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The Adult Furlough Center Variables Related to Successful Parole

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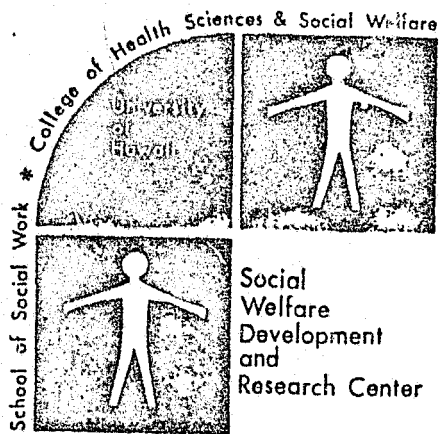
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VARIABLES RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL PAROLE



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September, 1974

Report No. 137

FOREWORD

In October, 1972, the Social Welfare Development and Research Center (herein SWDRC) published a Progress Report on the Adult Furlough Center (herein AFC). Further research was presented in a supplement in September, 1973, describing correlates of parole outcome for AFC residents during the program's first year of operation.

As part of the SWDRC's continued service to the Corrections Division of the State of Hawaii, Department of Social Services and Housing, the following report is presented as an extension of research concerning parole outcomes, this time for all residents of the AFC during its two years of operation. Ms. Dian Grossman undertook the tasks of collecting data and preparing the initial draft of this report, in fulfillment of research requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work. Dr. Clifford R. O'Donnell, SWDRC researcher, and Ms. Kathleen G. Stanley, SWDRC program specialist, provided overall direction and supervision, especially in the selection of research design, statistical techniques, and in editing the report. Dr. O'Donnell revised much of the results and discussion sections.

We wish to acknowledge the complete cooperation and assistance of the following staff members of the Corrections Division:

- Mr. Ray Belnap, Administrator
- Mr. Michael Kakesako, Acting Assistant Administrator
- Mr. Sam Kawahara, Acting Administrator, Hawaii State Prison
- Mr. Antone Olim, Prison Administrator
- Ms. Betty Chang, Hawaii State Prison Records Clerk
- Mr. Earl Chun, Administrator, Board of Parole and Pardons
- Mr. Thomas Nakama, Parole Administrator, and seven of the parole officers
- Ms. Kuulei Reyes, Secretary, Board of Parole and Pardons

Mr. Wayne Matsuo, Administrator, Kamehameha Conditional Release Center
(past Administrator, AFC), and his staff

Mr. Conroy Chow and Mr. Frank Okana, Corrections Research and Statistics
Bureau

It is our hope that this Center's contributions to the Corrections Division will assist in ongoing efforts to develop correctional programs which are increasingly humane and effective. The Center welcomes the opportunity to be a part of this vital work.

/s/ Jack T. Nagoshi
Director
Social Welfare Development
and Research Center

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify variables which are predictive of parole outcome. The population consisted of 92 men who had been residents of the Adult Furlough Center, a short-term pre-parole program.

Data were collected from prison, Adult Furlough Center, and parole records. Data analyses were done using factorial and multiple regression techniques, and chi square statistics.

It was found that the ability to maintain employment on parole was the single variable most predictive of parole success. The second most important variable was performance in the Adult Furlough Center program, in which one of the main goals was to establish employment prior to going on parole. These findings were consistent with those of studies done elsewhere. Additionally, it appears that the population studied is similar to other prison and parole populations in being characterized by employment problems.

THE ADULT FURLOUGH CENTER:
VARIABLES RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL PAROLE

The ability of parolees to succeed on parole, and the possible causes of parole failure, are of substantial interest to correctional systems and to society which sponsors the criminal justice systems encompassing correctional programs.¹ The reason for this interest is not only because adjudicated criminals are responsible for serious crime,² nor because parole failure is the same thing as repeated criminal activity. Rather, the need for studying and understanding determinants of different parole outcome is created by a complex network of concerns, based on such diverse values as those of efficiency and right to liberty, on the visibility of identified felons as representatives of crime, on the apparently high degree of handicaps of many prisoners, and on needs for correctional systems to maximize success.³

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the degree of association of a number of variables with parole outcome (success or failure), for a group of men who have served prison terms in Hawaii. The objective was to identify predictor variables which may be significantly related to parole outcome.

