

A MEASUREMENT OF INMATE SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION
IN SELECTED SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS

by

Reid Hood Montgomery, Jr.

Bachelor of Science
University of South Carolina, 1968

Master of Education
University of South Carolina, 1971

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the
College of Education
University of South Carolina
1974

53534

Walter R. Bailey
Major Professor Nov. 20, 1974

Emerson Smith
Committee Member

[Signature]
Committee Member

[Signature]
Chairman, Examining Committee

[Signature]
Dean of the Graduate School

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Introduction

An updated statement on prison riots was made by the American Correctional Association in its 1970 publication entitled Causes, Preventive Measures and Methods of Controlling Riots and Disturbances in Correctional Institutions. The publication indicated that additional research into prison riots was needed. The South Carolina Department of Corrections examined the subject of violence in prisons in its Collective Violence Research Project. One result of the South Carolina study was the identification of ten areas of change in prison life desired by inmates. The dissertation explores further these areas.

Statement of Problem

The purpose of the study is to measure South Carolina inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction in ten areas. The ten

areas are: food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, mail, work, visitation, correctional officers, and institutional administration.

Method of Investigation and Inmate Sample

A five-space Likert-type instrument (Inmate Inventory) was developed to measure inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction for each of the ten areas. Each area was represented by three specific items and three general items.

The Inmate Inventory was administered to a sample of seventy-four inmates at the Watkins Pre-Release Center in Columbia, South Carolina. The sample included sixty-eight male and eight female inmates.

Major Findings

The major findings are:

1. Pearson correlation coefficients indicated that the older the South Carolina inmate the greater the satisfaction with food and correctional officers. Also, it was determined that the older the South Carolina inmate, the greater the satisfaction with the following areas: Personal privacy, mail, and work.

2. Kendall correlation coefficients showed that the higher the security classification of the South Carolina

correctional institution, the greater the inmate dissatisfaction with personal privacy, visitation, correctional officers, and institutional administration.

3. Pearson correlation coefficients revealed that the longer the confinement of a South Carolina inmate, the greater his dissatisfaction with medical services.

4. Data results based on a comparison of means indicated South Carolina inmate satisfaction with mail and education. Also, results from the study showed South Carolina inmate dissatisfaction with food, medical services, and personal privacy.

5. The reliability coefficients for the ten areas are: food .74, legal help .78, medical services .82, personal privacy .60, education .85, mail .64, work .81, visitation .81, correctional officers .88, and institutional administration .83. The reliability coefficient for the Inmate Inventory is .95.

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to the inmates at Watkins Pre-Release Center in Columbia, South Carolina, with the hope that their return to society is successful.

NCJRS
JAN 5 1978
ACQUISITION

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This author is deeply grateful to many persons for their contributions made to this study.

This author is especially grateful to:

Dr. Walter R. Bailey, my Adviser and Chairman; Dr. Leroy G. Baruth and Dr. A. Emerson Smith, my Committee Members; for their support and encouragement.

Mr. William Leeke, Director; Dr. Hubert Clements, Deputy Director; Dr. Jerry Salisburg, Psychologist; Mr. Jerry Spigner, Warden of the Pre-Release Center Facility; and other members of the staff of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, whose interest in and support for this study were most helpful.

Mrs. Frances Blanton for her excellent editing and typing.

Mrs. Joan Combes for her support and assistance in the application of appropriate statistical procedures.

My parents, Dr. and Mrs. Reid H. Montgomery, Sr., for their continuing interest and support, and to my nephew, Timothy Harris, for his clerical help in collecting data at the Pre-Release Center.

A special note of thanks to Dr. David McMillan for serving on my doctoral committee.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the study is to measure inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction in ten areas: food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, mail, work, visitation, correctional officers, and institutional administration. A review of prison history indicates that these areas have been significant problems in the United States as well as in South Carolina. One of the most recent episodes occurred at Attica Correctional Facility in New York:

Forty-three citizens of New York state died at Attica Correctional Facility between September 9 and 13, 1971. Thirty-nine of that number were killed and more than 80 others were wounded by gunfire during the 15 minutes it took the State Police to retake the prison on September 13. With the exception of Indian massacres in the late 19th century, the State Police assault which ended the four-day prison uprising was the bloodiest one-day encounter between Americans since the Civil War.¹

The Select Committee on Crime reported to the 93rd Congress that:

Prison riots are indications of long standing problems in our correctional institutions. Riots are significant because they tend to bring to

¹The Official Report of the New York State Special Commission on Attica, Attica (New York, N. Y.: Bantam Books, Inc.; 1972), p. xi.

public consciousness those aspects of prison life which are in most need of reform.²

The Select Committee on Crime investigated the Attica riot and American prison riots and listed the following prison problem areas: inmate overcrowding, poor staff, rural prison location, lack of rehabilitative educational programs, meaningless employment and insufficient vocational training.

