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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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Director

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

to

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on

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THE EX-OFFENDER AS
PAROLE OFFICER

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THE EX-OFFENDER AS PAROLE OFFICER

Much has been written about the use of ex-offenders as a correctional resource, and several departments of corrections have established programs in which a variety of offenders work in professional and paraprofessional roles. It has been postulated that because of their experience as prisoners, ex-offenders would be able to empathize with other offenders and ex-offenders, and would thus possess special rehabilitation-fostering skills.

The ex-offender's first-hand knowledge of the problems, needs, and goals of other ex-offenders could be expected to compensate for any lack of training or educational requirements. Nevertheless, in spite of the interest in ex-offender programs, little has been done to determine whether ex-offenders actually do have special skills that can be valuable in correctional programs.

The Ex-Offender as Parole Officer Project of the D. C. Department of Corrections, funded by the National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, began August 3, 1970. This project was intended to be a controlled study set up to examine whether the special experience of ex-offenders makes them successful parole officers when compared to professionals in the same roles. Several states, Wyoming, Hawaii, and Louisiana

employ ex-offenders as parole and probation officers. Other states, among them Oregon, Illinois, Connecticut, have various programs using ex-offenders in parole and probation.

The project was run in conjunction with Bonabond, Inc., an organization of ex-offenders established in 1966 to provide surety bonds to men coming out of prison who have had difficulty finding work because they were not bondable. Bonabond, Inc. has presented other services for the criminal justice system. For example, it assumes third-party custody of persons charged with crimes and seeks to rehabilitate them while they are awaiting trial or are on probation, operates an in-patient and out-patient treatment program for young pre-trial narcotic addicts, and works with the courts on recommendations for probation.

The project design included an experimental group and a control group each with 50 parolees randomly selected from persons released to parole supervision at the time of the project's beginning. The 50 parolees in the experimental group were transferred from DCDC to Bonabond supervision and began to report to one of the two ex-offenders hired by Bonabond for the project. The 50 parolees comprising the control group continued reporting to their parole officer, and were spread among 18 Department parole officers. All of the parole officers, DCDC and Bonabond, operated under similar budgets and Parole Board

regulations.

From the start, researchers from the Office of Planning and Research recognized that the design was inadequate. The project was not designed so that differences in performance variables could be exclusively related to whether the parole officer was an ex-offender or not. There were many other differences between DCDC Parole and Bonabond which could have affected parolee performance. These are outlined in Table 1. Differences, such as technique of supervision, amount of parole officer experience, and organizational policy would be expected to have negligible effects for this experiment, since they are an integral part of the differences between Bonabond and DCDC parole supervision. However, the difference in caseload size for Bonabond and DCDC parole officers presents a problem for evaluation, since caseload size should have been controlled. The difference in caseload made it impossible to determine whether parolee performance was affected by caseload size or type of parole officer or both.

An experiment was conducted in California's Special Intensive Parole Unit to determine the effect of caseload size on post-release performance (Glaser, 1969). One randomly selected group of parolees was placed in caseloads of 15 men, while the other groups were placed in the standard 90 man caseloads. The

TABLE 1
Differences between Bonabond
and DCDC Parole Officers

BONABOND	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Parole supervisors ex-offenders.	Parole officers not ex-offenders (with one exception).
Caseload size 25.	Caseload size 55-60.
No prior supervisory experience.	Much prior supervisory experience.
Supervisory techniques innovative.	Supervisory techniques routinized.
Project success highly important to parole supervisors and Bonabond.	Project success unimportant to DCDC parole officers.
Experimental subjects formed entire caseload.	Experimental subjects mixed among caseload with no special identification.

differences in performance were found to be negligible. However, performance differences were found when the analysis was done by risk categories. An extension of the previous experiment showed that parolees classified as low risks did just as well in large caseloads as they did in small caseloads. For middle-and high-risk parolees, however, successful parole performance was directly related to the amount of time devoted to each case by the parole officer. Another experiment investigating the effect of caseload size was done by the California Youth Authority. Ten experimental caseloads of 36 parolees each were compared with five caseloads of 72 parolees each. In the first six months the small caseload parolees had 8 percent revocations compared to 23 percent for those in the large caseloads. However, by the end of two years there was little difference in the number of revocations. Although the available data on the affects of caseload size on parole performance is still unclear, evidence indicates that it is an important variable. Therefore, it is mandatory that it be held constant when other factors, such as past experience of parole officers, are to be studied.

