

FACTORS RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL POST
INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF KANSAS WOMEN

by

IMOGENE L. SIMMONS

B. A., Manhattan Bible College, 1963

A MASTER'S THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1968

Approved by:


Major Professor

2668
74
1968
S538
.2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was conducted under the leadership and guidance of Dr. Joseph Rogers at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Rogers for his patience, understanding and wisdom, and insight into the problems a graduate student faces in undertaking research of this type. In addition to his concern for the student, his assistance and suggestions in the actual research and writing of the paper were indispensable. Needless to say, this study would not have been possible without his encouragement and guidance. Dr. Ralph Dakin was also of great value in the development of the research design for this study. Other members of my thesis committee to whom I owe thanks are: Dr. Wayne Rohrer, Dr. Roy Langford, and Dr. Randall Hill.

The data for this study were gathered from the State Probation and Parole Office, Topeka, Kansas and the Kansas State Industrial Farm at Lansing, Kansas. The research would not have been possible were it not for the generosity and cooperation of Mr. W. C. Henry, Director of Probation and Parole in Kansas, who allowed me access to the records in his office. The cooperation and assistance of Mr. William E. Bain and Mr. Raymond L. Blust, Assistant Directors, were also appreciated. Mrs. Violet Cowan also was consulted with reference to the records of the women. Mr. Charles D. McAtee, Director of Penal Institutions in Kansas, arranged for me to utilize the files at the prison in Lansing. I am indebted to him as well as Mrs. Miriam D. Phillips, Superintendent of the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women, and Mr. Monroe E. Merritt, Assistant Superintendent, for allowing me to utilize their facilities while staying at the prison to do my research.

I am indebted to the Computing Center at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, and the Computing Center at Washburn University, Topeka, Kansas, who were instrumental in helping me analyze my data. I especially want to thank Mr. Homer Sykes of Washburn University for his advice and assistance in organizing my data. I want to thank Mr. W. L. Nohrn, District Manager of the Monroe Corporation for allowing me to use the Monroe Epic 3000 for the analysis of some of my data. This machine made it possible for me to do in a few hours what could have taken days or weeks to accomplish without the machine.

My husband, Tom, assisted me in a variety of ways. He gave me the initial incentive for beginning the Master's program. During this research project he served as counselor in times of discouragement and made many useful and important suggestions during the writing of this thesis.

In addition to the persons named above, I was assisted by secretarial staff at Kansas State University, the State Probation and Parole Office, the Women's Prison at Lansing, and Washburn University. I also want to thank my colleagues and associates at Kansas State University and Washburn University who cooperated with me in a number of ways and shared their ideas and gave important suggestions in the writing of my thesis.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF STUDY.....	1
Statement of the Problem.....	1
Survey of the Literature.....	3
Parole for Men	
Parole for Women	
II. RESEARCH DESIGN	15
Rationale.....	15
Hypotheses to be Tested.....	16
Method of Research.....	26
Concepts, Nominal Definitions and Indicators.....	28
Method of Analysis.....	40
Treatment of Data.....	43
III. ANALYSIS OF DATA.....	50
Hypothesis One: Type of Release.....	50
Hypothesis Two: Age.....	52
Hypothesis Three: Length of Imprisonment.....	61
Hypothesis Four: Recidivism.....	67
Hypothesis Five: Types of Offenses.....	69
Hypothesis Six: Race and Ethnic Background.....	73
Hypothesis Seven: Family Relationships.....	82
Hypothesis Eight: Socio-economic Status.....	102
Hypothesis Nine: Employment Record.....	105
Hypothesis Ten: Education.....	147

Hypothesis Eleven: Childhood Experiences.....	147
Hypothesis Twelve: Health.....	155
Hypothesis Thirteen: Personal Habits.....	155
Hypothesis Fourteen: Self-Concept.....	156
Hypothesis Fifteen: Attitude Toward Parole.....	156
Hypothesis Sixteen: Techniques of Neutralization.....	167
Hypothesis Seventeen: Personality.....	172
Hypothesis Eighteen: Mental Health.....	172
Hypothesis Nineteen: Prison Relationships.....	172
Hypothesis Twenty: Disciplinary Reports.....	172
Hypothesis Twenty-one: Pre-release Program.....	181 ^x
Hypothesis Twenty-two: Correlation of Variables.....	181
IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	133
APPENDIX A.....	189
APPENDIX B.....	195
APPENDIX C.....	207
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	215

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this research has been to study the variables related to the success or failure of women on parole in Kansas. Parole, as defined by Cavan, is "a system of releasing prisoners under supervision before the end of their prison sentence; they are not discharged officially from prison until the end of the parole period, and if they violate the conditions of parole they may be returned to prison to complete serving their sentences within the prison walls."¹ As defined in the Kansas Statutes, parole "is the release of a prisoner to the community by the parole board prior to the expiration of his term, subject to conditions imposed by the board and to its supervision...."² Conditional release, as defined in the Kansas Statutes, refers to "a prisoner having served his term or terms, less such work or good behavior credits as have been earned, shall, upon release, be deemed on parole until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced."³ Successes have been defined as those women who have completed parole or conditional release periods without being issued a warrant for violation of parole or have not been returned to prison. Failures have been classified as major violators and minor violators of parole or conditional release. Major violators being those who have been returned to prison. Minor violators would refer to the parolee for

¹Cavan, Ruth Shonle, Criminology, (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1962), p. 540.

²62-Kansas Statutes Annotated-2227(5).

³62-Kansas Statutes Annotated-2246.

whom a warrant has been issued but who has not been returned to the prison.⁴

The problem as originally proposed was to study women who had been on parole for two years or more between 1950 and 1960. Upon checking the records in the Probation and Parole Office of the State Office Building in Topeka, it was found that adequate records were not kept prior to the establishment of the full-time Parole Board in 1961. This made necessary a change in the study to include the records since 1961. The Probation and Parole Office in Topeka maintains a file of Parolees and Conditional Releasees for five years after they have received their final Parole Discharge and Conditional Release Discharge. This file was the source for the cases used in this study. Conditional Releasees were included in order to have an adequate number of cases for statistical tests. Additional changes which were necessary will be discussed in later sections of this paper.

In addition to studying the variables related to the success or failure of women released from the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing (KSIF), this study was concerned with the percentage of the women who were successful. Glaser's study indicated that two-thirds of the men on Federal Parole were successful.⁵ In their study of men parolees in Kansas, McCluggage and Klassen found that only 42.5% had "no known violations."⁶ On the basis of these two studies, it could be assumed that approximately

⁴The original definitions were patterned after those of Lloyd E. Ohlin in his book, *Selection for Parole*. The definitions have been revised in order to adapt them to the nature of the data for this study.

⁵Glaser, Daniel, *The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System*, (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1964), p. 15.

⁶McCluggage, Marston M. and Klassen, Albert D., Jr., *Parole Research in Kansas*, Report of a study conducted at Kansas University, 1962, p. 3.

fifty to sixty percent of men parolees complete their paroles without violating or committing a new crime for which they were returned to prison. Due to the tendency in our society to protect women, it was proposed that there would be more leniency extended to them while on parole. Also, the women who returned to their families and continued their roles as housewives would have less opportunity to violate than men on parole. For these reasons it was expected that from seventy to eighty percent of the women would be successful.

Survey of the Literature

The literature pertaining to the factors related to parole success or failure indicated a greater amount and variety of research on men parolees than on women parolees. The discussion of the literature has been divided into two areas: 1) parole for men and 2) parole for women.

1) Parole for Men

Several of the text books in criminology have chapters devoted to the general study of parole.⁷ These chapters cover a variety of areas of parole such as the meaning of parole, a history of parole, selection for parole, factors related to success or failure of the parolee, and the parole prediction tables. Taft and England pointed out the importance of a pre-release program to the success of the parolee in the community. Three types of preparation for parole were discussed: 1) parole orientation classes, 2) the pre-parole camp established by the Michigan Department of Corrections in

⁷Barnes and Teeters, Sutherland and Cressey, Taft and England, and Cavan.

1953 near the Jackson Prison, and 30 half-way houses.⁸ Preparation is viewed as important by Barnes and Teeters also because as they have suggested, "the question is not who will be paroled but when should he be parole."⁹ Keve further emphasizes the importance of parole by stating that only 1% of prisoners die in prison; thus 99% return to the community sooner or later.¹⁰ Parole is viewed by many persons as leniency. LaRoe attempts to refute the idea that parole is "leniency" by showing that the purpose of parole is to protect the community and to help the parolee adjust to the responsibilities of living in the community through the medium of supervision. LaRoe proposes that parole is a more severe and safer way of releasing prisoners.¹¹ The literature thus indicates the importance of preparing the inmate for parole and would thus suggest a need for research in this area.

Skolnick has criticized conventional parole prediction studies because they generally assume that the convict's former place in the community is the major determinant of his behavior. Although his prison conduct record may be taken into account, the studies do not evaluate systematically the convict's position in his most recently occupied social environment, the prison society. Skolnick discusses the need to construct a developmental theory of parole which would systematically describe the process through

⁸Taft and England, Criminology, (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1964), p. 489.

⁹Barnes and Teeters, New Horizons in Criminology, (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959), p. 573.

¹⁰Keve, Paul W., Prison, Probation or Parole?, (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, 1954), p. 34.

¹¹LaRoe, Wilbur, Jr., Parole with Honor, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1939), p. 15.

which socially structured variables influence the parolee's conformity to legal rules, the sine qua non of parole success. Such a theory should at least specify the relationship among three variables: 1) factors in the institutional structure which affect prisoner outlook on parole; 2) the effect of pre-parole outlook upon ability to behave appropriately while on parole; and 3) the effect of the post-prison environment upon motivations to be successful on parole.¹² It is assumed here that information about parole which is available in prison culture is presented by and learned primarily from parole violators. Thus differential association (as proposed by Sutherland) is important to the prisoner's outlook on parole. Anticipatory socialization is also important to success on parole. Negative anticipatory socialization, if parole occurs, is liable to have a detrimental effect upon interpersonal relations in the legitimate world.¹³ In regard to the parolee's environment Skolnick formulates the following hypotheses: 1) Parolees who return to an environment that moderately accepts prisoner norms will be more likely to achieve success on parole than those who return to an environment which either completely accepts or completely rejects prisoner norms. 2) Parolees who return to an environment which completely rejects prisoner norms are more likely than others to bear a heavy burden of guilt with regard to their fellow prisoners and concomitant hostility toward individuals in the non-prison environment, regardless of, and perhaps because of, attempts by these persons to appear friendly and

¹²Skolnick, Jerome H., "Toward a Developmental Theory of Parole", American Sociological Review, Vol. 25, #4, August, 1960, p. 543.

¹³Ibid, 545.

helpful. 3) Parolees who return to an environment which completely accepts prisoner norms are more likely than others to make no attempt whatsoever to assimilate legal and communal norms in the legitimate world, since rewards are associated with defying this world and its symbol of authority.¹⁴ The relationship between reality of expectations and reference group acceptance is crucial in predicting parole success or failure, defined as whether the parolee commits another crime or violates one of the technical conditions of parole. Skolnick suggests bringing back to the prison as teachers men who have "made it" on parole as a means of positive communication----- socially structured positive influences upon future parolees. In this article, the author proposes an interesting and seemingly sound theory which awaits research to be done upon it.

In an article on parole prediction factors written prior to the article by Skolnick, Glaser utilizes a similar approach to that of Skolnick. It was hypothesized that success on parole would tend to vary: 1) Directly with the parolee's total previous identification with persons whose influence would be in support of conventional values. 2) Inversely with his previous identification with persons who are unconventional in that they regard themselves as criminals or have grossly disorderly recreational interests. 3) Directly with his probable economic opportunities and his acceptance by conventional associates.¹⁵ This approach called Differential Identification is an adaptation of Sutherland's criminological theory of differential association. Glaser goes on to state, "if in criminological prediction studies of all types, the prediction factors are logically justified in advance in

¹⁴ibid, 548-549.

¹⁵Glaser, Daniel, "A Reconsideration of Some Parole Prediction Factors", American Sociological Review, Vol. 19, # 3, June, 1954, p. 336.

terms of clearly stated theory, that theory which yields accurate prediction will increasingly be acceptable as scientific knowledge."¹⁶

In his book on the theory and practice of parole, Dressler points out that parole boards use four aids, singly or in combination, for parole selection: preparole investigation; institutional reports; prediction tables; and personal interviews with the inmate.¹⁷

A study by Kay and Vedder of prediction tables, in which they asked the opinions of 44 persons (criminologists, sociologists, parole board members, prison administrators and probation administrators), revealed the following comments.¹⁸ "The prediction score is for groups and may not fit the specific prisoner about whom a decision must be made." "Experience tables are not universally applicable." "Tables cannot be applied to different kinds of populations at different points in time." As Burgess and Sellin suggest: "It is highly desirable to try out in other states the items of background, personality, and prison behavior found to be significant in Illinois. Do these items have general applicability or are they limited to Illinois and perhaps adjoining states."¹⁹ Again the comment was made, "Experience tables have to be revised and tested periodically to meet changing conditions and circumstances." Factors which are highly predicted at one

¹⁶Ibid, 341.

¹⁷Dressler, David, Practice and Theory of Probation and Parole, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959) p. 107.

¹⁸Kay, Barbara A. and Vedder, Clyde B., Probation and Parole, (Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1963, pp. 142-152.

¹⁹Ohlin, Lloyd E., Selection for Parole, A Manual of Parole Prediction, (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1951), p. 17.

time may not be at another. "It is becoming increasingly clear", says Ohlin, "that routine readjustment of an experience table is required if the table is to retain its usefulness. The experience table reflects the parole conditions which existed for a sample of parolees in a certain period." Other comments of doubt found by Kay and Vedder were, "Despite the prediction score, the parole board cannot ignore the feelings of the community." "The tables overlook subjective elements not easily measured." "Only clinical insight can interpret and predict." "We are dealing with personalities not digits." "Prediction tables do not account for the impact of prison life on the parolee and for differences in the effectiveness of supervision under different parole agents." "The tables rely on a single criterion of success, namely, recidivism." On the positive side the following comments were made. "Prediction tables may be used as a useful guide to check one's own thinking." They are an aid to judgment---not a substitute for judgment. As Sheldon Glueck states: "It needs to be emphasized, because it is too often overlooked by critics, that the creators of prediction devices do not urge that such tables be applied in any mechanical routine fashion; they are adjuncts to both the individual case history and individual experience of the parole board member...."²⁰ Further comments supporting prediction tables were, "Prediction tables give consideration to factors which the board may overlook." "Experience as a board member is not enough." "Individualization---the careful study of each case---depends on hunches." "Prediction tables help to show board members where they erred in judgment." "Prediction scores may serve as a guide to the intensiveness of supervision." These comments may all be

²⁰Kay and Vedder, op. cit., p. 142.

time may not be at another. "It is becoming increasingly clear", says Ohlin, "that routine readjustment of an experience table is required if the table is to retain its usefulness. The experience table reflects the parole conditions which existed for a sample of parolees in a certain period." Other comments of doubt found by Kay and Vedder were, "Despite the prediction score, the parole board cannot ignore the feelings of the community." "The tables overlook subjective elements not easily measured." "Only clinical insight can interpret and predict." "We are dealing with personalities not digits." "Prediction tables do not account for the impact of prison life on the parolee and for differences in the effectiveness of supervision under different parole agents." "The tables rely on a single criterion of success, namely, recidivism." On the positive side the following comments were made. "Prediction tables may be used as a useful guide to check one's own thinking." They are an aid to judgment---not a substitute for judgment. As Sheldon Glueck states: "It needs to be emphasized, because it is too often overlooked by critics, that the creators of prediction devices do not urge that such tables be applied in any mechanical routine fashion; they are adjuncts to both the individual case history and individual experience of the parole board member...."²⁰ Further comments supporting prediction tables were, "Prediction tables give consideration to factors which the board may overlook." "Experience as a board member is not enough." "Individualization---the careful study of each case---depends on hunches." "Prediction tables help to show board members where they erred in judgment." "Prediction scores may serve as a guide to the intensiveness of supervision." These comments may all be

²⁰Kay and Vedder, op. cit., p. 142.

summed up in one of the final comments received by the authors of this study, "More research is needed."

In discussing the goal of parole prediction methods, Ohlin states:

If it were possible to predict with complete accuracy the outcome of parole in every case, the problem of parole selection would be much simplified....Social scientists studying the prediction of human behavior are not so unrealistic....In parole prediction the goal is to increase the number of paroles granted to offenders who are likely to succeed on parole and correspondingly to reduce the number granted to those who are likely to fail. As this is accomplished, violations will adversely affect the parole possibilities of future applicants.

Predictions of further criminality are now being made by psychiatrists and clinical sociologists. These predictions are based on the detailed study of individual cases. The accuracy of these predictions has only been partially tested but seems to vary with the insight and ability of the individual clinician.²¹

In a later publication Ohlin further suggests that one of the most difficult problems in this field from a methodological standpoint concerns the problem of predictive stability. It has been demonstrated that parole prediction instruments are soon outmoded by changes in the parole conditions with the passage of time. The successful development of such methods would reduce the most serious errors that are made in applying current prediction instruments. Ohlin suggests the routine readjustment of the prediction instruments so that predictions are made for shorter periods of time, during which the assumption of a constant universe does less violence to the facts of the parole situation.²²

²¹Ohlin, op. cit., p. 39.

²²Ohlin, Lloyd E., Sociology and the Field of Corrections, (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1956), p. 44.

In discussing the parole process, Giardini indicates that preparation for parole within the prison environment is vital. Some of the important factors which he suggests need to be included in this program of rehabilitation are: religion, work, education, psychological preparation, and contact with the parole officer. To provide a more systematic approach to the preparation of the inmate for parole there should be orientation classes and preparole classes in which lectures or discussions could be held on such topics as: 1) Problems of the released prisoner. 2) How to find jobs and hold them. 3) Family problems: family relationships; family budget. 4) How to use leisure time. 5) Community resources available to the parolee. 6) What the parole officer will expect of the parolee. 7) The role of the parole officer.²³

One of the most recent and thorough studies of the effectiveness of a parole system was Glaser's study of the Federal prison and parole system for men. Part of this research involved a comparison of returned parole violators with successful parolees. The violators were men interviewed in the following five prisons: Leavenworth, Kansas, Terre Haute, Indiana, Milan, Michigan, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Ashland, Kentucky. The success cases were primarily men under postrelease supervision for over a year (some for over five years), who had a record of at least one felony offense prior to that for which they were last imprisoned.²⁴ Included in this study were the preprison influences on recidivism, the effects of imprisonment on the parolees success in the

²³Giardini, G. E., The Parole Process, (Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1959), p. 48.

²⁴Glaser, Daniel, The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System, (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1964), p. 10.

community, and the post release experience as a factor related to success on parole. In regard to the use of prediction tables Glaser states:

The most selective prediction tables are more consistently accurate than case-study prognoses in predicting parole outcome for large groups of offenders, but individual cases persistently are encountered which raise prediction issues that do not appear to be taken into account in available statistical tabulations. Both prediction tables and case-study prognoses, and their application, can be improved continually if each is used routinely as a check of the other....Prediction tables can be used to divide all cases in a correctional system into "base expectancy" categories of different parole violation or recidivism risk, so that the post release record of those receiving a specific treatment can thereby be evaluated in terms of its difference from the record of all those in similar risk categories; however, because of continuous uncertainty as to whether or not all important prediction variables by which cases are selected for different types of treatment have been taken into account in these base expectancies, controlled experimentation with randomly selected treatment and control groups, wherever feasible, is the optimum method for evaluating a correctional treatment program.²⁵

The only known study of parole in Kansas was a research project conducted at the University of Kansas. The 513 paroles of inmates of the Kansas State Penitentiary which resulted from Parole Board hearings of the Fiscal Year 1958 were the population of this study.²⁶ In addition to observing and discussing the administration and problems of the penal and parole systems in Kansas, this study was concerned with: 1) the selection-for-parole process and 2) the outcome of parole studied in relation to various kinds of information about male parolees available in the Board of Probation and Parole records.

²⁵ Ibid, pp. 307-310.

²⁶ McCluggage, Marston M. and Klassen, Albert D., Jr., Parole Research in Kansas, Report of a study conducted at Kansas University, 1962, p. 2.

2) Parole for Women

The literature pertaining to female offenders is not nearly as extensive as the literature for male offenders. In fact, in the area of research the material pertaining to women could be said to be quite inadequate. Most of the literature is the recording of experiences of workers in the field of corrections. One of the first books to be written about women in prison was the book I Knew Them in Prison written by Mary B. Harris.²⁷ In this book she relates stories of her career and gives the personal problems and social conflicts of the thousands of women who came under her care at the old Women's Workhouse on Welfare Island, New York, on a model farm in New Jersey, the State Home for Girls at Trenton, and finally the new Federal Institution at Alderson, West Virginia. A similar book was written by Florence Monahan, Women in Crime, in which she gives an account of her experiences as Superintendent of Shakopee, Minnesota's reformatory for delinquent women.²⁸ Much of this book is confined to interesting case histories.

Margaretta Williamson, in her presentation of the place of the social worker in the prevention and treatment of delinquency, discusses parole. In speaking of the parole plan for women at the time of her work, she indicated that women parolees are frequently placed at housework. Under this arrangement she would live in the home of the family for whom she was doing housework.²⁹ Such a plan provides for removal from the old environment and old associates, offers opportunity for observation of normal family life, and

²⁷Harris, Mary B., I Knew Them in Prison, (New York: The Viking Press, 1942).

²⁸Monahan, Florence, Women in Crime, (New York: Ives Washburn Inc., 1941).