The Committee states that:

To force inmates to spend 16 to 24 hours a day in cells approximately 5 feet by 8 feet with no privacy, is the kind of dehumanizing practice which breeds hostility and unrest; it is this kind of treatment which sends embittered, unrehabilitated prisoners back to a life of crime after release from prison. Overcrowding is a common--almost the rule--in our nation's prisons and, based on the projections of the number of potential offenders who may become inmates, overcrowding in prisons is likely to be worse in the future.³

The Select Committee on Crime reports that "prison staffs are undertrained, overworked, and not large enough to be effective."⁴

The improper location of correctional facilities is another problem area.

Prisons in rural localities suffer from an inability to secure adequate professional staff from the surrounding countryside, and from a lack of access

²U.S., Congress, House, Report By The Select Committee on Crime, House Report No. 93-529, 93rd Congress, 1st session, 1973, p. 3.

³Ibid., p. 16.

⁴Ibid., p. 17.

to work, study, and volunteer opportunities for prison rehabilitative programs. Placing prisons in rural areas tends to isolate prisoners from their community ties and serves to further inmate dehumanization. This isolation tends to retard the rehabilitation of the prisoners.⁵

The lack of rehabilitative educational programs is a problem situation for prisons. An Attica inmate testified before the Committee that:

It took my own compulsion for me to rehabilitate myself. I had to pay money to get a correspondence course because the state refused to let me continue my education, because they said, "Well, you're a high school graduate, so there's no need for you to pursue any college courses." . . . You can hardly get a job out here if you haven't finished high school. So, now, all the time you spent in prison, you spent it vegetating. Why? Because everybody says rehabilitation looks good on paper, but nobody's supplying it.⁶

The need for meaningful employment and adequate vocational training are stressed as important prison concerns by the Select Committee on Crime. The Committee states that:

Establishing meaningful work programs for inmates provides an opportunity for inmates to contribute to their own, and perhaps their dependents' support. On the other hand, idleness in correctional institutions involves a needless waste of the taxpayers' money because inmates supported at public expense are neither engaged in productive work nor given an opportunity to learn a trade or occupation to help them become self-supporting upon release. It undermines inmate and staff morale, creates unrest and disciplinary problems, and generates apathy, contempt and cynicism toward any genuine rehabilitative efforts.⁷

⁵Ibid., p. 17.

⁶Ibid., p. 24.

⁷Ibid., p. 29.

Prison riots are not a new phenomenon in the history of American correctional institutions. The first prison in America was in Simsbury, Connecticut. This prison was constructed over the shaft of an abandoned mine in 1773. Vernon Fox reports that the first prison riot was there in 1774.⁸

The State of South Carolina has experienced numerous scandals and riots in its prisons. Nicholson reports an incident involving inmates in 1866.

On the Saturday following the Charleston earthquake the inmates became mutinous and refused for time to be locked in their cells. Under Col. Lipscombs' careful supervision and peculiar power of persuasion, he finally quelled the trouble without bloodshed.⁹

The "wood swindle" of 1870 was investigated by a special South Carolina legislative committee.

Accusations were made against the Superintendent, C. J. Stolbrand. Land belonging to the state had been leased to a Mr. Pope by the Governor. Mr. Pope, who swore that he didn't know the Superintendent prior to the rental of the land, stated that he borrowed a boat from that gentleman. Three or four days later Pope returned the boat and asked if the Superintendent would like to purchase some wood. Stolbrand consented to take twenty-five cords and sent some of his convicts to clear the land. As a result of testimony by the Governor and other witnesses, the name of the Superintendent was cleared. This was the first recorded prison scandal in the state of South Carolina.¹⁰

⁸Vernon Fox, "Prison Riots in A Democratic Society," Police, XVI (August, 1972), p. 35.

⁹George W. Nicholson, "The South Carolina Penitentiary" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of South Carolina, 1922), p. 42.

¹⁰Capers O. Brazzell, South Carolina Department of Corrections-A History, Columbia, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1969, p. 10.

Oliphant relates a scandal involving South Carolina inmates and the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad in 1879.

Col. T. J. Lipscomb, Superintendent, reported to the Board of Directors on October 31, 1879, about the pitiful physical condition of nearly all the convicts who had been contracted to work for the Greenwood and Augusta railroad. He stated that under the present system of less than two years standing, 153 inmates had died and 82 had escaped.¹¹

The Board of Directors, as a result of Col. Lipscomb's report, ordered the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad to return to the penitentiary twenty-five of the convicts at its Stockade No. 5. After some delay this request was complied with and twenty-four sick and filthy convicts were brought to the penitentiary on September 27, 1879, from Stockade No. 5, along with the body of a twenty-fifth convict who died enroute.¹²

In 1923 a special South Carolina joint legislative committee made a report to the General Assembly on a riot which took place in the state penitentiary during the month of May, 1922. The report states:

Recently what was termed a riot broke out at the state penitentiary. From all testimony, both of prisoners and others, a number of convicts walked out from work with knives and sticks in their hands. They were in a threatening mood. The Columbia Fire Department, the Columbia Police, and the Sheriff of the county were called on for aid. County officers and penitentiary guards rushed around the corner of the building and opened fire upon the prisoners, none of whom was nearer than thirty-five yards to the officers. No order was given to fire, though

¹¹Albert D. Oliphant, The Evolution of The Penal System of South Carolina From 1866 to 1916 (Columbia: The State Company, 1916), p. 6.