RESEARCH PLAN

The research plan set forth in the proposal for funding the project included interviewing the project subjects at the beginning and end of the first project year. These interviews were to be accompanied by a battery of attitudinal and personality tests. It was hoped that any difference in performance between the two groups of parolees could be in part explained by attitudinal information obtained in interviews and tests. Insofar as possible the original plan was followed, but some parts of the plan were eliminated because of impracticality or unavailability of forms.

The modified plan included the following background, attitudinal, and performance data:

- Background comparison data on parolees,
- First interview with parolees
- Adjective Check List (Actual and Ideal Self).
- Mylonas Law Scale.
- Second interview with parolees.
- Interview with parole officers.
- Characteristics of parole officers.
- Metropolitan Police arrest records.
- Parole Revocations.

TABLE 2

Current Status of the Original 100 Parolees

	Bonabond	DCDC	Total
In Community	7	9	16
Re-paroled after another incarceration	1	4	5
Incarcerated	11	7	18
Still on parole with the project	30	30	60
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	50	50	100

PAROLE PERFORMANCE

The goal of this project was to test the effectiveness of the ex-offender in supervising parolees. Because the generally accepted standard of improvement is reduced recidivism rates, parole performance will be discussed in terms of arrests. Arrest records were obtained from the Major Violators Division of the Metropolitan Police Department. These records indicated that during the period August 1, 1970, through July 31, 1972, there were 51 arrests involving parolees in the Ex-Offender as Parole Officer Project. Of these arrests, 25 involved Department of Corrections parolees and 26 involved Bonabond parolees. As can be seen, there is essentially no difference between the two groups of parolees. Many of the parolees in both groups were rearrested for narcotics violations and statutory offenses such as gambling, disorderly conduct, and numbers, rather than the more serious index crimes listed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In terms of parole revocations, there was also very little difference between the two groups. There were 26 revocations for DCDC and 25 for Bonabond, although the administrative structure which the DCDC parole officers were required to follow, as opposed to that under Bonabond, may have contributed to the reporting of more technical violations.

SUBJECT COMPARABILITY

In order to gain some idea of what happened to parolees who were supervised in the Ex-Offender as Parole Officer Project, the final status of the original 100 parolees was investigated. This investigation was conducted to provide some indication of the rapidity with which individuals are recycled through the criminal justice system as well as to compare the relative effectiveness of Bonabond and DCDC parole supervision techniques. Of the original 100 project parolees, 60 remained as parolees with the Ex-Offender Project until the end of the program. Therefore, 40 parolees left the Project sometime during the two year operation of the program with reasons ranging from revocation of parole to successful completion of obligated time. Table 2 shows the final status of these individuals. Of the 40 individuals not associated with the project at that time, half were from Bonabond and half from DCDC. Of these men, 18 were incarcerated in a DCDC institution, 5 were re-paroled, and 16 were in the community and had no connection to the DCDC system.

Parole Board files of parolees in the Project were reviewed and data taken from them to ascertain the degree of similarity between the experimental group and the control group. The characteristics which were compared were age, age at first arrest, number of adult commitments, offense, and educational level. The two groups were comparable on most of these criteria, as is shown in Table 3.

The Bonabond parolees were younger than the DCDC parolees. Of the 42 birth dates recorded for the Bonabond group, half were subsequent to 1941. Of the 35 birth dates recorded for the DCDC group, half were after 1935. The median age at first arrest was 18.5 years for Bonabond parolees and 17 years for control group parolees. The earliest age at first arrest was in the Bonabond group, age 12. Fourteen of the Bonabond group had juvenile records, and 11 of the DCDC group had such records. The median number of adult commitments was three for the Bonabond parolees and two for DCDC parolees. Six of the Bonabond parolees had been incarcerated nine or more times for adult convictions, whereas none of the DCDC parolees had a record of more than seven commitments.

TABLE 3
Comparison of Bonabond & DCDC Parolees

	Bonabond n=42	DCDC n=35
Age		
Median	30	36
Mean	33	35
Age at 1st Arrest		
Median	18.5	17
Mean	20	19
Mean Adult Commitments	3	2
Offense		
Against person	21 (50%)	18 (51%)
Against property	10 (24%)	9 (26%)
Other	11 (26%)	8 (23%)
Median Grades Completed in school	9	9

The offenses for which the parolees had most recently been incarcerated were grouped into offenses against persons, against property, and others. In a recent study (Fair, Isaac Inc., 1971) made of work releasees to identify characteristics associated with community success and failure, offenses against persons were found to be most favorable for community success. Offenses against property were most highly associated with failure to remain free in the community. The Bonabond and DCDC groups had comparable proportions in each offense category. About 50 percent of each group had been incarcerated for offenses against persons, approximately 25 percent had been incarcerated for offenses against property, and 25 percent for other offenses.

