between the independent and dependent variable is shown by the beta weight equaling +0.20723. That is, there is a tendency for respondents expressing a positive attitude toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) to express a positive attitude toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). The data (see Appendix 5, Table 23) reveal this relationship where it was found that of 59 respondents with positive attitudes toward CBC programs (based upon social responsibility) 35 persons (59.3%) had positive attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility). Also, among the 38 respondents with negative attitudes toward programs, 22 respondents (57.9%) had a similar negative attitude toward clients.

It was found that 1.3% of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) is explained by the respondents' choice of non-prison alternatives as the best treatment. The finding that R^2 change = 0.01335 was significant at the $P \geq .001$ level with F equaling 3.16168. The beta weight (-0.20276) reveals an interesting tendency in the respondents' attitudes. The beta weight implies that for those respondents choosing non-prison alternatives likely to have a negative attitude toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) are also likely to occur. Among those choosing prison alternatives, negative attitudes are expressed. The data (see Appendix 5, Table 27) reveal that there is an equal likelihood to have a positive or negative attitude when choosing non-prison alternatives; while among the 35 respondents who chose the prison alternative, 57.1% had positive attitudes toward the dependent variable.

The final independent (demographic) variable to be detailed in the multiple regression of attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) was employment status. Nearly 2% of the variance in attitudes toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility) was explained by the employment status of the respondents (R^2 change = 0.01905). The variance in the dependent variable explained by employment status is statistically significant based upon an F value computed at 3.05402, $P \geq .001$. The multiple regression data reveal a beta weight of -0.11534 which indicates a tendency for positive attitudes to be associated with being unemployed and negative attitudes to be associated with being employed. The data (see Appendix 5, Table 26) also reveal that 57.9% of the unemployed respondents (19 persons) had positive attitudes while only 51.9% of the employed respondents (77 persons) had expressed the same attitude. Also, while only 42.1% of the unemployed respondents expressed negative attitudes, 48.1% of those employed were negatively inclined toward CBC clients (based upon social responsibility).

The nine remaining variables shown in Table 18 do not explain more than one percent of the variance in the dependent variable each. Because of this, these independent variables will not be discussed individually. It should be noted that the variance explained by the variables discussed above amounts to 33.363% of the total explained variance (R^2 change = 0.35783) in the dependent variable. The remaining variables account for 2.42% of the variance. Table 18 also shows that the level of statistical significance for religion and marital

status is $P \geq .001$; while for those variables between income and knowledge of community-based correctional programs $P \geq .05$. The amount of variance explained by the variables between education level and age are not statistically significant at the level of $P \geq .05$.

It was hypothesized that knowledge and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). This hypothesis can only be tentatively sustained on statistical grounds. While knowledge of institutional correctional programs and social responsibility explain nearly 2.5% and 4.0% of the variance in the dependent variable respectively, knowledge of community-based corrections does not explain a statistically significant amount of variance. In terms of insight into the composition of attitudes as hypothesized, the amounts of variance explained by knowledge of institutional correctional programs and social responsibility are large enough to assume that they have a real effect on attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility).

Although this is the case based upon the data, the effects of the demographic variables, additional independent variables, and other attitude variables cannot be overlooked. The demographic variables (except education level, total number of children at home, and age) explained statistically significant amounts of variance (12.76%) in the dependent variable. The demographic variables are difficult to interpret other than as descriptive of nominal group references. The additional independent variables used in the regression analysis of

this dependent variable collectively account for a statistically significant 11.54% of the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). These additional independent variables are also difficult to interpret though statistically important.

In summary, the hypothesis may be tentatively sustained statistically and in terms of the explanatory power of the independent variables.

Summary of Findings

This section summarizes the findings of the study. It was hypothesized that knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility affect attitudes toward community-based corrections. The derivation and analysis of both the independent and dependent variables were presented.

To examine the knowledge variable adequately, it was necessary to measure both knowledge of community-based correctional programs and knowledge of institutional correctional programs. It was found that the respondents tended to be slightly more knowledgeable of institutional correctional programs than community-based correctional programs. Knowledge of corrections, while lacking, is present in greater degrees than earlier studies would suggest.

Scores derived from the Berkowitz-Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale tended to be high for the respondents sampled. The adequacy of the Berkowitz-Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale as a "true" scale, however, was questioned by the findings. While the criteria

for achieving an interval scale could not be achieved, steps were taken in using it as an additive scale to reduce the chance of error.

The hypotheses were tested by means of stepwise multiple regression analysis of the dependent variables. This approach allowed one to determine the effects of knowledge of community-based correctional programs, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility on attitudes toward community-based corrections. The effects of demographic variables and additional independent variables were also examined for their direct influence on the dependent variables.

Regarding the hypothesis that knowledge of community-based correctional programs, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge) several findings should be noted. The multiple regression analysis showed that 43.5% of the variance in the dependent variable could be explained. It was found that the other dependent variables used as independent variables explained nearly 21% of variance. The demographic variables explained 12.5% and the additional independent variables explained 7.1% of the variance in the dependent variable. The contribution of the independent variables was negligible except for the respondents' knowledge of institutional correctional programs which explained about 3% of the variance in the dependent variable. The hypothesis was sustained on the basis of statistically significant amounts of variance being explained by the independent variables; however, rejected for the

failure of the independent variables to really provide insight into the composition of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge).

It was found that 41.7% of the variance in the dependent variable could be explained when the hypothesis that knowledge of community-based correctional programs, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and Social Responsibility Scale scores tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon knowledge) was tested. The effects of the main independent variables were negligible except for knowledge of community-based correctional programs which explained about 4.21% of the variance. Greater contributions were made to the understanding of the dependent variable by the other dependent variables used as independent variables. The other attitudes explained 21.9% of the total variance. The group of demographic variables explain 10.4% of the variance and the additional independent variables accounted for 4.4% of the explained variance. Because all the variance explained by the main independent variables was statistically significant the hypothesis as stated could be sustained. However, because the main independent variables do not contribute to the understanding of the dependent variable, the hypothesis is rejected.

The third hypothesis that knowledge of community-based correctional programs, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility) can only be tentatively sustained. Only slight amounts of variance, 0.18% and

0.44% respectively, were explained by knowledge of institutional correctional programs and social responsibility. Knowledge of community-based correctional programs explained none of the variance in the dependent variable. The hypothesis is rejected on the basis of these independent variables having little influence on the attitudes. However, about 29% of the variance in the dependent variable was explained by the other dependent variables used as independent variables. The demographic variables explained 5.7% of the variance in the dependent variable and the additional independent variables explained 5.25% of the total explained variance in the dependent variable.

The final hypothesis tested questioned whether knowledge of community-based correctional programs, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility tend to affect attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). Because of the relatively large amounts of variance explained by knowledge of institutional correctional programs (2.5%) and social responsibility (4.0%), the hypothesis is tentatively sustained both statistically and in terms of providing substantial insight into the dependent variable. The demographic variables explained 12.76% of the variance and the additional independent variables accounted for 11.54% of the explained variance.

The final chapter will summarize this study, discuss the findings, present the conclusions and recommendations for further research.

Chapter IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Recapitulation of the Study

This study began with an examination of the findings of the national commissions on corrections which emphasized that the responsibility for reintegrating offenders into the community lay with the community. Other studies, however, revealed that the community was unwilling to reintegrate offenders through community-based correctional programs. In an attempt to resolve these discrepancies, it was hypothesized that attitudes toward community-based corrections depend upon the relative knowledge of community-based corrections and social responsibility expressed by the members of the community. Underlying this problem was the desire to develop an understanding of some of the problems confronting persons released from prison or under correctional supervision in the community. The problem was developed using concepts from the literature of societal reactions to deviance, community-based corrections, the community, public attitudes and social responsibility. Societal reactions to deviance permitted emphasis to be placed upon the attitudinal components that guide interactional encounters. In this way the role of the attitudes of the group in response to persons who violate the group's norms is viewed as more important than the deviant act or actor. Through this boundary maintenance function, the group or members of the community can define, label, and maintain deviant identities for rule breakers.

The development of community-based corrections marked the beginning of attempts to reduce the isolation of criminals from the community with imprisonment. The advent of community-based corrections also challenged the traditional deviant role maintenance function characterized by societal reactions to deviance. Community-based corrections, which consists of all correctional programs outside the prison, proposes to eliminate the deviant role maintenance function of societal reaction theory and emphasize the reintegration of offenders into the community. In their short history, some authors argue that community-based correctional programs have demonstrated their effectiveness.