¹²South Carolina, Acts And Joint Resolution of The General Assembly of South Carolina (1880), p. 947.

the Superintendent of the penitentiary was with the charging party. It is evident that the officers armed with rifles and pistols were not in imminent danger from the men who were armed with small knives and sticks thirty-five yards away. In this affair a number of prisoners were wounded and one was killed. A cool, intelligent handling of the matter would have easily prevented this deplorable incident.

It is the committee's conviction that the cause of this fatal encounter was unnecessarily harsh punishment and disregard for rights to certain personal possessions long established by reasonable and safe custom. Under a properly disciplined force it could have been handled without promiscuous firing into a crowd of for the most part unarmed prisoners.

Where lax methods of administration go hand in hand with harshness disturbances naturally follow.

Stern discipline is of course necessary in handling the miscellaneous population of a state prison. Mauldin sentiment should have no place there. As desperate men as society produces are from time to time found there. The problems are very real and difficult and not for laymen; only men of experience and wisdom and character can handle them. So we have not expressed criticism without weighing our own words so as to state the plain, outstanding facts that any man of common sense would recognize.¹³

In 1939, the Superintendent of the South Carolina State Penitentiary in his annual report tells about the death of the Captain of the Guard. Captain J. Olin Sanders was murdered by six prisoners attempting to escape from the institution.¹⁴

A riot between inmates and correctional officers occurred at the Central Correctional Institution, Columbia, South Carolina, on April 1, 1968. An article in The State

¹³South Carolina, Report of The Special Joint Legislative Committee To Investigate Conditions At The State Penitentiary (1923), II, p. 910.

¹⁴South Carolina, Annual Report of The Board of Directors And Superintendent of The South Carolina Penitentiary (1939), p. 7.

newspaper the following day described this event in detail.

The article states:

Warden J. W. Strickland said two inmates jumped two guards as the officers were placing another inmate in his cell on suspicion of being drunk. Officials say he had apparently concocted a home brew.

He said two guards were injured in this struggle when they were struck with a club. Only one guard was hospitalized.

Strickland said the two attacking inmates then ran down the prison's main corridor to the cafeteria and began overturning tables and chairs.

One of the two inmates then ran out into the corridor where guards attempted to arrest him. Some 75 inmates gathered there and part of a small tear gas cannister was used to break up the crowd.

He said several inmates ran out into the prison yard, where they smashed windows in a vocational rehabilitation building and a guard station. Others ran down the prison corridor and smashed four windows in a guard station.

A core of only about 15 inmates were actually involved in this. We have arrested seven inmates and have placed them in security pending charges. We have not yet confiscated any weapons, but an investigation is continuing, said Strickland.

MacDougall, the Director, said the entire disturbance lasted about an hour. He said two units of riot-trained correctional officers were ordered to stand-by, but it was not necessary to use them.¹⁵

The final report of the South Carolina Department of Corrections' Collective Violence Research Project describes a riot which occurred at the Central Correctional Institution, Columbia, South Carolina, on October 2, 1968. This riot involved 300 inmates. Grievances about more and better food, dismissal of four officials, need for central air conditioning, revised inmate council and access to reporters were the reported causes of the riot. Damages

¹⁵Sam E. McCuen, "Guards Quickly Put Down Prison Inmate Disturbance," The State, April 2, 1968, p. 1

of the riot were said to be \$57,950. Injuries were sustained by eleven inmates and six guards.¹⁶

Another disturbance occurred at the Central Correctional Institution on August 11, 1973. The Columbia Record newspaper described the following incident:

The disturbance began when three officers took a prisoner in Cell Block 1 of the main penitentiary into custody for drunkenness. Others tried to free him as officers escorted the man out.

That brought about 100 prisoners to the cell block gate in a noisy demonstration seeking amnesty for those who had interfered with the officers.

Warden J. W. Strickland denied the request but agreed to talk to prisoners individually, or in groups of not more than four.

This was rejected and inmates broke into the canteen, stealing and scattering cans, bottles and other items. One officer was hit in the head by a flying bottle and another was attacked briefly in a tunnel connecting all cell blocks.

Strickland said at that point he ordered tear gas, after a five-minute warning to the prisoners had no effect.

The warden reported there was little actual damage.

One officer, Samuel L. Benjamin, was hospitalized for observation of head injuries, but was released Sunday. One prisoner was put in the prison infirmary for treatment of a chest injury.

The others hurt required only first aid treatment.¹⁷

Criminologist Vernon Fox states that:

Congressional debates and the majority of editorial opinion conclude that prison reform is necessary. Riots are evidence of stress and conflict within the institutions. The predisposing causes of riot, such as overcrowding and underbudgeting, must be handled both legislatively and administratively, or it will be handled judicially. The precipitating

¹⁶South Carolina, Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search For Causes (1973), p. 65.