²⁹Williamson, Margaretta, The Social Worker in the Prevention and Treatment of Delinquency, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1935), p. 104.

operates in the nature of a probation period to try out the parolee and her reactions to freedom. Another point of view, however, hesitates to concentrate unduly on one type of placement and endeavors to provide a wider range of work opportunity. Regarding this dilemma it has been said: "Either one must place the girls where they can have the most careful supervision, thereby restricting in large measure the variety of positions offered, or one may endeavor to give them the work they wish to do or for which they are best fitted and trust to luck concerning the degree and success of supervision."³⁰

Katherine Sullivan writes of her experiences with girls on parole while she has been a member of the Massachusetts Parole Board charged with releasing and supervising of female offenders.³¹ This book, Girls on Parole, is another account of case histories with a sprinkling of information concerning laws, facts, and theories pertaining to parole.

A message was delivered to the Annual Congress of Correction in Boston, August 22-26, 1965 by Dr. Roy E. Waterman on the subject, "Predicting Prison and Parole Behavior of Female Prisoners".³² Efforts to acquire a copy of this paper indicate that it is as yet unpublished.

Rose Giallombardo conducted an exploratory study of the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia.³³ This research, which was done from July, 1962 to July, 1963, was mainly concerned with the social structure and the social roles within the inmate system for women as compared to studies done for men's prisons. The author begins by contrasting the men's and

³⁰Ibid, pp. 104-106.

³¹Sullivan, Katharine, Girls on Parole, (Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1956)

³²Waterman, Roy E., "Predicting Prison and Parole Behavior of Female Prisoners" Unpublished paper delivered to the Annual Congress of Corrections, Boston, August 22-26, 1965.

³³Giallombardo, Rose, Society of Women, A Study of a Women's Prison, (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1966).

women's prison systems. Then she compares the social argot and roles of the women's prison with the social argot which Sykes reported as a result of his research in men's prisons. Although the author does not mention parole in the book, the study was included because it was one of the few recent efforts to do research in the area of women offenders.

In 1965 Women's Prison, Sex and Social Structure was published by Ward and Kassebaum reporting results of research done at the Institution for Women, Frontera, California.³⁴ The main emphasis of this study was homosexuality among inmates within the prison. Attempts to study the extent that these homosexual relations were continued upon release indicated that most women did not continue these relationships. Most of the staff of this prison (85%) agreed with the statement that "most homosexuality in this prison is really bisexuality because the women go back to men when they get out of prison."³⁵

Of importance was the research done by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck in 1934 of 500 women who had been inmates at the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women. This study was important because it was a pioneer work in the study of delinquent women. The Gluecks attempted to study the background of the women prior to incarceration, during imprisonment, and after release from prison.

In regard to parole prediction they suggest:

Considerable research still remains to be done on the subject of prediction of recidivism and treatment. Meanwhile, the practical application of prediction tables would pave the way for much needed changes in the administration of criminal justice. Scientific control might thereby take the place of hunches and guess-work.³⁶

³⁴Ward, David A., and Kassebaum, Gene G., Women's Prison, Sex and Social Structure, (Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1965).

³⁵Ibid, p. 97.

³⁶Glueck, Sheldon and Eleanor T., Five Hundred Delinquent Women, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1934), p. 297.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH DESIGN

Rationale

The studies presented in Chapter I indicated an inadequacy in research pertaining to women offenders in general and particularly in the area of factors related to the success of women parolees. The studies of men that have been done reflect the parole conditions related to the success of parolees of a given sample in a certain period of time. Ohlin has emphasized parole prediction in research: "The search for good predictive factors therefore must be continuous. As our theories of crime become more precise, as research knowledge accumulates, and as understanding of the influences at work in the parole situation increases, new factors may emerge which will improve the accuracy of predictions. The greatest increases in predictive accuracy will undoubtedly depend on securing better factors rather than on refining the techniques and methods of prediction work."¹ Giardini suggests that "parole prediction tables are intended to supplement the judgments of parole boards and commissions and should reduce the margin of error in parole selection. The factors that are found to be important in a prediction study could also serve as indicators and goals in the preparation of the prisoner for parole. For example, Ohlin found that the offender whose family has remained actively interested in him will have a better chance to succeed on parole than the offender who has broken family ties. On the basis of this finding, it should be a function of the prison program to revive family ties for those offenders who have lost them, and to keep alive family ties of those who have them upon admission to prison. Illinois is the only state,

¹Ohlin, Selection for Parole, op. cit., p. 48.

to our knowledge, that has used experience tables in conjunction with the independent judgment of the members of the parole commission. Their experience has been that the tables require frequent checking and revision. It would seem that the Illinois table cannot be used with safety by any other state, but that each state would have to develop its own tables."² Due to the inadequacy of the literature and since there has been no research pertaining to parole success of women in Kansas, it is anticipated that a current study of women who have been released from the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing would help define the factors related to parole success.

Hypotheses

Although each individual released from prison is unique, there are factors which singly or combined with other factors would tend to influence her success or failure in making a post institutional adjustment. On this basis, the following hypotheses were tested:

1. Women released on conditional release would be less likely to have a successful post institutional adjustment than women released on parole.

Cavan has stated: "The national statistics for all state penal institutions show that the number of parole violators who are returned to prison each year equals about one-fourth of the number of prisoners released conditionally."³ This could be explained by the fact that those released on parole have the help and guidance of a parole supervisor, while those released on conditional release have no supervision.

2. The younger the offender the less likely they are to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

Studies by Glaser, Ohlin, Giardini and others have confirmed this hypothesis that the earlier the first offense and the earlier the first commitment to a correctional institution in the life of an

²Giardini, op. cit., pp. 159-160.

³Cavan, Ruth Shonle, Criminology, (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1962), p. 558.

individual the more apt the individual is to be a recidivist. Also Sutherland's theory of differential association would support the idea that a youth who becomes involved in delinquent behavior at an early age has come under the category of "priority" of criminal association and is apt to have greater frequency, duration and intensity of criminal association. Thus he is more apt to continue in delinquent acts.

3. The longer the term of imprisonment the less likely the success of the offender in the post institutional adjustment.

According to Dressler, "with some exceptions, research supports the thesis that long terms of incarceration yield recidivism". Tibbit's work is representative. Burgess and Tibbits both came to similar conclusions that the longer a prisoner remains incarcerated the less likely he is to adjust on parole.⁴ These statements tend to be true with the exception that it is possible for a person to be confined for too short a time to benefit much from the rehabilitation program provided by the institution. Social researchers have found that there is usually a time in a prisoners life when she is more apt to succeed on parole than at any other time and it is up to the parole official to discern when this is. This hypothesis was intended to test if the above statements hold true for women in Kansas.

4. Recidivists are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment than first offenders.

As stated by Dressler, "recidivism breeds recidivism". Studies by Glaser, Taft and England, and Sullivan have found that first offenders are more likely to succeed than recidivists. As stated by Sullivan, "although we know from experience there is never an absolutely hopeless case, we also know from our experience that when a woman has been arrested more than five times her prospects of establishing a completely new way of life are very poor."⁵

5. Women committing offenses against property are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment than women committing crimes against the person.

As stated by Giardini, "experience has shown that certain crimes are more recidivistic than others. It has been shown that recidivism is far more frequent in certain crimes against property than in most crimes against the person, even when allowance is made for the difference in length of sentences meted out for the two categories of

⁴Dressler, op. cit., pp. 122-123.

⁵Sullivan, op. cit., p. 147.

offenses."⁶ This hypothesis is further supported by studies of men reported by Taft and England, Glaser, and also the studies of women by Katharine Sullivan.

6. Race or ethnic background does not have a significant relationship to success of women in their post institutional adjustment.

Previous studies of racial and ethnic background have indicated that this factor has little if any relationship to success on parole.⁷ Although the studies indicate that Negroes and other minority groups have a higher rate of offenses and imprisonments studies by Schrag, Glaser and others show little difference in parole success among the races. The purpose of this hypothesis is to see through empirical research if this holds true for women offenders released from KSIF.

7. Women without stable family relationships and family interests are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

Research conducted by Nye indicated that failure for adolescent girls to have good family relationships is conducive to deviant behavior and in this case could lead to failure on parole. On the other hand good family relationships would tend to lead a girl away from deviant behavior and toward parole success. This hypothesis is based on Sutherland's differential association theory and also on the reference group theory. This presupposes, however, that the family is of the understanding and conventional type that would influence the parolee or conditional releasee toward a good adjustment in society. As stated by Ohlin, "close family relationships help the parolee feel that he is wanted and that society accepts him. His adjustment is made easier because he finds a clearly defined place for himself and a conventional role to play." Jerome Skolnick cautions, however, that the situation should be defined as one in which the family (reference group) both accepts the parolee and provides the proper stimulus for her to adjust to conventional norms for one which makes strong legalistic demands upon the individual to conform to conventional life might hinder the woman's adjustment.

There are four specific areas of family relationships which should be included under this hypothesis:

- a. Marital status: studies indicate that married persons living with their mate upon release from prison are more apt to make an adequate post institutional adjustment. It is expected that this would be even more true for women.

⁶Giardini, op. cit., p. 133.

⁷Taft and England, op. cit., p. 505.

- b. Discord: Harmony in family relationships would contribute to a good post institutional adjustment whereas discord would be apt to hinder a successful post institutional adjustment. Glaser found this to be true in his study of men on Federal parole and it is assumed to be true of Kansas women.
 - c. Family contact: Family contact through visits and correspondence with the parolee during her imprisonment and also family interest as indicated in the family's willingness to accept the individual upon her release from prison would be a positive influence toward a successful post institutional adjustment. This would be supported by Sutherland's theory of differential association---- providing of course the family would not influence toward the return to a criminal career.
 - d. Residence with the family: Glaser found that men who lived with family members were more prone to success on parole than men who lived alone and those who lived with the spouse were most successful. This would give them a sense of identification and belonging and they would be less apt to return to old friends with whom they might get into trouble. Thus we return to Sutherland's social isolation theory and to the reference group theory.
8. The lower the socio-economic status of the offenders the less likely they are to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

The studies reported by Taft and England have found that those in higher social status are more apt to have a successful parole experience than those in the lower social classes. Since those in the middle and upper classes would tend to have higher education, income, and better occupations, they would usually be better able to help a member of their family on parole and hopefully they would be more understanding and cooperative than lower class families. This would be one factor to the advantage of a woman.

9. Women without stable work records would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

The work record should be considered under four areas:

- a. Work record before prison: Those with a stable work record before imprisonment would make a better post institutional adjustment. Glaser found that parolees who worked steadily before their offense had a violation rate of only 24.4% as contrasted with 44.5% for those with unstable work records.⁸ This could mean that they had tended to identify with and associate with persons of the conventional type and would have established

⁸Glaser, "A Reconsideration of Some Parole Prediction Factors", op. cit., p. 339.

habits toward work. Glueck's study of five hundred women showed that of those who had worked regularly 46.4% made successful adjustments compared with only 18.2% of those who had never worked.

- b. Work record in prison: A good work record in prison would be a positive influence or indicator of success upon release from KSIF. Again the Glueck's study of five hundred women found that 32.7% of women with a good work record in prison were successful as compared with only 15.4% of those with a poor work record being successful on parole.¹⁰
- c. Vocational training in prison: Vocational training in prison would tend to have a positive relationship to a successful post institutional adjustment for women. It would seem that Glaser's results, although vague, would tend not to support this hypothesis because most parolees are unable to find jobs which would utilize vocation training received in prison. "But for the minority who gain skills in prison at which they can find a postrelease vocation, prison work experience and training is a major rehabilitative influence." Although Glaser's study of men suggests that vocational training helps only a minority, this hypothesis has been stated on the basis that it might be more important for women to have vocational training. Sex deviancy has led many women into trouble and if they are to be detoured from this way of making money they must be given vocational training which would give them the opportunity to make more than just enough to get by on, as it has been contended by Sullivan and others that one reason these girls enter prostitution is that they desire some of the small luxuries of life that their drab jobs do not provide them. By vocational training it is not meant just skills in homemaking or practical nursing but courses that would prepare them to be beauticians, secretaries and other skilled vocations.
- d. Work record during post institutional adjustment: A good (regular) work record upon release from prison would be positively related to a successful post institutional adjustment. First of all, it is important that the inmate be vocationally prepared for work at the time of release. Glaser found that "inmates whose vocational capacity at parole was rated adequate skilled trade have a violation rate of only 22.3%; violation rates increased to 46.0% for those rated only unskilled labor."¹¹ A job suitable to the individual skills of the parolee at the time of his release from prison has been shown to be important in several studies of men. Dressler stated "the individual with good working habits and who has a job upon coming under super-

⁹Glueck, op. cit., p. 289.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 291.

¹¹Glaser, "A Reconsideration of Some Parole Prediction Factors", op. cit., p. 340.

vision is a better risk than one whose history shows chronic unemployment or only sporadic employment, and who has no job at the time he begins his probation or parole period."¹² Since most of the studies of men on parole have found the type and steadiness of employment to be an important factor of parole success, it would seem significant enough to be included as a variable to be tested for women, also.

10. The lower the educational attainment of women released from prison the less likely they would be to succeed in their post institutional adjustment. Two areas of education received should be included under this hypothesis:
 - a. The amount of education prior to imprisonment: The higher the educational attainment prior to imprisonment the better would be her chances for successful post institutional adjustment. Glaser reports that parolees who were students before their offense had a violation rate of only 24.4% as contrasted with 44.5% for those with unstable work records.¹³ This might be accounted for by the additional work opportunities a higher education affords and also by the belief that education tends to give one a different outlook on life which would be helpful in adjusting to the community again. Differential identification might be involved here as one who identifies with the educated would have a higher set of aspirations and probably would be better equipped to attain these ideals as well.
 - b. For those prisoners with long enough sentences to enable them to complete an extensive educational program, this education received in prison would be a positive influence toward a good post institutional adjustment. Glaser in his study of men in the Federal Parole System found that for "most inmates, prison education is statistically associated with above average post release success only when the education is extensive and occurs in the course of prolonged confinement...a small amount of education in prison frequently impairs postrelease prospects of inmates indirectly, by inspiring them with unrealistic aspirations, or by the education's being pursued instead of alternative prison programs which could provide more useful preparation for postrelease life."¹⁴
11. The more disruptive the childhood experiences of the women released from prison the less likely they are to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

¹²Dressler, op. cit., p. 120.

¹³Glaser, "A Reconsideration of Some Parole Prediction Factors", op. cit., p. 339.

¹⁴Glaser, The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System, op. cit., pp. 282-283.

Nye in his research found that deviant behavior was related to broken homes during childhood. However, as stated by Nye, "the small but significant differential found in delinquent behavior between broken and unbroken homes is hypothesized to be the result of confusion and competition in the step-parent role in families in which the parent had remarried, and loss of direct control in families with a single parent."¹⁵ Nye goes on to state that the happiness of the marriage was found to be much more closely related to delinquent behavior in children than whether the marriage was an original marriage or a remarriage or one in which the child was living with one parent only. In a comparative study of boys and girls by Wattenberg and Saunders, it was found that girl "repeaters" had divorced parents, lived with a step-parent, or were in boarding homes. Also, more girls reported severe quarreling within the family when both parents were home.¹⁶ Nye also found that perceived rejection of the child by the parent was related to delinquency. Discord between the members of the family and the child were also found to be related to delinquency. It is hypothesized for this study that poor family relationships as a child would also be a contributing factor to poor adjustment of women released from prison and that good family relationships as a child would tend to contribute to a good adjustment.

12. Women with poor health both in childhood and adulthood are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

It is important to know about the health history of the inmate because of the effect that disease may have upon his economic efficiency and more particularly the effect that certain diseases do have upon behavior. As stated by Giardini, "the psychological situation that usually prevails for an ill person may, in itself, have deleterious effects upon the behavior and attitudes of the patient. The sick person is placed in a situation where he is catered to and made dependent upon others. This is true whether he be a child or an adult. Because others are subservient to him, he may become dominating, intolerant, and selfish. Because those about him do not require him to make any accommodation to outside demands, he may become indifferent and apathetic. Because he depends on others and has no powers of his own, his dependency will cause him to feel insecure. Insecurity may lead to anxiety and hypochondria. In prolonged illnesses these developments are apt to occur with more or less permanent change in attitude and conduct. If the illness occurs in childhood, or if there is the recurrence of illness during this period, the effects

¹⁵Nye, Ivan F., Family Relationships and Delinquent Behavior, (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1958), p. 51.

¹⁶Wattenberg and Saunders, "Differences Between Girl and Boy 'Repeaters'", Journal of Educational Psychology, 47, March, 1956, p. 142.

on conduct can be very serious. Delinquent and criminal behavior may at times be traced to a history of illness, although it is not likely that the illness situation will account entirely for the subsequent behavior without the probability of existence of other factors."¹⁷ In the light of this statement it would be expected that health could be a contributing factor to the success of the women in this study.

13. Women with habits such as excessive drinking of alcohol, use of drugs and tobacco would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

The reason for this hypothesis is that alcoholism and drug addiction would tend to be disruptive of family life, would probably cause her to be inefficient at work as well as losing time at the job. At the same time that one or both of these habits would interfere with her work stability, it would cause increased financial strain upon her to support her habit. Along with the economic problems she would probably experience social rejection---at least with the conventional society, which would more than likely result in her return to her old friends who would support her non-conventional way of life. Again, Sutherland's theory of differential association would seem relevant to this hypothesis. Tobacco by itself is not expected to be an important variable, but it is possible that tobacco along with alcohol or along with drug addiction might help contribute to the failure of the women released from KSIF.

14. Women with a poor self-concept would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

This is supported by the studies of Dinitz, Scarpitti, and Reckless. In the conclusion of their study, these authors stated, "....a good self concept, undoubtedly a product of favorable socialization, veers slum boys away from delinquency, while a poor self concept, a product of unfavorable socialization, gives the slum boy no resistance to deviancy, delinquent companions, or delinquent sub-culture. We feel that components of the self strength, such as a favorable concept of self, act as an inner buffer or inner containment against deviancy, distraction, lure, and pressures."¹⁸ On the basis of this statement, this study proposes to test the relationship of a good self-concept to the success of women who have been imprisoned.

¹⁷ Giardini, op. cit., p. 58.

¹⁸ Dinitz, Simon, Scarpitti, Frank R., and Reckless, Walter C., "Delinquency Vulnerability: A Cross Group and Longitudinal Analysis", American Sociological Review, 27, August, 1962, p. 517.

15. Women with a poor attitude toward parole are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

Giardini presents the idea that some persons are not interested in parole either because they are afraid to leave the prison or because they resent surveillance. He proposes that these persons would not be apt to adjust well on parole. Skolnick suggests that parolees develop their attitudes toward parole from parole violators who return to prison and indoctrinate other inmates. He suggests that anticipatory socialization is at work. He goes on to suggest that these attitudes effect their behavior and their reactions to society while on parole. His study was of men and it is assumed that women would also be effected by their attitude toward parole.

16. Women who use rationalizations to justify crime would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

As stated by Sykes and Matza, "it is our argument that much delinquency is based on what is essentially an unrecognized extension of defenses to crimes, in the form of justifications for deviance that are seen as valid by the delinquent but not by the legal system or society at large. These justifications are commonly described as rationalizations. They are viewed as following deviant behavior and as protecting the individual from self-blame and the blame of others after the act. But there is also reason to believe that they preceed deviant behavior and make deviant behavior possible."¹⁹ Thus the attitude toward the offense committed as well as the attitude toward the parole system would be important.

17. Women whose personality evaluations and behavior in prison do not indicate a change for the better would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

As suggested by Giardini, "ultimately the readiness of the prisoner for parole can only be determined on the basis of constructive change and growth in his personality. This is difficult to determine. It can be achieved only with the aid of an adequate and competent staff and a thoroughgoing system of recording. In addition use should be made of the long range and repeated observation of the custodial staff."²⁰ Giardini is saying that a positive development of the personality in prison would be a positive factor toward parole success for men. It is the purpose of this study to test this hypothesis for the women of this research project.

¹⁹Sykes, Gresham M. and Matza, David, "Techniques of Neutralization: A Theory of Delinquency", American Sociological Review, 22, December, 1957, p. 666.

²⁰Giardini, op. cit. p. 145.

18. Women with poor mental health would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

This hypothesis is closely related to the hypothesis (14) pertaining to self-concept and to hypothesis 17 which refers to personality. Just as self-concept is spoken of by Dinitz, Scarpiitti and Reckless as an inner buffer so good mental health would tend to be an inner containment against deviancy, distraction, lure, and pressures. Good mental health would help in the woman's resocialization to the community outside the prison and would help in her feelings of acceptance. Her ability to adjust to the world outside the prison would help to give her a sense of identity with conventional norms and behavior.

19. Women who have close, intimate relationships with other inmates are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

This hypothesis is based on Sutherland's differential association theory. Assuming that close friendships in prison reinforced deviant tendencies, a woman with these types of relationships would be less apt to succeed in the community upon release from prison than a woman who maintained relationships with her family or someone in the outside community who would encourage her toward rehabilitation.

20. Women with one or more disciplinary reports would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

Dressler suggests that conduct inside the prison is an important indicator of success on parole. As stated by Dressler, in general, the inmate who behaves in prison is more likely to behave on parole. Giardini suggests that not only the character of the misconduct in prison is important but also the frequency and recency of the misconduct. He also suggests that prison conduct is at once one of the best and one of the poorest criteria for parolability. It is important that parole authorities ascertain the genuineness and significance of any improvement or change by carefully watching and studying the inmate, particularly when he does not realize he is being observed.²¹ Then conduct is a good criterion of parole success.

21. Women without an adequate pre-release program would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

The pre-release program should theoretically begin when the

²¹Giardini, op. cit., p. 140.

individual first enters the institution. However, just before release some states have tried (and found it successful) establishing a pre-release center to which inmates are transferred a few weeks prior to release. At this center they are taught how to conduct themselves in some of the everyday situations which they may have forgotten. They are given opportunities to make some decisions for themselves, which they have not been allowed to make while in prison. This training may be a very significant factor in the adjustment of the individual to the community to which he is released.