Community-based corrections by definition is closely associated with the community itself. However, the community is not merely a locale for such programs but more critically the appropriate interactional context for correctional activities. Within this setting the attitudes which guide the interactions between members of the community and offenders are of critical importance to both community-based correctional programs and clients. Thus the attitudes of the members of the community in shaping these interactions are very important. The interactional encounters between the community and the offender tend to be shaped by the attitudes of the membership of the community and define the limits of role maintenance for the offender. For example, should members of the community be opposed to employing ex-offenders, the likelihood that the ex-offender would continue to violate the law seems to increase.

Since the interrelations between the offender and the community are shaped by the attitudes of the members of the community, the extent

to which attitudes are based upon information or misinformation is also critical. Thus, it was necessary to attempt to discover the level of knowledge of the members of the community in order to explore its effects upon attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients.

Finally, the literature holds that the reintegration of offenders is the responsibility of the members of the community. Social responsibility was defined as the willingness to help when nothing could be expected in return. It was necessary to investigate the extent to which social responsibility affects the attitudes of the members of the community toward assisting ex-offenders returning to society.

The hypothesis that knowledge of community-based correctional programs, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and the social responsibility of the members of the community affect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients was stated and tested. The data was collected in Manhattan, Kansas, based upon a simple random sample. The data was collected by means of an interview schedule which sought information from the respondents concerning their social characteristics, knowledge of community-based corrections, social responsibility, and attitudes toward community-based corrections. The interview schedule was pretested and 101 randomly selected persons were interviewed. The sample was reasonably representative of the population of Manhattan and other cities of similar size and makeup given the procedure for selecting the sample and gathering the data.

The data were analyzed through a number of statistical procedures including frequency tabulation, chi-square analysis, Guttman scaling, factor analysis, and stepwise multiple regression as outlined by SPSS: The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

As a result of testing the hypothesis the independent variables-- knowledge of institutional correctional programs, knowledge of community-based correctional programs, and social responsibility--tended to explain a:

1. statistically significant amount of variance but are not explanations of the composition of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge);
2. statistically significant amount of variance but are not explanations of the composition of attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon knowledge);
3. only a partially statistically significant amount of variance and are not explanations of the composition of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility);
4. statistically significant amount of variance and provide a partial explanation of the composition of attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility).

The findings raise several points in relation to current knowledge in the correctional field. Unlike the image of almost complete lack of knowledge presented in the literature, the members of the community studied did possess some knowledge of correctional practices. Although the members of the community studied expressed variable understanding of corrections, they tended to be more knowledgeable about

institutional correctional programs than some of the newer community-based programs. One explanation based upon the data might be that institutional correctional programs are more visible, familiar, and traditional to the members of the community. The data also tend to show that when only community-based correctional programs are considered, halfway houses have the widest recognition while probation, parole, work release, education release, and medical release are much less readily identifiable. By assessing the level of knowledge concerning community-based correctional programs and institutional correctional programs, it was possible to examine the effects of relative knowledge on attitudes toward these types of correctional programs. Knowledge was assumed to have a direct relationship upon attitudes because attitudes are partially based upon information or misinformation. The findings suggested that knowledge varied both among respondents and types of programs being categorized. Knowledge of community-based corrections and knowledge of institutional corrections generally explained some of the variance in attitudes toward programs or clients. Yet the importance of knowledge of community-based corrections and institutional corrections was outweighed by the contribution of other variables which explained much greater amounts of variance in the attitudes. While knowledge was important taken by itself, it was by comparison to other variables of little consequence to the explanation of the composition of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients.

The literature suggested that where knowledge is low, attitudes would be negative. Our findings based upon relatively low knowledge of corrections and primarily showed positive attitudes toward community-

based correctional programs and clients.²⁰⁸ Questions regarding whether or not increased levels of knowledge or controlled levels of knowledge would have produced different attitude responses were not addressed and remain open to speculation.

The effects of Social Responsibility Scale scores upon attitudes toward community-based corrections were also examined. Social responsibility was measured by means of the Berkowitz-Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale. The findings revealed that members of the community expressed rather high levels of social responsibility. Statistically, social responsibility explained a significant amount of the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients. However, social responsibility scale scores did not explain a major portion of the attitudes expressed toward community-based correctional programs and clients like other attitudes, demographic variables and additional independent variables did.

From the literature, the members of the community are portrayed as reluctant (at best) to assist reintegrating offenders. The assumption from the literature would be to expect to find negative attitudes toward community-based corrections and an unwillingness to assist ex-offenders. Our findings show quite the opposite with high

²⁰⁸ In stating this finding reference is primarily being made to raw data distributions in which respondents seemed in most cases to choose positive attitudes - knowledgeable responses to attitude questions. The multiple regression data seem a little misleading to the reader if it is not understood that the variables were standardized and dichotomized around their means in order to test the strength of the relative knowledge of the respondents for explaining their attitudes.

social responsibility scores and positive attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients.²⁰⁹ These findings suggest the possibility that a much more favorable atmosphere for community-based correctional programs and clients exists than previously thought.

Since the members of the community express high levels of social responsibility and positive attitudes, they may be more receptive to engaging in reintegration and rehabilitation without motivation based upon reciprocity, relative cost and reward, or their moods and feelings. In fact, the attitude of social responsibility as defined in this study may be a prerequisite or precondition to subsequent altruistic attitudes based upon reciprocity, costs and rewards or moods and feelings. The principle that we do not know a particular event will follow any act underlies the idea of social responsibility. Furthermore, in corrections without predisposition or orientation toward rehabilitation or reintegration, the possibility of successful rehabilitation or reintegration cannot be expected. Of course the merit of other paradigms explaining helping behavior are evident after initial acts of helping.

Finally, the social responsibility findings do not provide insight into the effects of a greater dispersion of social responsibility scores upon attitudes toward community-based correctional programs

²⁰⁹ Again the discussion is based upon the raw data which seem to show these differences more clearly, than for example, the standardized factor scores from which the attitudes were reflected in the multiple regression analysis. This phenomenon occurs because the scores were dichotomized around their mean to provide data concerning the relativity of social responsibility as it was distributed among the respondents.

and clients. This point remains even though social responsibility scores were dichotomized at their mean and attitude scores were standardized. Also the difficulties encountered in measuring social responsibility make generalizing about social responsibility difficult.

The community was mentioned in the development of this study. It was argued that the members of the community are important because of their role as an audience reacting to deviant persons and behavior. We interviewed a sample that generally reflects the population parameters. It may be assumed that the demographic characteristics presented are the correlates of communities of interest. For example, occupations and income may be important characteristics associated with relative power in the community. Or age and education may be relative to the organizations to which members of the community belong. The data have shown that the demographic characteristics of the sample are important explanatory factors for attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients. The data generally show some variation in attitudes for various demographics and stand as a point of departure for viewing the problems confronting community-based corrections. That is, the association of positive attitudes with particular categories of demographic characteristics, points not only to sources of potentially positive interaction between the ex-offenders and the community, but also to sources of negative responses. The data seem to support the contention that the members of the community are in a position that can influence the maintenance of the offender role because of their attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients.

Fortunately, it appears from the data presented here that the community is willing to open up a wide range of opportunities for ex-offenders. This has been shown in the positive attitudes expressed toward employing, educating, belonging to the same organizations, and interacting with correctional clients.

The importance of having raised the question of the attitudes of the community was stated in terms of their role as an audience. This thesis argued that the attitudes of the members of the community could affect correctional outcomes. Attitudes were defined and measured giving some indication of the composition of societal reactions to deviance at least in terms of community-based corrections. We found in addition to the members of the community sharing a wide range of interests and institutions a rather narrow range of responses to attitudinal, knowledge and social responsibility measures. Inferring from the findings of positive attitudes, high social responsibility, and low knowledge, the members of the community studied are (at least potentially) pivotal in allowing non-deviant roles to reemerge among community-based correctional clients. Also, in looking at the positive attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients, they may be viewed as benchmarks underlying the process of de-stigmatizing, de-isolating, and non-discriminating toward ex-offenders. Like the process of the dramatization of evil, the positive attitudes expressed by the members of the community toward community-based correctional programs and clients suggest a parallel process in the societal reaction to deviance wherein the social audience can make prison inmates community-based correctional clients and in turn community-based correc-

tional clients into members of the community.

Conclusions

In summary the conclusions drawn from this thesis are the six following points.

1. It is concluded that knowledge of community-based correctional programs and knowledge of institutional correctional programs were relatively unimportant in explaining the variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients.

2. It is concluded that social responsibility (measured by the Berkowitz-Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale) was relatively unimportant in the explanation of variance in attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients.

3. It is concluded that the attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients dependent variables when used as independent variables, selected demographic variables, and additional independent variables were important factors in the explanation of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients.

4. Knowledge of community-based corrections remains an important issue in the analysis of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients in so far as under conditions of low knowledge, positive attitudes were measured.