The highest grade completed was contained in the files of 32 Bonabond parolees and 26 DCDC parolees. The educational achievement level of Bonabond parolees ranged from third grade to completion of college, with a median of nine grades of education. The DCDC parolees had an educational level ranging from seventh grade to twelfth grade, with a median of nine grades completed.

FIRST INTERVIEW WITH PAROLEES (Appendix A)

The first interview with the parolees was concerned with finding out attitudes towards parole and parole officers. Seventy-six subjects, 37 from Bonabond and 39 from the Department of Corrections, were interviewed at their convenience. Reasons for subjects not being interviewed ranged from rearrests to going off parole to death. Questions dealing with the relationship between the parolee and his parole officer almost always elicited favorable responses. The question asking whether it would help a parole officer to be from the same neighborhood as his parolee was originally intended to find out whether parolees felt that having a parole officer with a similar background to their own was important. However, the question was interpreted to ask whether it would be good for a parole officer to live now in the same neighborhood as his parolee. Of the 37 Bonabond respondents, 13 said it would help a parole officer to be in the same neighborhood as his parolee, and 19 said it would not help, and 5 did not know. Of the 39 DCDC parolees interviewed, 9 said it would help a parole officer to be in the same neighborhood as his parolee, 25 said it would not help, and 5 did not know.

Another question asked whether or not serving time in prison would help a parole officer. As is shown in Table 4,

25 Bonabond parolees said it would not help, and 1 did not know. Of the DCDC parolees 22 responded positively, 15 responded negatively, and 2 did not know. Those respondents who felt that having served time would help a parole officer were asked to explain why. Typical answers were "he would understand what it means to be punished; it would give him more knowledge about what a parolee goes through and how he'd like to be treated; it might give him more insight." Two people who said it would not help a parole officer to have served time commented, "no indeed, it wouldn't help nobody; these people who have served time are the hardest to deal with."

SECOND INTERVIEW WITH PAROLEES (Appendix B)

Only 45 parolees appeared for the second interview, 32 from Bonabond and 13 from the Department of Corrections. Because of the small number of respondents from DCDC parole, it was difficult to draw meaningful conclusions. Every parolee interviewed thought he should be able to talk to his parole officer outside of working hours, but none of them had his parole officer's home telephone number. Most of the parolees in both groups thought parole officers should make appointments for home and job visits, although many mentioned that they did not think parole officers should visit them on the job at all. Thirty of the 32 Bonabond parolees expressed confidence that they would successfully complete their parole

term, and of the 13 DCDC parolees expressed such confidence. About a third of each group credited other people with their success thus far on parole. As in the first interview, the majority of Bonabond parolees thought it would benefit a parole officer to have been in prison. The reason most often given was that the parole officer would be more understanding. Table 4 compares the responses in the two interviews to the question asking parolees whether having served time would help a parole officer perform his job. It seems that by the second interview proportionately fewer parolees felt that having a parole officer serve time was beneficial.

TABLE 4

Response to Questions: "Do you think it would help a parole officer to have served time?"

RESPONSE	BONABOND		DCDC		TOTAL PROJECT PAROLEES	
	1st Interview	2nd Interview	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
YES	25	25	22	6	47	31
NO	11	5	15	5	26	10
DON'T KNOW	1	1	2	2	3	3
TOTAL	37	31	39	13	76	44

ADJECTIVE CHECK LIST (Appendix C)

The adjective check list, dealing with comparison of the Real Self and Ideal Self was administered to the 76 parolees. In this test, subjects were given lists of adjectives and were asked to select those pertaining to how they view themselves. When this was completed they were asked to repeat the process, this time selecting adjectives that described how they would like to be. The results of this test were disappointing since the parolees did not cooperate. Most of the parolees circled very few of the 300 adjectives on this list. In several cases, interviewees circled the same adjectives on both the Ideal and Actual Self lists, or said their Ideal Self would be stingy, awkward, sulky, unstable, etc. Comparing the four groups, Bonabond Actual and Ideal, and DCDC Actual and Ideal, there was little difference in the profiles.