22. It would be expected that the relationship of the twenty variables to post institutional adjustment would hold true as stated in the above hypotheses regardless of type of release (parole or conditional release).

If a variable, such as a high school education, were found to have a positive influence upon parole, it would also be expected to have a positive influence upon the successful adjustment of a woman on conditional release. This is also expected to be true of each of the other variables and it is proposed in this hypothesis to test this for women released from prison in Kansas.

It was not expected that any one of these factors in the preceding hypotheses can be used as the sole criterion for releasing a prisoner. Nor was it considered possible to consider a number of criteria without raising the question as to the effect or influence that each has upon the others. Therefore, it was important that the variables be considered both separately and in relation to each other.

Method of Research

The original proposed research was to study women paroled in Kansas from 1950 to 1960. This research was to be conducted through secondary sources, namely the case history records of each parolee to be found in the Probation and Parole Office at the State Office Building in Topeka. A five page schedule was prepared and a pre-test was conducted in December, 1965 (See Appendix A). This pre-test revealed that some of the data needed was in the case records of the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing,

Kansas. As indicated in Chapter I, it was necessary to revise the research plan to include women released from the Kansas State Industrial Farm by both parole and conditional release. Since the state office keeps records of these women for five years after their "final discharge", all women found in this file were included instead of the original population of women paroled from 1950-1960. After completing the research in Topeka for each woman, the research was continued at the Kansas State Industrial Farm by going through the case history files for each woman while she was an inmate at the prison. After the pre-test was completed the five page schedule was revised and expanded to include such information as the pre-test indicated was available in the case records at Topeka and Lansing. Two variables were deleted because the information was not available and other variables were added resulting in an eleven page schedule for the actual research which was conducted from February, 1966 to November, 1966 (See Appendix B). From this method, case histories for two hundred and forty-six women were studied.

In addition to the research of case histories, the original plan was to conduct a supplemental study of women paroled to Manhattan and Topeka. This was not intended to be an adequate number of cases or a representative sample. The purpose was to supplement the material gained from case histories by direct interviews with some of the parolees. However, it was considered necessary to have a population of at least 20-30 cases in order to do any statistical tests. Mrs. Violet Cowan, the only woman parole officer in Kansas, was consulted in order to obtain the current addresses for these women. After discussing this with Mrs. Cowan it was found that there were too few women who were still in the vicinity specified or any one of the

nearby towns such as Junction City, Lawrence, or Kansas City. Due to the time and expense involved in traveling throughout Kansas to try to find enough cases, it was decided not to conduct the supplemental study. The brief questionnaire, which was to have been used for this supplemental study has been included in Appendix C.

Concepts, Nominal Definitions, and Indicators

To assist in the analysis of the data, the material was arranged into three basic categories as follows: social aspects, psychological aspects, and physical aspects. To facilitate understanding of the treatment of the data this section presents nominal definitions of the concepts involved in the study followed by their indicators as they were operationally defined on the schedule.

1. Social aspects:

Since the main purpose of this thesis was to study the socio-economic factors related to success or failure of the woman upon release to the community, this category of "social aspects" utilizes most of the data. The "psychological aspects" includes the discussion of several sections of the schedule while the "physical aspects" contains only one section from the schedule. The discussion of "social aspects" was concentrated upon four basic concepts as indicated below.

Concept. Socialization.

Nominal Definition. As stated by Lundberg et. al., "the processes of interaction through which the individual learns the habits, skills, beliefs, and normative requirements for effective participation in social life are known collectively as socialization".²²

²²Lundberg, et. al., Sociology, (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 4th edition, 1968), p. 270.

Indicator. The concept of socialization for the purposes of this thesis was limited to the analysis of childhood experiences. Data on the childhood experiences were obtained as to the legitimate or illegitimate birth of the women; with regard to the father and/or mother of the women being a problem drinker; and with regard to the age of the women at the time of death of the mother and/or father. Another area utilized as a measurement of childhood socialization was the place of residence of the women during childhood and the type of relationships they had with those with whom they lived. These data were obtained by finding out with which relatives they lived as children and whether or not discord was reported. Data were also obtained with reference to the marital status of the parents of the women during their childhood. An overall index was obtained on this section (with the exception of the marital status of the parents) by dichotomizing the data as follows: Legitimate birth--yes or no; Father problem drinker--yes or no; Mother problem drinker--yes or no; Discord reported with relatives at place of residence--yes or no. The age of the women at the death of the mother and/or father was indexed into two categories--- 1-17 years old and 18 years old and older. The marital status of the women's parents was categorized as 1) married and 2) unmarried.

Concept. Differential Association.

Nominal Definition. In discussing his theory of differential association, Sutherland stated that "the process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning. When persons become criminal, they do so because of contacts with criminal patterns and also because of isolation

from anti-criminal forces."²³ Sutherland further stated that differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity. Since Sutherland's theory originated in 1939, attempts have been made by Jeffrey²⁴ and Burgess and Akers²⁵ to restate the theory so that it might be subjected to empirical testing in the light of the modern reinforcement learning theory.

Indicator. The four indicators of differential association on the schedule were: 1) residence of the women before imprisonment and upon release, 2) family contact with the inmate in prison, 3) relationships of the inmate with other inmates in prison, and 4) family discord during post institutional adjustment. There were eleven categories of place of residence on the schedule which were reduced for analysis to two overall indexes of residence. The two indexes for residence prior to imprisonment were close relatives (husband, children, and parents) and other relatives and friends (also included in this category were women who lived alone). The same two indexes were used for the residence of the women upon release from prison. In measuring family contact with the women in prison, letters and visits from the family were used as indicators. Visits of close family (husband, parents, and children) were indexed into four categories: 1) 1-5 visits per year, 2) 6-15 visits per year, 3) 16-25 visits per year, and 4) over 25 visits per year. The letters which the inmates received from close family while in prison

²³Sutherland, E. H. and Cressey, Donald R., Principles of Criminology, (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1966), pp. 81-82.

²⁴Jeffrey, J. C., "Criminal Behavior and Learning Theory", Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 56, 3, 1965, p. 294-300.

²⁵Burgess, Robert L. and Akers, Ronald L., "A Differential Association-Reinforcement Theory of Criminal Behavior", Social Problems, 14, 2, 1966, pp. 128-147.

were indexed into four categories as follows: 1) 1-24 letters per year, 2) 25-48 letters per year, 3) 49-72 letters per year, and 4) greater than 72 letters per year. Types of relationships of the inmate in prison were set up as follows: isolate, a few close friends, and friendly with everyone. Family discord on parole was dichotomized into a yes or no index.

Concept. Deviant Behavior.

Nominal Definition. Erickson has defined deviance as "a vagrant form of human activity which has somehow broken away from the more orderly currents of social life and needs to be controlled...deviant behavior is described almost as if it were leakage from machinery in poor condition: it is an incidental result of disorder and anomie, a symptom of internal breakdown."²⁶

Indicator. The indicators of deviant behavior for this thesis were the data regarding the criminal record of the women released from KSIF. The data dealt with the history of offenses, the history of imprisonment, and the release from KSIF. The offenses were indexed into five categories of types for analysis: 1) No fund checks, 2) Other offenses against property, 3) Offenses against persons, 4) Sex offenses, and 5) Other vices. Data were gathered for the age of the women and types of offenses for the first arrest, the age of the women and type of offenses for the first commitment to an institution, and the age of the women and type of offenses for the date of last commitment to Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing, Kansas. The age of the women for age at first arrest was indexed into two categories: 1) 20 and under and 2) 21 and over; for both age at first commitment and age at last commitment the two categories were 1) 26 and under and 2) 27 and over. The

²⁶Erickson, Kai T., "Notes of the Sociology of Deviance", Social Problems, 9, 1962, p. 307.

women's prior record of offenses was further obtained by noting the number of detainers for other offenses they had at the time of their last commitment to KSIF. This was dichotomized into a yes or no index of detainers. The date of the inmates' last commitment to KSIF and the date of release from KSIF were used to obtain the length of each woman's imprisonment on her last commitment. This was then placed into two categories: 1) 1-6 months imprisonment and 2) over 6 months imprisonment. Data were also obtained as to the number of prior imprisonments. These data were indexed into a dichotomy of yes or no. The inmate's behavior in prison was ascertained in part by noting whether or not she had attempted to escape from prison, which was dichotomized into a yes or no index, and also noting whether or not she had a record of disciplinary reports. Information as to types of release was obtained. Inmates were either released on parole or on conditional release. Post release adjustment was categorized as successful or failures, with the exception of a third category for those who died before receiving a final discharge. Successes were those women who had no record of either a warrant or return to prison. Failures were those women who had a record of either a warrant or a return to prison or both a warrant and return to prison.

Concept. Social Status.

Nominal Definition. Social status, as defined by Weber, is concerned with social honor or prestige.²⁷ Ralph Linton discussed status as "ascribed" status and "achieved" status. Ascribed criteria being characteristics with which one is born and over which one has no control and achieved criteria being characteristics which the individual is able to control and change.²⁸

²⁷Weber, Max, Essays in Sociology, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1946), pp. 68-69.

²⁸Linton, Ralph, The Study of Man, (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1936), pp. 115ff.

Indicator. Indicators of ascribed status were age, race, ethnic background, and Father's social class. Age was included above under the discussion of deviant behavior. Data as to the race of the women, their mothers, fathers, and husbands were included on the schedule in three categories: Caucasoid, Negroid, and Mongoloid. Due to the lack of data in some of these areas the data were finally organized into two indexes---the race of the women as either Caucasoid (white) or Non-caucasoid (non-white). The ethnic background of the women as indicated on the schedule was to be measured by obtaining data as to whether the women, their mothers, fathers and husbands were foreign-born or native-born. The ascribed socio-economic status of the women was to be obtained by data pertaining to their fathers' income, occupation (using the categories as set up by the US Bureau of Census), housing, and education. Due to the type of data available the indicators used for the final analysis of the women's ascribed status was their fathers' occupation. For the final analysis the eleven categories of occupation as found to be used by the US Census Bureau were reduced to two categories: 1) professional and white collar, and 2) blue collar and service type occupations.

Indicators of achieved status were marital status, the socio-economic status of the husbands, the socio-economic status of the women, and the women's work records. Data concerning the women's marital status were obtained for three periods of time: pre-prison, at commitment, and at release. For each of these periods of time six categories of marital status were used: common-law, single, divorced, widowed, separated, and married. The over-all index used for the analysis of marital status of the women before imprisonment

and at the time of imprisonment was three intervals: married, divorced or separation, and other types of unmarried status. Due to the lack of adequate data pertaining to the women's marital status during post institutional adjustment their marital status was placed into these indexes: married and common-law or separated. Since it was assumed that these women had a choice of their marriage partners and since to a large extent their social status is determined by the social status of their husbands, the social status of their husbands was considered in this study as part of their achieved social status. The husband's social status was measured by the same sets of categories as discussed in the preceeding paragraph concerning the father's social status. The same was true concerning the women's own social status. In addition, the women's own work records were obtained as an indicator of their social stability and thus indirectly their social status. Their work records were obtained for three periods of time: prior to imprisonment, during imprisonment, and post release. In obtaining data for their pre-prison and post release work record, data were gathered pertaining to the specific jobs, types of jobs, place of employment (town and employer), and dates of employment. These data were then indexed into pre-prison number of jobs held and the major type jobs held; post release number of jobs held and the major type jobs held. Mobility was measured by dividing work mobility into two types: geographical mobility was measured by number of towns where the women held jobs and employment mobility was measured by the number of different employers the women had. The women were considered high in geographical mobility if they changed geographical location of their employment two times per year or more and low in geographical mobility if they changed geographical location of their employment less than two times per year. Likewise the

women were considered high in employment mobility if they changed employers two times per year or more and low in employment mobility if they changed employers less than two times per year. In addition to the pre-prison and post release work record of the women, their work record in prison was measured. Work record in prison was measured on the basis of the following categories: 1) attitude toward work, 2) performance, 3) initiative, 4) regularity and 5) cooperation with others. Data were gathered pertaining to their work record ratings for the first three months of imprisonment and the last three months of imprisonment. Ratings were assigned to the women for each of the above categories as follows: 1) poor, 2) fair, 3) good or average, 4) above average or very good, and 5) excellent. Weights were assigned to these ratings for the purpose of this study as follows: 1 = poor, 2 = fair, 3 = good or average, 4 = very good or above average, and 5 = excellent. For the final analysis the five categories of attitude, performance, initiative, regularity, and cooperation were condensed into the general work records of the inmates during the first three months of imprisonment and the general work record of the inmates during the last three months of imprisonment. The weights were indexed into five intervals: 1) 1-5, 2) 6-10, 3) 11-15, 4) 16-20, and 5) 21-25. Information was also gathered regarding the inmates education prior to imprisonment, at release and at re-commitment or at the termination of parole or conditional release. The eight categories were collapsed for final analysis to include those women who had less than a high school education and those with a high school education or above. Due to the nature of the data available education was analyzed only for the time prior to imprisonment.

11. Psychological Aspects.

This section includes a discussion of the following concepts: self-concept, attitude, rationalization, personality, mental health and personal habits. *

Concept. Self-concept.

Nominal Definition. Dinitz, Scarpitti and Reckless, in discussing self-concept of slum boys, mention two aspects of the self-concepts. According to these authors, "a good self-concept is indicative of a residual favorable socialization and strong inner self, which in turn steers the person away from bad companions.....conversely, the poor concept of self is indicative of a residual unfavorable socialization and indicative of weak inner direction (self or ego), which in turn does not reflect the boy from bad companions...."²⁹

Indicator. Data for the self-concept of the women were gathered for the time of commitment to the institution and the time of release. These data were obtained from the case records by analyzing statements made by the inmates and were found in the records under "inmate's version" of the offense. These statements were indexed under two categories: concept of guilt and whom does she blame? Concept of guilt was divided into two sections----guilty and not guilty. The data pertaining to "whom does she blame?" were categorized in three areas---blames self, blames others, and blames alcohol and other circumstances. These data were analyzed for the time of commitment only.

²⁹Dinitz et. al., "Delinquency Vulnerability: A Cross Group and Longitudinal Analysis", American Sociological Review, 27, August, 1962, p. 517.

Concept. Attitude.

Nominal Definition. Attitudes may be defined as "enduring systems of positive or negative evaluations, emotional feelings, and pro or con action tendencies with respect to social objects."³⁰

Indicator. By reading through the case histories of the women released from KSIF, statements were found which the women had made pertaining to their attitudes toward the system of parole. A second means of measuring the women's attitudes toward the parole system was from statements made by their parole officers or by the prison staff at the time of their release. From these various statements, an index was set up for two categories of attitudes: cooperative or uncooperative.

Concept. Techniques of Neutralization.

Nominal Definition. As stated by Sykes and Matza, "much delinquency is based on what is essentially an unrecognized extension of defenses to crimes, in the form of justifications for deviance that are seen as valid by the delinquent but not by the legal system or society at large."³¹ These justifications are commonly described as rationalizations. They are viewed as following deviant behavior and as protecting the individual from self-blame and the blame of others after the act. But there is also reason to believe that they precede deviant behavior and made deviant behavior possible.

Indicator. As indicated in the schedule five basic types of neutralizations were used as measurements in gathering the data. These were: denial of responsibility, denial of injury, denial of victim, denial of condemners, and appeal to higher loyalties. For the final analysis these categories were

³⁰Krech, et. al, Individual in Society, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1962), p. 139.

³¹Sykes, Gresham M. and Matza, David, op. cit., p. 666.

condensed to only two categories: denial of responsibility and other types of neutralizations. This decision was based on the nature of the data collected.

Concept. Personality.

Nominal Definition. Yinger gives what he specifies as a behavioral definition of personality. "Personality is the totality of the behavior of an individual with a given tendency system, interacting with a sequence of situations."³² It suggests the range, the variation in behavior, and the extent of the personality's involvement with the environment.

Indicator. The personality of the inmate was measured by reading through the comments made by the prison staff which were found in the case history file for each inmate. These comments of prognosis and evaluation were for two time periods----at commitment and at release. However, these data were not included in the final analysis for reasons to be explained in the last section of this chapter.

Concept. Mental Health.

Nominal Definition. Mental health may be defined as a person's ability to confront and cope with inner tensions and social tensions in his relationships with himself and others.

Indicators. The mental health of the women was measured by the presence or absence of psychiatric reports, out-patient clinic care, mental hospital commitments, and dates of commitments in their case histories either before imprisonment or after imprisonment. Each variable was dichotomized into a yes or no index for the period before imprisonment and the period after imprisonment.

³² Yinger, J. Milton, Toward a Field Theory of Behavior Personality and Social Structure, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1965), p. 141.

Concept. Personal Habits.

Nominal Definition. Garrett defines a habit as "a sequence of activities, well learned and highly automatic".³³ Personal habits may therefore be defined as well learned and highly automatic activities pertaining to the individual himself.

Indicators. The three indicators of personal habits chosen for this study were alcohol, narcotics, and tobacco. Using the schedule, data were gathered for three degrees of usage: never, some, and problem. These data were gathered for two times: before imprisonment and on release from prison. Alcohol was eventually dichotomized into a yes or no index as to whether the use of alcohol had become a problem as indicated by its mention in the case history records. Narcotics was also dichotomized into a yes or no index as to whether it was mentioned in the case history records or not. The use of tobacco was also dichotomized in a similar fashion. These habits were included under the section on psychological aspects as it was supposed that a person's psychological outlook toward himself and others was highly influential in his forming or not forming the habits of addiction.

III. Physical aspects.

Physical aspects, as used in this thesis, are things pertaining to the body as opposed to the emotional or social.

Concept. Health.

Nominal Definition. Health may be defined as the general condition of the body.

³³ Garrett, Henry E., General Psychology, (New York: American Book Company, 1955), p. 648.

Indicators. The health of the women was measured by five variables:

1) type of birth, 2) serious childhood illnesses, 3) serious adult illnesses, 4) physical handicaps, and 5) venereal disease. The history of the inmates health was studied to obtain data for this concept. A dichotomy was prepared for each variable depending upon if mention was made of a non-normal birth, a serious illness in childhood or as an adult, a physical handicap, or a history of venereal disease. If no mention was made of one of these it was assumed that they did not have a problem in this area. The index for birth was set up as normal or not normal. The index for the other four categories was set up as yes or no.

Method of Analysis

After the data were gathered from the case history records for the women according to the schedule prepared, a frequency distribution with percentages was made for the rough data. Then the data were placed in intervals where appropriate and much of the data were dichotomized into yes or no type data. The intervals used and the dichotomized data were explained in detail in the preceding section, Concepts, Nominal Definitions, and Indicators. Another frequency distribution with percentages was made on the new intervals and categories.

A 2 by 2 table was set up with type of release---parole or conditional release---and type of adjustment on release---success or failure as the two sets of variables. A frequency distribution and percentages were found and then a chi square test and phi test were conducted. The chi square test was selected because it is a non-parametric test, which thus does not require the normality assumption or any assumption which specifies the exact form of

the population distribution.³⁴ The purpose of the chi square test is to indicate if the differences in the relationships of two or more variables are significant differences or if these differences could have occurred merely by chance variations. If the differences are significant at the .01 level, this means there is only one chance in one-hundred that the differences could have occurred by chance. The phi coefficient is a natural test of correlation to use in conjunction with the chi square test of significance, particularly when using the computer as the data are already set up for the test.³⁵ Phi is applicable only to 2 by 2 tables and is used to measure the intensity or degree of the significant differences of the variables being tested.

After testing the first hypothesis pertaining to success and failures on release as related to the type of release, tests were conducted on all the variables, as included in the last set for frequency distributions, with a major dependent variable of success or failure---holding type of release (conditional release or parole) constant for each of the tables. The tables were set up so as to relate success or failure on release to all the other variables as included in the tables set up for the frequency distribution. Type of release was held constant in order to see if the type of release made a difference in the success or failure of the women when related to all the other independent variables. In order to clarify the tables and reduce the tables to 2 by 2 tables wherever possible the "unknown" responses were not

³⁴ Guilford, J. P., Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956), p. 228.

³⁵ The formula for phi is: $\phi = \sqrt{\frac{\chi^2}{N}}$. Young, Pauline V., Scientific Social Surveys and Research, (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1956), p. 299. See also: Mueller and Schuessler, Statistical Reasoning in Sociology, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1961), p. 252-258.

included in the final analysis. Thus the total number of cases will vary from table to table. A chi square and a phi coefficient of correlation tests were also computed on these tables. A corrected chi square was included for each table in order to reduce the amount of discrepancy between obtained and expected frequency caused by cell frequencies that were small. Since the tests were conducted by a computer the above tests were conducted for all the tables even though in some cases they did not apply. Then it was necessary to go through the tests to decide which tests had meaning for the particular variables.

Another set of tables was constructed in which ten variables were held constant in the same manner as type of release was held constant as described in the preceding paragraph. The ten variables held constant were: age at last commitment to KSIF, race, education of women, length of last commitment, family discord on release, total visits of close family to inmate per year, letters received by the inmate from family per year, prior imprisonments, and type of offense. Tests of significance and correlation were conducted on all the variables with a major dependent variable of success or failure---holding one of the ten variables mentioned above constant for each of the tables. These tables were constructed so as to relate success or failure on release (both parole and conditional release) to all the other variables. Each one of the ten variables (for example education) was held constant to see if amount of education, for example, made a difference in the success or failure of each woman (regardless of type of release) when related to all the other independent variables. A chi square test of significance, a corrected chi square, and a phi coefficient of correlation test were also done on these tables. The results of these tests will be discussed in the next chapter.

Treatment of Data

In gathering the data for this thesis the objective was to extract as much data from the case history records as possible realizing that in doing this the data for some of the variables would be inadequate. This expectation was correct. The data were limited in some respects as will be explained below. Because of the limitation of the data, data were available in varying degrees as follows: variables for which there were absolutely no data, variables for which there were some data but the nature of the data, as well as the amount of data, were insufficient for even suggestions or trends, variables for which there were some data available but insufficient for anything more than "limits" or suggestions or trends, and variables for which the data were sufficient enough to test and reach empirically based conclusions.