5. Social responsibility remains an important issue in the analysis of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients in so far as high social responsibility scores were measured concomitantly with positive attitudes toward community-based correc-

tional programs and clients despite low knowledge conditions.

6. The members of the community sampled have the potential (at least) for playing a pivotal role in enabling non-deviant roles to re-emerge based upon their generally high social responsibility scores and positive attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients.

Limitations and Recommendations for Further Research

Since this thesis was primarily of an exploratory nature and further research is required before the evidence presented here is conclusive. The major limitation of this thesis has been the avoidance of the relationship of attitudes and behaviors. This thesis has dealt only with the attitudinal dimension. Without addressing the behavioral component of social interaction we tend to lose predictability in our findings. Having only dealt with attitudes, our generalizations can be stated at best in terms of potentialities for action and sociological research demands greater precision. While not disclaiming the importance of attitudes which we know are intrinsically important in understanding social life, research of this type could be much more enlightening if behavioral correlates were measured along with attitudinal measures. Thus, we would propose further research be designed to include measurement of attitudes and their correlative behaviors. One way to do this might be with a limited number of respondents ($N \leq 25$) in an experimental design situation.

Future research might also include the application of the same research on a statewide sample. Such an undertaking would prove

invaluable to both correctional administrators and policy planners. Such research projects have been attempted in only a limited sense and usually without methodological precision. Research to date has generally only looked at frequency tabulation without attempting to rigorously measure the effects of various variables on questions confronting the future of corrections.

Additional research stemming from this thesis should be focused at the refinement of techniques for measuring social responsibility. Specifically, a methodological reassessment of the social responsibility scale should be accomplished through precise rigorous testing of the scale. This would enable researchers to speak authoritatively about levels of social responsibility such as could be ascertained through factor analysis or Guttman scaling. Also refinement of the dependent variables used in this thesis could be beneficial. Such a study should begin by asking what other possible questions might reflect attitudes toward community-based correctional programs or clients. In this case, the precision of measurement manifest in terms of validity and reliability would be of paramount importance.

In replicating this research, one might attempt to apply hierarchical ordering of the variables in the multiple regression or take these findings one step further and provide the path analytic approach.

In terms of the methodology employed here, further research might concentrate upon drawing the sample differently. For example, a purposive sample could be employed to select respondents in proportion to various demographic characteristics in the statewide population.

This would give greater credibility to arguments of the representativeness of the sample.

In terms of the instrument used, further research in refining the variables could make the interview schedule more concise and easier to administer.

This thesis set out to explore several diverse literatures hoping to bring them together in order to learn something about community-based corrections. This thesis tried to systematically draw together the diverse attitudes and factors which may or may not influence attitudes to assess the magnitude of problems that confront community-based correctional programs and clients. The results have indicated that in terms of attitudes toward community-based correctional programs and clients the hurdles can be surpassed. Also, in view of this sample, the job of reintegrating ex-offenders into the community may not be an impossible task. It would appear that the level of knowledge of correctional programs may have some sustaining negative influence, which if improved, might make correctional efforts even more effective.

Community-based corrections has been advocated as an effective means of rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders into the community. This thesis has shown some of the footholds upon which the building of solid communication between the community and the ex-offender should be constructed as well as the barriers to its full implementation.

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APPENDIX 1

Social Responsibility Scale (SRS)^a
(* responsible reply)

1. It is no use worrying about current events or public affairs; I can't do anything about them anyway.
Strongly agree Agree Undecided *Disagree *Strongly disagree
2. Every person should give some of his time for the good of his town or country.
*Strongly agree *Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
3. Our country would be a lot better off if we didn't have so many elections and people didn't have to vote so often.
Strongly agree Agree Undecided *Disagree *Strongly disagree
4. Letting your friends down is not so bad because you can't do good all the time for everybody.
Strongly agree Agree Undecided *Disagree *Strongly disagree
5. It is the duty of each person to do his job the very best he can.
*Strongly agree *Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
6. People would be a lot better off if they could live far away from other people and never have to do anything for them.
Strongly agree Agree Undecided *Disagree *Strongly disagree
7. At school I usually volunteered for special projects.
*Strongly agree *Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree
8. I feel very bad when I have failed to finish a job I promised I would do.
*Strongly agree *Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

^aLeonard Berkowitz and Kenneth G. Lutterman, "The Traditional Socially Responsible Personality," The Public Opinion Quarterly, 32:2, (Summer, 1968), pp. 174-175,

APPENDIX 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART I: For questions 1 through 11, please circle or check the response that best describes you. Please complete each question and return this part of the interview to the interviewer at the end of the interview.

1. My sex is... ☐ female (01); ☐ male (02) 06
()
2. My age is... ☐ up to 19 years old (01) ☐ 40 to 44 years old (06)
☐ 20 to 24 years old (02) ☐ 45 to 49 years old (07)
☐ 25 to 29 years old (03) ☐ 50 to 54 years old (08) 07-08
☐ 30 to 34 years old (04) ☐ 55 to 59 years old (09)
☐ 35 to 39 years old (05) ☐ 60 to 64 years old (10) ()
☐ 65 years and older (11)
3. My religion is... 09-10
☐ Methodist (01) ☐ Lutheran (06)
☐ Presbyterian (02) ☐ Baptist (07)
☐ Catholic (03) ☐ Episcopal (08) ()
☐ Disciples of Christ (04) ☐ Congregational Christian
☐ Evangelical United Church (09)
☐ Bretheran Church (05) ☐ other (specify) _____ (10)
☐ no religion (11)
4. Circle the highest level of education that you have achieved... 11-12
 Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 High school 1 2 3 4 ()
 College 1 2 3 4 Degree (specify) _____
 Graduate or Postgraduate (specify) _____
5. Are you... ☐ single (01) ☐ separated (04) 13
☐ living together (02) ☐ divorced (05)
☐ married (03) ☐ widowed (06) ()
6. Please circle the number of children you have... 14-15
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 or more ()
7. Please circle the number of children that you have living at home... 16-17
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 or more ()
8. Are you... ☐ unemployed (01) 13
☐ self-employed (02)
☐ employed by someone else (03) ()
9. What is your occupation (specify) _____ 19-20
 ()

10. What is your family income (per year)... 21-22

___ \$0 - \$2500 (01)	___ \$25,001 - \$27,500 (11)
___ \$2,501 - \$5,000 (02)	___ \$27,501 - \$30,000 (12)
___ \$5,001 - \$7,500 (03)	___ \$30,001 - \$32,500 (13)
___ \$7,501 - \$10,000 (04)	___ \$32,501 - \$35,000 (14)
___ \$10,001 - \$12,500 (05)	___ \$35,001 - \$37,500 (15)
___ \$12,501 - \$15,000 (06)	___ \$37,501 - \$40,000 (16)
___ \$15,001 - \$17,500 (07)	___ \$40,001 - \$42,500 (17)
___ \$17,501 - \$20,000 (08)	___ \$42,501 - \$45,000 (18)
___ \$20,001 - \$22,500 (09)	___ \$45,001 - \$47,500 (19)
___ \$22,501 - \$25,000 (10)	___ \$47,501 - \$50,000 (20)
___ \$50,000 and over (21)	

()

11. Please list all of the social, fraternal, business, professional, or church groups to which you belong... 23-24

()

PLEASE RETURN THIS INFORMATION TO THE INTERVIEWER AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW --- Thank you.

INTRODUCTION FOR PART II: Questions 12 and 13 will ask you to respond to questions that ask how much information you have about community-based correctional programs. Please answer them to the best of your ability and do not worry if you do not have any information about them or if you do not understand what they are.

12. What do you think community-based corrections is?

25

()

13. Please indicate whether you think each of the following items **DEFINITELY IS**, **PROBABLY IS**, **PROBABLY IS NOT**, or **DEFINITELY IS NOT** a form of community-based corrections in your opinion.

DEFINITELY IS	PROBABLY IS	PROBABLY IS NOT	DEFINITELY IS NOT	
()	()	()	()	Probation
()	()	()	()	State penitentiary
()	()	()	()	State security hospital
()	()	()	()	Reformatory
()	()	()	()	Parole
()	()	()	()	Halfway house
()	()	()	()	Work release (work at a regular job during the daytime and return to prison at night)
()	()	()	()	Medical release (seek medical services through a private physician and return to prison at night)
()	()	()	()	Education release (attend public school in the daytime return to prison at night)
()	()	()	()	County or city jail

INTRODUCTION TO PART III: Questions 14 through 21 are rather general questions asking you how you feel about some general subjects. Questions 22 through 44 ask you about your feelings toward persons who have violated the law and how you think they should be treated. REMEMBER...there are no right or wrong answers to these questions --- only what you think.

For questions 14 through 44, please circle whether you (SA) STRONGLY AGREE; (A) AGREE; (U) are UNDECIDED; (D) DISAGREE; or, (SD) STRONGLY DISAGREE describing best how you feel about each question.