MYLONAS LAW SCALE (Appendix D)

The Mylonas Law Scale is a measure which gives an indication of the respondent's attitude toward the criminal justice system. Statements are given to which the respondent replies "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree". Bonabond and DCDC parolees responded similarly, both showing a non-committal view of the criminal justice system.

INTERVIEW WITH PAROLE OFFICERS (Appendix E)

The parole officers were interviewed for information about their backgrounds, how they defined parole, and their role in it. All 21 parole officers who worked for the Department of Corrections during the project year had at least one project parolee. All were interviewed, except for one who resigned early in the year, one who began work late in the year, and one who refused to be interviewed.

The 18 D. C. parole officers were more formally trained in parole supervision -- two having been in their present jobs over 10 years at the start of the project. The others had worked three years or less as adult parole officers in D. C. and had experience in similar work elsewhere. There was also one D. C. parole officer with an MSW who had been incarcerated as a youth in the D. C. Receiving Home, Cedar Knoll and the National Training School. The two Bonabond supervisors, on the other hand, were both new to supervision, although one had had some counseling experience.

To find out whether the degree of professionalism of the parole officers affected their attitudes toward supervision, the parole officers were asked "How close do you think you

should be to parolees?" and "Do your parolees know how to reach you at any time?" Three of the Department of Corrections' parole officers thought parole officers should be very close to parolees, but most responded that the parole officers should "establish a good rapport," "be friendly but firm," be "business-like" and not "fraternize."

The Bonabond parole supervisors responded that the parole officer should be as close as possible to his parolees, and went on to explain that that included staying for dinner, having a drink or two with a parolee, and getting to know his family.

Responses to the question "Do your parolees know how to reach you at any time?" revealed great differences between the operation of the two groups of parole supervisors. Seven out of the 18 D. C. parole officers interviewed said they could be reached only in the office. The other parole officers were not clear about their accessibility, although two made a point of giving their home number to parolees with special problems. Three mentioned that their numbers were listed. A few officers mentioned that the Department of Corrections does not supply business cards to parole officers. Both Bonabond supervisors said they could definitely be reached at any time and were available nights and weekends.

The parole officers were asked to rank 10 characteristics of parole officers in order of importance (See Appendix F).

Four of the D. C. parole officers rankings were done incorrectly and could not be tallied. Of the 14 rankings tallied, seven chose understanding the feelings of others as the most important characteristic, and four chose ability to make objective decisions as most important.

The two Bonabond parole supervisors showed no overlap in their choices of the most important characteristics, although both agreed that making the required number of contacts should come last. One Bonabond supervisor put a willingness to support the Department's philosophy and policies first, while the other supervisor gave priority to meeting deadlines and maintaining forms. The emphasis placed on fitting into the organization--supporting policies, meeting deadlines -- would seem to reflect concern with the administrative aspects of parole supervision.

APPENDIX A

Bonabond Project: First Interview with Parolees

Introduction: I'm _____ . I work in the

Office of Planning and Research in the Department of Corrections. We are doing a study of Parole, to find out why it works--or doesn't work. We are interviewing a sample of men in different kinds of parole programs, like Bonabond Parole and regular parole. I'd like to get you reactions to a few things--it won't take very long ... Any questions before we begin?

- 1) Are you on Parole or Conditional Release?
- 2) When did you get out on (Parole/CR)? _____
- 3) That means you've been on(Parole/CR) for about _____ weeks?
- 4) Did you come out directly on parole, or did you go through Work Release? P/ / WR/ / CR/ /
- 5) Do you like the idea of parole (Conditional release), or would you rather have gotten out at expiration of sentence? Parole/ / Expiration/ /
Why? _____
- 6) Have you ever turned down parole? No/ / Yes/ /
- 7a) If from Lorton - Do you think it would have been helpful to get some kind of preparation for parole while you were still at Lorton? Yes/ / No/ /
(If yes) What kind of preparation do you think would be helpful? _____

7b) If from Work Release -- What kind of preparation for parole did you get in the Community Correctional Center?