Two of the variables for which hypotheses were stated and for which it had been hoped there would be information in the records, had to be discontinued because there was no indication that the variables were even part of the institutional program. These variables were stated in Hypothesis 20 and Part C of Hypothesis 8. The Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing does not have a "pre-release program" for the women about to be released. Their vocational training program was mostly limited to sewing, food services, and laundry work which was not the type of vocational training intended as part of this study. Since data were not available, it was impossible to include the two variables as part of this study.

Information pertaining to Hypothesis 6, the race and ethnic background of the women's mothers, fathers, and husbands, was found to be insufficient for suggestions or trends. Information was available as to the race of only

seven of the mothers. It was found that two of the mothers were Caucasoid (Mexican), three were Negroid and two were Mongoloid. Information was available for seven of the fathers. One father was Caucasoid (Mexican), three were Negroid, and three fathers were Mongoloid (Indian). The race was indicated for only five of the husbands as follows: two were Negroid and three were Mongoloid. There was no information pertaining to the ethnic background for any of the husbands. It was indicated that four of the mothers were foreign-born---one each being from Italy, Mexico, Poland, and Germany. It was only stated that one Mother was native-born. The data were the same for the fathers and for the mothers as to place of birth. Because of the limitations of this data, no conclusions or inferences were possible.

Hypothesis seven was concerned with the socio-economic status of the women. Indicators of socio-economic status were designated as the income, occupation, housing, and education of the women, their fathers, and their husbands. A rough frequency distribution indicated that the nature and insufficient amount of data concerning income and housing made these two indicators impossible to include as indicators of social class. Information concerning income was available for only 17% of the fathers, 5% of the husbands and 2% of the women. The nature of these data were such that it was impossible to place them in objective categories or intervals. Statements concerning income were generalized subjective comments such as: welfare assistance, average economic status, below average, adequate, low, marginal, made good money, etc. For some of the cases the actual income was given such as \$450 per month, \$90 per week, 75¢ an hour, \$120 per month, \$7000 per year,

\$77 per week and so on. The difficulty of doing empirical research with regard to income should be evident at this point. A similar problem was confronted with regard to housing. Information concerning housing was available for only 19% of the fathers, 5% of the husbands, and 3% of the women. These comments were also very subjective in nature. The following comments give indications as to the type of statements found: owned, rent, improperly cared for, building nice home, upper class district, poor, old and dirty house, average residential district, own \$18,000 house, run down shack, etc. For the reasons given above, housing and income were not included as indicators of socio-economic status.

Data were sought pertaining to Hypothesis fourteen, the self-concept of the women both at the time of commitment and at the time of release. Information was not available as to the women's self-concepts at the time of release. Therefore, data were limited to their self-concepts at the time of commitment, which will be presented in the next chapter.

Hypothesis eighteen was concerned with the types of relationships the women had with the other inmates in prison. However, data were available on this variable for only eight women. These statements were general and subjective as the following comments indicate: gets along well with all inmates but not intimate with any, doesn't mix well, associates with colored girls, mothered younger ones, no close friends, stays to self except for one girl, did not get along with other girls, and holds herself rather aloof from other girls---shyness. It can readily be seen that these statements and the number of comments made the data insufficient for even suggestions or trends.

Information was sought pertaining to Hypothesis seventeen, personality types of the inmates, by using the comments of supervisors and prison staff. However, an attempt to analyze these data revealed that there were over one-

hundred subjective adjectives used to describe the personalities of these women. This made it impossible to organize the statements into reliable classifications. Even though data were available for most of the women, it lacked the organization and objectivity necessary for valid tests and conclusions. The data were insufficient for even valid trends or suggestions to be stated.

Analysis of the data pertaining to three of the former inmates was impossible due to their death. One conditional releasee and two parolees died. One of the parolees could be considered successful in that she had neither a warrant issued for her arrest nor had she been returned to prison up to the time of her death. The other parolee could be considered a failure in that she had absconded, a warrant had been issued for her arrest, and she was only located as a result of the account in the newspapers of her death in an automobile accident. These data were insufficient for either trends or suggestions to be stated.

Hypothesis eleven was concerned with the childhood experiences of these women. However, data for four areas of the childhood experiences were generally inadequate to do more than state trends or inferences. The records of only nineteen of the women indicated that the father was a problem drinker. Of these ten were released on parole and nine were released on conditional release. Of these nineteen, one conditional releasee and one parolee failed, indicating that for these nineteen cases the drinking of the father during their childhood did not hinder their successful post institutional adjustment. The records of only four of the women indicated that the mother was a problem drinker. All four were released on parole but only one of the four failed

on parole. Even though the number was too small to make more than very limited inferences, it would seem that the drinking of the mother during the women's childhood was of little importance to their adjustments on parole. The records indicated that fifty-one of the fathers of these women were deceased. Twenty-four of the fathers died while the women were seventeen and under; twenty-seven died after the women had reached eighteen. The age of the women at the death of their fathers did not appear to be very significant.³⁶ Thirty-five of the mothers of these women were deceased. Nineteen of the mothers died while the women were seventeen and under; sixteen of the mothers died after the women had reached age eighteen. The age of the women at the death of their mothers did not appear to be significant either.³⁷

With regard to Hypothesis twelve, the health of the women, two of the items had very limited data. As to whether or not the birth of the woman was normal, the records of only nine of the women stated that their births were not normal. Of the nine women five were conditional releasees and four were parolees. All of the conditional releasees were successful whereas three of the parolees whose births were not normal were failures and only one was successful. Although these are very limited numbers one might infer that there was some degree of relationship between failure on parole and an abnormal birth. The records of only twelve of the women indicated that they had had venereal disease at some time. Of these, seven were successful conditional releasees, one was an unsuccessful conditional releasee, three were successful parolees, and one was an unsuccessful parolee. There does

³⁶Corrected chi square = .394.

³⁷Corrected chi square = 1.090.

not seem to be a relationship between venereal disease and post institutional adjustment.

As to Hypothesis thirteen, the habits of the women as recorded in their case histories, only nine of the women had a problem with the use of narcotics before imprisonment. Two of these were successful conditional releasees, none were failures on conditional release, four were successful on parole and three were failures on parole. The corrected chi square was not significant. However, this might be due to the limited number of cases and since three out of seven of the parolees failed one might infer that there was at least some relationship between success on parole and the use of narcotics. One-hundred and thirty-eight of the women stated they used tobacco before imprisonment. This was not found to be significant, which confirms the original hypothesis that tobacco by itself would not be an important variable. Of the eighteen women who had an alcoholic problem on parole, three were successful conditional releasees, two were unsuccessful conditional releasees, five were successful parolees and eight were unsuccessful parolees. Although the corrected chi square was not significant, this might be due to the smallness of the number of cases.³⁸ Since eight out of the thirteen parolees failed, this suggests that the use of alcohol was related to the failure of these women on parole.

Data on Hypothesis eighteen, the mental health of the women, were also limited. With regard to psychiatric reports before imprisonment only seventeen of the women had such records. Six of these women were successful conditional releasees, one was an unsuccessful conditional releasee, seven were successful parolees, and three were unsuccessful parolees, indicating a

³⁸ Corrected chi square = 1.166.

lack of relationship between psychiatric reports before imprisonment and success or failure. Only five women had had any association with an out-patient clinic prior to imprisonment. Of these five, two were successful conditional releasees, one was an unsuccessful conditional releasee, two were successful parolees, and none were failures on parole. Twenty-nine of the women had been patients in a mental hospital prior to imprisonment. Of these, fourteen were successful conditional releasees, one was an unsuccessful conditional releasee, nine were successful parolees, and five were failures on parole. As to the length of the commitment to a mental hospital prior to imprisonment, fourteen were patients for from one to three months and six were patients for four months or longer. With regard to mental health upon release, ten women had psychiatric reports after imprisonment. Four were successful conditional releasees, none were failures on conditional release, four were successful parolees and two were failures on parole. None of the conditional releasees were reported to have had contact with an out-patient clinic after imprisonment and only four of the parolees. These four were successful on parole. Nine women were reported to have been committed to a mental hospital after release from prison. Of these, four were successful conditional releasees, three were successful parolees, and two were unsuccessful parolees. Corrected chi squares were computed for all these areas of mental health and none of the chi squares were significant.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The previous chapter was concerned with the research design. It was noted that data were available in varying degrees for the variables to be tested. This chapter will be concerned with the research results. Because of the small cell frequencies it was found necessary to use a corrected chi square for the tests on the variables. Also, the unknowns were excluded from the analysis of the data. The total number of cases will vary from table to table depending upon the number of unknowns for this particular variable.

Hypothesis One: Type of Release

The first hypothesis was: Women released on conditional release would be less likely to have a successful post institutional adjustment than women released on parole.

Of the two hundred and forty-six cases studied, one hundred and thirty-five were parolees and one hundred and eleven were conditional releasees. (Table 1) Sixty-seven per cent of the parolees were successful as compared with ninety-one percent of the conditional releasees. When conditional releasees and parolees were considered together the total successful was seventy-seven percent. The chi square test indicated a significant relationship between success or failure on post institutional adjustment and type of release at the .01 level.¹ Contrary to the hypothesis, the data indicated that conditional releasees were more successful. This might be partially explained by the fact that conditional releasees were released without supervision and were free to leave the state if they so desired; thus, only those who had been returned to the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing would be recorded as failures in this study.

¹Chi square = 19.871; significant at .01 level. Phi = .284.

TABLE 1

SUCCESS AND FAILURE ON POST INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT
WITH TYPE OF RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Type of Release	Success %	Failure %	Total Number
Parolees	67	33	136
Conditional Releasees	91	9	111
Total (Both groups combined)	77	23	246

Hypothesis Two: Age

The second hypothesis stated: The younger the offender the less likely they are to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

When type of offense was held constant, as indicated in Table 2, the corrected chi square was significant for age at first arrest, age at first commitment and age at last commitment.² For all three age groups the younger offenders were less successful than the older offenders. This data supports the original hypothesis. As shown in Table 3 and 4, when type of offense was held constant, the chi square was significant for all three age groups with the younger offenders again being less successful than the older women. The greater failure rate of the young offenders in the "other vices" category of type of offenses is indicated by the success rates of twenty-nine percent, forty-four percent and fifty percent as compared to the success rates of seventy-two percent, seventy-one percent and seventy percent respectively for the younger offenders in the "other property" type of offense.³ Young vice offenders would appear to be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments. However, these should be interpreted with caution because of the smaller cell frequencies. With reference to prior imprisonments, Table 5 suggests there was a significant relationship between women with no prior imprisonments and the three age groups and post institutional adjustment. However, there was not a significant relationship between the women with prior imprisonments and the three age groups and post institutional adjustment. While the results indicate the women with no prior

²As indicated in discussing Hypothesis One, page 50, data pertaining to Conditional Releasees were inadequate. Therefore, only women released on Parole were analyzed for all tables, when type of release was held constant.

³The other three type of offense categories were not significant and were therefore omitted.

TABLE 2

AGE AND SUCCESS: WITH TYPE OF RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Age Group ^a	Parole		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signi- ficance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
First Arrest						
20 and under	60	40	48			
21 and over	74	26	77			
Total	69	31	125	.143	2.551	.10
First Commitment						
26 and under	60	40	63			
27 and over	77	23	64			
Total	68	32	127	.175	3.886	.05
Last Commitment						
26 and under	58	42	59			
27 and over	74	26	74			
Total	67	33	133	.176	4.109	.05

^aSince it was expected that women would be younger at the time of the first arrest than at the time of either the first or last commitment, the categories were arbitrarily divided between 20 and 21 for the first category and between 26 and 27 for the last two age periods. These categories were used for all tests.

TABLE 3

AGE AND SUCCESS WITH TYPE OF OFFENSE (OTHER PROPERTY) HELD CONSTANT

Age Group	Other Property Success %	Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
First Arrest						
20 and under	72	28	25			
21 and over	91	9	33			
Total	83	17	58	.248	3.567	.10
First Commitment						
26 and under	71	29	28			
27 and over	93	7	30			
Total	83	17	58	.290	4.877	.05
Last Commitment						
26 and under	70	30	20			
27 and over	89	11	38			
Total	83	17	58	.245	3.480	.10

TABLE 4

AGE AND SUCCESS WITH TYPE OF OFFENSE (VICES) HELD CONSTANT

Age Group	Vices		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
First arrest						
20 and under	29	71	7			
21 and over	94	6	16			
Total	74	26	23	.683	10.727	.01
First Commitment						
26 and under	44	56	9			
27 and over	93	7	14			
Total	74	26	23	.583	6.656	.01
Last Commitment						
26 and under	50	50	8			
27 and over	89	11	18			
Total	77	23	26	.426	4.716	.05

imprisonments were less successful during the post institutional adjustment, with the exception of prior imprisonments and age at first commitments, the younger offenders were less successful than the older offenders. Table 6 indicates that, when length of imprisonment was held constant, only age at first arrest was found to have a significant relationship to post institutional adjustment and women whose length of imprisonment was one to six months. On the other hand, only age at last commitment was found to be significant for women with over six months imprisonment. For all six sets of relationships in Table 6, the younger women were less successful in their post institutional adjustments than the older women. This table also supports Hypothesis Three, which stated that "the longer the term of imprisonment the less likely the success of the offender in the post institutional adjustment." Holding race constant, the results as indicated in Table 7 suggested that there was not a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and age for the non-white category. However, the chi square tests indicated a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and age at first arrest and age at last commitment for the white category. For the white category sixty-nine to seventy percent of the younger offenders were successful while eighty-one to eighty-seven percent of the older offenders were successful. Indicating that eleven to seventeen percent more of the older offenders were successful in their post institutional adjustment. However, for the non-white category only two to five percent more of the older offenders were successful in their post institutional adjustment. Thus for the non-white category chances for a successful adjustment did not increase with age. When family discord on release was held constant, Table 8 suggests there was a significant relationship between age and success and no

TABLE 6

AGE AND SUCCESS WITH LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Age Group	1-6 months		Total Number	Phi Square	Significance Level	+ 6 months		Total Number	Phi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
First Arrest										
20 & under	68	32	25			68	32	53		
21 & over	95	5	57			75	25	87		
Total	87	13	82	.361	.01	72	28	140	.073	---
First Commitment										
26 & under	81	19	43			67	33	67		
27 & over	93	7	41			77	23	75		
Total	87	13	84	.167	.20	72	28	142	.129	.20
Last Commitment										
26 & under	87	13	38			61	39	61		
27 & over	89	11	55			77	23	86		
Total	88	12	93	.034	.102	70	30	147	.173	.05

TABLE 7

AGE AND SUCCESS WITH RACE HELD CONSTANT

Age Group	White Success %	White Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance level	Non-white Success %	Non-white Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
First Arrest												
20 & under	70	30	115				84	16	31			
21 & over	87	13	69				82	18	11			
Total	77	23	184	.189	6.569	.02	83	17	42	.024	.0210	---
First Commitment												
26 & under	69	31	88				83	17	24			
27 & over	83	17	98				85	15	20			
Total	76	24	186	.157	1.576	---	84	16	44	.023	.0220	---
Last Commitment												
26 & under	69	31	85				81	19	16			
27 & over	81	19	114				86	14	29			
Total	76	24	199	.131	3.403	.10	84	16	45	.065	.1890	---

TABLE 8

AGE AND SUCCESS WITH FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Age Group	No Discord Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Discord Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
First Arrest										
20 & under	75	122				67	24			
21 & over	89	72				63	8			
Total	80	194	.172	5.723	.02	67	32	.188	1.129	---
First Commitment										
26 & under	74	93				63	19			
27 & over	85	105				69	13			
Total	80	198	.131	3.396	.10	67	32	.063	.125	---
Last Commitment										
26 & under	72	83				67	18			
27 & over	84	129				64	14			
Total	79	212	.138	4.028	.05	67	32	.025	.019	---

discord during release. However, when family discord was tested, the chi square tests did not indicate a significant relationship between age and post institutional adjustment. Women twenty-one and over at the time of first arrest with discord in the family and women twenty-seven and over at the time of last commitment with discord in the family were found to be less successful in their post institutional adjustment than the women in the younger age groups. However, for women with no discord reported, the younger women were less successful in all three age groups than the older women. As shown in Table 8 the results suggested that discord in the family reduced success in the post institutional adjustment for the women for all age groups. Total number of visits of close family to the inmates per year and total number of letters received by the inmates from close family per year were both held constant and neither one of these showed a significant relationship to success or failure at any one of the three age periods. When education was held constant, the chi square indicated no significance for age for the three age periods. However, failures were greater for those who had less than a high school education than for those with a high school education and above. The relationships between age and post institutional adjustment were found to be as stated in Hypothesis Two, except for the few exceptions mentioned above.

Hypothesis Three: Length of Imprisonment

The third hypothesis stated: The longer the term of imprisonment the less likely the success of the offender in the post institutional adjustment.

The results indicated that there was not a significant relationship between length of imprisonment and successful post institutional adjustment and type of release. When type of offense was held constant, only the "no

fund check" category was found to be significantly related to post institutional adjustment and length of imprisonment, as shown in Table 9. The data clearly indicated that for the one hundred and eight cases in this category those with longer than six months sentences were less successful in their post institutional adjustment. Fifty-three percent of those women imprisoned for longer than six months were successful while ninety-seven percent of those imprisoned for one to six months were successful. However, some caution should be observed in interpreting this data; since only one of the thirty-five women serving one to six months failed, allowance should be made for the small cell frequency in interpreting the significance of chi square. Table 10 indicated that, when prior imprisonments was held constant, the post institutional adjustments continued to be related to shorter prison terms. When race was held constant, Table 11, those in the "white" category with shorter prison terms were more successful than those with prison terms longer than six months and the chi square was significant. However, for the "non-white" group those with six months prison terms or longer were slightly more successful than those with one to six months imprisonment but the chi square was not significant here. Thus the relationship seems to have held true only for the white category. When Table 11 is compared with Table 24, it further indicates that longer prison terms reduced chances of successful post institutional adjustment for whites but not for non-whites. When family discord on release was held constant, race and post institutional adjustment were not found to be significantly related perhaps because of two zero cell frequencies. As Table 12 indicates, longer prison terms continued to be negatively related to post institutional

TABLE 9

LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH TYPE OF OFFENSE HELD CONSTANT
(NO FUND CHECK)

Length of Imprisonment	No Fund Check		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
1-6 months	97	3	35			
+ 6 months	53	47	73			
Total	68	32	108	.437	20.617	.01

TABLE 10
LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS HELD CONSTANT

Length of Last Impri- sonment	No Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
1-6 months	90	10	69				83	17	24			
+ 6 months	69	31	108				71	29	41			
Total	77	23	177	.238	10.132	.01	75	25	65	.141	1.287	---

TABLE 11
LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH RACE HELD CONSTANT

Length of Last Impri- sonment	White		Total Number	Phi Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Non-white		Total Number	Phi Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
1-6 Months	90	10	77			81	19	16		
+ 6 Months	67	33	122			85	15	27		
Total	75	25	199	.262	.01	84	16	43	.052	.116

adjustments, when education was held constant. Success rates decreased twenty-three percent with length of prison terms for those with less than a high school education but decreased only ten percent with longer prison terms for women with a high school education and above. The results as indicated in Table 13 suggest that when letters received by the inmate from family per year was held constant, success chances decreased with increase of letters received.⁴ Except for the last category, above 72, which remained the same regardless of length of imprisonment, success chances were reduced with the longer prison terms regardless of number of letters received. When visits of close family to inmate per year were held constant, the chi square did not show a significant relationship between success and length of imprisonment. However, it could be stated that there was a trend toward greater success for those women receiving the larger number of visits from family members. When education was held constant, the results did not show a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and length of imprisonment.

Hypothesis Four: Recidivism

Hypothesis four stated: Recidivists are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments than first offenders.

For the purposes of this study this variable was dichotomized into two categories: no prior imprisonments and prior imprisonments. Also another aspect of this variable was whether or not the women had a detainer for another offense; this was also dichotomized into two categories: no detainers and detainers. Prior imprisonments and post institutional adjustments were not

⁴This was contrary to expectations but perhaps it could be partially explained by the inmate feeling a greater need for self-reliance and a need to benefit from her experiences in prison since none of her family would be apt to help her upon release.

found to be significantly related, when any of the variables were held constant. However, as Table 14 and 15 indicate, there was an interesting reversal when race and family discord on release were held constant. While women in the white category (Table 14) who did not have prior imprisonments were most successful, the non-white women with prior imprisonments were most successful. As shown in Table 15, women with no prior imprisonments and no discord were more successful than women with no discord and prior imprisonments. However, women with discord and prior imprisonments were more successful than women with discord and no prior imprisonments. This should be interpreted cautiously, though, because of the zero cell frequency in this last table. Seven of the variables held constant were significantly related to detainers and post institutional adjustments of the women. Success chances were greatly reduced for women with detainers.

Hypothesis Five: Type of Offense

The fifth hypothesis stated: Women committing offenses against property are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment than women committing crimes against the person.

When type of release was held constant, Table 16, the chi square indicated a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and type of offense at time of first arrest and at last commitment. However, a significant relationship was not found between type of offense at first commitment and post institutional adjustment. For the first arrest and first commitment category, women who had committed sex offenses were the least successful while for women in the last commitment category those who had committed other vice offenses were the least successful. The second least successful type of offense for all three time periods was no fund check. For all three periods those who had committed offenses against persons were most successful.