General parole outcome studies can, and have been used to estimate chances of parole success for individual prisoners, prior to being granted parole, based on past findings of parole outcome for similar prisoners.⁴ However, this study was not intended for such use. Rather, it sought to identify characteristics of parolees and their situations which distinguish parole failures, as a group, from parole successes, as a beginning step in improving correctional programs. For such a purpose, it is necessary to include information about behavior on parole, as well as that typically included about behavior in and before prison. This is especially important because it has been noted that behavior outside of prison is more powerfully predictive of

parole outcome than is behavior in prison.⁶

Background of the Present Study

The present study is a continuation of work done by the Social Welfare Development and Research Center (SWDRC) on correlates of parole outcomes for men who had resided in the Adult Furlough Center (AFC).⁷ The first study appears to be the only one, so far, of general parole outcome predictors in Hawaii. This second study expands the number of cases to include all of the AFC residents and extends the follow-up period.⁸

There is reason to believe that the AFC population is representative of recent Hawaii prisoners, with the possible exception of those prisoners considered to be either exceptionally good or poor parole risks. Residents of the AFC represented about 81% of all prisoners released from the Hawaii prison system during the time of program operation.⁹ "Very high risk" men, as in most states, usually serve out their maximum sentences, without receiving parole. Men considered to present "very low risk" (but not so little that they are sentenced to non-residential correctional alternatives) have been assigned to residential correctional programs which permit the inmate to be quite active in the free community, for most or all of the sentence. The most notable of such programs in Hawaii is the Conditional Release Center, in operation since 1967, which uses a work and recreational furlough program for periods at least a year prior to release on parole. Thus, AFC men represented the "kind" of men in Hawaii who were likely to be incarcerated in prisons and camps (and hence, to be quite isolated from the rest of the community during their terms) and who eventually will be paroled.

There is an additional value to the selection of AFC residents for this study. The AFC was the first and only program in Hawaii to offer a short-term

pre-parole furlough center for all men to be paroled. There is increasing evidence that being required to serve time in prisons, isolated from the rest of the community, does not provide a good setting in which to learn behaviors which would help a person to "go straight" after release. This has led to frequent recommendations that opportunities be extended to spend as much of a prison sentence within the larger community as is possible, unless a prisoner is clearly very dangerous.¹⁰ If we are to begin to explore possibilities of extending this kind of opportunity, it is necessary to take a closer look at this program, which has now been replaced with a second Conditional Release Center (same place and staff as the AFC).¹¹

It has been suggested that one use of pre-parole furlough centers is to provide a more realistic observation of inmate "readiness" for parole.¹² This use may be evaluated by exploring possible correlations between measured success in a pre-parole program and success on parole. If a strong correlation is found, there may be increased administrative incentive in doing specialized studies and experiments to improve the effectiveness of such programs for a greater number and variety of men.

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS FINDINGS OF PAROLE OUTCOME STUDIES

The First AFC Outcome Study¹³

Fifty-three former AFC residents who had received parole were studied. Five patterns of predictor variables were found, using a Pearson product-moment correlation matrix: juvenile history, type of last commitment offense, experience in the AFC, employment and training, and marital status. In brief, it was concluded that those with less serious juvenile records, who can maintain employment on parole, and who are married tend to have higher probabilities of parole success. There was also the finding that "less serious" crimes (against property, or involving only minor injury) were associated with higher rates of parole failure. In addition, those who stayed for a relatively long time at the AFC experienced a greater rate of parole success, and those who were paroled directly from the AFC (rather than having been returned to prison and paroled from there) were more likely to be employed at the time of the study.

Four predictor variables were then chosen and combined, and the combined "score" correlated with parole outcome through the use of multiple regression. The four variables were marital status, commitment to youth correctional facility in the past, lack of injury to a victim in the last commitment offense, and number of days in the AFC. Three different measures of parole failure were used in three separate regressions performed with the same predictor variables: being arrested on parole; being arrested for a felony crime; and having parole revoked. The regressions summarized the results in regression equations, which were used to generate a "predicted outcome" score based on the cumulative predictive ability of the four predictor variables. These predicted outcomes were then compared with actual outcomes. The predicted outcome of

arrest or no arrest correctly classified 80% of those actually arrested and 85% of those not arrested. The predicted outcome of felony arrest or no felony arrest correctly classified 55% of the felony arrestees and 92% of those who did not incur felony arrests. The predicted outcome of parole revocation or success correctly classified only 29% of those whose parole was revoked, but 96% of those whose parole was still in effect.

As in most variable relationship studies, no formal hypotheses were formulated for testing.¹⁴ The generation of hypotheses from these findings is one of the steps which may be taken in applying them to further correctional research and program development.