Was it helpful? Yes/ / No/ /

Is there anything else they could have done that would have helped that they didn't do? _____

8) Do you have a job? Yes/ / No/ /

What do you do? _____

How did you get your job? _____

How long were you out before you got it? _____

9) How have you gotten along with your Parole Officer so far? _____

10) Have you had any problems with him personality-wise? _____

11) How do you feel with him? Comfortable? On guard? _____

12) What specific things has he been able to help you with? _____

13) Is there anything you would like him to do for you that he hasn't done yet? _____

14) Generally, what is a good Parole Officer like? _____

15) Would it help a parole officer to be from the same neighborhood as his parolees? _____

same race? _____ have the same likes and dislikes?

Would it make any difference if it were a woman? _____

16) Do you think it would help a parole officer to have served time? Yes/ / No/ /

(If yes) Why? _____

17) How many times have you seen your parole officer? _____

18) Where have you seen him? _____

19) How long do you usually talk? _____

20) What do you talk about? _____

21) What kinds of problems (do you think you will have/ are you having) on parole, if any? _____

22) How long are you going to be on Parole? _____

What is your termination date? _____

Well, that's all for now. I would like to talk with you again in a few months. This is a year long study.

Thank you very much

Interviewer _____ Interviewee _____

SECOND PAROLEE INTERVIEW--EX-OFFENDER PROJECT

We asked you to come in for a followup interview, like the one you had last Fall. From this interview we hope to find out some of the ideas you have about parole, now that you have been in the community for a year or so. Again, the answers to these questions are kept absolutely confidential. Only three or four people in the Planning and Research Division have access to these answers. Please speak freely and say as much as you like. Your answers may help improve parole supervision practices in the Department of Corrections.

1. When did you go on parole (conditional release)? _____
2. Approximately how many times have you seen your parole officer in the past two months? _____
3. How often did you see him in the first two months you were on parole? _____
4. Where did you see him most often? _____
5. Do you think you should be able to talk to your parole officer outside of working hours? _____
6. Was there ever a time that you can remember that you wanted to get in touch with your parole officer, but couldn't? _____ Why were you unable to reach him? _____
7. Has your parole officer been helpful to you, or could you have done as well on your own? _____
8. Is there any way in which your parole officer may have been harmful to your success in the community? _____
9. How could your parole officer have been more helpful to you than he was? _____

10. Which of the following most closely describes the way a parole officer is, in your opinion? I'll read four choices to you. _____ a friend, a helper, a policeman, a counselor.
11. Which of them most closely describes the way a parole officer should be, to be a good parole officer? _____ a friend, a helper, a policeman, a counselor.
12. If you were in a situation where it might appear that you were doing something wrong even if you weren't, would you explain it to your parole officer as soon as possible, or hope that he wouldn't hear about it? _____
13. During your time on parole, have there been times when you felt you almost messed up and had your parole revoked? _____
When was that? _____
How many times did you feel that way? _____
14. At such times, was your parole officer able to do anything to help you? _____
15. How confident do you feel now that you will make it to the end of your parole term without failing? _____
16. To what do you attribute your success thus far on parole? _____
17. If you were going to fail, do you think your parole officer would be likely to have anything to do with it? _____
18. What would probably be the reason for your failing, if you did? _____

19. How would you describe a good parole officer? _____

20. How would a good parole officer act with his parolees?

21. How often should a good parole officer see his parolees?

22. Do you think a parole officer should make appointments
for home visits? _____ job visits? _____

23. Did you know that Bonabond was supervising some parolees?

Do you think it helps (would help) a parole officer
to have been in prison? _____

Why? _____

24. Do you think some of the men on parole should not have
been granted parole? _____ In your opinion, is
the Parole Board too lenient, too strict, or just right?

My IDEAL self ... What I'd like to be

ADJECTIVE CHECK LIST

Absent-minded	Capable	Cowardly	Egotistical
Active	Careless	Cruel	Emotional
Adaptable	Cautious	Curious	Energetic
Adventurous	Changeable	Cynical	Enterprising
Affected	Charming	Daring	Enthusiastic
Affectionate	Cheerful	Deceitful	Evasive
Aggressive	Civilized	Defensive	Excitable
Alert	Clear-thinking	Deliberate	Fair-minded
Aloof	Clever	Demanding	Fault-finding
Ambitious	Coarse	Dependable	Fearful
Anxious	Cold	Dependent	Feminine
Apathetic	Commonplace	Despondent	Fickle
Appreciative	Complaining	Determined	Flirtatious
Argumentative	Complicated	Dignified	Foolish
Arrogant	Conceited	Discreet	Forceful
Artistic	Confident	Disorderly	Foresighted
Assertive	Confused	Dissatisfied	Forgetful
Attractive	Conscientious	Distractible	Forgiving
Autocratic	Conservative	Distrustful	Formal
Awkward	Considerate	Dominant	Frank
Bitter	Contented	Dreamy	Friendly
Blustery	Conventional	Dull	Frivolous
Boastful	Cool	Easy Going	Fussy
Bossy	Cooperative	Effeminate	Generous
Calm	Courageous	Efficient	Gentle