TABLE 14

PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS WITH RACE HELD CONSTANT

Prior Imprisonments	White		Total Number	Phi Chi Square	Significance Level	Non-white		Total Number	Phi Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
No	77	23	155			81	19	26		
Yes	70	30	46			89	11	19		
Total	76	24	201	.077	1.186	84	16	45	.119	.635
					---					---

TABLE 15

PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS WITH FAMILY DISCORD WHILE ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Prior Impri- sonments	No Discord Success % %	Total Number	Phi Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Success % %	Discord Failure % %	Total Number	Phi Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
No	81	153			61	39	28		
Yes	74	61			100	---	4		
Total	79	214	.081	---	67	33	32	.274	.20

TABLE 16

TYPE OF OFFENSE AND SUCCESS WITH TYPE OF RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Type of Offense	Parole		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %			
First Arrest					
No fund check	64	36	52		
Other property	81	19	31		
Against persons	88	12	8		
Sex offenses	50	50	18		
Other vices	71	29	17		
Total	68	32	126	6.926	.20
First Commitment					
No fund check	62	38	60		
Other property	76	24	37		
Against persons	92	8	13		
Sex offenses	60	40	5		
Other vices	67	33	12		
Total	69	31	127	5.826	---
Last Commitment					
No fund check	57	43	76		
Other property	80	20	35		
Against persons	92	8	13		
Sex offenses	80	20	5		
Other vices	50	50	6		
Total	67	33	135	11.276	.05

Although a few of the cell frequencies were small, the trend seems to hold as stated above. When age at last commitment was held constant, Table 17, there was found to be a significant relationship at the .20 level between type of offense and post institutional adjustment for women twenty-seven and over. For women twenty-six and under the chi square was not significant. As shown in the table, the success chances for all except sex offenses increased with age. As indicated in Table 18, when length of last imprisonment was held constant, the success chances were reduced with longer imprisonment for no fund check, other property, and sex offenses.⁵ Longer terms of imprisonment seemed to improve the success chances of women who had been committed for other vices and offenses against the person. While hypothesis five stated that women committing offenses against the person would be more successful than women committing offenses against property, it was not expected that the chances would improve with longer prison terms. When prior imprisonments were held constant, Table 19, the chi square showed a significant relationship between type of offense and success for women with prior imprisonments but not for women with no prior imprisonments. All types of offenses but other vices showed an increase in successes or approximately the same success rates for women with prior imprisonments. However, the other vices category decreased in success from eighty-six percent for women with no prior imprisonments to only seventy-four percent successful for women with prior imprisonments. Table 20 suggests a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and type of offense for non-whites but

⁵When type of offense at first arrest was held constant, there was not a significant relationship between length of last imprisonment and post institutional adjustment. The trend was approximately the same as that for Table 18 except that there were no women committed for offenses against persons who served prison terms of less than six months. When type of offense at first commitment was held constant, the chi square was significant at the .10 level for those committed to one to six month prison terms and at the .02 level for women serving longer than six months. Again the trend was approximately the same as for Table 18.

TABLE 17
TYPE OF OFFENSE AT FIRST ARREST AND SUCCESS
WITH AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT HELD CONSTANT

Type of offense	26 & under Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 & over Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
No fund check	72	32			75	40		
Other property	68	22			91	35		
Against person	83	6			100	7		
Sex offenses	77	18			74	27		
Other vices	75	16			86	21		
Total	73	94	1.064	---	82	130	6.395	.20

TABLE 18

TYPE OF OFFENSE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Type of Offense	1-6 months Success %	6 months Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 months Success %	6 months Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
No fund check	97	3	35			53	47	73		
Other property	89	11	18			80	20	40		
Against persons	86	14	7			100	--	22		
Sex offenses	83	17	18			75	25	4		
Other vices	73	27	15			80	20	10		
Total	88	12	93	8.785	.10	70	30	149	18.428	.01

TABLE 19
PRIOR IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH TYPE OF OFFENSE AT LAST COMMITMENT HELD CONSTANT

Type of offense	No Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level	Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
No fund Check	68	32	31			68	32	78		
Other Property	83	17	18			82	18	40		
Against Persons	83	17	6			100	--	25		
Sex Offenses	67	33	3			84	16	19		
Other Vices	86	14	7			74	26	19		
Total	75	25	65	1.588	---	78	22	181	10.044	.05

TABLE 20

RACE AND SUCCESS WITH TYPE OF OFFENSE AT LAST COMMITMENT HELD CONSTANT

Type of offense	White Success %	White Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level	Non-white Success %	Non-white Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
No fund Check	68	32	103			67	33	6		
Other Property	83	17	46			83	17	12		
Against persons	92	8	13			100	--	18		
Sex Offenses	94	6	16			50	50	6		
Other Vices	74	26	23			100	--	3		
Total	76	24	201	1.463	---	84	16	45	10.742	.05

not for whites, when race was held constant. Success rates increased from ninety-two percent for whites to one hundred percent for non-whites for offenses against persons. There was a similar increase for the other vices offenses but the success of women who committed sex offenses decreased from ninety-four percent for whites to only fifty percent for non-whites. In considering family discord on parole, the presence of discord could not be tested, as shown in Table 21, because of several zero cell frequencies. However, there was found to be a significant relationship between type of offense and success for women with no discord reported. For the most part, women with no discord reported were more successful than women with discord reported. When education was held constant, there was found to be a significant relationship between type of offense and post institutional adjustment for women with less than a high school education, as found in Table 22. However, the chi square was not significant for women with high school education and above. The success rates increased for the women with high school education for all offenses except other property offenses, which decreased nine percent. None of the other variables held constant, suggested a significant relationship.

Hypothesis Six: Race

Hypothesis six stated: Race or ethnic background does not have a significant relationship to success of women in their post institutional adjustment.

Only two of the variables held constant showed a significant relationship between race and post institutional adjustment. These were length of imprisonment and prior imprisonments. Although type of offense did not indicate a significant relationship between race and success when held constant, Table 23, there were important trends suggested. For both the white

TABLE 21

FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS
WITH TYPE OFFENSE AT LAST COMMITMENT HELD CONSTANT

Type of offense	No Discord Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Discord Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
No fund Check	69	31	91		61	39	18	
Other Property	86	14	49		67	33	9	
Against Persons	97	3	29		100	--	2	
Sex Offenses	84	16	19		67	33	3	
Other Vices	77	23	26		--	--	--	
Total	79	21	214	.05	67	33	32	

^aBecause of small cell frequencies, chi square could not be figured.

TABLE 22

EDUCATION AND SUCCESS WITH TYPE OF OFFENSE AT LAST COMMITMENT HELD CONSTANT

Type of offense	Less Than High School Success %	Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level	High School Success % and above	High School Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
No fund Check	65	77			75	25	32		
Other Property	85	41			76	24	17		
Against Persons	96	28			100	--	3		
Sex Offenses	79	14			87	13	8		
Other Vices	68	19			100	--	7		
Total	76	179	11.494	.05	81	19	67	3.477	---

TABLE 23

RACE AND SUCCESS WITH TYPE OF OFFENSE HELD CONSTANT

Race	No Fund Check			Other Property			Against Persons			Sex Offenses			Other Vices		
	% Success	% Failure	Total Number	% Success	% Failure	Total Number	% Success	% Failure	Total Number	% Success	% Failure	Total Number	% Success	% Failure	Total Number
White	68	32	103	82	18	46	92	8	13	94	6	16	74	26	23
Non-White	67	33	6	83	17	12	100	--	18	50	50	6	100	--	3
Total	68	32	109	83	17	58	97	3	31	82	18	22	77	23	26
Phi			.026			.009			.025			.479			.017
Chi Square			.253			.063			.264			2.610			.175
Significance Level			---			---			---			.20			---

and non-white categories the no fund check offense was the least successful. However, there was a greater percentage of non-whites than whites who had committed offenses against persons and other vices who were successful in their post institutional adjustment. Non-whites were less successful than whites for women who had committed sex offenses. When length of imprisonment, was held constant, Table 24, there was found to be a significant relationship between race and post institutional adjustment. Women in the white category with longer prison terms were found to be less successful while the success chances were found to increase slightly for non-whites with longer prison terms. When prior imprisonments was held constant, Table 25, there was found to be a significant relationship between race and success for women with prior imprisonments but there was not a significant relationship for women with no prior imprisonments. The data suggested that for white women prior imprisonments reduced the chances for success but for non-white women prior imprisonments increased the chances for success.

Hypothesis Seven: Family Relationships

Hypothesis seven states: Women without stable family relationships and family interests are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

There were four specific areas of family relationships included under this hypothesis. They were: 1) Marital status of the women prior to imprisonment, at commitment, and on release, 2) Family discord, 3) Family contact with inmates measured by the number of letters and visits the inmates received per year from their families, and 4) Residence of the women with their families prior to imprisonment and after imprisonment. When type of release was held constant, the chi square did not show a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and the women's pre-prison

TABLE 24
RACE AND SUCCESS WITH LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Race	1-6 Months Success %	1-6 Months Failure %	Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months Success %	+ 6 Months Failure %	Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
White	90	10	77			67	33	122		
Non- white	81	19	16			85	15	27		
Total	88	12	93	.213	.20	70	30	149	.169	.10

TABLE 25

RACE AND SUCCESS WITH PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS HELD CONSTANT

Race	No Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi Square	Significance Level	Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
White	77	23	155			70	30	46		
Non-white	81	19	26			89	11	19		
Total	78	22	181	.028	---	75	25	65	.210	.10
				.127					2.867	

marital status, their marital status at commitment or on release. As shown in Table 26, when age at last commitment was held constant, the pre-prison marital status and marital status at commitment were found to be significant. But marital status at parole was not significant. Although the significance was low for three of the chi squares in Table 26, for all women but those in the other unmarried category chances of success increased with age. When length of last imprisonment was held constant, Table 27, the results showed a significant relationship between marital status at release and post institutional adjustment for women with less than six months imprisonment. The chi square was not significant for women imprisoned for longer than six months. Neither was the chi square significant when related to the marital status of the women prior to imprisonment and at the time of commitment. With regard to marital status at release Table 27 suggests that success chances improved with longer prison terms for married women but for women with the marital status of common-law or divorce at release success chances decreased with the longer prison terms. There was found to be a significant relationship between marital status at release and post institutional adjustment for women with prior imprisonments, when prior imprisonments was held constant, Table 28. But there was not a significant relationship for women with no prior imprisonments, nor when pre-prison marital status and marital status at commitment were considered. As indicated in Table 28, for married women chances of success decreased with prior imprisonments. However, for women with common-law or divorced marital status at release, success rates increased with prior imprisonments. None of the other variables held constant showed a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and marital status

TABLE 26
AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS WITH MARITAL STATUS HELD CONSTANT

Marital Status	26 & under Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 & over Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Pre- prison								
Married	64	31			77	65		
Divorced or Separated	67	45			88	59		
Other Unmarried	88	25			78	18		
Total	71	101	4.361	.20	82	142	4.289	.20
At Com- mitment								
Married	67	27			77	61		
Divorced or Separated	65	49			87	62		
Other Unmarried	88	25			78	18		
Total	71	101	7.491	.05	82	141	2.260	---

TABLE 27
 LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
 WITH WOMEN'S MARITAL STATUS AT RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Marital Status	1-6 months Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 months Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Married	20	80	5			74	26			
Common-law or Divorced	93	7	14			68	32			
Total	74	26	19	.813	8.375	.01	29	.073	.257	---

TABLE 28

PRIOR IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH WOMEN'S MARITAL STATUS AT RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Marital Status	No Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level	Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %						Failure %					
Married	79	21	38				38	62	13			
Common-law or Divorced	71	29	48				82	18	17			
Total	74	26	86	.084	.302	---	63	37	30	.523	6.110	.02

at any one of the three time periods. In addition to the marital status of the women, data were analyzed concerning the marital status of the women's parents, during the childhood of the women. Only two of the variables held constant, length of imprisonment and race, were found to be significantly related to success and the parent's marital status. Table 29 indicated that regardless of the marital status of their parents women with longer prison terms were less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments. When race was held constant, the results indicated a significant relationship between the parent's marital status and post institutional adjustment for the white category but not for non-whites. Regardless of marital status of their parents, white women were less successful than the non-white women, as indicated in Table 30.

The second area of family relationships was family discord on release. When age at last commitment was held constant, there was found to be a significant relationship between discord and success for the older women only. As shown in Table 31, the relationship between discord and success holds regardless of age at last commitment with those reporting discord being less successful. Table 32 was difficult to interpret because of the zero frequency cells. However, it was included because it shows that women who reported discord on release and those with prison terms of longer than six months were less successful. Because of the zero cells this must be stated as suggestions or trends. Table 33 must also be interpreted with caution because of the small cell and zero cell frequencies for women with prior imprisonments who reported discord. When prior imprisonments was held constant, the chi square indicated a significant relationship between success

TABLE 29
LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS HELD CONSTANT

Parent's Marital Status	1-6 Months		Total		Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months		Total		Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %	Number				
Married	95	5	21					77	23	35				
Unmarried	84	16	55					63	37	63				
Total	87	13	76		.153	1.778	.20	68	32	98	.141	1.940		.20

TABLE 30

RACE AND SUCCESS WITH PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS HELD CONSTANT

Parent's Marital Status	White		Total	Chi Square		Signif- icance Level	Non-white		Total	Chi Square		Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %	Number	Phi	Square		Success %	Failure %	Number	Phi	Square	
Married	84	16	51				86	14	7			
Divorced or Separated	60	40	53				82	18	17			
Total	73	27	104	.302	11.065	.01	83	17	24	.151	.194	---

TABLE 31

AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Discord	26 & under		Total	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level	27 & above		Total	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %	Number				Success %	Failure %	Number			
No	72	28	83				84	16	129			
Yes	67	33	18				64	36	14			
Total	71	29	101	.048	.232	---	82	18	143	.150	3.218	.10

TABLE 32

LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Discord	1-6 Months		Total Number	Phi Square	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months		Total Number	Phi Square	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
No	88	12	93				71	29	118			
Yes	--	--	--				64	36	31			
Total	88	12	93	.000	.000	---	70	30	149	.059	.296	---

TABLE 33
PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS WITH FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Discord	No Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi Square	Significance Level	Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
No	81	19	153			74	26	61		
Yes	61	39	28			100	--	4		
Total	78	22	181	.176	.05	75	25	65	.078	.100

and family discord on release for women with no prior imprisonments. Other interpretations were limited because of the cell frequencies mentioned above. The other variables held constant did not show a significant relationship between success and family discord on release.

The third aspect of Hypothesis seven for which chi square tests were conducted was the family contact with the women during imprisonment. This was measured by the total number of visits and letters from the family each woman received per year. Total number of visits and total number of letters received by the women in prison were both found not to be significant when chi square tests were done holding any one of the ten variables constant. This would seem to indicate that visits and letters from the family did not seem to be an important factor in the women's post institutional adjustment.

The fourth aspect of Hypothesis seven was the place of residence of the inmate prior to commitment and on release. The chi square tests found that none of the variables held constant indicated a significant relationship between pre-prison residence of the women and post institutional adjustment. Only five of the variables held constant indicated a significant relationship between residence on release and post institutional adjustment. As shown in Table 34, the chi square tests suggested a significant relationship between success and residence on release for women released on parole. Those women residing with close family were more successful than women residing alone or with distant or non-relatives. Table 35 indicated that women living with close family members were more successful regardless of age. It also shows that the older women were more successful than the younger women for both categories of residence on release. When prior imprisonments was held constant, Table 36, women living with close families

TABLE 34
RESIDENCE ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS
WITH TYPE OF RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Residence on Release	Parole		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Close family ^a	72	28	82			
Alone or Other ^b	52	48	33			
Total	67	33	115	.195	4.370	.05

^aClose family includes husband, parents, and children.

^bIncludes living alone, with distant relatives, and non-relatives.

TABLE 35

AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS WITH RESIDENCE ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Residence on Release	26 & under Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square Phi	Signif- icance Level	27 & over Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square Phi	Signif- icance Level
Close family ^a	69	31	45		80	20	54	
Alone or Other ^b	36	64	14		64	36	22	
Total	61	39	59	.05	75	25	76	.20
			.289	4.927			.168	2.143

^aClose family includes husband, parents, and children.^bIncludes living alone, with distant relatives, and non-relatives.

TABLE 36

PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS WITH RESIDENCE ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Residence on Release	No Prior Imprisonments Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square Phi	Signif- icance Level	Prior Imprisonments Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square Phi	Signif- icance Level
Close family ^a	72	28	79		81	19	21	
Alone, or Other ^b	56	44	25		50	50	12	
Total	68	32	104	.182	.20	70	.381	.10

^aClose family includes husband, parents, and children.^bIncludes living alone, with distant relatives, and non-relatives.

were most successful. Also, women living with close family who had had prior imprisonments were more successful than women living with close family with no prior imprisonments. On the other hand, women in the second category for residence with prior imprisonments were less successful than women in that category with no prior imprisonments. When race was held constant, Table 37, the results showed a significant relationship between residence on release and success for white women but not for non-white women. The relationship for the white women was as expected with the greater success being found for women living with close family but, for the non-white, women living alone or with distant or non-relatives were more successful than non-white women living with close family.⁶ In considering family discord on release, Table 38, the chi square tests showed a significant relationship between residence on release and success for women not reporting discord but for women reporting discord a significant relationship was not indicated. The data do suggest the importance of discord to the success or failure of women living with close family members on release. While seventy-eight percent of the women living with close family and with no record of discord were successful, only sixty-two percent of the women whose residence on release was with close family and who reported discord were successful. The success rates for women reporting discord on release were higher for those women not living with close family. The data seemed to suggest that it was harmful to the women's post institutional adjustment for them to be living with close family when discord was present. When

⁶ This data for the non-white category should be interpreted with caution because only two of these women reportedly were living alone or with distant or non-relatives. See Table 37.

TABLE 37

RACE AND SUCCESS WITH RESIDENCE ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Residence on Release	White Success % %	White Failure % %	Total Number	Chi Square Phi	Signif- icance Level	Non-white Success % %	Non-white Failure % %	Total Number	Chi Square Phi	Signif- icance Level
Close family ^a	73	27	84			81	19	16		
Alone or Other ^b	51	49	35			100	--	2		
Total	67	33	119	.222	.4903	.05	.83	17	.288	.375

^aClose family includes husband, parents, and children.^bIncludes living alone, with distant relatives and non-relatives.

TABLE 38
FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS
WITH RESIDENCE ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Residence on Release	No Discord		Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Discord		Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
Close family ^a	78	22	76			62	38	24		
Alone or Other ^b	50	50	30			71	29	7		
Total	70	30	106	.258	.02	65	35	31	.107	.093

letters received by women in prison was held constant, Table 39, the chi square did not show a significant relationship between success and residence on release. Though this table did not show a significant relationship, it indicated the relative importance of the close family placement independent of letters received in prison from the family. The data for Hypothesis seven seemed to indicate that it was the quality of family relationships which was most important in contributing to the successful post institutional adjustments of these women.

Hypothesis Eight: Socio-economic Status

Hypothesis eight stated: The lower the socio-economic status of the offenders the less likely they are to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

The original plan was to measure this variable by the housing, education, occupation, and income of the women, their fathers, and their husbands. However, as explained in Chapter Two, the data were only available for the offenders' occupation and their fathers' occupations. Information was available concerning the occupations of only one hundred and thirty-two Fathers of the women. None of the variables held constant showed a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and the occupation of the fathers. Only one variable held constant, education prior to imprisonment, was found to indicate a significant relationship between success and occupation of the women. As shown in Table 40, the relationship between occupation of the women and success was found to be significant only for women with less than a high school education. But for both categories of education women in professional and white collar occupations were less successful than women in service and blue collar occupations. Also, women with a high school education and above were more successful than women with less than a high school education.

TABLE 39

LETTERS RECEIVED BY WOMEN IN PRISON AND SUCCESS
WITH RESIDENCE ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Residence on Release ^a	1-24 Letters Success Failure %		25-48 Letters Success Failure %		49-72 Letters Success Failure %		+ 72 Letters Success Failure %	
	Total Number	%	Total Number	%	Total Number	%	Total Number	%
Close family ^b	82	18	11	61	18	76	21	80
Alone or Other ^c	50	50	10	57	7	50	8	64
Total	67	33	21	60	25	69	29	76
				40		31		24
								51

^aAll four sets of tests resulted in chi square not being significant.

^bClose family includes husband, parents, and children.

^cIncludes living alone, with distant relatives, and non-relatives.