¹⁷"CCI Officials Say All Quiet," The Columbia Record, August 12, 1973, p. 1.

causes can be generally corrected by up-grading the correctional officer so he can better handle minor incidents that could precipitate a riot. Better up-and-down communication between prison administration and staff on the one hand and prison inmates on the other can reduce the tension between them in the prison community.¹⁸

The Problem

To determine the effect of inmate age, type of correctional institution, and length of confinement on inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction is the problem undertaken by this researcher.

In order to ascertain the effects of these factors on inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction the following procedures were instituted:

- (a) selecting and refining an inventory for measuring inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction.
- (b) using the Inmate Inventory to collect data, and
- (c) evaluating the Inmate Inventory results.

General Statement of Hypotheses

Hypothesis A

There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and subscores on the related items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient. Subhypotheses to hypothesis A are discussed in Chapter III.

¹⁸Vernon Fox, "Prison Riots in A Democratic Society," Police, XVI (August, 1972), p. 41.

Hypothesis B

There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and subscores on the related items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient. Subhypotheses to hypothesis B are discussed in Chapter III.

Hypothesis C

There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and subscores on the related items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient. Subhypotheses to hypothesis C are discussed in Chapter III.

Importance of the Study

The staff of the South Carolina Department of Corrections' Collective Violence Research Project interviewed 978 inmates from across the nation. Each inmate was asked to respond to questions contained in an inmate inventory. Question 20 of the inmate inventory asked each inmate to check the most important area which he would like to change in his prison life. The ten areas checked were: food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, censorship, work, visitation, correctional officer, and administration. Dr. Clements, Deputy Project Director, explained that additional research was needed to

probe further the specific items in the ten areas which create satisfaction/dissatisfaction to inmates.¹⁹

The study is important as an additional investigation into items which bring satisfaction/dissatisfaction to South Carolina inmates. The investigation was accomplished by having each inmate respond to three specific items and three general items for each of the ten areas for a total of sixty items in the Inmate Inventory.

Findings in the research indicates to the South Carolina Department of Corrections which of the ten areas brings the greatest satisfaction/dissatisfaction to South Carolina inmates. The knowledge will aid the Department in planning new inmate programs and services, as well as revising existing ones which are found to be unsatisfactory.

The data gathered shows whether younger or older inmates are more satisfied/dissatisfied with the current operations of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. The information might be useful in deciding which inmate age groups should be placed in each of the correctional institutions.

The question of which type of correctional institution in South Carolina has the highest inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction was resolved by this study. The correctional institutions in South Carolina are classified as

¹⁹Dr. Hubert M. Clements, Deputy Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, private interview held in Columbia, South Carolina, October, 1973.

maximum security, medium-maximum security, medium security, or minimum security.

Findings from the study indicated whether length of confinement has a negative or positive influence on inmate satisfaction. The study will aid South Carolina Department of Corrections in deciding whether or not special programs should be designed for inmates of similar sentences.

The Inmate Inventory will be an effective means for South Carolina inmates to communicate their satisfactions/dissatisfactions to officials of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. The South Carolina Department of Corrections' Collective Violence Research Project found that inmates across the nation felt their opinions and problems were not communicated to the correctional administration.²⁰

Another use of the study might be to encourage other states to develop inventories for use with their prison population. The Inmate Inventory in the study could be used at federal as well as state correctional institutions. Miss Loren Karacki, Research Analyst, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, has expressed interest in the study.²¹

²⁰South Carolina, Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search for Causes (1973), p. 74.

²¹Reid H. Montgomery, Jr., personal letter from Loren Karacki, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, January, 1974.

Definition of Terms

In order to reduce semantic confusion in the interpretation of the study the following terms are defined:

Maximum security institutions

These institutions are geared to the fullest possible supervision, control, and surveillance of inmates. Design and program choices optimize security. Buildings and policies restrict the inmate's movement and minimize his control over his environment. Other considerations, such as the inmate's individual or social needs, are responded to only in conformity with security requirements. Trustworthiness on the inmate's part is not anticipated: the opposite is assumed.²²

Medium security institutions

It is in these facilities that the most intensive correctional or rehabilitation efforts are conducted. Here inmates are exposed to a variety of programs intended to help them become useful members of society. But the predominant consideration still is security.

These institutions are designed to confine individuals where they can be observed and controlled. All have perimeter security, either in the form of masonry walls or double cyclone fences. In some cases electronic detecting devices are installed. Towers located on the perimeter are manned by armed guards and equipped with spotlights.²³

Minimum security institutions

They are relatively open, and consequently custody is a function of classification rather than of prison hardware. Open facilities serve therapeutic purposes by removing men from stifling prison environment, separating the young and unsophisticated from the predators, and substi-

²²U.S., Department of Justice, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 343.