Gloomy	Ingenous	Moody	Praising
Good-looking	Inhibited	Nagging	Precise
Good-natured	Initiative	Natural	Prejudiced
Greedy	Insightful	Nervous	Preoccupied
Handsome	Intelligent	Noisy	Progressive
Hard-headed	Interests narrow	Obliging	Prudish
Hard-hearted	Interests wide	Obnoxious	Quarrelsome
Hasty	Intolerant	Opinionated	Queer
Headstrong	Inventive	Opportunistic	Quick
Healthy	Irresponsible	Optimistic	Quiet
Helpful	Irritable	Organized	Quitting
High-strung	Jolly	Original	Rational
Honest	Kind	Outgoing	Rattlebrained
Hostile	Lazy	Outspoken	Realistic
Humorous	Leisurely	Painstaking	Reasonable
Hurried	Logical	Patient	Rebellious
Idealistic	Loud	Peaceable	Reckless
Imaginative	Loyal	Peculiar	Reflective
Immature	Mannerly	Perserving	Relaxed
Impatient	Masculine	Persistent	Reliable
Impulsive	Mature	Pessimistic	Resentful
Independent	Meek	Planful	Reserved
Indifferent	Methodical	Pleasant	Resourceful
Individualistic	Mild	Pleasure-seeking	Responsible
Industrious	Mischievous	Poised	Restless
Infantile	Moderate	Polished	Retiring
		Practical	Rigid

Robust	Slow	Talkative	Unselfish
Rude	Sly	Temperamental	Unstable
Sarcastic	Smug	Tense	Vindictive
Self-centered	Snobbish	Thankless	Versatile
Self-confident	Sociable	Thorough	Warm
Self-controlled	Soft-hearted	Thoughtful	Wary
Self-denying	Sophisticated	Thrifty	Weak
Self-pitying	Spendthrift	Timid	Whiny
Self-punishing	Spineless	Tolerant	Wholesome
Self-seeking	Spontaneous	Touchy	Wise
Selfish	Spunky	Tough	Withdrawn
Sensitive	Stable	Trusting	Witty
Sentimental	Steady	Unaffected	Worrying
Serious	Stern	Unambitious	Zany
Severe	Stingy	Unassuming	
Sexy	Stolid	Unconventional	
Shallow	Strong	Undependable	
Sharp-witted	Stubborn	Understanding	
Shiftless	Submissive	Unemotional	
Show-off	Suggestible	Unexcitable	
Shrewd	Sulky	Unfriendly	
Shy	Superstitious	Uninhibited	
Silent	Suspicious	Unintelligent	
Simple	Sympathetic	Unkind	
Sincere	Tactful	Unrealistic	
Slipshod	Tactless	Unscrupulous	

APPENDIX D

HOW I FEEL ABOUT THINGS:

This is not a test. There is no right or wrong answers. The right answer is the way you feel about things. Circle the response to each statement which seems to most nearly exercise your present feelings.

If you feel very definitely that the statement is true, circle strongly agree. If you feel very definitely that the statement is wrong, circle strongly disagree.

If you feel the statement is true, circle agree. If you feel the statement is wrong, circle disagree.

If you are not sure one way or the other, circle undecided.

HERE WE GO:

1. VIOLATORS OF THE LAW ARE NEARLY ALWAYS DETECTED AND PUNISHED.
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
2. LAWS ARE SO OFTEN MADE FOR THE BENEFIT OF SMALL SELFISH GROUPS THAT A MAN CANNOT RESPECT THE LAW.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
3. WE WOULD HAVE LESS CRIME IF OUR LAWS WERE MORE STRICT.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
4. MOST PEOPLE HAVE TO DO SOMETHING DISHONEST EVERY DAY.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
5. NEARLY ALL LAWS DESERVE OUR RESPECT.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
6. WE HAVE TOO MANY LAWS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
7. IT IS OUR DUTY TO OBEY ALL LAWS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