TABLE 40

EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH OCCUPATION OF WOMEN HELD CONSTANT

Occupation	Less Than High School Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	High School Success % And Above Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Professional & White Collar	50	6				76	25			
Service & Blue Collar	76	164				83	40			
Total	75	170	.108	1.972	.20	80	65	.079	.101	---

Hypothesis Nine: Work Record

Hypothesis nine stated: Women without stable work records are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

The work record of the women was considered under four areas: 1) Work record before prison; 2) Work record in prison; 3) Vocational training in prison; and 4) Work record during post institutional adjustment. In considering the work record of the women prior to imprisonment, only one of the variables showed a significant relationship between pre-prison major job types and success. When type of offense was held constant, Table 41, the no fund checks group was significant. Women in the no fund check category whose pre-prison major job was in the professional and white collar group were more successful than women in the service and blue collar job types. X

The other four types of offenses were not significant. Although education prior to imprisonment was not found to be significantly related to success and pre-prison major job types, the data were presented in Table 42. These data indicate that women whose pre-prison job type was professional and white collar were more apt to succeed in the post institutional adjustment X

than women in service and blue collar jobs, regardless of amount of education. Pre-prison work record was also measured by number of jobs held. Only two of the variables held constant showed a significant relationship between pre-prison number of jobs held per year and post institutional adjustment. As indicated in Table 43, when age at first commitment was held constant, a significant relationship was found between success and pre-prison number of jobs held for women over 27 years old. But there was not a significant relationship found for women 26 and under. However, the relationship was not as expected for the older women. All of the older women

TABLE 41

TYPE OF OFFENSE (NO FUND CHECKS) AND SUCCESS
WITH PRE-PRISON MAJOR JOB TYPES HELD CONSTANT

Job Types	No Fund Checks		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Professional & White Collar	83	17	29			
Service & Blue Collar	61	39	64			
Total	68	32	93	.225	3.724	.10

TABLE 42

EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH PRE-PRISON MAJOR JOB TYPES HELD CONSTANT

Job Types	- High School Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	High School & + Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Professional and White Collar	83	17	12				86	14	28			
Service & Blue Collar	74	26	125				75	25	32			
Total	75	25	137	.030	.035	---	80	20	60	.134	.537	---

TABLE 43
AGE AT FIRST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH PRE-PRISON NUMBER OF JOBS PER YEAR HELD CONSTANT

Number Jobs	26 & under		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 & above		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
1	67	33	3			---	100	5		
2 +	71	29	91			82	18	90		
Total	71	29	94	.018	---	78	22	95	.442	.01

with only one job per year failed in their post institutional adjustment while those with two or more jobs per year had a success rate of eighty-two percent. For the younger women the trend was also a reversal of the expectations stated in the hypothesis.⁷ When family discord on release was held constant, Table 44, the chi square did not show a significant relationship between success and pre-prison number of jobs held for women who did not report family discord on parole. The relationship between success and number of jobs held prior to prison was not found to be significant until the .20 level for women who did report family discord on release. The women with only one job reported prior to imprisonment who also reported discord on release were more successful than women with two or more jobs and discord on release. Women who did not report discord on release and who had only one job prior to imprisonment were less successful than women in the same category with two or more pre-prison jobs. It was necessary to interpret this inconsistency with caution due to the small cell frequencies for women with only one job. Pre-prison work record was also measured by employment and geographical mobility. None of the variables held constant showed a significant relationship between success and employment or geographical mobility before prison. However, when age at last commitment was held constant, Table 45, the chances of success improved with age for women with low employment mobility. Table 46 illustrates that chances of success were less for women with longer prison terms for both categories of employment mobility.

⁷This data had to be interpreted with caution because of the small and zero cell frequencies for women with only one job.

TABLE 44
FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS WITH PRE-PRISON NUMBER OF JOBS HELD CONSTANT

Number Jobs	No Discord Success %	Discord Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Discord Success %	Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
1	60	40	5				100	--	4			
2 +	79	21	160				59	41	27			
Total	78	22	165	.078	.990	---	65	35	31	.235	2.517	.20

TABLE 46
 LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
 WITH EMPLOYMENT MOBILITY BEFORE PRISON HELD CONSTANT

Employment Mobility	1-6 Months		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
Low	97	3	36				76	24	62			
High	85	15	27				71	29	28			
Total	92	8	63	.205	1.328	---	74	26	90	.046	.189	---

In considering work record of the women in prison, only two variables held constant showed a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and work record during the first three months of imprisonment. When length of last imprisonment was held constant, Table 47, the data showed a significant relationship between success and the work record for women with prison terms longer than six months but not for women with terms of one to six months.⁸ For women with longer prison terms the success chances tended to improve with the improvement of the work record in prison. Because of zero and small cell frequencies interpretations and conclusions had to be made with caution. When race was held constant, Table 48, the chi squares found a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and work record during the first three months of imprisonment for white women only. The women in this category with poor to fair work records were less successful than women in the top three categories. With regard to the work record of the women during the last three months of imprisonment, only four of the variables held constant showed a significant relationship between success and work record in prison. Although type of release did not show a significant relationship when held constant, Table 49 showed that the chances of success were lowest for women with the poorest work records and women with work records rated as excellent. Again interpretations were limited due to zero and small cell frequencies in the table. When type of offense was held constant, Table 50, only the no fund check category was found to show a significant relationship between work record and success. Small cell frequencies again limited interpretations of these data. As

⁸ Interpretations for this table were limited because of zero and small cell frequencies.

TABLE 47

LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH WORK RECORD DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Work Record Ratings	1-6 Months Success %	1-6 Months Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months Success %	+ 6 Months Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
1-5	100	--	4			33	67	6		
6-10	86	14	14			72	28	29		
11-15	90	10	20			73	22	27		
16-20	100	--	5			100	--	5		
21-25	100	--	2			80	20	5		
Total	91	9	45	.895	---	74	26	72	8.085	.10

TABLE 48

RACE^a AND SUCCESS

WITH WORK RECORD DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Work Record Ratings	White		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %			
1-5	56	44	9		
6-10	75	25	36		
11-15	85	15	40		
16-20	100	--	8		
21-25	83	17	6		
Total	80	20	99	8.072	.10

^a The non-white category was omitted because three of the cells had zero frequencies making the level of significance less than .10.

TABLE 49

TYPE OF RELEASE AND SUCCESS
WITH WORK RECORD DURING LAST THREE MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Work Record Ratings	Parole		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %			
1-5	---	100	5		
6-10	75	25	20		
11-15	80	20	25		
16-20	80	20	5		
21-25	50	50	2		
Total	70	30	57	.273	---

TABLE 50

TYPE OF OFFENSE^a AND SUCCESS
WITH WORK RECORD DURING LAST THREE MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Work Record Ratings	No Fund Check		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %			
1-5	--	100	4		
6-10	67	33	12		
11-15	89	11	28		
16-20	83	17	6		
21-25	100	--	3		
Total	77	23	53	17.298	.01

^aThe other types of offenses categories were omitted because they were not significant.

shown in Table 51, only the longer prison terms suggested a significant relationship between success and work record ratings in prison when length of last imprisonment was held constant. Again the greatest failure rates were found among the women with the lowest work rates but caution was necessary due to small cell frequencies. When race was held constant, Table 52, only the white category was found to be significant with the lowest success rates found in the category with the lowest work record ratings. When education prior to imprisonment was held constant, Table 53, only the less than high school category was found to be significant. The lowest success rates were found for women in the lowest work record ratings category. The chances for success seemed to be less for women with poor work record ratings in prison.

Since the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women does not currently have a vocational training program as described in Chapter Two of this thesis, it was impossible to test the relationship it might have had to a post institutional adjustment.

The last area of the women's work record to be considered was work record on release. In considering major job types on release, only four of the variables held constant showed a significant relationship between success and major job types. When age at first commitment was considered, the chi square tests indicated a significant relationship between job types and success for only the younger women, Table 54. Although the cell frequencies were small for the women in the professional and white collar occupations, the data suggested that for the younger women those in professional and white collar occupations were twice as successful as those in the service and blue collar occupations. While older women were decidedly more successful than the

TABLE 51

LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT^a AND SUCCESS
WITH WORK RECORD DURING LAST THREE MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Work Record Ratings	+ 6 Months		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %			
1-5	--	100	5		
6-10	79	21	24		
11-15	80	20	30		
16-20	83	17	6		
21-25	80	20	5		
Total	80	20	70	14.791	.01

^aThe 1-6 months category was omitted because of three cells with zero frequencies, but the significance level was .10.

TABLE 52

RACE^a AND SUCCESS
WITH WORK RECORD DURING LAST THREE MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Work Record Ratings	White		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %			
1-5	50	50	10		
6-10	79	21	28		
11-15	86	14	44		
16-20	88	12	8		
21-25	86	14	7		
Total	80	20	97	13.632	.01

^aThe non-white category was omitted because four cells had zero frequencies and the level of significance was less than .10.

TABLE 53

EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT^a AND SUCCESS
WITH WORK RECORD DURING LAST THREE MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT HELD CONSTANT

Work Record Ratings	Less than High School		Total Number	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %			
1-5	50	50	10		
6-10	83	17	24		
11-15	85	15	39		
16-20	88	12	8		
21-25	83	17	6		
Total	80	20	87	13.256	.02

^aThe high school and above category was omitted because three cells had zero frequencies and the level of significance was less than .10.

TABLE 54

AGE AT FIRST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS WITH MAJOR JOB TYPES ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Job Types	26 & under Success %	26 & under Failure %	Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 & over Success %	27 & over Failure %	Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
Professional and White Collar	100	--	6			78	22	9		
Service & Blue Collar	48	52	44			74	26	38		
Total	54	46	50	.341	.02	74	26	47	.061	.037

young women in the service and blue collar jobs, older women were less successful than the younger women in the professional and white collar jobs. Datashown in Table 55 suggested that the chi square showed a significant relationship between success and job types on release for women with no prior imprisonments but not for women with prior imprisonments. Women with prior imprisonments were found to be less successful than women with no prior imprisonments. Although only women with prison terms of one to six months were found to have a significant relationship between success and job types, Table 56, women with less than six months prison terms and above six months prison terms were both found to be most successful when their job types were professional and white collar.⁹ Although Table 57 indicated that the corrected chi square was significant only for white women, the data suggested a trend for the non-white women to be more successful than the white women. For both races women with professional and white collar professions were more successful than women in service and blue collar professions.¹⁰ When education prior to imprisonment was held constant, Table 58, the chi square indicated that there was not a significant relationship between job types on release and post institutional adjustment. The data suggested that women in service and blue collar professions were less successful than women in professional and white collar professions. In addition women with more than a high school education were more successful in both job type categories.

Work record on release was further measured through employment mobility and geographical mobility. Although the chi square was not found to

⁹It must be noted that the small cell frequencies limited interpretations.

¹⁰It must be noted that the small cell frequencies limited interpretations.

TABLE 55

PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS WITH MAJOR JOB TYPES ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Job Types	No Prior Imprisonments Success %	Prior Imprisonments Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Prior Imprisonments Success %	Prior Imprisonments Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Professional and White Collar	92	8	12				50	50	4			
Service and Blue Collar	59	41	64				57	43	23			
Total	63	37	76	.267	5.411	.05	56	44	27	.047	.959	--

TABLE 56

LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH MAJOR TYPE JOBS ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Job Types	1-6 Months		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level	
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %
Professional and White Collar	100	--	3			77	23	13				
Service and Blue Collar	33	67	6			59	41	80				
Total	56	44	9	.902	3.708	.10	61	39	93	.162	1.597	--

TABLE 58

EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH MAJOR TYPE JOBS ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Job Types	Less Than High School Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	High School and above Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
Professional and White Collar	75	4			83	12		
Service and Blue Collar	55	67			65	20		
Total	56	71	.086	--	72	32	.230	---

be significant when type of release was held constant for major job types and number of jobs held on release, as indicated in Table 59, it was significant for geographical and employment mobility. Women with low geographical and low employment mobility on parole were found to be more successful than women with high geographical and employment mobility. Nine other variables held constant suggested a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and geographical mobility on release. The chi square tests indicated a significant relationship between success and geographical mobility for both younger and older women with women in the low geographical mobility group being more successful than women in the high geographical mobility group.¹¹ Table 60. When type of offense was held constant, Table 61, the chi square resulted in a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and geographical mobility for only the no fund check and other property categories. This table suggests that high geographical mobility reduced chances for success while women with low geographical mobility in the no fund check category were less likely to succeed than women in the low geographical mobility category in the other property offense group. Due to small cell frequencies and an insignificant chi square, the data for women with short prison terms in Table 62 was not sufficient for even trends. However, when length of last imprisonment was held constant, the chi square was significant for women with longer prison terms. Again these data showed that women with low geographical mobility were more successful than women with high geographical mobility. In considering prior imprisonments, the chi square was significant for both women

¹¹ When age at first commitment was held constant, the chi square was also found to be significant. The results were similar to the results for age at last commitment shown in Table 60.

TABLE 59

WOMEN'S WORK RECORDS ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS
WITH TYPE OF RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Work record on Release	Parole Success %	Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
Number of Jobs Held						
1	69	31	26			
2 +	57	43	56			
Total	61	39	82	.018	1.005	---
Geographical Mobility						
Low	81	19	36			
High	33	67	35			
Total	58	42	71	.243	15.335	.01
Employment Mobility						
Low	89	11	18			
High	47	53	53			
Total	58	42	71	.135	7.967	.01

TABLE 60

AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Geographical Mobility	26 and under		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 and above		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
Low	70	30	10			82	18	28		
High	35	65	23			33	67	12		
Total	45	55	33	.325	.10	68	32	40	.473	.01

TABLE 61

TYPE OF OFFENSE^a AND SUCCESS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Geographical Mobility	No Fund Check Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level	Other Property Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance level
Low	73	27	22			92	8	13		
High	35	65	26			33	67	6		
Total	52	48	48	.386	.02	74	26	19	.805	.01

^aThree types of offenses (against persons, sex offenses, and other vices) were not included because the cell frequencies were too small and they were below the .10 significance level.

TABLE 62
LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Geographical Mobility	1-6 Months		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
Low	100	--	2				73	22	36			
High	33	67	3				31	69	32			
Total	60	40	5	.632	.500	----	56	44	68	.452	12.132	.01

with no prior imprisonments and women with prior imprisonments, Table 63. Women in the low mobility category were more successful than women in the high mobility category regardless of length of imprisonment. When family discord on release was held constant, Table 64, the chi square was significant for only the no discord category. For women who reported no discord the data suggested a decrease in chances for success with the increase in geographical mobility. When race was held constant, Table 65, the chi square was significant for only the women in the white category but was not significant for the non-white race. For women in the white race the data also suggested a decrease in chances for success with the increase in geographical mobility. Table 66 indicated that chances for success increased with an increase in the number of letters received from family by the women while in prison regardless of their geographical mobility on release. However, the data also indicated that chances for success decrease with increased geographical mobility. Table 67 suggested that chances for success increase with increased amount of education regardless of geographical mobility but success chances again decreased with the increase in geographical mobility. The data seemed to indicate that high geographical mobility was detrimental to the success chances of the women regardless of the variable held constant. Eight variables held constant were found to be significantly related to the success of women when considering employment mobility. When length of last imprisonment was held constant, Table 68, the chi square was significant only for women with longer prison terms. The data also revealed that success chances decreased with increased employment mobility. In Table 69 the chi square was shown to be significant for both the younger and the older women,

TABLE 63
PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Geographical Mobility	No Prior Imprisonments			Prior Imprisonments			Signif- icance Level			Chi Square			Phi			Signif- icance Level		
	Success %	Failure %	Total Number	Success %	Failure %	Total Number												
Low	79	21	29	78	22	9												
High	36	64	25	27	73	11												
Total	59	41	54	50	50	20	.01	8.091	.425	.540	3.825	.10						

TABLE 64

FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Geographical Mobility	No Discord Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	Discord Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
Low	85	15	26			67	33	12		
High	20	80	25			64	36	11		
Total	53	47	51	.663	.01	65	35	23	.143	---

TABLE 65
 RACE AND SUCCESS
 WITH GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Geographical Mobility	White		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Low	78	22	37			
High	33	67	36			
Total	56	44	73	.454	15.045	.01

TABLE 66
LETTERS RECEIVED BY WOMEN IN PRISON AND SUCCESS
WITH GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Geographical Mobility	1-24 Letters		Total Number	25-48 Letters		Total Number	49-72 Letters		Total Number	+ 72 Letters		Total
	Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %	
Low	75	25	8	71	29	7	82	18	11	89	11	9
High	20	80	5	33	67	6	33	67	6	41	59	17
Total	54	46	13	54	46	13	65	35	17	58	42	26
Phi			.543			.554			.436			.432
Chi Square			1.895			2.041			1.613			3.142
Signif- icance Level			.20			.20			.20			.10

TABLE 67

EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Geographical Mobility	Less Than High School Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	High School Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
	72	28				92	8			
Low			25					13		
High	31	69	26			40	60	10		
Total	51	49	51	.442	.01	70	30	23	.510	.05

TABLE 68

LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT^a AND SUCCESS
WITH EMPLOYMENT MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Employment Mobility	+ 6 Months		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Low	63	37	18			
High	45	55	51			
Total	55	45	69	.394	7.790	.01

^aThe 1-6 months category was omitted because of small cell frequencies and the significance level was below .10.

TABLE 69

AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS WITH EMPLOYMENT MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Employment Mobility	26 & under		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 & over		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
Low	100	--	2				83	17	18			
High	44	56	32				50	50	22			
Total	47	53	34	.265	2.387	.20	65	35	40	.348	4.844	.05

when age at last commitment was held constant. For both groups success chances decreased as employment mobility increased.¹² The small frequency cells required conservative interpretations of these data. When prior imprisonments was held constant, Table 70, the chi square was significant for the no prior imprisonments data but not the prior imprisonments data. For the women with no prior imprisonments the data suggested a decrease in success with the increase in employment mobility. The data for women with prior imprisonments did not indicate any relationship between employment mobility and post institutional adjustment. The chi square tests indicated a relationship between employment mobility and post institutional adjustment for women in the white race category but not for women in the non-white category, as shown in Table 71. When family discord on release was held constant, Table 72, the chi square was found to be significant only for women who reported no discord on release. For these women the trend was the same as for the other variables. Namely, that success chances decreased with increased employment mobility. However, the data for women with discord suggested that there was a slight increase in success chances for those with increased mobility. As Table 73 indicated education was found to be significantly related to success and employment mobility regardless of the amount of education. Again, the success chances decreased with increased employment mobility. When letters received by women in prison was held constant, Table 74, the success chances increased with the increased employment mobility. The above data suggest that employment mobility was related to successful post institutional adjustment for most of the variables

¹²When age at first commitment was held constant, the chi square was also significant and the trends were similar to the data found in Table 69.

TABLE 70

PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS WITH EMPLOYMENT MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Employment Mobility	No Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
Low	89	11	18			50	50	2		
High	43	57	37			50	50	18		
Total	58	42	55	.242	.01	50	50	20	.000	.000

TABLE 71
 RACE^a AND SUCCESS
 WITH EMPLOYMENT MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Employment Mobility	White		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Low	85	15	20			
High	43	57	53			
Total	55	45	73	.410	10.466	.01

^aThe non-white category was omitted because three of the cells had zero frequencies making a chi square value of .000.

TABLE 72

FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS WITH EMPLOYMENT MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Employment Mobility	No Discord Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square Phi	Signif- icance Level	Discord Success Failure %	Total Number	Chi Square Phi	Signif- icance Level
Low	93	15			60	5		
High	35	37			67	18		
Total	52	52	.570	.01	65	23	.217	---

TABLE 73

EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH EMPLOYMENT MOBILITY ON RELEASE HELD CONSTANT

Employment Mobility	Less Than High School Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	High School Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Low	78	22	9				91	9	11			
High	43	57	42				54	46	13			
Total	49	51	51	.275	2.535	.20	71	29	24	.502	3.976	.05

held constant. The trend was the same for these variables with success decreasing with increased mobility.

Hypothesis Ten: Education

Hypothesis ten stated: The lower the educational attainment of women released from prison the less likely they would be to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

Two areas of education received were included under this hypothesis:

1) The amount of education prior to imprisonment; and 2) Education received in prison. As stated in Chapter Two, data pertaining to the educational programs during imprisonment did not indicate that very many of the girls participated in the educational program in prison. Therefore, this research analysis was limited to educational attainment prior to imprisonment. But none of the variables held constant indicated a significant relationship between education prior to imprisonment and post institutional adjustment. Data were also gathered as to the reasons given by the women for quitting school prior to completing high school but none of the variables held constant found a significant relationship between reasons for quitting school and post institutional adjustment.

Hypothesis Eleven: Childhood Experiences

The eleventh hypothesis stated: The more disruptive the childhood experiences of the women released from prison the less likely they are to succeed in their post institutional adjustment.

As explained in Chapter Two, data were available for only two areas of the women's childhood experiences---legitimate or illegitimate birth, and the presence or absense of discord in the childhood home. As indicated in Table 75 the chi square was found to be significant, when type of release was held constant, for women released on parole. Although the cell fre-

TABLE 75

TYPE OF RELEASE AND SUCCESS WITH BIRTH HELD CONSTANT

Birth	Parole		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Legitimate	75	25	87			
Illegitimate	43	57	7			
Total	72	28	94	.107	6.894	.01

quencies were small for the illegitimate category, the data seemed to indicate a decrease in the success chances for women whose birth was illegitimate. When length of last imprisonment was held constant, the chi square was significant for short prison terms but not for the longer prison terms, Table 76. The data suggested that success chances were reduced for women whose birth was illegitimate. When age at first commitment was held constant, Table 77, the chi square was significant for the younger women but not for the older women. For the younger women, success was reduced by illegitimate birth. For the older women success increased for women whose birth was illegitimate but this must be recognized as only a trend because of small cell frequencies. When race was held constant, Table 78, the chi square was found to be significant for the white race but not for the non-white. For both races women whose birth was illegitimate were less successful than women whose birth was legitimate. An illegitimate birth seemed to be less detrimental to non-whites with only one-third of the non-whites in the illegitimate birth category failing while one-half of the white women in the illegitimate birth category failed in their post institutional adjustment. This must be stated only as trends, however, because of small cell frequencies. In considering family discord on release, the chi square was significant only for the no discord category, Table 79. The data in this table also indicated a reduction in success chances for women in the illegitimate birth category. When education prior to imprisonment was held constant, Table 80, chi square was not significant for the high school and above category but it was significant for the less than high school group. Women with the higher educational attainments were found to be more successful than women with less than a high school education, regardless of birth. .

TABLE 76
LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH BIRTH HELD CONSTANT

Birth	1-6 Months		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
Legitimate	93	7	60				75	25	100			
Illegitimate	25	75	4				71	29	7			
Total	39	11	64	.417	7.492	.01	74	26	107	.097	.253	---

TABLE 77
AGE AT FIRST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS WITH BIRTH HELD CONSTANT

Birth	26 & under		Total	27 & over		Total	Signif- icance Level		Chi Square	Phi	Total	Signif- icance Level		Chi Square	Phi	Total	Signif- icance Level	
	Success	Failure	Number	Success	Failure	Number	Success	Failure	Success	Failure	Number	Success	Failure	Success	Failure	Number	Success	Failure
	%	%		%	%		%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%		%	%
Legitimate	80	20	75				85	15			85					85		
Illegitimate	44	56	9				100	--			2					2		
Total	76	24	84	.258	5.586	.02	85	15	.064	.348	87							

TABLE 78
RACE AND SUCCESS WITH BIRTH HELD CONSTANT

Birth	White		Total Number	Chi Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	Non-white		Total Number	Chi Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
Legitimate	82	18	141					22		
Illegitimate	50	50	8					3		
Total	30	20	149	.257	.61	.84	.16	25	.205	.263

TABLE 79
FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE^a AND SUCCESS
WITH BIRTH HELD CONSTANT

Birth	No Discord		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Legitimate	85	15	136			
Illegitimate	55	45	11			
Total	83	17	147	.345	3.325	.01

^aThe discord category was omitted because of two zero categories and a chi square value of .000.