Studies Done Elsewhere

More than 600 studies have been done in this area since 1928, in many languages.¹⁵ Although there are some findings which are reported repeatedly, and which will be summarized below, the findings are varied. These differences occur in identifying predictor variables, in ranking their relative importance, and in describing various combinations of predictor variables which, as a group, distinguish between failing and successful sub-populations within a given parolee population. This occurs even when studies are repeated within one prison and parole system over a long period of time. Thus, within correctional systems which actually undertake and attempt to apply this basic research, full-time actuarial-sociologists are employed to update predictive knowledge as conditions change - such as the characteristics of the prison population, the administration of parole and its regulations, economic situations, or popular social values. It has been recommended that each correctional system study its own prison and parole populations, so that uniform variable definitions can be used and consistent records kept for the entire country.¹⁶ This is one reason

why the SWDRG chose to do a general prediction study rather than immediately trying to apply general findings done elsewhere.

Despite these differences, it is possible to summarize frequently found predictors of outcome.¹⁷ These seem to fall into two groups.¹⁸ The first group describes the extent of a person's experience within the criminal justice and correctional systems, and of his past known criminal history. The second group describes social and demographic characteristics which reflect a person's non-criminal history, such as education, work, and family life. For this summary presentation, a list is shown for each group. It must be understood that the predictors characterize groups of parole "failure" in contrast to groups of parole "successes"; no reference is intended to non-parolee populations. The parenthetical notations in the list identify the value (or degree of a value) of the predictor variable which has been more strongly associated with failure than with success.

A. "Criminal History":

1. Time spent in correctional institutions (more).
2. Previous parole and probation records (more times on parole and probation; more violations).
3. Criminal records (a greater number of arrests and convictions).
4. Age at which an offender first comes to the attention of criminal justice or correctional authorities (younger).
5. Kind of crime(s) committed (against property, as opposed to simply against a person).

B. "Non-Criminal History":

1. The use of alcohol or narcotics (heavy use; addiction).
2. History of work and school prior to incarceration (fewer years of school completed; smaller proportion of time spent in working or in school; more frequent changes of jobs).

3. Residence (high degree of residential transience).
4. Family relations (not assuming "conventional" roles and responsibilities for other family members, either prior to or after incarceration, having no family at all).
5. Work situation on parole (not obtaining or holding a job; beginning parole with a job that is not "appropriate").
6. Residential situation on parole (living with people with whom the parolee feels conflict; living close to old friends who can encourage and reinforce non-conventional and/or criminal behavior; living totally alone).

These are the kind of variables which were chosen for the first AFC study, most of which were carried over into the present study.

Applications of General Parole Outcome Studies¹⁹

Many people are characterized by a "non-conventional" history without an involvement in crime, and not all persons with long criminal records stay involved with crime. Thus, it is evident that describing a combination of "criminal" and "non-conventional" characteristics is not the same thing as saying that these characteristics "cause" continued criminal involvement. And, being that parolees may fail without receiving new felony convictions, it is not even accurate to say that variables which are associated with parole failure (revocation of parole for any reason, including absconding, i.e. disappearing) are those associated with criminal recidivism.

It is sometimes found that the degree of family interest shown in a prisoner while he is incarcerated is related to parole outcome. One research group followed this up and found that the ethnicity of the prisoner greatly affected this co-variance.²⁰

Quite a number of observers have noted inconsistency in the criteria for

parole revocation, which makes it impossible to generalize findings from one parolee population to another.²¹ This appears to have led to a wide variety of further explorations, for example: an attempt to differentiate between parolees who fail for technical violations only and those who fail for new felony convictions;²² suggestions that parole regulations be made uniform over the entire country;²³ explorations, of many kinds, of the effects of different parole conditions on parole outcomes.²⁴

The frequency of the finding that ability to maintain employment is related to parole outcome for so many prisoners has led to many attempts to improve vocational skills, and the training received in correctional programs has often been used as a variable in outcome studies. Several studies, which combined both experimental vocational training and a general predictor study, have reported no effect between the training and parole outcome; this is beginning to spark interest in a deeper exploration of how parole outcome may actually be related to employment.²⁵

A very ambitious example is one in which the results of a great many studies, with all their contradictions, are synthesized into a typology of criminal careers and recommendations on treatments which may be most effective for each "type" of criminal are made, also based on a large number of past findings.²⁶

METHOD

After the first AFC parole outcome study the original list of variables was revised. Some variables were deleted or recoded if they seemed insignificant in the findings or presented extreme difficulties in interpretation. Others were added to evaluate some relationships which were reported in other studies, or to follow "hunches".