8. THE LAW IS FOR THE POOR TO OBEY, AND FOR THE RICH TO IGNORE.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
9. LAWS ARE USUALLY BAD.
Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
10. THE LAW IS ROTTEN TO THE CORE.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
11. A MAN SHOULD TELL THE TRUTH IN COURT, REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
12. ALMOST ANY JURY CAN BE FIXED.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
13. YOU CAN'T GET JUSTICE IN COURT.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
14. IN THE COURTS A POOR MAN WILL RECEIVE AS FAIR TREATMENT AS A MILLIONAIRE
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
15. MY TRIAL DID NOT GET AT ALL THE TRUTH.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
16. THE BIG CRIMINAL ALWAYS HAS A GOOD CHANCE TO ESCAPE CONVICTION IN COURT.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
17. FAMOUS LAWYERS WILL DEFEND EVEN NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS IF THE MONEY IS AVAILABLE.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

- 18. ON THE WHOLE, LAWYERS ARE HONEST.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 19. ON THE WHOLE, POLICEMEN ARE HONEST.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 20. FAKE WITNESSES ARE OFTEN PRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTORS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 21. A COP IS A FRIEND TO PEOPLE IN NEED.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 22. A POLICEMAN USUALLY JUDGES YOU AS GUILTY.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 23. LIFE WOULD BE BETTER WITH FEWER POLICEMEN.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 24. POLICE WORK RESTS MAINLY UPON INFORMATION GIVEN BY STOOL PIGEONS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 25. POLICEMEN SHOULD BE PAID MORE FOR THEIR WORK.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 26. POLICE OFTEN USE THE THIRD DEGREE TO SECURE CONFESSIONS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 27. POLICE ALMOST ALWAYS RESPECT CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF SUSPECTED CRIMINALS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 28. INFLUENTIAL OR RICH SUSPECTS ARE NOT GIVEN THE THIRD DEGREE; IT IS RESTRICTED TO PETTY OR NON-INFLUENTIAL CASES.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

- 29. POLICE ALMOST NEVER TREAT SUSPECTED CRIMINALS BRUTALLY.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 30. POLICEMEN ARE JUST AS CROOKED AS THE PEOPLE THEY ARREST.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 31. A HUNGRY MAN HAS A RIGHT TO STEAL.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 32. ALL LAWS SHOULD BE STRICTLY OBEYED BECAUSE THEY ARE LAWS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 33. THE LAW DOES NOT BENEFIT THE COMMON MAN.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 34. THE LAW AS A WHOLE IS SOUND.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 35. IN ORDER TO GET AHEAD THESE DAYS, ONE HAS TO REALIZE THAT THE LAWS ARE MADE TO BE BROKEN.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 36. IN THE LONG RUN LAW AND JUSTICE ARE THE SAME.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 37. IT IS MORE WRONG TO GET CAUGHT THAN IT IS TO STEAL.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 38. WE SHOULD HAVE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF SPEECH EVEN FOR THOSE WHO CRITICIZE THE LAW.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 39. THE LAW ENSLAVES THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF A FEW.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

- 40. NO MAN CAN VIOLATE THE LAW AND BE MY FRIEND.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 41. ON THE WHOLE, JUDGES ARE HONEST AND KINE-HEARTED.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 42. THE JUDGES SENTENCES ARE DETERMINED BY THEIR PREJUDICES.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 43. COURT DECISIONS ARE ALMOST ALWAYS JUST.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 44. MY TRIAL WAS A FARCE.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 45. ALMOST ANYTHING CAN BE FIXED IN THE COURTS IF YOU HAVE ENOUGH MONEY.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 46. MY TRIAL WAS A FAIR ONE.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 47. FOR THE MOST PART, POLICE AND THE COURTS ARE JUST.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 48. A JUDGE IS A GOOD MAN.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 49. PROSECUTORS ARE NOTHING BUT POLITICIANS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 50. NO DECENT LAWYER WOULD EVER BE A PROSECUTOR.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

- 51. POLICE PUT ON A SHOW BY ARRESTING PEOPLE.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 52. POLICE ARREST ONLY THE POOR MAN.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 53. POLICE HOUND EX-CONVICTS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 54. POLICE USUALLY APPREHEND CRIMINALS IN DIFFICULT CASES.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 55. THE POLICEMAN'S STANDING IN HIS DEPARTMENT DEPENDS UPON THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS HE MAKES.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 56. POLICEMEN ARE MOSTLY SELECTED FOR PERSONAL MERIT AND ABILITY.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 57. POLICEMEN ARE MORE LOYAL TO THE POLICE THAN TO THE CITIZENS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 58. OUR SOCIETY WOULD BE BETTER OFF IF THERE WERE MORE POLICEMEN.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 59. POLICE ARE CAREFUL BEFORE ARRESTING INNOCENT PERSONS.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 60. POLICE RARELY TRY TO HELP PEOPLE.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