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----|-----|--|-----------|
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 14. | It is no use worrying about events or public affairs:
I can't do anything about them anyway. | 28
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 15. | Every person should give some of his time for the
good of his town or country. | 29
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 16. | Our country would be a lot better off if we didn't
have so many elections and people didn't have to
vote so often. | 30
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 17. | Letting your friends down is not so bad because
you can't do good all the time for everyone. | 31
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 18. | It is the duty of each person to do his job the
very best he can. | 32
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 19. | People would be a lot better off if they could
live far away from other people and never have
to do anything for them. | 33
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 20. | At school I usually volunteered for special
projects. | 34
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 21. | I feel very bad when I have failed to finish
a job I promised I would do. | 35
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 22. | Probation is more effective in changing offenders
than a term in the state penitentiary. | 36
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 23. | Halfway houses in the community provide better
services to the community and the offender than
the state prison. | 37
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 24. | I would support a halfway house in my neighbor-
hood. | 38
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 25. | My neighbors would support a halfway house in
our neighborhood. | 39
() |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 26. | I would rather support a tax increase to build a
new state prison than give the same amount to a
group organizing a community-based correctional
program. | 40
() |

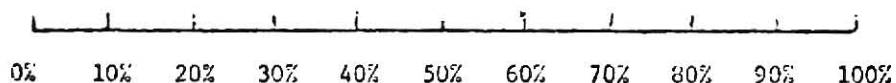
- SA A U D SD 27. I would be willing to help those operating a community-based correctional program, if they asked for my help. 41 ()
- SA A U D SD 28. I would not object to an ex-offender wishing to join a club or organization to which I belong. 42 ()
- SA A U D SD 29. It is acceptable to me for my union or professional organization to allow ex-offenders to join. 43 ()
- SA A U D SD 30. I would not object to an ex-offender wishing to join the same church that I attend. 44 ()
- SA A U D SD 31. Ex-offenders should not be denied licenses to operate businesses requiring a license. 45 ()
- SA A U D SD 32. Most persons released from prison or under correctional supervision in the community can be expected to be lawabiding citizens. 46 ()
- SA A U D SD 33. I would rather see offenders receive free college educations in prison than be selectively released to attend community colleges. 47 ()
- SA A U D SD 34. The crime rate will increase if convicted criminals are treated in the community rather than prison. 48 ()
- SA A U D SD 35. Treating convicted criminals in the community will encourage others to commit crimes. 49 ()
- SA A U D SD 36. I would rather help or assist the victims of a fire or storm than a person who has been convicted of a crime. 50 ()
- SA A U D SD 37. For some reason, I would like to be able to help a person who has violated the law. 51 ()
- SA A U D SD 38. Regardless of the crime, prisons are a better place to rehabilitate criminals than the community in which they committed a crime. 52 ()
- SA A U D SD 39. I would like to volunteer for special community projects that assist other people. 53 ()
- SA A U D SD 40. Prison and jail inmates should selectively be allowed to work, go to school, and seek medical care in the community during the day returning to prison or jail at night. 54 ()
- SA A U D SD 41. The good influence this community would have on the residents of a community-based correctional program is outweighed by the threat that these criminals pose to our safety. 55 ()

- SA A U D SD 42. I would rather support a tax increase for additional educational programs in the state prison than for an inmate or parolee to attend school in the community. 56
()
- SA A U D SD 43. If I could, I would be willing to employ an ex-offender. 57
()
- SA A U D SD 44. I would be willing to work side-by-side with an ex-offender. 58
()

INTRODUCTION TO PART IV: Questions 45 through 49 ask you to choose ONE response that you think is the best answer to each question. Question 50 asks you to indicate a percentage along a line between 0% and 100%. Question 51 asks you to arrange a list of criminals from those you would be least willing to those you would be most willing to see treated in the community.

45. Community correctional programs should be financed through... 59
()
- ___ public tax levies (city, county, or state) (01)
___ non-profit organizations (Salvation Army, Seven Step Foundation,
or John Howard Society) (02)
___ civic organizations (Special Citizens' Committees, United Fund,
or Chamber of Commerce) (03)
___ other (specify) _____ (04)
46. Persons who commit crimes are best treated or rehabilitated by... 60
()
- ___ imprisonment (01)
___ probation (02)
___ parole after a period of imprisonment (03)
___ fines (04)
___ other (specify) _____ (05)
47. It would be acceptable to me if a community-based correctional
program housing or servicing ex-offenders were opened... 61
()
- ___ on my block (01)
___ within a three block radius (02)
___ in another part of town (03)
___ other (specify) _____ (04)
48. Who should operate community-based correctional programs... 62
()
- ___ Kansas Department of Corrections (01)
___ Riley County (02)
___ Manhattan city (03)
___ non-profit organizations (Salvation Army, Seven Step Foundation,
or John Howard Society) under State supervision (04)
___ Citizens' groups under State supervision (05)
___ other (specify) _____ (06)
49. After a person has been convicted of a crime and placed under
correctional supervision, the emphasis should be to... 63
()
- ___ punish the person (01)
___ protect society (02)
___ rehabilitate and treat the person in prison (03)
___ reintegrate the person into society as a lawabiding citizen (04)
___ other (specify) _____ (05)

50. Along the line below, please mark a point indicating the percentage () of persons presently in prison or jail that you think need to be confined for the safety of the general public... 64-65 ()



51. Please arrange the following list of criminals in order from those you would be LEAST WILLING (#1) to those you would be MOST WILLING (#11) to see treated in the community. 66-67 ()

___murderers;	___rapists;	___robbers;
___burglars;	___larcenists;	___thieves;
___forgers;	___drug abusers;	___bad check writers;
___vice offenders; or	___other (specify) _____	

INTRODUCTION TO PART V: Question 52 asks you whether you have ever known anyone who has had contact with the criminal justice system and the extent to which that person was processed by the criminal justice system. Question 53, asks you to indicate what crime was committed by this person. Question 54, simply asks your relationship to that person.

For question 52, if you know someone who has committed a crime check YES below and indicate a check in the box to the right under person 1; if you also know someone else who also committed a crime, was convicted, and placed on probation, then make checks in the box to the right under person 2 for these responses.

52. Have you ever known someone personally who...

68-69
()

NO	YES	
___	___	committed a crime
___	___	was convicted of a crime
___	___	was placed on probation
___	___	was sent to prison
___	___	was paroled
___	___	other (specify) _____

1	2	3	4

70-71
()

For question 53, please indicate the crime in which the person in question 52 were involved.

53. murder
rape
robbery
aggravated assault
burglary
larceny over \$50.00
auto theft
sale of drugs
bad checks over \$50.00
other (specify) _____

1	2	3	4

72-73
()

For question 54, please indicate your relationship with the person described in questions 52 and 53.

54. a family member
a close friend
a casual acquaintance
a co-worker
more or less a stranger
other (specify) _____

1	2	3	4

74-75
()

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS RESEARCH.

THE DATA YOU HAVE PROVIDED IS ABSOLUTELY ANONYMOUS AND CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX 3



KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work
239 Waters Hall
Manhattan, Kansas 66506
Phone: 913 532-6865

May 10, 1976

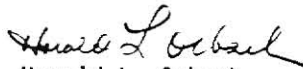
Dennis Gatlin
Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology
Waters Hall

Dear Mr. Gatlin:

The Department of Sociology & Anthropology Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects has reviewed your application for approval of the interview schedule to be used in your Master's thesis research.

This is to inform you that the Committee has approved your proposal and you are free to proceed with your research program.

Sincerely,


Harold L. Orbach
Chairman, Committee on
Research Involving
Human Subjects

kh

cc: Prof. Eugene Friedmann

APPENDIX 4



Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work
239 Waters Hall
Manhattan, Kansas 66506
Phone: 913 532-6865

16 April, 1976

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This letter is to introduce Mr. Dennis P. Gatlin, a graduate student in Sociology (Correctional Administration), and his research to you. Mr. Gatlin is currently conducting a study of peoples' attitudes toward persons who have violated the law and how you feel they should be treated.

Mr. Gatlin is conducting this study for several reasons. First, he feels that what the people in the community think is very important especially because it is seldom examined as a source of information concerning law violators. For this reason, he is asking your support in responding to his questions. Secondly, (and by no means less important) this research is being conducted in conjunction with his Masters' thesis and is necessary for him to complete in order to earn his degree.

With regard to Mr. Gatlin's research project and the interview he wishes to conduct with you, I have read it in its entirety and support his efforts. I encourage you to call me if you should have any questions concerning the authenticity or purpose of this research.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Alfred C. Schnur'.