²³Ibid., p. 344.

tuting controls based upon trust rather than bars.²⁴

Medium-maximum security institutions

Correctional institutions which have some of the characteristics of medium security institutions and of maximum security institutions.

Inmate

Men or women who are serving time in one of the South Carolina Department of Corrections' correctional institutions are classified as inmates.

Dissatisfaction

This is indicated when an inmate marks either of two spaces indicating dissatisfaction on any item on the inventory. These two items are part of the five possible responses: very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neutral, somewhat dissatisfied, and very dissatisfied. There are two areas on the Inmate Inventory. Each area has six items. The six items are divided into three specific concept items and three general concept items.

Age

Age indicates how old the South Carolina inmate is on the date he answers the Inmate Inventory.

Length of Confinement

Length of confinement indicates the amount of time the South Carolina inmate has been incarcerated in the South Carolina Department of Corrections' correctional institutions.

Limitations of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

1. The sample of female inmates at the Watkins Pre-Release Center was limited to eight individuals since these were the only ones at Watkins at that time, thereby decreasing the reliability of female responses as compared with male responses.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 345.

2. The inmates at Watkins Pre-Release Center were instructed to answer the Inmate Inventory as if they were still incarcerated at their previous South Carolina correctional institutions. These responses could have been affected by memory and lapse of time.
3. The sample was limited to inmates, thus, no correctional officers or administrative personnel of the South Carolina Department of Corrections were allowed to contribute their direct observations to the study. The findings of the study can only be generalized to South Carolina inmates.
4. The confounding variables of inmate educational background, family background, and military service were not investigated due to time limitations.
5. It is possible that the 74 inmates in the study did not accurately reflect the attitudes of inmates still incarcerated at the state correctional institutions. The Watkins inmates were about to be released, whereas the inmates in the other correctional institutions were not in the same status.
6. Inmates in the study may have assumed they would endanger their pre-release process by indicating dissatisfaction on the Inmate Inventory.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The review of the literature relating to the study embraces two topics. The first topic includes findings of the South Carolina Department of Corrections' Collective Violence Research Project. The second topic reviews literature in the ten areas of inmate concern. The areas are: food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, censorship, work, visitation, correctional officers, and administration.

Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions

The South Carolina Department of Corrections' Collective Violence Research Project was funded through grants (Numbers NI-71-155G and NI-72-02-G) from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Attorneys general, correctional administrators, administrators' assistants, wardens, correctional officers and inmates from selected correctional systems completed detailed questionnaires to provide research data. It was hypothesized that comparing data from correctional institutions which had experienced riots in recent years with those which had not would reveal variables in the prison environment that tend to increase

the probability of riots. For this research project, a riot was defined as a disruption that involves at least fifteen inmates and results in some personal injury or property damage.²⁵

The Collective Violence Research Project directly distributed questionnaires to administrators of seventy-three correctional systems, fifty-four administrators' assistants, and 360 wardens. Questionnaires were distributed by 100 wardens to 2,000 correctional officers who were not randomly selected and to 2,000 inmates who were not randomly selected.²⁶

The study suggests that a number of relevant variables are associated with prison riots and supports the following statements:

1. There is a higher incidence of riots in maximum security prisons.
2. The larger a prison's planned capacity is, the higher the incidence of riots.
3. The older a prison is, the higher the incidence of riots.
4. Less frequent inmate-warden contact increases the incidence of riots.
5. In prisons with more highly-educated inmates and correctional officers, there is a higher incidence of riots.
6. In medium and minimum security prisons, lack of meaningful and productive job assignments increases the incidence of riots.

²⁵South Carolina, Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search For Causes (1973), p. 11.

²⁶Ibid., p. 16.

7. In prisons where inmates feel that active recreational programs are inadequate, there is a higher incidence of riots.
8. In prisons with administrative/punitive segregation facilities there is a higher incidence of riots.²⁷

Appendix B of the Collective Violence Research Project reports the history of American prison riots from 1900 to 1971. The study shows that more than ninety-three per cent of all riots reported in the United States between 1900 and 1971 have occurred since 1952.²⁸

A few of the riots described by the Collective Violence Research Project will be reported to show the variance in location, number of inmates involved, damages, casualties, duration, and reported causes of American prison riots.

A riot occurred at Sing Sing Prison in New York on July 23, 1913. The reported causes were inactivity following a lock-up after a fire and poor food. The damage cost from fire and smashed windows was \$150,000. One inmate was killed by another inmate. The riot lasted for seventy hours, and ended when the warden listened to grievances and promised amnesty for those who cooperated with him. The inmate leaders were transferred to Auburn Prison in New York.²⁹

The Philadelphia County Prison in Pennsylvania was the scene of a riot on January 13, 1929. The riot involved

²⁷ Ibid., p. 32.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 43.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 44.