The Sample

Ninety-two AFC residents were followed in this study. This includes all of the AFC residents who were paroled and under supervision of Hawaii parole authorities.

The Variables

A complete list of all variables used in this study is given in Appendix A. Each variable is numbered and titled. The computer card number and column(s) in which the data were punched are recorded for future reference by the SWDRG. The codes and operationalizations for each variable are listed and explained.

RESULTS

Descriptive

Variables best expressed in means are presented in Table 1; Table 2 presents other variables in percentages, and Table 3 overall outcome results.

Table 1

Description of AFC Residents in Means

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Current Age	34
Age at First Offense	15
Age at First Admission to Prison	24
Years in Prison	7
School Grade Completed	8
CAT Grade Level Score	7
W.A. IQ Score	87
Days in AFC	69
Dollars Earned Per Week at AFC	102

Table 2

Description of AFC Residents in Percentages

<u>Variable</u>	<u>%</u>
Married	29
Employed at time of study or parole failure	60
Juvenile Court Record	78
Spent Time in HYCF	48
Spent Time in Jail	42
Parole Violation (if previously paroled)	86
Last Offense Against Person	52
Last Offense Against Property	48
Last Offense Involved Drugs	9
On Job Training Taken in Prison	90

Table 3

Overall Outcome Results

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Result</u>
% on Successful Parole	74
% Arrested on Violated Parole	59
% Arrested for Felony (of those arrested)	24
\bar{X} Number of Arrests	1.3
\bar{X} Months to Arrest or Parole Violation (of those who did so)	6.7
\bar{X} Months on Parole (for Successes)	15.7
\bar{X} Months on Parole (for Failures)	9.3

Of the 26% whose parole was revoked, 29% failed within six months, 88% in one year, and 96% in two years. For the successes, the time from the granting of parole until the time of this study ranged from six to 29 months. Thus, all of the AFC residents had been on parole at least six months, 76 (or about 83%) for at least one year, and 12 (or about 17%) for two years.

Outcome: Pre-AFC

Four variables differentiated failures from successes: whether they had been committed to HYCF, had a previous adult probation, started but failed to complete vocational courses in prison, and had spent more than four years in prison.

Of the failures 71% had been in HYCF compared to 40% of the successes ($X^2 = 5.70$, $DF = 1$, $p < .05$); 75% had been placed on probation as an adult compared to 46% of the successes ($X^2 = 5.04$, $DF = 1$, $p < .05$); 43% of those who started but didn't complete vocational courses in prison have failed parole, compared to only 17% of those who did not start or complete vocational courses ($X^2 = 5.34$, $DF = 1$, $p = .02$); of those who were in prison less than four years 16% have failed parole, while for those in prison for four or more years the failure rate was 45% ($X^2 = 10.09$, $DF = 1$, $p < .01$).

Outcome: AFC

The two most promising AFC variables appear to be time spent in AFC and whether any money was earned in AFC. The overall median length of stay at the AFC was about 66 days. Only one-third of the failures had a longer than median stay, compared to more than one-half of the successes ($X^2 = 6.19$, $DF = 1$, $p < .05$). An analysis which categorized the AFC residents according to whether or not they

earned any money at all in the AFC showed that 53% of those who had not earned any money have failed, compared to 21% of those who earned some money ($\chi^2 = 5.32$, $DF = 1$, $p = .02$).

Outcome: Post-AFC

After leaving the AFC the most important variable was employment. Of those who were not working at the time of this study (or the time of their parole revocation for failures) 43% failed parole as opposed to only 15% of those who were employed ($\chi^2 = 8.02$, $DF = 1$, $p = .01$).

These results were also supported by additional analyses. All of the input variables were factor analyzed; the resulting factor scores were then correlated with parole status in a stepwise regression analysis. The factor which was the best predictor of parole success was employment. This factor consisted of three variables: the proportion of time employed on parole, whether employed at the time of this study (or the time of their parole revocation), and employment skills. The second best predictor of parole success was their AFC experience, consisting of the proportion of furloughs earned, money earned per week, and days spent in the AFC.

DISCUSSION

In general these results may be best characterized as "success breeds success, and failure breeds failure". Prior to entering the AFC those who had been in the HYCF, on adult probation, in prison more than four years, and started but failed to complete vocational courses in prison were less likely to succeed on parole. In the AFC those who left the program early, or did not earn any money, were also less likely to succeed on parole. And finally, after leaving the AFC, those who did not maintain employment were less likely to succeed on parole.