Alfred C. Schnur, Ph.D.
Professor

APPENDIX 5

Table 1
Guttman Scale of Checklist of Correctional Forms^a
(Division point = 3)

Scale Item Response	Correctional Forms							City/ County Jail
	Halfway House	Probation	Parole	Work Release	State Peni- tentiary	Education Release	State Security Hospital	
10	8%							
9	92%	15%						
8		85%	19%					
7			91%	20%	21%			
6				80%	79%	25%		
5						75%	29%	
4							71%	
3								38%
2								62%
1								51%
0								49%
								59%
								41%

N = 91

Distribution of errors (in percent)								
Failed should have passed	0	1	1	0	0	4.3	16.4	24.1
Passed should have failed	7.6	15.3	17.5	17.5	14.2	13.1	9.8	7.6
								4.3
								27.4
								32.9
								0

coefficient of reproducibility = 0.7846
coefficient of scalability = 0.1867

^aInterview Question 13.

Table 2

Community-Based Corrections Knowledge
 Checklist - Community-Based Correctional Programs Subscale^a
 (Division point = 3)

Scale Item Response	Community-Based Correctional Programs					
	Halfway House	Probation	Parole	Work Release	Education Release	Medical Release
6	8%					
5	92%	15%				
4		85%	19%			
3			81%	21%		
2				79%	26%	
1					74%	51%
0						49%

N = 95

Distribution of errors (in percent)

Failed should have passed	0	1.0	4.2	9.4	18.9	13.6
Passed should have failed	8.4	13.6	15.7	6.3	3.1	0

coefficient of reproducibility = 0.8421

coefficient of scalability = 0.3182

^a Based upon interview question 13.

Table 3
 Community-Based Corrections Knowledge
 Checklist - Institutional Correctional Programs
 Subscale^a
 (Division point = 3)

Scale Item Response	Penitentiary	State Security Hospital	State Reformatory	City/County Jail
4	22%			
3	78%	28%		
2		72%	40%	
1			60%	40%
0				60%

N = 96

Distribution of errors in percent

Failed should have passed	0	4.1	3.1	11.4
Passed should have failed	8.3	7.2	3.1	0

coefficient of reproducibility = 0.9063
 coefficient of scalability = 0.7097

^aBased upon interview question 13.

Table 4
Community-Based Corrections Knowledge Checklist
Factor Matrix (Varimax)^a

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Communality
Probation	-0.05371	0.14604	0.02421
State Penitentiary	0.85284	0.10512	0.73839
State Security Hospital	0.83007	-0.10469	0.69998
Reformatory	0.82285	-0.09707	0.68651
Parole	-0.12130	0.29688	0.10285
Halfway House	0.11074	0.54197	0.30599
Work Release	0.08971	0.73058	0.54180
Medical Release	-0.21293	0.79545	0.67809
Education Release	0.04631	0.74079	0.55091
City or County Jail	0.30328	-0.32884	0.20012
eigenvalue	2.49474	2.03412	
% variance explained	55.1	44.9	

^aVariables are based upon interview question 13. An earlier attempt at factor analyzing the knowledge checklist found the variables loading on three hypothetical factors. Probation and Parole loaded on the third factor with State Penitentiary, State Security Hospital, Reformatory, and City or County Jail loading on factor 1 and Halfway House, Work Release, Medical Release, and Education Release loading on factor 2. Since it appears that factor 1 is substantively different from factor 2 and factor 3, it was allowed to remain unchanged. However, factor 2 and factor 3 seemed substantively the same. Therefore, the variables were rerotated allowing for only two factors. Factor 2 and factor 3 combined. The loadings on factor 1 and factor 2 show clear cut loadings on each factor. As a result factor 1 was used as the basis for scores testing knowledge of institutional correctional forms and factor 2 was the basis for ascertaining scores for knowledge of community-based correctional forms.

Table 5

Guttman Scale of the Berkowitz and
Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale^a

Scale Item Response	Worrying	Time	Vote	Friends	Duty	Live	School	Feel
8	3%							
7	97%	5%						
6		95%	6%					
5			94%	7%				
4				93%	9%			
3					91%	10%		
2						90%	21%	
1							79%	42%
0								58%

N = 98

division point = 3.0

Distribution of errors (in percent)

Failed should have passed	0	0	0	0	1.0	7.1	13.2	19.4
Passed should have failed	3.0	5.1	6.1	7.1	7.1	4.0	8.1	0

coefficient of reproducibility ≈ 0.8980

coefficient of scalability ≈ 0.2157

^aSee Appendix 1 for complete enumeration of scale items which also
compose interview questions 14-21 in Appendix 2.

Table 6

Distribution of Responses to Interview Questions Composing Attitude
toward CBC Programs (based upon knowledge)

Interview Question ^a	Responses				
	SA	A	U	D	SD
Probation is more effective in changing offenders...	9 (8.9)*	26 (25.7)*	38 (37.6)	19 (18.8)	8 (7.9)
Halfway houses in the community provide better services...	10 (9.9)*	52 (51.5)*	27 (26.7)	8 (7.9)	3 (3.0)
I would support a halfway house...	8 (7.9)*	47 (46.5)*	31 (30.7)	7 (6.9)	7 (6.9)
My neighbors would support a halfway house...	1 (1.0)*	5 (5.0)*	65 (64.4)	21 (20.8)	7 (6.9)
Regardless of the crime, prisons are a better place...	3 (3.0)	13 (12.9)	19 (18.8)	50 (49.5)	14 (13.9)

* denotes positive attitude/knowledgeable response

^a see Appendix 2, Interview Schedule, Questions 22-25 and 38.

Table 7

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional
Programs (based upon Knowledge)
Factor Matrix (Varimax)^a

Interview Question ^b	Factor 1	Factor 2	Communality
22	0.46058	0.15073	0.23485
23	0.72651	0.03372	0.52896
24	0.77211	0.32173	0.69967
25	0.06177	0.70684	0.50344
38	0.46199	-0.05880	0.21689
eigenvalue	1.67645	0.50736	
% of variance	76.8	23.2	

^a Factor 1 will be used as the basis of the computation of factor scores measuring attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon knowledge). The questions loaded sufficiently on factor 1 to justify this decision. Also, the percent of variance explained by factor 1 is rather high and the eigenvalue for factor 2 is rather low.

^b Question 22: Probation is more effective in changing offenders than a term in the State Penitentiary.
Question 23: Halfway houses in the community provide better services to the community and the offender than the state prison.
Question 24: I would support a halfway house in my neighborhood.
Question 25: My neighbors would support a halfway house in our neighborhood.
Question 38: Regardless of the crime, prisons are a better place to rehabilitate criminals than the community in which they committed a crime.

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RECEIVED FROM
CUSTOMER.**

Table 9

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional
Programs (based upon knowledge) by Knowledge
of Institutional Correctional Programs and
Community-Based Programs

Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon Knowledge)	Institutional Programs			Community-Based Programs		
	High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
Positive	29 (32.2)	24 (26.7)	53 (58.9)	30 (33.3)	23 (25.6)	53 (58.9)
Negative	17 (18.9)	20 (22.2)	37 (41.1)	15 (16.7)	22 (24.4)	37 (41.1)
Total	46 (51.1)	44 (48.9)	90 (100.0)	45 (50.0)	45 (50.0)	90 (100.0)

Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Programs Chi-Square = 0.36573,
df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Knowledge of Community-Based Correctional Programs Chi-Square =
1.65222, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 10

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional
Programs (based upon Knowledge) by Attitude
toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon Knowledge)

Attitudes toward CBC Clients (based upon knowledge)	Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon knowledge)		
	Positive	Negative	Total
Positive	37 (37.8)	11 (11.2)	48 (49.0)
Negative	19 (19.4)	31 (31.6)	50 (51.0)
Total	56 (57.1)	42 (42.9)	98 (100.0)

Corrected Chi-square = 13.72084, df=1, $P \geq 0.0002$

Table 11

Attitude Toward Community-Based Correctional Programs
(based upon Knowledge) by Additional Independent Variables

Additional Independent Variable by Alternatives		Attitudes toward CBC Programs (based upon knowledge)		
		Positive	Negative	Totals
Best Way to Treat or Rehabilitate ^a	Non-Prison Alter- native	40 (64.5)	22 (41.2)	62 (64.6)
	Prison	14 (41.2)	20 (58.8)	34 (35.4)
Location of Halfway House ^b	Within 3 blocks	35 (67.3)	17 (32.7)	52 (53.1)
	Other Part of Town	21 (45.7)	25 (54.3)	46 (46.9)
Emphasis in Corrections ^c	Reintegration	40 (64.5)	22 (35.5)	62 (63.3)
	Non Reintegration	16 (44.4)	20 (55.6)	36 (36.7)
Percent Need Confinement ^d	Less than Median	31 (66.0)	16 (34.0)	47 (50.5)
	More than Median	22 (47.8)	24 (52.2)	46 (49.5)
Personally Known Someone Who Committed a Crime ^e	No	9 (47.4)	10 (52.6)	19 (19.4)
	Yes	47 (59.5)	32 (40.5)	79 (80.6)