TABLE 80

EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH BIRTH HELD CONSTANT

Birth	Less Than High School Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi Square	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	High School and Above Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi Square	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Legitimate	80	20	116				87	13	47			
Illegitimate	43	57	7				75	25	4			
Total	78	22	123	.285	6.859	.01	86	14	51	.095	.256	---

Women whose birth was illegitimate were less successful, especially for the lower educated group. None of the other variables held constant were significantly related to birth and post institutional adjustments. In considering discord in the childhood home of the women, the presence or absence of discord was not found to be a significant variable with regard to the success or failure of the women after release from prison. None of the variables held constant were found to indicate a significant relationship between discord and post institutional adjustment.

Hypothesis Twelve: Health

Hypothesis twelve stated: Women with poor health both in childhood and adulthood are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

As indicated in Chapter Two data for physical conditions at birth and venereal disease were inadequate and tests were not conducted on these two aspects of health. Chi square and phi tests were conducted on three areas of health as follows: 1) childhood diseases, 2) adult diseases and 3) physical handicaps. None of the variables held constant for any of these three variables was significant. The research data for this thesis did not support the hypothesis that health was related to post institutional adjustment.

Hypothesis Thirteen: Personal Habits

Hypothesis thirteen stated: Women with habits such as excessive drinking of alcohol, use of drugs and tobacco would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

These data were treated in Chapter Two due to the inadequacy of the data. Only trends or suggestions could be made from these data and these were given in the last chapter.

Hypothesis Fourteen: Self-concept

Hypothesis fourteen stated: Women with a poor self-concept would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

Self-concept was measured by "concept of guilt" and "whom does she blame?". As stated in Chapter Two, information was not available as to the women's self-concepts at the time of release. Therefore, data were limited to their self-concepts at the time of commitment. When type of release was held constant, Table 81, the chi square was significant for women released on parole. Success chances were reduced for women with a "not guilty" concept of guilt. In considering length of last imprisonment, Table 82, chi square was significant at the .01 level for women with short prison terms, but was not significant until the .20 level for women with longer prison terms. Success chances were reduced for women with short term imprisonments and a self-concept of not guilty but for women with long prison terms a self-concept of not guilty increased their chances of success. None of the other variables held constant had a significant chi square. None of the variables held constant indicated a significant relationship between post institutional adjustment and the self-concept of the women as measured by "whom does she blame?".

Hypothesis Fifteen: Attitude Toward Parole

Hypothesis fifteen stated: Women with a poor attitude toward parole are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

It was only possible to get information pertaining to attitude toward the parole system at the time of parole. When type of release was held constant, Table 83, the chi square indicated a significant relationship between attitude toward the parole system and post institutional release, for women

TABLE 81

TYPE OF RELEASE AND SUCCESS
WITH CONCEPT OF GUILT HELD CONSTANT

Concept of Guilt	Parole		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Guilty	67	33	61			
Not Guilty	84	16	25			
Total	71	29	86	.043	2.264	.20

TABLE 82
LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH CONCEPT OF GUILT HELD CONSTANT

Concept of Guilt	1-6 Months Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Guilty	96	4	47				70	30	70			
Not Guilty	79	21	19				86	14	22			
Total	91	9	66	.392	7.093	.01	74	26	92	.172	1.981	.20

TABLE 83
 TYPE OF RELEASE AND SUCCESS
 WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	Parole		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Cooperative	84	16	58			
Uncooperative	29	71	14			
Total	74	26	72	.326	20.130	.01

released on parole. The data suggested an increase in the chances for failure on parole for women with an uncooperative attitude. In considering length of last imprisonment, Table 84, the chi square was significant for the short prison terms and the longer prison terms. There was found to be a decrease in parole success for women with an uncooperative attitude toward parole. Small cell frequencies were found for this table also. As indicated in Table 85, the chi square was found to be significant for women with no prior imprisonments but not for women with prior imprisonments. This might be explained partially by the zero and small cell frequencies for these data. The same trend toward a decrease in success rates for women with uncooperative attitudes was found. When type of offense was held constant, Table 86, only the no fund check type of offense was found to be significantly related to attitude toward parole and post institutional adjustment. There was a much lower success rate for women with an uncooperative attitude toward parole. In considering age at last commitment, the chi square tests showed a significant relationship between attitude toward parole and post institutional adjustment for both the younger and the older women. The data in Table 87 indicated a very high relationship between failure and an uncooperative attitude toward parole for the younger women. The relationship was also found for the older women but to a lesser degree. When race was held constant, Table 88, the chi square was significant for the women in the white race but not for non-whites. Success chances decreased for women with an uncooperative attitude toward parole. With regard to family discord on release it was found that there was a significant relationship between success and attitude toward parole for women who reported discord but there was a relationship at the .01 level for women who did not report discord, Table 89. For both categories success chances

TABLE 84

LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	1-6 Months Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months Success Failure %		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
Cooperative	88	12	8			84	16	51		
Uncooperative	33	67	3			31	69	13		
Total	73	27	11	.726	.10	73	27	64	.525	.01

TABLE 85
PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS
WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	No Prior Imprisonments Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Prior Imprisonments Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Cooperative	88	42				78	22	18		
Uncooperative	33	15				---	100	1		
Total	74	57	.655	20.991	.01	74	26	19	.238	.269

TABLE 86
 TYPE OF OFFENSE^a AND SUCCESS
 WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	No Fund Success %	Check Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
Cooperative	86	14	35			
Uncooperative	23	77	13			
Total	69	31	48	.579	13.379	.01

^aThe other four categories of types of offenses were omitted because of zero cell frequencies and chi squares which were not significant.

TABLE 87
AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	26 & under		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 & over		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
Cooperative	81	19	26			88	12	34		
Uncooperative	13	87	8			57	43	7		
Total	65	35	34	.516	.01	83	17	41	.311	.02

TABLE 88
 RACE^a AND SUCCESS
 WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	White		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
Cooperative	84	16	56			
Uncooperative	29	71	14			
Total	73	27	70	.580	20.181	.01

^aThe non-white category was omitted because of zero and small cell frequencies; chi square was not significant.

TABLE 89

FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS
WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	No Discord Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Discord Success Failure %	Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Cooperative	90	41				74	19			
Uncooperative	27	11				40	5			
Total	77	52	.694	20.882	.01	67	24	.448	2.562	.20

decreased for women with an uncooperative attitude, but the success chances decreased more for women with no reported discord than for women with discord reported. When letters received by women in prison was held constant, Table 90, the chi square showed that three of the categories showed a significant relationship between attitude toward parole and post institutional adjustment. The data had to be interpreted with caution because of the zero and small cell frequencies. The trend was observed to be similar to that found for the other variables held constant. That is, for the variables held constant which showed a significant relationship, women with uncooperative attitudes were found to be less successful than women with cooperative attitudes. As indicated in Table 91, this trend was found to be true when education prior to imprisonment was held constant. None of the other variables held constant were found to be significant.

Hypothesis Sixteen: Techniques of Neutralizations

Hypothesis sixteen stated: Women who use rationalizations to justify crime would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

Only two of the variables held constant found a significant relationship between techniques of neutralizations and post institutional adjustments. When age at last commitment was held constant, Table 92, the chi square indicated a significant relationship between success and techniques of neutralization for younger women only. Women who rationalized their offense by denial of responsibility were found to be less successful among the younger women but for the older women this type of rationalization was slightly more successful. In considering types of offenses, Table 93, the chi square was significant only for the no fund checks offense. For the no fund checks and other property offenses women using the denial of responsi-

TABLE 90
LETTERS RECEIVED BY WOMEN IN PRISON AND SUCCESS
WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	1-24 Letters		Total Number	25-48 Letters		Total Number	49-72 Letters		Total Number	+ 72 Letters		Total Number
	Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %	
Cooperative	100	--	7	88	12	8	70	30	10	93	7	28
Uncooperative	40	60	5	40	60	5	--	100	1	25	75	4
Total	75	25	12	69	31	13	64	36	11	84	16	32
Phi			.714			.658			.325			.605
Chi Square			3.033			2.908			.291			7.834
Significance level			.10			.10			---			.01

TABLE 91
EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD PAROLE SYSTEM HELD CONSTANT

Attitude Toward Parole	Less Than High School		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	High School and Above		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
Cooper- ative	85	15	46			86	14	14		
	20	80	10			50	50	6		
Total	73	27	56	.664	.01	75	25	20	.499	.20

TABLE 92

AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH TECHNIQUES OF NEUTRALIZATION HELD CONSTANT

Techniques of Neutra- lization	26 & under Success Failure % %		Total Number	Phi Square	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 & over Success Failure % %		Total Number	Phi Square	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
Denial of Respons- ibility	62	38	26				85	15	53			
Other ^a	89	11	28				82	18	33			
Total	76	24	54	.324	5.665	.02	84	16	86	.041	.138	---

^aOther included denial of injury, denial of victim, denial of condemners, appeal to higher loyalties and misc.

TABLE 93

TYPE OF OFFENSE^a AND SUCCESS WITH TECHNIQUES OF NEUTRALIZATION HELD CONSTANT

Techniques of Neutral- ization	No Fund Checks Success Failure %	Total Number	Other Property Success Failure %	Total Number	Against persons Success Failure %	Total Number	Other Vices Success Failure %	Total Number				
Denial of Responsi- bility	68	32	25	72	28	25	100	--	9	77	23	13
Other ^b	85	15	34	91	9	11	92	8	12	67	33	3
Total	78	22	59	78	22	36	95	5	21	75	25	16
Phi			.206			.210			.194			.092
Chi Square			2.502			1.588			.790			.134
Signi- ficance level			.20			---			---			---

^aThe sex offenses category was omitted because of two zero cell frequencies and the chi square was not significant.

^bOther included denial of injury, denial of victim, denial of condemners, appeal to higher loyalties and misc.

bility rationalization were less successful than women using the other types. However, for the offenses against persons and other vices the reverse was found.

Hypothesis Seventeen: Personality

The seventeenth hypothesis stated: Women whose personality evaluations and behavior in prison do not indicate a change for the better would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

As explained in Chapter Two, the data were inadequate for this hypothesis.

Hypothesis Eighteen: Mental Health

Hypothesis eighteen stated: Women with poor mental health would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

The data for this hypothesis were inadequate for more than a statement of trends. These trends and suggestions were explained in Chapter Two.

Hypothesis Nineteen: Prison Relationships

Hypothesis nineteen stated: Women who have close, intimate relationships with other inmates are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

These data also were not available and were explained in Chapter Two.

Hypothesis Twenty: Disciplinary Reports

Hypothesis Twenty stated: Women with one or more disciplinary reports would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

Again, Chapter Two explained that the data were not available in adequate number for analysis of the hypothesis. However, data indicated that ten of the women had attempted to escape from KSIF during their last imprisonment. The chi square tests indicated that there was a significant relationship between escapes and post institutional adjustment when eight of the variables were held constant. Because of the small cell frequencies in the following tables, the data must be interpreted as suggestions or trends only.

The chi square tests suggested that success chances were reduced for parolees who had attempted to escape from KS1F, as shown in Table 94, Table 95 indicated, that when age at last commitment was held constant, the younger women who had attempted escapes were all successful in their post institutional adjustments. Their chances of success tended to increase with the attempt to escape. For the older women, an attempt to escape reduced their success chances. In considering length of last imprisonment, Table 96, success chances were reduced with attempted escapes regardless of length of imprisonment. However, women with longer prison terms were slightly more successful than women with shorter prison terms. When prior imprisonments were held constant, Table 97, the women with prior imprisonments were found to be more successful than women with no prior imprisonments. The data suggested that women who attempted escapes were more apt to fail in their post institutional adjustments. In considering race, Table 98, the data suggested that women in the white race who attempted escapes were less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments while women in the non-white group who attempted escapes were more apt to succeed. Since only one of the non-white women attempted to escape, this must be stated only as a trend. When family discord on release was held constant, Table 99, only the no discord on release category was found to be significantly related to post institutional adjustments and escapes. Women who reported discord were found to be less successful than women not reporting discord. The data suggested that women who attempted escapes tended to be less successful regardless of discord. When letters received in prison were held constant, Table 100, two of the categories were significantly related to success and

TABLE 94

TYPE OF RELEASE AND SUCCESS WITH ESCAPES HELD CONSTANT

Escapes	Parole		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %				
No	69	31	129			
Yes	20	80	6			
Total	67	33	135	.052	4.905	.05

TABLE 95

AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS WITH ESCAPES HELD CONSTANT

Escapes	26 & under		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	27 & above		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
No	75	25	96			83	17	138		
Yes	100	--	5			60	40	5		
Total	72	28	101	.360	.01	87	13	143	.108	.20

TABLE 96
LENGTH OF LAST IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS WITH ESCAPES HELD CONSTANT

Escapes	1-6 Months		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level	+ 6 Months		Total Number	Phi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %			
No	90	10	91			72	28	141		
Yes	--	100	2			38	62	8		
Total	88	12	93	.405	.01	70	30	149	.191	.10
				15.326					3.692	

TABLE 97
PRIOR IMPRISONMENTS AND SUCCESS WITH ESCAPES HELD CONSTANT

Escapes	No Prior Imprisonments		Total		Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level	Prior Imprisonments		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Significance Level
	Success %	Failure %	Success %	Failure %				Success %	Failure %				
No	80	20	175					77	23	61			
Yes	17	83	6					50	50	4			
Total	78	22	181		.273	13.485	.01	75	25	65	.262	2.400	.20

TABLE 98
RACE AND SUCCESS WITH ESCAPES HELD CONSTANT

Escapes	White		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Non-white		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
No	78	22	192				84	16	44			
Yes	22	78	9				100	--	1			
Total	76	24	201	.269	14.532	.01	84	16	45	.161	.291	--

TABLE 99
FAMILY DISCORD ON RELEASE AND SUCCESS WITH ESCAPES HELD CONSTANT

Escapes	No Discord		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	Discord		Total Number	Phi	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
No	81	19	205				68	32	31			
Yes	33	67	9				--	100	1			
Total	79	21	214	.360	22.410	.01	67	33	32	.181	.262	---

TABLE 100

LETTERS RECEIVED BY WOMEN IN PRISON AND SUCCESS
WITH ESCAPES HELD CONSTANT

Escapes	1-24 Letters		Total Number	25-43 Letters		Total Number	49-72 Letters		Total Number	+ 72 Letters		Total Number
	Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %		Success %	Failure %	
No	87	13	61	80	20	51	71	29	31	76	24	68
Yes	25	75	4	100	--	1	--	100	3	50	50	2
Total	83	17	65	81	19	52	65	35	34	76	24	70
Phi			.409			.146			.394			.120
Chi Square			7.350			.277			2.637			.254
Signif- icance Level			.01			---			.20			--

escapes. Success chances tended to decrease with increase in letters received for women with no attempted escapes. Because of small cell frequencies, a definite pattern of relationships between escapes and success was not found. With one exception, there was a tendency for women with escapes to be less successful. In considering education, Table 101, success chances tended to improve with increased educational attainment. Women with no attempted escapes were more successful than women with attempted escapes regardless of amount of education. For most of the variables considered success chances declined for women who had attempted an escape.

Hypothesis Twenty-one: Pre-release Program

Hypothesis twenty-one stated: Women without an adequate pre-release program would be less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments.

Since Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing does not have a pre-release program, as pointed out in Chapter Two, data were not available for this hypothesis.

Hypothesis Twenty-two: Correlation of Variables

Hypothesis twenty-two stated: It would be expected that the relationship of the twenty variables to post institutional adjustment would hold true as stated in the above hypotheses regardless of type of release (parole or conditional release).

For many of the variables this hypothesis did not hold true. As explained earlier the greater number of failures for parolees might be partially explained by the differences in conditions of release. Because of the inadequate nature of the data for conditional releases, only women released on parole were analyzed for the tables discussed in this chapter.

TABLE 101
EDUCATION PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND SUCCESS
WITH ESCAPES HELD CONSTANT

Escapes	Less Than High School		Total Number	Phi Square	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level	High School and Above		Total Number	Phi Square	Chi Square	Signif- icance Level
	Success %	Failure %					Success %	Failure %				
No	78	22	172				83	17	64			
Yes	29	71	7				33	67	3			
Total	76	24	179	.318	13.746	.01	81	19	67	.263	2.439	.29

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study was concerned with the socio-economic factors related to the successful post institutional adjustments of women released from the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing, Kansas. This research project was originally motivated by Glaser's study of Federal parolees. A survey of the literature indicated that studies of male parolees had been done by Glaser, Dressler, Giardini, and Ohlin among others but no studies had been done on women parolees. Since studies of women offenders in Kansas were inadequate, this research involved women released from the Women's Prison at Lansing.

Two types of releasees were studied: parolees (women released under supervision prior to the expiration of their prison terms) and conditional releasees (women having served their terms were released less such work or good behavior credits as have been earned). The women were considered successful unless they had had either a warrant issued for them or had been returned to prison. The data were gathered from the case history records found in the files of the State Probation and Parole Office and the Women's Prison at Lansing. These records included women released from 1961 to 1965. After the data were gathered, the data were analyzed utilizing the chi square test of significance and the phi coefficient of correlation. There were a total of two-hundred and forty-six cases.

Twenty-two hypotheses were stated for testing. However, data were available in varying degrees for these hypotheses as will be explained below. Hypothesis one was concerned with the type of release. This hypothesis was not supported by the data, since conditional releasees were found to be more successful than parolees. These results can be understood because for this

thesis failures were defined as women either issued a warrant for arrest or returned to KSIF and conditional releasees were released without supervision and could have left the state at any time. Hypothesis two, which was concerned with the age of the offenders, was verified as the data revealed that the younger women were less successful than the older women for most of the variables studied. The research suggested that the older women were more successful since they were more mature and had experiences which enabled them to establish more stable work patterns and family relationships both of which were found to be important to the success of these women. In considering hypothesis three, it was found that women with longer prison terms were the least successful in their post institutional adjustments. The research suggested that differential association would be influential here since women would lose the close contact with their families and would come to identify more closely with the other inmates. Conclusions with regard to hypothesis four, prior imprisonments, were limited due to the nature of the data. However, research revealed a trend for non-white women to be less apt to be influenced by the stigma of imprisonment since they have already had experiences with prejudice. The data tended to support hypothesis five which stated that women committing offenses against property would be less successful than women committing offenses against persons. Since the no fund check offense was the largest category for which women were committed to prison and since the no fund check offense was the second least successful, the research suggested that the failure of these women to have stable work records and close family relationships would partially account for this finding. Hypothesis six with regard to race was also verified with the exception that white women were more apt to be influenced toward failure when sex

offenses were involved, when prior imprisonments and length of imprisonments were considered. Although this thesis was not basically concerned with the cultural differences of the races, this finding might be better understood in the light of sociological considerations in this area. It has been suggested that the experiences in prison might not be as detrimental to the non-white women since they might see little difference between the ghettos in which some of them had lived and the prison. Further in the white community women with prison records would probably be looked down upon and ridiculed whereas in the non-white community the women would tend to gain prestige from imprisonment. These suggestions were submitted as plausible explanations. Future research would be necessary to adequately verify these suggestions. In considering family relationships, while it was found that marriage was related to the successful adjustments of women with prior imprisonments and long terms of imprisonments, for the most part it was found that stable family relationships were more important than the actual marital status of the women. In other words, it was not who was concerned but that someone in the immediate family indicated an interest and concern for them. Sociological research revealed that this was closely related to the traditional role of American women which conditioned them to be emotionally and financially dependent upon their families for security. If this security was lost, success chances were reduced. With regard to hypothesis eight, the data were inadequate and the data available did not support the hypothesis that the lower the socio-economic status of the offenders the less likely they are to succeed in their post institutional adjustments. The major finding with regard to hypothesis nine, women without stable work records are less likely

to succeed in their post institutional adjustments, was that women with high employment and geographical mobility--especially on release--were less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustment. With reference to job type most of the women were in the service or blue collar category or unemployed. However, there was not a consistent pattern found concerning the relationship between type of job and success. As pointed out for previous hypotheses, the maturity and stability of the women seemed to be the vital consideration. Data for hypotheses ten through twenty-one were inadequate for more than trends or suggestions to be stated. These hypotheses were concerned with the following variables: education, childhood experiences, health, personal habits, self-concept, attitude toward parole, techniques of neutralization, personality, mental health, prison relationships, disciplinary reports, and pre-release programs. Hypothesis twenty-two was not verified by the research. The hypothesis stated: It would be expected that the relationship of the twenty variables to post institutional adjustment would hold true as stated in the above hypotheses regardless of type of release (parole or conditional release). Because of the differences in the nature of the conditions of release for these women and the way failures were defined for this thesis, in the final analysis this hypothesis was found not to be true for this study.

The only research conducted in Kansas of parolees was one undertaken in 1962 of men released from the Kansas Penitentiary. As stated earlier, no research has as yet been published with reference to women during their post institutional adjustment for anywhere in the United States. Although the research suggested that studies of this nature must be conducted continuously and by each state because parole and other release methods and treatment

differ from state to state and from one period of time to another, it was hoped that this research might make a contribution in this area that would be beneficial to Kansas and to surrounding states as well. This was based on the assumption that the personality and characteristics of women would not vary greatly from state to state. As long as adjustments were allowed for treatment differences and for the limitations of the study, the results would be expected to be useful. It should also be pointed out that this study was not intended to be used to make arbitrary decisions about individual cases. Research has revealed that group statistics such as presented in this paper can best be utilized in conjunction with the subjective judgments of prison officials, parole board members, and parole officers.