600 inmates. The reported causes were poor food, mistreatment, and bad living conditions. The riot lasted for two and one-half hours and resulted in \$10,000 worth of damages. Tear gas was used to end the riot.³⁰

Southern Michigan Prison had a riot on April 21, 1952. A total of 169 inmates was involved. The reported causes were: beating of mentally ill inmates by inmate nurses, stopping the delivery of personal mail, placing criminal sexual psychopaths among the general population, and placing epileptics and tuberculosis patients in cells instead of hospitals. The riot cost \$3,000,000 in damages. The riot lasted for five days with one inmate being killed and fifteen inmates injured. The riot ended when the Governor accepted an eleven point reform demand and promised no reprisals against prisoners by correctional officers or other personnel.³¹

On June 15, 1953, a riot occurred at New Mexico Penitentiary. Inmates demanding that the warden be fired was the reported cause of the riot. The rioters held twenty-one individuals as hostages. The riot lasted for seven and one-half hours. The report indicates that two inmates were killed during the riot.³²

The Oregon State Penitentiary had a riot on July 12, 1953. A total of 800 inmates was involved in this riot which

³⁰Ibid., p. 45.

³¹Ibid., p. 49.

³²Ibid., p. 54.

lasted three days. The reported causes were: a reprisal against guards who had broken up the previous day's raid on the food supply, inmate demands for more and better food, demands for better dining room sanitation, an end to the policy of holding back a portion of pay until release, and a request for the discharge of a hospital attendant. The damage cost was \$100,000 and one inmate was injured.³³

Walla Walla State Prison in the state of Washington was the scene of a riot on July 6, 1955. The riot lasted twenty-six hours and involved 800 inmates. The reported causes were: inmate demands for investigation of the parole board, a request that men in segregation be moved and their slates wiped clean, the creation of an inmate council, prompt acknowledgment of the request to see officials, the removal of the head of classification, and the securing of an attorney to give legal assistance to inmates. The riot ended when a nine-point agreement was signed with inmates.³⁴

A riot occurred at Central Prison in North Carolina on April 18, 1968. A total of 400 inmates participated in the riot. The reported causes of the riot were: anger of powerful inmates about a drive to rid the prison of racketeering, inmate desire for extended time to watch TV, inmates desire for three hot meals a day, demands for longer visiting hours, and overcrowded conditions. A total of five inmates

³³Ibid., p. 54.

³⁴Ibid., p. 56.

was killed during the riot. Injuries were sustained by seventy-eight inmates, two state police, and three correctional officers.³⁵

The last reported riot was at Rahway State Prison in New Jersey on November 25, 1971. Between 500 and 600 inmates were involved. The reported causes were: a demand for new hearing before parole board, an end of the seven-day work week, better medical care, proper diet, lower commissary prices, religious freedom, a work release program, rehabilitation program, an end to discrimination, better food, faster mail service, higher wages, and expense money.³⁶

Ten Areas of Desired Inmate Change

The Collective Violence Research Project surveyed 936 inmates as to the one most important area which they would like to see changed in their prison life. The percent responding to each area were as follows: food, seven; legal help, eleven; medical services, eight; personal privacy, twelve; education, nine; censorship, four; visitation, nine; guards, five; work conditions, four; administration, fourteen; all above, two; few above, fifteen.³⁷

Food

In Virginia, a federal district court has enjoined the practice of providing only bread and water to prisoners

³⁵Ibid., p. 64.

³⁶Ibid., p. 73.

³⁷Ibid., p. 113.

in solitary confinement. The court order stated:

Such a diet provides a daily intake of only seven hundred calories compared to the average need of two thousand calories for sedentary men, and taking judicial notice that such a diet is deficient as well with respect to other necessary dietary elements, the court concluded that the resultant pangs of hunger constitute a dull, prolonged sort of corporal punishment.³⁸

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency has sponsored and published an act to provide minimum standards for the protection of rights of prisoners. According to the act, ". . . Such rights include nutritious food in adequate quantities and during solitary confinement a prisoner should receive at least 2,500 calories of food daily."³⁹

William Doyle in his book, Man Alone, gives a description of prison food:

During the first sixteen years of my life in McGraw the food never varies. (Afterward a new regime came in and the food was better). There were beans every meal, twenty times a week, year in and out, pale and watery. Monday and Tuesday mornings we had oatmeal mush, bread and coffee, and on Wednesdays corn-meal mush. Twice a month instead of the corn meal we had a round piece of hamburger, known as "jute balls," with brown gravy, and on Easter morning two eggs. Those were big events.

We ate only twice on Sundays because everyone was locked up at three, and the afternoon meal was a slice of beef, dry as blotting paper and about as thick, with potatoes and a piece of pie or cake. We were allowed to carry a lump to our cells, so we would either take the pie or make a sandwich of the meat. I used to give my meat away or trade it for a piece of pie, and all the men did the same,

³⁸David Rudovsky, The Rights of Prisoners (New York: Hearst Corporation, 1973), p. 37.

³⁹"A Model Act to Provide for Minimum Standards for the Protection of Rights of Prisoners," Crime And Delinquency, XVIII (January, 1972), pp. 10-11.

swapping for what they liked best.