^a Corrected Chi-square = 3.95832, df=1, P \geq 0.0466

^b Corrected Chi-square = 3.83154, df=1, P \geq 0.0503

^c Corrected Chi-square = 2.97194, df=1, P \geq not significant

^d Corrected Chi-square = 2.42207, df=1, P \geq not significant

^e Corrected Chi-square = 0.49103, df=1, P \geq not significant

Table 12

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Programs
(based upon knowledge) by Demographic Variables

Demographic Variables by Category		Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon knowledge)		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Sex ^a	Female	19 (54.3)	16 (45.7)	35 (35.7)
	Male	37 (58.7)	26 (41.3)	63 (64.3)
Age ^b	Below Median	27 (57.4)	20 (42.6)	47 (48.0)
	Above Median	29 (56.9)	22 (43.1)	51 (52.0)
Religion ^c	Religion	51 (58.0)	37 (42.0)	88 (90.7)
	No Religion	5 (55.6)	4 (44.4)	9 (9.3)
Educational Level ^d	Below Median (≥ 14.467 yrs)	28 (57.1)	21 (42.9)	49 (50.0)
	Above Median (≥ 14.467 yrs)	28 (57.1)	21 (42.9)	49 (50.0)
Marital Status ^e	Married	35 (55.6)	28 (44.4)	63 (64.3)
	Not Married	21 (60.0)	14 (40.0)	35 (35.7)
Total Number of Children ^f	Below Median	28 (57.1)	21 (42.9)	49 (50.0)
	Above Median	28 (57.1)	21 (42.9)	49 (50.0)
Total Number of Children at Home ^g	Below Median	30 (50.0)	30 (50.0)	60 (61.2)
	Above Median	26 (68.4)	12 (31.6)	38 (38.8)
Employment Status ^h	Unemployed	8 (42.1)	11 (57.9)	19 (19.8)
	Employed	47 (61.0)	30 (39.0)	77 (80.2)
Income ⁱ	Below Median	28 (60.9)	18 (39.1)	46 (50.5)
	Above Median	28 (62.2)	17 (37.8)	45 (49.5)

^a Corrected Chi-square = 0.04537, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^b Corrected Chi-square = 0.02129, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^c Corrected Chi-square = 0.04642, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^d Corrected Chi-square = 0.04167, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^e Corrected Chi-square = 0.04537, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^f Corrected Chi-square = 0.04167, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^g Corrected Chi-square = 2.51527, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^h Corrected Chi-square = 1.52599, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

ⁱ Corrected Chi-square = 0.00687, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 13

Distribution of Responses to Interview
Questions Composing Attitudes toward
CBC Clients (based upon knowledge)

Interview Question ^a	SA	A	Responses			SD	Total
			U	D			
Most persons released from prison...	3 (3.0)*	41 (40.6)*	37 (36.6)	18 (17.8)		1 (1.0)	100 (99.0)
The crime rate will increase...	4 (4.0)	11 (10.9)	38 (37.6)	38 (37.6)*		9 (8.9)	100 (99.0)
Treating convicted criminals in the community...	0 (0)	5 (5.0)	19 (18.8)	62 (61.4)*		14 (13.9)*	100 (99.0)
The good influence this community would have...	2 (2.0)	35 (34.7)	40 (39.6)	22 (21.8)*		1 (1.0)*	100 (99.0)

* indicates positive attitude/knowledgeable response

^a See Appendix 2, Interview Schedule, Questions 32, 34-35, and 41.

Table 14
 Attitude Toward Community-Based Corrections
 Clients (based upon knowledge)
 Factor Matrix (Varimax)^a

Question ^b	Factor 1	Factor 2	Communality
32	0.01172	0.39528	0.15638
34	0.77814	-0.03814	0.60696
35	0.73772	0.31059	0.64069
41	-0.15636	0.00785	0.02451
eigenvalue	1.21705	0.21149	
% variance	85.2	14.8	

^a Factor 1 will be used as the basis for ascertaining factor scores for the measurement of attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon knowledge). This choice is made despite the fact that questions 32 and 35 load primarily on factor 2. The basis of using factor 1 as the measure rests primarily upon the eigenvalue and percent of variance explained by factor 1 compared to factor 2.

^b Question 32: Most persons released from prison or under correctional supervision in the community can be expected to be law-abiding citizens.

Question 34: The crime rate will increase if convicted criminals are treated in the community rather than prison.

Question 35: Treating convicted criminals in the community will encourage others to commit crimes.

Question 41: The good influence this community would have on the residents of community-based correctional program is outweighed by the threat that these criminals pose to our safety.

Table 15

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon knowledge) by Demographic Variables

Demographic Variable by Category		Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon knowledge)		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Sex ^a	Female	17 (48.6)	18 (51.4)	35 (35.0)
	Male	33 (50.8)	32 (49.2)	65 (65.0)
Age ^b	Below Median	24 (51.1)	23 (48.9)	47 (47.0)
	Above Median	26 (49.1)	27 (50.9)	53 (53.0)
Religion ^c	Religion	45 (50.0)	45 (50.0)	90 (90.9)
	No Religion	5 (55.6)	4 (44.4)	9 (9.1)
Educational Level ^d	Below Median	22 (44.4)	28 (56.6)	50 (50.0)
	Above Median	28 (56.0)	22 (44.0)	50 (50.0)
Marital Status ^e	Married	38 (58.5)	27 (34.3)	65 (65.0)
	Not Married	12 (41.5)	23 (65.7)	35 (35.0)
Total Number of Children ^f	Below Median	22 (44.0)	28 (56.0)	50 (50.0)
	Above Median	28 (56.0)	22 (44.0)	50 (50.0)
Total Number of Children at Home ^g	Below Median	24 (40.0)	36 (60.0)	60 (60.0)
	Above Median	26 (65.0)	41 (35.0)	40 (40.0)
Employment Status ^h	Unemployed	5 (26.3)	14 (73.7)	19 (19.4)
	Employed	45 (57.0)	34 (43.0)	79 (80.6)
Income ⁱ	Below Median	17 (37.0)	29 (63.0)	46 (49.5)
	Above Median	32 (68.1)	15 (31.9)	47 (50.5)

^a Corrected Chi-square = 0.0, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^b Corrected Chi-square = 0.0, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^c Corrected Chi-square = 0.00101, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^d Corrected Chi-square = 1.00000, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^e Corrected Chi-square = 4.39560, df=1, $P \geq$ 0.0360

^f Corrected Chi-square = 1.00000, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^g Corrected Chi-square = 5.04167, df=1, $P \geq$ 0.0247

^h Corrected Chi-square = 4.59534, df=1, $P \geq$ 0.0321

ⁱ Corrected Chi-square = 7.83105, df=1, $P \geq$ 0.0051

Table 16

Attitude Toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon knowledge) by Additional Independent Variables

Additional Independent Variable by Alternatives		Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon Knowledge)		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Best Way to Treat or Rehabilitate ^a	Non-Prison	29 (46.8)	33 (53.2)	62 (63.3)
	Prison	19 (52.8)	17 (47.2)	36 (36.7)
Location of Halfway House ^b	Within 3 blocks	28 (53.8)	24 (46.2)	52 (52.0)
	Other Part Town	22 (45.8)	26 (54.2)	48 (48.0)
Emphasis in Corrections ^c	Reintegration	36 (57.1)	27 (42.9)	63 (63.0)
	Non-Reintegration	14 (37.8)	23 (62.2)	37 (37.0)
Percent Need Confinement ^d	Less than Median	29 (60.4)	19 (39.6)	48 (50.5)
	More than Median	18 (38.3)	29 (61.7)	47 (49.5)
Personally Known Someone Who Committed a Crime ^e	No	7 (36.8)	12 (63.2)	19 (19.0)
	Yes	43 (53.1)	38 (46.9)	81 (81.0)

^a Corrected Chi-square = 0.13218, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^b Corrected Chi-square = 0.36058, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^c Corrected Chi-square = 2.74560, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^d Corrected Chi-square = 3.80505, df=1, $P \geq 0.0511$

^e Corrected Chi-square = 1.03964, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 17

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon knowledge) by Knowledge of Institutional
and Community-Based Programs

Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon Knowledge)	Institutional Programs			Community-Based Programs		
	High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
Positive	23 (25.3)	24 (26.4)	47 (51.6)	20 (22.0)	27 (29.7)	47 (51.6)
Negative	24 (26.4)	20 (22.0)	44 (48.4)	26 (28.6)	18 (19.8)	44 (48.4)
Total	47 (51.6)	44 (48.4)	91 (100.0)	46 (50.5)	45 (49.5)	91 (100.0)