The results of this research should be utilized with extreme caution also because of the limited nature of the data used. Although the study involved two hundred and forty-six cases, many of these cases were not used because of inadequacies found in the methods of recording the data in the case history records. Although the research revealed that the records had been much improved since 1961, there were several semantic problems which limited the objective analysis of some of the data. For some areas of the records, forms have been added since 1961. However, these forms were of the open-end structure which resulted in a lack of consistency of terminology used. Also, for other parts of the records the material was presented in a rambling essay form. Although the research revealed a dedicated effort on the part of present prison and parole personnel to improve the methods of recording data, the changes suggested above would further assist future research. Research for this thesis indicated the need for a centralized agency to collect statistics on crime, types of offenders and data pertaining

to parole outcome. It also suggested the contribution that could be made by the addition of a department of research to the State Probation and Parole Board.

This research was conducted in response to a need for research to be done in the area of women offenders and their post institutional adjustments. This study has indicated the necessity for future statistical research to be done both in the area of verification of these findings and in other areas related to women offenders.

APPENDIX A

This section contains the five page schedule used in conducting the pre-test in December, 1965.

Schedule for a Thesis Study of

Factors Related to the Success of Women Parolees in Kansas

by

Imogene Simmons

Parolee's Name _____ Schedule Number _____
 Last First Initial

Date of Birth _____ Current Date _____
 Month Day Year

1. Racial or ethnic background of parolee:

	Parolee	Mother	Father
Caucasoid			
Negroid			
Mongoloid			
Foreign-born			

Comments:

2. Family relationships of parolee:

Marital Status:

	Pre-prison	At commitment	At parole
No record			
Common-law			
Single			
Divorced			
Widowed			
Separated			
Married			

Comments:

Conflict verses harmony:

	Other relatives	Siblings	Children	Parents	Husband
Harmony					
Slight conflict					
Serious conflict					

Comments:

Family interests during imprisonment:

	Total	Other relative	Siblings	Child	Father	Mother	Husband
Visits per month							
Residence of visitor							
Letters per month							

Comments:

Residence with family:

Residence	Pre-prison	Parole
Alone		
With some other relative		
With siblings		
With children		
With mother		
With father		
With husband		
Other arrangements (specify)		

Comments:

3. Socio-economic status of parolee prior to imprisonment:

	Income	Occupation	Residence Evaluation	Education
Father				
Husband				
Parolee				

Comments:

4. Education of Parolee:

Education	Prior to Imprisonment	at Parole	At re-commitment or parole termination
No formal schooling			
Some grade school			
Completed grade school			
Some high school			
Completed high school			
Attended trade school*			
Completed trade school			
Some college			
Completed college			

*Trade school includes business college, nurses training, modeling, beauty school, airline hostess, etc.

Comments:

5. Work record of parolee:

Prior to imprisonment:

- ☐ None
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Part-time
- ☐ Casual (cannot hold job; generally discharged or quits for indifferent attitude toward work)
- ☐ Irregular (continuous employment, does not hold job long)
- ☐ Regular (worked steadily all of working life at only few jobs)

Comments:

During imprisonment:

- ☐ Undependable and indifferent towards work; friction with co-workers.
- ☐ Somewhat dependable and shows some interest in work; minimum amount of friction with co-workers.
- ☐ Dependable and interested in work; gets along well with co-workers.

Comments:

Vocational training:

- ☐ No vocational training
☐ Vocational training but not in accordance with her interests and abilities
☐ Vocational training in accordance with her interests and abilities.

Comments:

On Parole:

- ☐ None
☐ Only tentative job, unfavorable job inconsistent with her previous work history, vocational training, and intelligence. Has more than one job change in the first six months.
☐ Has permanent, favorable job consistent with her previous work history, vocational training and intelligence.

Comments:

6. Age of offender and types of offenses:

	Age	Type of Offense	Comments
First offense			
First official arrest			
First commitment to a correctional institution			
First parole			
Parole violation			

Comments:

7. Total number of offenses known to date_____.

8. Total length of imprisonment for last offense_____.

Comments:

9. Pre-release program:

- ☐ No pre-release program
- ☐ One or two days before release attends special meetings within the institution of confinement.
- ☐ Three to five days before release attends special meetings within the institution of confinement.
- ☐ Woman is transferred to a special institution for few weeks of intensive pre-release training.

Comments:

10. Self-concepts and attitudes of parolee toward the parole system.

	At time of commitment	At time of parole
Self-concepts		
Attitude toward parole system		

Comments:

APPENDIX B

This section contains the revised and expanded schedule used for the actual research which was conducted at Topeka and Lansing from February, 1966 to November, 1966.

Schedule # _____

Date _____

Schedule for a Thesis Study of
Factors Related to the Success of Women Parolees in Kansas

by

Imogene Simmons

1. Parolee's Number _____
2. Last known address (for Kansas parolees) _____

3. Parolee's Date of Birth _____
Month Day Year
4. Last imprisonment:
Location _____ Offense _____
Date received _____
Date paroled _____
Date of conditional release _____
Compact parole _____ State _____
Date of Return to Prison _____
Date of Parole Discharge _____
5. Age at first known offense _____ Type of offense _____
6. Age at first official arrest _____ Type of offense _____
7. Age at first commitment _____ Type of offense _____
8. Total number of offenses known to date _____

Comments:

Schedule # _____

10. Racial or ethnic background of parolee:

	Parolee	Mother	Father	Husband
A. 1. Caucasoid				
2. Negroid				
3. Mongoloid				
B. 1. Foreign-born				
2. Native-born				

Comments:

11. Family relationships of parolee:

A. Parolee's marital status:

	Pre-prison	At commitment	At parole
No record			
Common-law			
Single			
Divorced			
Widowed			
Separated			
Married			

Comments:

B. Marital status of parents:

Divorced	
Widowed	
Single	
Married	
Common-law	

Comments:

Schedule # _____

- C. Relationship between parolee and predominant residential associates while on parole:

	Other relatives	Siblings	Children	Mother	Father	Husband
Discord reported						
No discord reported						

Comments:

- D. Family contacts during imprisonment as shown by visits and letters:

	Other relatives	Siblings	Children	Mother	Father	Husband
Visits per year						
Residence of visitor						
Letters per year						

Comments:

- E. Residence

Residence	Pre-prison	Parole
Alone		
With some other relative		
With siblings		
With children		
With mother		
With father		
With husband		
With nonrelated girls		
With nonrelated family friend		
With boyfriend		
Other (specify)		

Comments:

Schedule # _____

12. Socio-economic status of parolee prior to imprisonment:

	Income	Education	Housing	Education
Father				
Husband				
Parolee				

Comments:

13. Work Record:

A. Prior to imprisonment:

Specific jobs	Type (census)	Place		Dates of Employment
		Town	Employer	

(1) Major type (category most frequent) _____

Comments:

B. On parole:

Specific jobs	Type (census)	Place		Dates of Employment
		Town	Employer	

(1) Major type (category most frequent) _____

Comments:

Schedule # _____

C. Work Mobility

(1) Geographical mobility

- a. High mobility (2 times per year or more) _____
 b. Low mobility (Less than 2 times per year) _____

(2) Employment mobility

- a. High mobility (2 times per year or more) _____
 b. Low mobility (less than 2 times per year) _____

(3) Status trends (pre-imprisonment compared to parole)

- a. Climber _____
 b. Static _____
 Brahmin _____
 Proletariat _____
 c. Skidder _____

Comments:

D. During imprisonment:

	Poor	Fair	Average	Above Average	Excellent
Attitude toward work					
first three months					
last three months					
Performance					
first three months					
last three months					
Initiative					
first three months					
last three months					
Regularity					
first three months					
last three months					
Cooperation with others					
first three months					
last three months					

Comments:

Schedule # _____

14. Education of Parolee:

Education	Prior to Imprisonment	At Parole	At re-commitment or parole termination
No formal schooling			
Some grade school			
Completed eighth grade			
Some high school			
Completed high school			
Attended trade school*			
Some college			
Completed college			

*Trade school includes business college, nurses training, modeling, beauty school, airline hostess, etc.

List classes taken while in prison: (Indicate completion)

Comments:

15. Parolee's childhood experiences:

Birth: Legitimate _____ Illegitimate _____

Father problem drinker _____ Mother problem drinker _____

Age of parolee at death of Father _____

Age of parolee at death of Mother _____

Place of residence as child and type of relationships:

Residence	Discord reported	No discord reported
With mother		
With father		
With siblings		
Other relatives		
Foster home		
Orphanage		
Other (specify)		

Comments:

Schedule # _____

Traumatic childhood experiences:

15. Health of parolee:

Birth _____

Serious childhood illnesses _____

Serious adult illnesses _____

Physical handicaps _____

Venereal diseases _____

Comments:

16. Personal habits: (check appropriate columns)

	Never	Some	Problem (when noted)
Use of alcohol			
Before imprisonment			
On parole			
Use of narcotics			
Before imprisonment			
On parole			
Use of tobacco			
Before imprisonment			
On parole			

Comments:

Schedule # _____

17. Self-concepts and attitudes of parolee toward the parole system

	At time of commitment	At time of parole
Self-concepts		
Attitude toward parole system		

Comments:

18. Techniques of Neutralization

1. Denial of responsibility _____
2. Denial of injury _____
3. Denial of victim _____
4. Condemnation of condemners _____
5. Appeal to higher loyalties _____

Comments:

Schedule # _____

19. Institutional prognosis and evaluation of inmate in prison:

	At commitment	At parole
Aggressive		
Cooperative		
Dishonest		
Emotionally immature		
Emotionally mature		
Erratic		
Honest		
Irresponsible		
Lacks love		
Maladjusted		
Resentful		
Selfish		
Sincere		
Tempermental		

Comments:

20. Mental Health:

	Psychiatric reports	Out- patient clinic	Mental hospitals to which committed	Dates of Commit- ment	Prognosis
Before imprisonment					
After imprisonment					

Comments:

Schedule # _____

21. Types of relationships in prison:

_____ Isolate

_____ A few close friends

_____ Friendly with everyone

Comments:

22. Number of disciplinary reports in prison _____

Types of disciplinary action _____

Comments:

APPENDIX C

This section contains the proposed questionnaire to have been used in conducting the personal interviews with women released from Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women. As explained in Chapter Two, this part of the study was not completed.

Parolee's # _____
 Schedule # _____
 Date _____

Questionnaire for a Thesis Study of
 Factors Related to the Success of Women Parolees in Kansas

1. Please list below the institutions in which you have been confined and the dates of each confinement:

Name of Institution & Location	Date Received	Date Released

Comments:

2. Racial or ethnic background of parolee:

A. Race	Parolee	Mother	Father	Husband
Caucasoid				
Negroid				
Mongoloid				
B. Ethnic background	Parolee	Mother	Father	Husband
Foreign-born				
Native-born				

Comments:

3. Occupation prior to parolee's last imprisonment:

Father's occupation _____
 Husband's occupation _____
 Parolee's occupation _____

Comments:

Schedule # _____

4. Education prior to parolee's last imprisonment:

Education	Father	Husband	Parolee
No formal schooling			
Some grade school			
Completed grade school			
Some high school			
Completed high school			
Attended trade school			
Some college			
Completed college			

- B. Please list below any additional education you have received during and/or since your last commitment to a correctional institution.

Comments:

5. Residence of Parolee:

Residence	Pre-prison	Parole
Alone		
With some other relative		
With siblings		
With children		
With mother		
With father		
With husband		
With nonrelated girls		
With nonrelated family friend		
With boyfriend		
Other (specify)		

Comments:

Schedule # _____

6. Personal habits of parolee:

Personal habits	Never	Occasionally	Frequently	Daily
Use of alcohol				
Before imprisonment				
On parole				
Use of narcotics				
Before imprisonment				
On parole				

Comments:

7. Have you ever received help from an out-patient mental health clinic?
 _____ If yes, give dates of treatment.

Have you ever been a patient in a mental hospital?

If yes, please give hospital to which committed and dates of commitment:

Comments:

8. Please answer the following question briefly, "Why did you commit the offense for which you were sent to KSIF?"

Schedule # _____

9. The following are statements concerning the reason or reasons why you committed the crime and your concept of yourself as related to the offense. Please mark only one response for each statement.

- (1) I was guilty of the crime for which I was convicted.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (2) The sentence, which I received for the offense I committed, was a just sentence.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (3) I have no one to blame but myself.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (4) I was led astray by others or I would not have gotten into trouble.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (5) I was not involved in the crime but I was framed by others.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (6) Alcohol was the principle cause of my committing the offense.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (7) I committed the offense because I needed money.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree

Schedule # _____

- (8) I was so much in love I didn't realize what I was doing.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (9) Due to the circumstances, I had no other choice.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (10) The offense was an accident, which I had not intended to commit.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (11) I had not intended to commit the act, but was provoked into it.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (12) What I did was not really wrong, as no one was hurt.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (13) No one lost any money, therefore, I should not have been convicted.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (14) The victim was insured so no one was really harmed.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree

Schedule # _____

- (15) He deserved what I did to him.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (16) I only did what everyone else wanted to do but they didn't have nerve enough to do.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (17) I did it to help a friend.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (18) I committed the offense to help my family.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (19) I committed the offense to get even with my parents.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (20) I committed the offense because my parents mistreated me.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree
- (21) I dropped out of school and got into trouble.
____ Strongly agree
____ Agree
____ Undecided
____ Disagree
____ Strongly disagree

Schedule # _____

- (22) Unfair teachers are to blame for my offense.

_____ Strongly agree
_____ Agree
_____ Undecided
_____ Disagree
_____ Strongly disagree

- (23) I was sent to prison due to the corruption in the police department.

_____ Strongly agree
_____ Agree
_____ Undecided
_____ Disagree
_____ Strongly disagree

- (24) The judge was prejudiced against me.

_____ Strongly agree
_____ Agree
_____ Undecided
_____ Disagree
_____ Strongly disagree

- (25) I was not given a fair chance because I came from a bad neighborhood.

_____ Strongly agree
_____ Agree
_____ Undecided
_____ Disagree
_____ Strongly disagree

Of the twenty-five statements listed above which one or ones do you feel particularly applied to you? _____

Of the twenty-five statements listed above which one or ones do you feel particularly do not apply to you? _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barnes, Harry E., and Teeters, Negley K., New Horizons in Criminology, (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959).
- Burgess, Robert L. and Akers, Ronald L., "A Differential Association-Reinforcement Theory of Criminal Behavior", Social Problems, 14, 2, 1966, 123-147.
- Cavan, Ruth Shonle, Criminology, (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, Third Edition, 1962).
- Dinitz, Scarpitti, and Reckless, "Delinquency Vulnerability: A Cross Group and Longitudinal Analysis", American Sociological Review, 27, August, 1962, 515-517.
- Dressler, David, Practice and Theory of Probation and Parole, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959).
- Erikson, Kai T., "Notes of the Sociology of Deviance", Social Problems, 9, 1962, 307-314.
- Garrett, Henry E., General Psychology, (New York: American Book Company, 1955).
- Giallombardo, Rose, Society of Women, A Study of a Women's Prison, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1966).
- Giardini, G. E., The Parole Process, (Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, publisher, 1959).
- Glaser, Daniel, "A Reconsideration of Some Parole Prediction Factors", American Sociological Review, 19, 3, June, 1954, 335-341.
- Glaser, Daniel, "Criminality Theories and Behavioral Images", American Journal of Sociology, 61, 5, March, 1956, 433-444.
- Glaser, Daniel, "Differential Association and Criminological Prediction", Social Problems, B, 1, Summer, 1960, 6-14.
- Glaser, Daniel, The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System, (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1964).
- Glaser, Daniel, "The Efficacy of Alternative Approaches to Parole Prediction", American Sociological Review, 20, 3, June, 1955, 283-286.
- Glaser, Daniel, "The Sociological Approach to Crime and Correction", Law and Contemporary Problems, 23, 4, Autumn, 1958, 683-702.
- Glueck, Sheldon and Eleanor T., Five Hundred Delinquent Women, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1934).
- Guilford, J. P., Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956).

- Harris, Mary B., I Knew Them in Prison, (New York: The Viking Press, 1942).
- Jeffrey, J. C., "Criminal Behavior and Learning Theory", Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 56, 3, 1965, 294-300.
- Kay, Barbara A., and Vedder, Clyde B., Probation and Parole, (Springfield: Charles C. Thomas Co., 1963).
- Keve, Paul W., Prison, Probation, or Parole? (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, 1954).
- Krech, et. al., Individual in Society, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1962).
- LaRoe, Wilbur, Jr., Parole with Honor, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1939).
- Linton, Ralph, The Study of Man, (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1936).
- Lundberg, et. al., Sociology, (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 4th edition, 1968).
- McCluggage, Marston M., and Klassen, Albert D., Jr., "Parole Research in Kansas", A Report of a Study Conducted Under Research Grant 3508-5038 of the General Research Fund, The University of Kansas, June, 1962.
- Monahan, Florence, Women in Crime, (New York: Ives Washburn, Inc., 1941).
- Mueller, John H. and Schuessler, Karl F., Statistical Reasoning in Sociology, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1961).
- Nye, F. Ivan, Family Relationships and Delinquent Behavior, (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1958).
- Ohlin, Lloyd E., Selection for Parole, A Manual of Parole Prediction, (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1951).
- Ohlin, Lloyd E., Sociology and the Field of Corrections, (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1956).
- Pittman, David J., and Gordon C. Wayne, "Criminal Careers of the Chronic Drunkenness Offender", Society, Culture, and Drinking Patterns, edited by Pittman, David J. and Snyder, Charles R., (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1962).
- Skolnick, Jerome H., "Toward a Developmental Theory of Parole", American Sociological Review, 25, 4, August, 1960, 542-549.
- Sullivan, Katharine, Girls on Parole, (Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1956).
- Sutherland and Cressey, Principles of Criminology, (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1966).

Sykes, Gresham M. and Matza, David, "Techniques of Neutralization: A Theory of Delinquency", American Sociological Review, 22, December, 1957, 664-667.

Taft and England, Criminology, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1964).

Titiev, Mischa, The Science of Man, (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc., 1963).

Turabian, Kate L., A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1963).

Ward, David A., and Kassebaum, Gene G., Women's Prison, Sex and Social Structure, (Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1965).

Waterman, Roy E., "Predicting Prison and Parole Behavior of Female Prisoners", Unpublished paper, delivered to the Annual Congress of Correction, Boston, August 22-26, 1965.

Weber, Max, Essays in Sociology, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1946).

Williamson, Margaretta, The Social Worker in the Prevention and Treatment of Delinquency, published for the American Association of Social Workers. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1935).

Wattenberg, William W., "Differences Between Girl and Boy 'Repeaters'", Journal of Educational Psychology, 47, March, 1956, 137-146.

Yinger, J. Milton, Toward a Field Theory of Behavior, Personality and Social Structure, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1965).

Young, Pauline V., Scientific Social Surveys and Research, (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1956).

FACTORS RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL POST
INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF KANSAS WOMEN

by

IMOGENE L. SIMMONS

B. A., Manhattan Bible College, 1963

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1968

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to study the socio-economic variables related to the successful post institutional adjustment of women released from the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing, Kansas since 1961. Two types of releases were studied: 1) Parolees and 2) Conditional Releasees. Parole is the release of a prisoner to the community under supervision prior to the expiration of her prison term. Conditional release is the release of a prisoner having served her term or terms, less such work or good behavior credits as have been earned. These women were released without supervision and were free to leave the state at any time. Failures were defined as women who had had a warrant issued for their arrest or had been returned to prison.

The data were collected by using an eleven page schedule to gather data from the case history records found in the files of the State Probation and Parole Office at Topeka, Kansas and the Women's Prison at Lansing, Kansas. The records of two hundred and forty-six discharged parolees and conditional releasees were examined from February 1966 to November 1966. After the data were collected they were then dichotomized and placed in intervals where appropriate. After the frequency distributions and percentages were found, statistical tests were run on the data. The chi square test of significance and the phi coefficient of correlation were used. Controls were also set up to see if the relationships of the variables varied when certain variables were held constant.

The analysis of the data revealed that data were available in varying degrees for the twenty-two hypotheses stated for the research. For some hypotheses, such as the ones pertaining to a vocational training program and a pre-release program absolutely no data were found because Kansas does not have

these programs for women. Data for other hypotheses were either available in inadequate amounts or the nature of the data prohibited objective analysis. This was true for hypotheses ten through twenty which were concerned with education, childhood experiences, health, personal habits, self-concepts, attitude toward parole, techniques of neutralization, personality, mental health, prison relationships, and disciplinary reports. Data were available for hypotheses one through nine, summarized below.

The research indicated that conditional releases were more successful than parolees which was the reverse of the hypothesis as stated pertaining to type of release. The data supported hypothesis two which stated that the younger offenders would be less apt to have a successful post institutional adjustment than the older offenders. As stated in hypothesis three, it was found that the longer the prison terms of the women the less likely they were to succeed. With regard to hypothesis four, prior imprisonments were not found to be related to post institutional adjustments which did not support the hypothesis as stated. The research verified hypothesis five which stated that women committing offenses against property are less likely to succeed in their post institutional adjustments than women committing crimes against the person. The data supported hypothesis six which stated that race or ethnic background does not have a significant relationship to success of women in their post institutional adjustments. With regard to family relationships, hypothesis seven, it was found that regardless of marital status, women who had someone in the immediate family who was interested in their welfare had better chances of success. With reference to hypothesis eight, it was not verified, as the data did not show a significant relationship between socioeconomic status and success. Data with regard to hypothesis nine indicated

that women with work records of high employment and geographical mobility, especially on release, were less likely to succeed.

This study indicated that improvements in the methods of recording are vital to future research which needs to be done in the area of replication of the basic findings of this study and in other areas related to women offenders.