Thus it appears that the AFC effectively serves as a screening procedure. Upon entering the AFC, prior criminal history is the best predictor of success; upon leaving, the AFC experience is the best predictor of success; and while on parole, employment is the best success predictor.

Such results indicate how the AFC (or similar pre-parole centers) can be most effective: (1) by increasing the training and success experience of residents, particularly those who enter with extensive criminal histories, (2) by emphasizing employment skills in the program, and (3) by developing a post-release employment resource program wherein those who need job referrals or training could continue to obtain assistance.

It would also be useful to know what contributes to not maintaining employment on parole. One study postulates that a great variety of handicaps contributes to this, particularly problems in getting along with bosses and co-workers, reading problems, and the inability to find and fit into a comfortable routine.²⁷ Glaser (1972) summarizing a great many studies, suggests that the bulk of prisoners are men in their late twenties and thirties, who vacillate between crime and legal employment as sources of financial and emotional satisfaction, and whose contact with the law started at a young age.

He further characterizes these men as having formed social groups among those sharing their prison cells and as having difficulty in maintaining conventional adult family roles. Moreover, they appear to lack vocational and academic skills. Quite interestingly, Glaser's review of research led him to the suggestion that small pre-release furlough centers are especially effective for reducing parole failure with this type of convicted felon, and that the experience gained in such centers seems more beneficial to these men than does traditional parole supervision and "assistance."²⁸

Several sources suggest that the prison setting is totally inappropriate for learning skills which enhance the ability to hold down jobs, whether these are technical or social skills.²⁹ Still others have suggested that a great deal of a parolee's problem with work is due to irrelevant restrictions on his eligibility for a number of jobs.³⁰ There are many ways to approach the problem, but clearly employment is a major focus in maximizing parole success.

FOOTNOTES

1. For at least the past 10 years, about 90% of all prison releases in Hawaii have been granted parole (1963 data: the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967; data for fiscal years 1968 through 1972, obtained through discussion with staff at the Corrections Research and Statistics Bureau, State of Hawaii). This is higher than the national rate of about 65% reported by the President's Commission (1967), but it is also reported that the rate is steadily increasing nationally.

There are many sources of pressure to make parole the only form of release from prison (see, especially, the American Correctional Association, 1966).

2. It is becoming common wisdom that very few people who commit crimes are apprehended; very few of those arrested are charged; still fewer are convicted (and most of these convictions have been for misdemeanors); and, of those convicted of felonies, only a small percent are sentenced to a prison.

In Hawaii, "...the Corrections Division receives only those persons whom the courts have judged as least likely to abstain from future criminal conduct (15% of all convicted felons)."

Excellent summaries of the need to go beyond treating identified criminals in efforts to control crime are given in Glaser (1972) and Sutherland and Cressey (1966). The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (Advisory Council of Judges, 1971, 1972; Board of Directors, 1973) suggests that there are only two kinds of truly dangerous criminals: those enmeshed in organized crime, whose occupational skills in crime are highly developed, and those who are repeatedly violent towards others.

3. General discussion of the kinds of handicaps which seem to plague prisoners and of the challenges they pose are given in: Dean (1966); Glaser (1972); MacSpiden (1966); McSally (1966); Odell (1951); Pacesetter (1974); Silberman (1969); Smith (1965); Sutherland and Cressey (1966); and Taggart (1972). Frequently, the most intense problems seem to be those which affect the ability to obtain and keep a satisfying job, and these may often be problems in the opportunity structure as they are of individual disabilities.

For some excellent criticism of parole regulations and their application, see Arluke (1969); Gottesman and Hecker (1963); Rubin (1971); Studt (1971, 1972); and Waller (1972). Some of these authors criticize the very legal foundations of parole. All question its effectiveness in helping convicted criminals, and point out its punitive and restrictive qualities.

4. Individual prediction was the original intent of parole prediction studies. For discussion of this use, see, especially: Evjen (1962); Glaser (1954, 1955, 1964); Gottfredson and Beverly (1962); Hayner (1958); Mannheim and Wilkins (1955); Ohlin and Duncan (1949); and Sutherland and Cressey (1966).
5. Sources suggesting the use of prediction studies in the development of better correctional programs include: Fosen and Campbell (1966); Gottfredson and Beverly (1962); Gottfredson et al. (1966). Glaser (1972) actually uses a summary of many such studies for policy recommendations, supplemented, of course, by specialized studies.