Knowledge of Institutional correctional programs: Corrected Chi-square
= 0.10576, df=1, P \geq not significant

Knowledge of Community-based correctional programs: Corrected Chi-
square = 1.86883, df=1, P \geq not significant

Table 18

Distribution of Responses to Interview
Questions Composing Attitudes toward CBC
Programs (based upon social responsibility)

Interview Question ^a	Responses				
	SA	A	U	D	Total
I would rather support a tax increase...	2 (2.0)	13 (12.9)	24 (23.8)	35 (34.7)	26 (25.7)* 100 (99.0)
I would be willing to help those operating...	4 (4.0)*	44 (43.6)*	41 (40.6)	8 (7.9)	2 (2.0) 99 (98.0)
I would like to volunteer...	5 (5.0)*	54 (53.5)*	29 (28.7)	10 (9.9)	2 (2.0) 100 (99.0)
Prison and jail inmates...	6 (5.9)*	53 (52.5)*	26 (25.7)	11 (10.9)	4 (4.0) 100 (99.0)
I would rather support a tax increase for additional...	0 (0)	18 (17.8)	28 (27.7)	47 (46.5)*	7 (6.9)* 101 (100.0)

* denotes positive attitude/responsible response

^a See Appendix 2, Interview Schedule, Questions 26-27, 39-40, and 42.

Table 19
Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon social
responsibility) Factor Matrix (Varimax)^a

Question ^b	Factor 1	Factor 2	Communality
26	0.66932	0.15818	0.47301
27	0.41450	0.59154	0.52174
39	0.07437	0.81400	0.66812
40	0.41779	0.18444	0.20857
42	0.62958	0.07110	0.40142
eigenvalue	1.67320	0.59967	
% variance	73.6	26.4	

^a Factor 1 will be used as the basis of factor scores used to measure attitudes toward community-based correctional programs (based upon social responsibility). Although Questions 27 and 39 load primarily on factor 2, question 27 does have an acceptable loading on factor 1. Also, in comparing the eigenvalues and percent of variance explained by each factor, factor 1 is clearly much stronger.

^b Question 26: I would rather support a tax increase to build a new state prison than give the same amount to a group organizing a community-based correctional program.
Question 27: I would be willing to help those operating a community-based correctional program, if they asked for my help.
Question 39: I would like to volunteer for special community projects that assist other people.
Question 40: Prison and jail inmates should selectively be allowed to work, go to school, and seek medical care in the community during the day returning to prison or jail at night.
Question 42: I would rather support a tax increase for additional educational programs in the state prison than for an inmate or parolee to attend school in the community.

Table 20

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon knowledge) by Attitude toward Community-
Based Correctional Programs (based upon social
responsibility)

Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon social responsibility)	Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon knowledge)		
	Positive	Negative	Total
Positive	39 (39.4)	21 (21.2)	60 (60.6)
Negative	10 (10.1)	29 (29.3)	39 (39.4)
Total	49 (49.5)	50 (50.5)	99 (100.0)

Corrected Chi-square = 13.11558, df=1, $P \geq 0.0003$

Table 21

Attitude Toward Community-Based Correctional Programs
(based upon social responsibility)
by Additional Independent Variables

Additional Independent Variables by Alternatives		Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon social responsibility)		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Best Way to Treat or Rehabilitate ^a	Non-Prison	42 (67.7)	20 (32.3)	62 (63.9)
	Prison	16 (45.7)	19 (54.3)	35 (36.1)
Location of Halfway House ^b	Within 3 blocks	37 (71.2)	15 (28.8)	52 (52.5)
	Other Part of Town	23 (48.9)	24 (51.1)	47 (47.5)
Emphasis in Corrections ^c	Reintegration	44 (71.0)	18 (29.0)	62 (62.6)
	Non-Reintegration	16 (43.2)	21 (56.8)	37 (37.4)
Percent Need Confinement ^d	Less than Median	33 (68.8)	15 (31.2)	48 (51.1)
	More than Median	22 (47.8)	24 (52.2)	46 (48.9)
Personally Known Someone Who Committed a Crime ^e	No	8 (42.1)	11 (57.9)	19 (19.2)
	Yes	52 (65.0)	28 (35.0)	80 (80.8)

^a Corrected Chi-square = 3.64540, df=1, $P \geq 0.0562$

^b Corrected Chi-square = 4.21592, df=1, $P \geq 0.0400$

^c Corrected Chi-square = 5.34398, df=1, $P \geq 0.0118$

^d Corrected Chi-square = 3.41820, df=1, $P \geq 0.0645$

^e Corrected Chi-square = 2.48007, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 22

Distribution of Attitudes Toward Community-Based Correctional Programs
(based upon social responsibility) by Demographic Variables

Demographic Variable by Category		Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon social responsibility)		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Sex ^a	Female	22 (62.9)	13 (37.1)	35 (35.4)
	Male	38 (59.4)	26 (40.6)	64 (64.6)
Age ^b	Below Median	28 (59.6)	19 (40.4)	47 (47.5)
	Above Median	32 (61.5)	20 (38.5)	52 (52.5)
Religion ^c	Religion	53 (59.6)	36 (40.4)	89 (90.8)
	No Religion	6 (66.7)	3 (33.3)	9 (9.2)
Educational Level ^d	Below Median	30 (60.0)	20 (40.0)	50 (50.5)
	Above Median	20 (61.2)	19 (38.8)	49 (49.5)
Marital Status ^e	Married	38 (59.4)	26 (40.6)	64 (64.6)
	Not Married	22 (62.9)	13 (37.1)	35 (35.4)
Total Number of Children ^f	Below Median	30 (60.0)	20 (40.0)	50 (50.5)
	Above Median	30 (61.2)	19 (38.8)	49 (49.5)
Total Number of Children at Home ^g	Below Median	37 (61.7)	23 (38.3)	60 (60.6)
	Above Median	23 (59.0)	16 (41.0)	39 (39.4)
Employment Status ^h	Unemployed	11 (57.9)	8 (42.1)	19 (19.6)
	Employed	47 (60.3)	31 (39.7)	78 (80.4)
Income ⁱ	Below Median	27 (58.7)	19 (41.3)	46 (50.0)
	Above Median	30 (65.2)	16 (34.8)	46 (50.0)

^a Corrected Chi-square = 0.01534, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant
^b Corrected Chi-square = 0.00004, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant
^c Corrected Chi-square = 0.00340, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant
^d Corrected Chi-square = 0.00657, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant
^e Corrected Chi-square = 0.01534, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant
^f Corrected Chi-square = 0.00657, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant
^g Corrected Chi-square = 0.00330, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant
^h Corrected Chi-square = 0.00527, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant
ⁱ Corrected Chi-square = 0.18446, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 23

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Programs
(based upon social responsibility) by Attitude toward
Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon social responsibility)

Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon social responsibility)	Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon social responsibility)		
	Positive	Negative	Total
Positive	35 (36.1)	16 (16.5)	51 (52.6)
Negative	24 (24.7)	22 (22.7)	46 (47.4)
Totals	59 (60.8)	38 (39.2)	97 (100.0)

Corrected Chi-square = 2.10066, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 24

Distribution of Responses to Interview
Questions Composing Attitudes toward CBC
Clients (based upon social responsibility)

Interview Questions ^a	Responses				
	SA	A	U	D	SD
I would not object to an exoffender wishing to join a club...	22 (21.8)*	63 (62.4)*	12 (11.9)	3 (3.0)	0 (0.0)
It is acceptable to me for my union...	15 (14.9)*	59 (58.4)*	18 (17.8)	5 (5.0)	3 (3.0)
I would not object to an exoffender wishing to join the same church...	44 (43.6)*	53 (52.5)*	2 (2.0)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)
Exoffenders should not be denied licenses...	23 (22.8)*	44 (43.6)*	24 (23.8)	7 (6.9)	2 (2.0)
I would rather see offenders receive free college...	0 (0)	24 (23.8)	27 (26.7)	42 (41.6)*	7 (6.9)*
I would rather help or assist the victims...	6 (5.9)	29 (28.7)	22 (21.8)	34 (33.7)*	9 (8.9)*
For some reason, I would like to be able to help...	3 (3.0)*	53 (52.5)*	36 (35.6)	5 (5.0)	2 (2.0)
If I could, I would be willing to employ...	9 (8.9)*	67 (66.3)*	18 (17.8)	6 (5.9)	0 (0.0)
I would be willing to work...	13 (12.9)*	73 (72.3)*	9 (8.9)	4 (4.0)	0 (0.0)

* denotes positive attitude/responsible response

^a See Appendix 2, Interview Schedule, Questions 28-31, 33, 36-37, and 43-44.