The evening meals were always the same--beans, Monday through Saturday. On holidays such as the Fourth of July the Salvation Army would bring in ice cream. Thanksgiving and Christmas were big days: roast pork and apple sauce, pie, cake, fruit, and coffee with sugar and milk. It was too bad they came but once a year.

You were always hungry and everybody had the "chuck horrors." Many times all I would eat for supper was dry bread with salt on it, a cup of tea to wash it down. The meat in the stew was black and streaked with green.⁴⁰

In the book, The Prison-Voices From The Inside, an inmate describes a prison dining room:

You would be shocked to really see how not only the dining room but also the inmates kitchen really is. The food is supposed to be covered with some kind of lid, but they rarely use them because of laziness or just plain unconcerned. The seats are as nasty as sitting on the ground after a garbage truck has just dumped its load. Plaster is always falling from the different holes in the ceiling.

The meals are always the same except for a change in the meat. For 3-1/2 years now, I have never seen anything different on the line, always cereal or pancakes for breakfast. Chili or lunch meat for lunch, and always boiled potatoes, corn, green beans, and something that resembles raisins and apricots. You're subject to find anything from hair to rats in the food. They're even went so far as paying the dietitian to ok all the meals. They're in the need of qualified food servers, handlers, and cooks.⁴¹

William Cahan did a report on the Nassau County Jail in New York. Its comments on food were:

The food is plentiful and can be considered excellent by institutional standards. Inmates

⁴⁰William Doyle, Man Alone (Indianapolis, Indiana: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1953), pp. 32-36.

⁴¹Dae H. Chang, The Prison-Voices From The Inside (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Schenkman Publishing Company, 1972), pp. 134-135.

receive three full meals a day, at least two of which are hot. The fare is varied and meal planning shows some signs of imagination. There are, of course, the usual complaints about institutional food: "heavy" on starches while fresh fruit and vegetables are rare. Most complaints about the food, however, are what can be expected from unoccupied persons spending boring days in which every meal is a major event. With little to occupy time or minds, food becomes a major source of both irritation and pleasure and a continuous topic of conversation.⁴²

The Intercom, official publication of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, had an article concerning food service.

The president of the American Correctional Food Service Association has rated the food service of the S. C. Department of Corrections as "among the top five in food service throughout the United States."

A. M. Richardson, president of the national organization, said in a recent letter to SCDC officials that "according to my information, you are among the top five in food service throughout the United States."

Richardson also made SCDC Director William D. Leeke an honorary member of the Association and told Leeke "your leadership, support and encouragement have been instrumental in the great progress that has been made in the food service in the state of South Carolina. We hope you will continue your fine support of the food service program."⁴³

⁴²William Cahn, "Report on the Nassau County Jail," Crime And Delinquency, XIX (January, 1972), pp. 5-6.

⁴³ACFSA Commends Food Service," The Intercom, IV (March, 1974), p. 2.

Legal Help

The Prisoner's Rights Sourcebook states that:

Full time legal assistance in the prisons would be of tremendous help both to prisoners and the judicial system. First, many frivolous claims would presumably never be filed if the petitioner had had even a perfunctory legal interview at the outset. Often the matter could be quickly adjusted administratively by the lawyer's intervention. Also, petitions prepared with the advice or aid of counsel would be clearer and would help protect prisoners' rights by assuring that the relief sought falls within the framework of existing rights and remedies.⁴⁴

Rule VII-16 of the Massachusetts Department of Correction book entitled, Model Rules And Regulations On Prisoners' Rights and Responsibilities, states the following model rules and regulations:

- a. All persons committed to the custody of the department of correction shall have access to the courts, to counsel, and to legal materials. The department shall not interfere in any matter with the prosecution or defense of any valid legal claim by an inmate. To assure access, the department shall establish procedures concerning communication between inmates and the courts, counsel, and legal materials. Legal materials shall include texts, writing supplies and writing instruments.
- b. The department of correction shall work with local law schools, bar groups, and other interested parties for the purpose of initiating a comprehensive on-site legal services program for its inmates.⁴⁵

⁴⁴Michele G. Hermann, Prisoners' Rights Sourcebook (New York, New York: Clark Boardman Company, 1973), p. 508.

⁴⁵Sheldon Drantz, Model Rules And Regulations On Prisoners' Rights and Responsibilities (St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company, 1973), p. 207.

In Virginia, Michigan, the District of Columbia, and South Carolina an inmate facing disciplinary charges may be aided by a lay advocate or prisoner representative. The South Carolina regulations provide:

If an inmate so requests, he will be provided with someone to assist him in preparing his case to present to the Adjustment Committee. At the Central Correctional Institution, Manning Correctional Institution; and Harbison Correctional Institution for Women, person(s) will be employed in this capacity. At the outlying institutions, members of the staff (excluding correctional officers) will be available to provide assistance for the inmates. A list of staff members who are available to represent the inmate will be available to the inmate. If the inmate does not wish to be represented by the next prison on the list of employees, he may reject this person and select the next person on the list. However, the inmate will not be permitted to randomly select anyone on the list he wants to represent him. The person who will assist the inmates will be fact finders, in that their responsibility will be to interview the inmate, his witnesses, and other persons involved in the particular incident so that the representative may attempt to determine exactly how the incident occurred; he will be expected to present his findings to the Adjustment Committee as he determined from his investigation.⁴⁶

Sol Rubin in a journal entitled, Crime and Delinquency, writes about the legal problems facing many inmates.