6. See, especially: Dean (1966) and Glaser (1972).
7. O'Donnell and Stanley (1974); Social Welfare Development and Research Center (1973).
8. Seventy percent of all violations occur within 18 months of release; 60% within 12 months; 50% within six months (the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967).

Sixty-three percent of all failures occur within the first year; 85% within the first two years, based on paroles revoked in Hawaii in 1968 (National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1969).

The Corrections Division (Hawaii. Corrections Division, nd) considers a period of five years to be appropriate in final reports of failure rates (defined as return to prison for any reason).

9. The 81% figure was derived thus: it is known that about 90% of all prison releases are given on parole. AFC staff estimate that 90% of all parolees, during the time of the AFC program life, were sent to the AFC prior to being granted parole. $90\% \times 90\% = 81\%$.
10. Some of the sources of these recommendations: Araki (1973); Bachman (1968); Berecochea et al. (1973); Glaser (1964, 1972); National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Board of Directors (1971?, 1973); National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (1973); Pacesetter (1971).
11. Complete descriptions of the AFC program may be read in: Matsuo (1972) and Social Welfare Development and Research Center (1972a).
12. Glaser (1972) has made a special point that furlough centers serve an administrative purpose (observing readiness for release, in a realistic setting) as well as a rehabilitative one. He also suggests that such programs, particularly if they are of at least three months in duration for each man, are proving to increase chances of parole success substantially, of a great many prisoners on the mainland.
13. See footnote 7.
14. This sort of general study is classified in Tripodi, et al. (1969) as a variable relationship study, part of a class of quantitative-descriptive studies.

Parole prediction studies which use formal hypotheses for testing are generally those which focus on just one general area for study: for example, Adams (1973); Babst et al. (1972); Beadle (1965); Forman (1960); MacSpeiden (1966); National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center (1972); Pacesetter (1974); Schnur (1948); Thurston (1963). Typically, they select one or more hypotheses generated from earlier prediction studies and test it (them), again using actual outcomes for a group of prisoners to estimate the chances of different parole outcomes for future, similar prisoners.

Dean (1966) is a notable exception, in that his study is quite broad and general, but tests several hypotheses, and a hypothesis about the relationship among the other hypotheses.

15. Reported in Dean (1966).
16. California and Illinois are noted for their continuing development of parole prediction information. Most writings by Ohlin and Glaser will remind the reader that local situations and changes over time will affect the reliability and validity of prediction attempts, and they consistently recommend that local studies be done and kept up to date.
17. The main sources for the entire summary of findings in studies outside of Hawaii are: Ali (1958); Dean (1966); and Glaser (1972).
18. This basic organization is based on some fundamental tenets of Sutherland's theory of differential association, as explained in Sutherland and Cressey (1966). Also see Glaser (1954, 1972).
19. Those interested in the application of prediction findings to the decision-making process used in granting parole should see: Fosen and Campbell (1966); Evjen (1962); Glaser (1965); Gottfredson (1972); Gottfredson and Beverly (1962); Hayner (1958); Mannheim and Wilkins (1955); Ohlin (1954); Ohlin and Duncan (1949); and Wilkins and MacNaughton-Smith (1964).
20. Holt, Norman, and Donald Miller. Explorations in Inmate-Family Relationships. California: Research Division, Department of Corrections, 1972. Cited in Adams (1973).
21. Some observers have included: Arluke (1969); Glaser (1965); Gottfredson et al. (1966); Martinson et al. (1966).
22. Ali (1959).
23. Arluke (1969); Glaser (1965); Gottfredson et al. (1966).
24. Battaglia (1968); Forman (1960); Goulding (1958); Robison and Takagi (1968); Skolnick (1960); Studt (1971, 1972). "Conditions" of parole mean not only the rules and regulations, but how they are applied and, in addition, subjective evaluations of the parolee and measurements of the kind of setting to which he is released.
25. MacSpelden (1966); National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center (1972); Pacesetter (1974); Smith (1965); Taggart (1972).
26. Glaser (1972).
27. Pacesetter (1974). Taggart (1972) also mentions that the research he reviewed indicated that prisoners are "harder" to serve vocationally than all other people with employment problems.
28. Glaser (1972).
29. Some sources include: MacSpelden (1966); National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center (1972), Board of Directors (1973, 1971?); National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (1973); Smith (1965).
30. See, especially, Glaser (1972); Mann (1965); McSally (1960); Sutherland and Cressey (1966).