APPENDIX E

EX-OFFENDER PROJECT OFFICER INTERVIEW

(Give reason for interview: "To learn about your background before you became a parole officer, about your concept of parole, and about the parolees you have in the ex-offender project." Explain use of tape recorder: "To get complete answers and to assure that they are recorded accurately." Mention that no one outside of the Research Division will hear the recording.)

1. How long have you been in your present job?
2. What was your background, leading up to being a parole officer? -- your education, other jobs, experience with prisons and corrections generally?
3. Why did you decide to be a parole officer?
4. How would you describe the job of parole officer generally?
5. How close do you think you should be to parolees?
6. Do your parolees know how to reach you at any time?
7. Do they ever call to tell you something good that happens to them?
8. Can you usually predict whether someone is going to make it on parole?

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about the parolees you have in the Bonabond project.

When is the last time you saw Mr. _____?

How much supervision does he require -- a lot, not much?

Where does he work?

Who does he live with?

Do you think he'll make it on parole?

Please explain why you think he'll make it (not make it).

Do you treat parolees in the Bonabond Project differently from your regular parolees?

PAROLE OFFICER INTERVIEW

Please check one statement in each section:

- a. All rule infractions by a parolee should be recorded so that anyone reading the record can have a clear understanding of the progress and problems of the parolee.
 - b. Only serious rule infractions should be recorded, so that the man's record does not make him seem like a bad risk in the community when he really is not such a bad risk.
 - c. Infractions of rules by a parolee should ideally be recorded only when it is time to request a warrant. In this way the parole officer can have the maximum decision-making power about a man he knows better than other officials.
-
- a. It is important to make regular contacts with parolees whether or not they are known to be having trouble on parole.
 - b. It is not as important for contacts to be regular as it is to make a certain number of contacts every month.
 - c. It is only important for parole officers to be in touch with parolees when they are beginning to have trouble on parole. Additional contacts may be made, if there is time.
-
- a. The ideal parolee-parole officer relationship to have is one that is friendly but businesslike.
 - b. The ideal parolee-parole officer relationship to have is one that emphasizes the help the parole officer can give a parolee.
 - c. The ideal parolee-parole officer relationship to have is friendship.

Please rank problems parolees might face when getting out of prison in order of their frequency. Please put a number 1 by the most frequently encountered problem, number 2 by the second most frequent and so on down to number 7 or 8.

- ___ a. lack of money
- ___ b. falling in with friends who might lead him astray
- ___ c. insecurity about his ability to "make it"
- ___ d. being bugged by family or girlfriend
- ___ e. finding a job
- ___ f. discouragement over problems
- ___ g. feeling of wanting to "get back" at the system
- ___ h. other (specify)

Please rank the above-listed problems in order of the difficulty of helping parolees get over them. Number 1 equals the most difficult problem, etc.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| ___ a. | ___ e. |
| ___ b. | ___ f. |
| ___ c. | ___ g. |
| ___ d. | ___ h. |

APPENDIX F

CHARACTERISTICS OF PAROLE OFFICERS

Below are listed ten characteristics of parole officers. Rank them in order of importance for being a competent parole officer. Place a number 1 by the most important characteristic, a number 2 by the second most important characteristic, and so on down to number 10, which will be the least important characteristic.

RANK	CHARACTERISTIC	
___	Relates well with colleagues and others in agency.	A
___	Understands the feelings of others.	B
___	Has ability to make decisions under pressure.	C
___	Keeps up with new concepts in parole.	D
___	Has ability to make objective decisions.	E
___	Meets deadlines and maintains all Department's records and forms as outlined.	F
___	Is willing to support the Department's philosophy and policies.	G
___	Can take and maintain a firm stand when necessary and appropriate.	H
___	Makes required number of contacts each month.	I
___	Knows and uses community resources.	J

References

Fair, Isaac, Inc. Development of a Scoring System to Predict
Success on Work Release.
LEAA Contract J-016-70, 1971.

Glaser, D. The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System.
Bobbs-Merrill Co.: New York, 1969.

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