Table 25

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional
Clients (based upon social responsibility)
Factor Matrix (Varimax)^a

Question ^b	Factor 1	Factor 2	Communality
28	0.63870	0.16697	0.43582
29	0.49098	0.17998	0.27345
30	0.49220	0.18199	0.27538
31	0.49730	0.00403	0.24732
33	0.30202	0.23968	0.14866
36	0.21063	0.37264	0.18323
37	0.07481	0.99406	0.99375
43	0.64422	0.42072	0.59203
44	0.71800	0.39824	0.67412
eigenvalue	3.02156	0.80220	
% variance	79.0	21.0	

^a Factor 1 will be used as the basis of factor scores used to measure attitudes toward community-based correctional clients (based upon social responsibility). Although questions 36 and 27 load on factor 2, factor 1 will be used based upon the comparison of eigenvalues and percent of variance explained by each factor.

^b Question 28: I would not object to an exoffender wishing to join a club or organization to which I belong.
Question 29: It is acceptable to me for my union or professional organization to allow exoffenders to join.
Question 30: I would not object to an exoffender wishing to join the same church that I attend.
Question 31: Exoffenders should not be denied licenses to operate business requiring a license.
Question 33: I would rather see offenders receive free college educations in prison than be selectively released to attend community colleges.
Question 36: I would rather help or assist the victims of a fire or storm than a person who has been convicted of a crime.
Question 37: For some reason, I would like to be able to help a person who has violated the law.
Question 43: If I could, I would be willing to employ an exoffender.
Question 44: I would be willing to work side-by-side with an exoffender.

Table 26

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon social responsibility)
by Demographic Variables

Demographic Variable by Category		Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon social responsibility)		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Sex ^a	Female	15 (44.1)	19 (55.9)	34 (34.7)
	Male	37 (57.8)	27 (42.2)	64 (65.3)
Age ^b	Below Median	26 (55.3)	21 (44.7)	47 (48.0)
	Above Median	26 (51.0)	25 (49.0)	51 (52.0)
Religion ^c	Religion	48 (54.5)	40 (45.5)	88 (90.7)
	No Religion	4 (44.4)	5 (55.6)	9 (9.3)
Educational Level ^d	Below Median	24 (48.0)	26 (52.0)	50 (51.0)
	Above Median	28 (58.3)	20 (41.7)	48 (49.0)
Marital Status ^e	Married	35 (54.7)	29 (45.3)	64 (65.3)
	Not Married	17 (50.0)	17 (50.0)	34 (34.7)
Total Number of Children ^f	Below Median	29 (58.0)	21 (42.0)	50 (51.0)
	Above Median	23 (47.9)	25 (52.1)	48 (49.0)
Total Number of Children at Home ^g	Below Median	31 (52.5)	28 (47.5)	59 (60.2)
	Above Median	21 (53.8)	18 (46.2)	39 (39.8)
Employment Status ^h	Unemployed	11 (57.9)	8 (42.1)	19 (19.8)
	Employed	40 (51.9)	37 (48.1)	77 (80.2)
Income ⁱ	Below Median	22 (48.9)	23 (51.1)	45 (49.5)
	Above Median	27 (58.7)	19 (41.3)	46 (50.5)

^a Corrected Chi-square = 1.16736, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^b Corrected Chi-square = 0.05170, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^c Corrected Chi-square = 0.05193, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^d Corrected Chi-square = 0.67602, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^e Corrected Chi-square = 0.05289, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^f Corrected Chi-square = 0.63587, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^g Corrected Chi-square = 0.00643, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^h Corrected Chi-square = 0.04349, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

ⁱ Corrected Chi-square = 0.52989, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 27

Attitudes Toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon social responsibility)
by Additional Independent Variables

Additional Independent Variables by Alternatives		Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon social responsibility)		
		Positive	Negative	Total
Best Way to Treat or Rehabilitate ^a	Non-Prison	31 (50.0)	31 (50.0)	62 (63.9)
	Prison	20 (57.1)	15 (42.9)	35 (36.1)
Location of Halfway House ^b	Within 3 Blocks	31 (62.0)	19 (38.0)	50 (51.0)
	Other Part of Town	21 (43.8)	27 (56.2)	48 (49.0)
Emphasis in Corrections ^c	Reintegration	32 (50.8)	31 (49.2)	63 (64.3)
	Non-Reintegration	20 (57.1)	15 (42.9)	35 (35.7)
Percent Need Confinement ^d	Less than Median	30 (62.5)	18 (19.1)	48 (51.1)
	More than Median	19 (41.3)	27 (58.7)	46 (48.9)
Personally Known Someone Who Committed a Crime ^e	No	8 (42.1)	11 (57.9)	19 (19.4)
	Yes	44 (55.7)	35 (44.3)	79 (80.6)

^a Corrected Chi-square = 0.21611, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^b Corrected Chi-square = 2.58317, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^c Corrected Chi-square = 0.15386, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

^d Corrected Chi-square = 3.42203, df=1, $P \geq 0.0643$

^e Corrected Chi-square = 0.65576, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 28

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
 (based upon social responsibility)
 by Social Responsibility Scale Scores

Social Responsibility Scale Scores	Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon social responsibility)		
	Positive	Negative	Total
High	35 (36.5)	22 (22.9)	57 (59.4)
Low	17 (17.7)	22 (22.9)	39 (40.6)
Totals	52 (54.2)	44 (45.8)	96 (100.0)

Corrected Chi-square = 2.28578, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 29

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Clients
(based upon social responsibility) by Knowledge of
Institutional and Community-Based Programs

Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon social responsibility)	Institutional Programs			Community-Based Programs		
	High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
Positive	23 (25.8)	26 (29.2)	49 (55.1)	25 (28.1)	24 (27.0)	49 (55.1)
Negative	22 (24.7)	18 (20.2)	40 (44.9)	20 (22.5)	20 (22.5)	40 (44.9)
Totals	45 (50.6)	44 (49.4)	89 (100.0)	45 (50.6)	49 (49.4)	89 (100.0)

Knowledge of Institutional Correctional Programs:

Corrected Chi-square = 0.29543, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Knowledge of Community-Based Correctional Programs:

Corrected Chi-square = 0.01377, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

Table 30

Attitude toward Community-Based Correctional Programs
(based upon knowledge) by Attitude toward Community-Based
Correctional Clients (based upon social responsibility)

Attitude toward CBC Clients (based upon social responsibility)	Attitude toward CBC Programs (based upon knowledge)		
	Positive	Negative	Total
Positive	32 (33.3)	19 (19.8)	51 (53.1)
Negative	23 (24.0)	22 (22.9)	45 (46.9)
Totals	55 (57.3)	41 (42.7)	96 (100.0)

Corrected Chi-square = 0.88967, df=1, $P \geq$ not significant

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES
TOWARD COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

by

DENNIS PETER GATLIN

B. A., De Paul University, 1969

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1977

This thesis tested the hypothesis that knowledge of community-based correctional programs, knowledge of institutional correctional programs, and social responsibility affect attitudes toward community-based corrections.

The literature reviewed the theoretical foundations of societal reaction to deviance theory, community-based corrections, community, attitudes, and social responsibility. Societal reaction to deviance maintains that the community defines and maintains deviant role identities on the basis of common attitudes about deviant acts. Community-based corrections was defined as inclusive of all correctional programs outside of the prison including, but not only, probation, parole, halfway houses, and work, education, and medical release. We defined community as those segments of the population who interact in identifiable or differentiated groups with direct or indirect influence on correctional outcomes and with common ties and geographical area. Attitudes are a set of assumptions having a measurable knowledge component based upon information or misinformation. Finally, social responsibility describes the willingness of members of the community to assist the reintegration of ex-offenders from whom nothing could be expected in return. The data were collected from 101 randomly selected residents of Manhattan, Kansas, using a pre-tested interview schedule. The knowledge of community-based corrections independent variable was derived from factor analyzing the checklist of correctional programs. The Berkowitz-Luttermann Social Responsibility Scale was used to measure social responsibility. The four dependent variables were created

because the main independent variables explain acceptable (and statistically significant) amounts of variance in these attitudes.

The following are the conclusions of this thesis:

1. The main independent variables were relatively unimportant in explaining the variance in attitudes toward CBC programs and clients.

2. The dependent variables used as independent variables, the selected demographic variables, and additional independent variables were important to the explanation of variance in attitudes toward CBC programs and clients.

3. Knowledge of CBC remains important to the analysis of attitudes toward CBC programs and clients in so far as under low knowledge conditions positive attitudes were measured.

4. Social responsibility is important in so far as high social responsibility scores were measured with low knowledge and positive attitudes toward CBC programs and clients.

5. Members of the community with high social responsibility scores and positive attitudes potentially play a pivotal role in enabling non-deviant roles to re-emerge.