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APPENDIX A:

LIST AND OPERATIONALIZATION OF VARIABLES

BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Current age or age at death (card 1/columns 20-21)

List age to nearest birthday:

Ethnicity (variables 2 through 7)

2. Hawaiian, or part (1/27)

1 yes

0 no

*∅ unknown

3. Caucasian, or part, including Portuguese (1/28)

1 yes

0 no

∅ unknown

4. Oriental, or part (Korean, Japanese, Chinese) (1/29)

1 yes

0 no

∅ unknown

5. Filipino, or part (1/30)

1 yes

0 no

∅ unknown

* ∅ is an indication of a blank to be used on the computer card.

6. Puerto-Rican, or part (1/31)

- 1 yes
 0 no
 W unknown

7. Other, or part (Black, Samoan, etc.) (1/32)

- 1 yes
 0 no
 W unknown

8. Intelligence test score (1/46 48)

Record, using Wechsler Adult Intelligence Score (WAIS) if available,
 or other scores, without conversion.

_____ Record obtained score

W W W No score available

"CONVENTIONAL" RECORD

9. Current marital status, or status at death (1/22)

Married, including common-law, but not if separated, unless by
 incarceration.

- 1 yes
 0 no

10. Highest school grade completed prior to first prison admission (1/49-50)

_____ List grade

11. CAT overall gradepoint score (2/19-21)

List score; use the first if several scores are recorded.

_____ Record obtained score

W W W No score available

12. Difference between CAT and highest grade completed (2/22)

The CAT score is first rounded: every tenth of a point from .5 up is rounded to the next higher score. Then, the difference is obtained between the rounded score and the highest grade completed.

- 1 CAT 5 or more years lower than grade completed
- 2 CAT 4 years lower than grade completed
- 3 CAT 3 years lower than grade completed
- 4 CAT 2 years lower than grade completed
- 5 CAT no more than one year different, in either direction, from grade completed
- 6 CAT 2 years higher than grade completed
- 7 CAT 3 years higher than grade completed
- 8 CAT 4 years higher than grade completed
- 9 CAT 5 or more years higher than grade completed
- Ø no CAT score available

13. Substance abuse (1/67)

Score "yes" if there is any mention in the record of having substance abuse problems which were thought to contribute to criminal behaviors, to interfere with work, or to interfere with interpersonal relations. "Yes" is not limited to addicts, nor is it time limited.

- 1 yes
- 0 no
- Ø unknown

14. Present job status, or status as of death or parole failure (1/23)

Employed or in training?

- 1 yes
- 0 no

15. Proportion of time on parole spent employed or in training (up to time of data collection, death, or failure) (1/24)

- 1 all of parole
- 2 half or more, but less than all
- 3 some, but less than half
- 4 none

16. First job or training after AFC (1/25)

- 1 unskilled
- 2 semi-skilled
- 3 skilled
- 4 no job or training

17. On-job training in any adult prison at any time (1/56)

Score "1" if subject was supervised in a job new to him, or which was at a higher level of responsibility and skill in a job or trade previously known. It is not possible to make any finer differentiation, given limitations in the record.

- 1 some
- 0 none
- 4 unknown ; records missing

18. Vocational courses taken in any adult prison at any time (1/55)

- 0 none
- 1 some
- 2 full sequence of vocational courses completed; certificate granted
- 4 unknown; records missing

19. Academic courses taken in any adult prison at any time (1/57)

- 0 none
- 1 some, at a high school or lower level
- 2 some, at a post-high school level only
- 3 some, both at high school and higher levels
- ⌘ unknown; records missing

20. Academic achievements in any adult prison at any time (1/58)

- 0 none (or no records)
- 1 raised CAT by more than one grade level
- 2 achieved G. E. D.
- ⌘ no need (see text; section IV)

21. AFC success: recreational or home furloughs earned (1/37-39)

Divide total number of separate furloughs earned by the number of weeks in residence for all admissions up to the first parole, if any. A Series of consecutive day furloughs, or combined day and overnight furloughs is counted as one "separate" furlough.

____ Record obtained score

22. AFC success: overnight furloughs earned (2/16-18)

Divide total number of separate furloughs earned by the number of overnight furloughs. Count a consecutive day and overnight furlough as an overnight furlough.

____ Record obtained score

⌘ ⌘ ⌘ No record available

23. AFC failure: misconduct (1/40-42)

Divide number of "pink slips" for misconduct by days in residence.

____ Record obtained score

24. AFC success: Was resident paroled directly from any admission to AFC?

(1/26)

1 yes

0 no

no parole granted as of data collection

25. Average weekly gross earnings at AFC (1/43-45)

Does not include checks received for earnings in prison or bank dividends; does not include income such as gifts and bank balances carried over from prison. Divide total gross earnings by the number of weeks in AFC during which resident was working; found to the nearest dollar.

_____ Record obtained score

"CRIMINAL" RECORD

26. Age at first known offense (1/51-52)

For juvenile offenders list age at first court referral, exclusive of "status" offenses and "dependency".

_____ List age

not known

27. Juvenile Court record (1/59)

1 yes

0 no

unknown, but suspected (only one case)

28. Commitment to Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility or equivalent (1/60)

1 yes

0 no

unknown

29. Commitment to Halawa Jail, or other facility for misdemeanants (1/68)
Do not score "yes" if the only time in jail was while awaiting trial for a felony charge.
- 1 yes
0 no
½ unknown
30. Previous adult probation failure (2/23)
- 1 yes
0 no
½ no previous probation known to have been granted
31. Age at first known admission to an adult prison system (1/53-54)
___ List age
32. Number of adult prison terms, prior to the one immediately preceding admission to the APC (1/69)
___ List number
33. Previous adult parole failure (1/61)
- 1 yes
0 no
½ no previous adult parole is known to have been granted
34. Total number of days in prison (2/9-12)
Include non-traditional facilities.
___ Add up and list
35. Experience, at any time, in a non-traditional prison facility (2/24)
- 1 yes
0 no

The Crime Which Led to the (last) Imprisonment Prior to AFC

Escapes were not considered crimes, although they incur sentences.

Where escape was the last offense, the commitment offense before the escape was used.

36. Against property (1/62)
- 1 yes
0 no
37. Against person (1/63)
- 1 yes
0 no
38. Robbery (2/29)
- 1 yes
0 no
39. Against drug laws (1/64)
- 1 yes
0 no
40. "Factor crime" (2/28)
- (Larceny over \$50, robbery, aggravated assault, or against drug laws)
- 1 yes
0 no
41. Presence of a weapon (1/65)
- 1 yes
0 no
42. Injury to a victim (1/66)
- 1 minor
2 serious (death, or requiring hospitalization)
3 no victim; no injury

43. Is the resident a participant in organized crime? (1/33)

(This question was asked of the AFC administrator.)

- 1 nearly certainly, yes
- 2 suspected, maybe
- 3 nearly certainly, no

44. Predictions of parole success recored by others (2/25)

Originally, six categories were used. What became "2" was originally "1: very negative", and "2: negative". What became "3" was originally "blank: no predictions found", "0: completely neutral", and "3: mixed strong and weak points a toss-up". What became "4" was originally "4: qualified positive", and "5: positive". The results were fruitless, unfair to the recorders, and needlessly violated ranking which was necessary to use the information in a correlation analysis. The collapsed, ranked version is still somewhat unfair, because three categories were used for the recorders, showing poor correlation with the two categories (success/failure) used in the study.

- 2 negative
- 3 mixed, or neutral prognosis
- 4 positive prognosis

OUTCOME VARIABLES:

45. Parole status, first parole after AFC, if any (1/9)

- 1 failure (i.e., back in prison with parole revoked or about to be revoked; or parole revoked due to absconding)
- 0 success (i.e., "free" without absconding)
- ∅ no parole granted yet: exclude from study

46. Delinquencies: arrests or parole violations during the parole in question (1/10)
- 1 yes
- 0 no
47. Number of arrests (1/18-19)
- ___ Total
- # # unknown
48. Time from granting of parole until first arrest or parole violation (1/16-17)
- ___ Number of months
49. Most serious arrest (1/11)
- 1 felony
- 2 non-felony arrest
- # no arrests
50. Given a new felony arrest on parole, and given that the resident's last commitment conviction prior to first AFC admission was for a "person crime", was the new felony arrest also for a crime against a person? (1/12)
- 1 yes
- 0 no
- # not applicable because resident's last commitment conviction was not for a crime against a person, or because no new felony arrests were incurred.
51. Given a new felony arrest on parole, and given that the resident's last commitment conviction prior to first AFC admission was not for a "person crime", was the new felony arrest, in contrast, against a person? (1/13)

1 yes

0 no

1/2 not applicable, because resident's last commitment conviction was for a "person crime", or because no new felony arrests were incurred.

TIME VARIABLES

52. Days in AFC, all admissions up to the first parole, if any (1/34-36)

___ List

53. For failures: time from granting of parole to failure (2/26-27)

___ Record number of months

54. For successes: number of months on parole, to time of data collection
(1/15-16)

___ Record number of months

END