The article states:

A Florida prison inmate was placed in solitary because he violated a regulation prohibiting a prisoner from assisting other inmates in the preparation of rights and legal papers unless the inmates assisted are illiterate. The District Court ordered the prisoner released from solitary; the Court of Appeals, affirming the order and citing Johnson v. Avery, held

⁴⁶South Carolina, Inmate Grievance Procedures (1973), p. 28

the regulation invalid on the ground that illiterates are not the only ones in need of assistance in preparation of legal papers-- Wainwright v. Coonts, 409 F.2d 1337 (5th Cir. 1969).⁴⁷

John W. Palmer in his book, Constitutional Rights of Prisoners, discusses the problem which some inmates have in obtaining access to the courts. He states that in the case of:

Nolan v. Scafati, a prisoner alleged that his constitutional rights of access to the courts were violated when prison officials refused to mail his letter to the American Civil Liberties Union. This letter sought advice and assistance on his constitutional rights in a prison disciplinary hearing. The court found that the rule of Johnson v. Avery stood for "the general proposition that an inmate's right of access to the court involves a corollary right to obtain some assistance in preparing his communication with the court." In view of this "general proposition," the court refused to confine the Johnson rule exclusively to inmates seeking post-conviction relief. The court felt that to so limit that rule would allow prison officials to silence and perhaps to punish inmates seeking vindication of those constitutional rights clearly held by prison inmates. The findings of the Nolan case were cited with approval by the court in Cross v. Powers. The result of these two cases was to extend to all inmates the right to assistance in their preparation of civil rights actions against their prison officials.⁴⁸

Eugene N. Barkin in the book, The Tasks of Penology, examines the problem which inmates have in obtaining legal materials. He states that:

⁴⁷Sol Rubin, "Developments in Correctional Law," Crime And Delinquency, XVI (January, 1970), p. 194.

⁴⁸John W. Palmer; Constitutional Rights of Prisoners (Cincinnati, Ohio: W. H. Anderson Company, 1973), p. 85.

In a recent Pennsylvania case an inmate in Graterford Correctional Institution complained that he had been denied the use of law books, and had been prevented from acquiring legal materials from sources other than the issuing court, the Government Printing Office, and West Publishing Company. The Philadelphia District Court followed Hatfield v. Bailleaux. That court pointed out that the plaintiff had access to three sources of legal materials and had been permitted to retain these materials in his cell while he prepared his legal action. His right of communication with the court had not been interfered with nor did he claim it had been. There is no law library at the Graterford institution, and this court also held that one was not necessary. Under these facts, the court rules that the plaintiff had not been denied his access to the courts. However, even if there is no denial of rights on an individual basis to a particular inmate, if it is shown that the complainant is given less access than other inmates, he has stated a complaint which is cognizable under the federal constitution, i.e., the denial of equal protection under the law.⁴⁹

Medical Services

Donald R. Cressey in his book, The Prison-Studies In Institutional Organization and Change, describes surgical contamination in a prison medical facility.

Surgical instruments and bandages in the dressing-room lie exposed to the air and dust. George, attending for the treatment, by a medical orderly, of a boil on his neck, had it lanced with a scalpel that had been used a moment before on a man's foot, and had not been sterilized in the meantime.⁵⁰

⁴⁹Harvey S. Perlman, The Tasks of Penology (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1969), pp. 114-115.

⁵⁰Donald R. Cressey, The Prison-Studies In Institutional Organizational And Change (New York, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1961), p. 33.

Jessica Mitford in her book, Kind And Usual Punishment, discusses the use of inmates in medical research. She states that:

From my conversations with drug company executives and physicians involved in research I learned that prisons today furnish virtually the entire pool of subjects for Phase I testing. "If the prisons closed down tomorrow, the pharmaceutical companies would be in one hell of a bind," said one medical researcher. Most pharmaceutical concerns have to queue up for available prison populations on which to experiment, but two of the biggest--Upjohn and Parke Davis--are in the enviable position of having acquired exclusive rights to Michigan's Jackson State Prison.

Of Jackson's 4,000 convicts, more than 1,200 are in the research programs at any given time. Tests at the prison are designed primarily to measure the toxicity of a drug, rather than its efficacy.⁵¹

The South Carolina Department of Correction did a research project in 1972 dealing with the legal rights of inmates. Chapter 13 of the project report, The Emerging Rights of The Confined, deals with the topic of medical treatment and practices. The following court case was cited:

In Sanders v. County of Yuba, where a prisoner had injured his eye when he struck a towel rack attached to his bed. The state had a statute which permitted recovery from the state if its agents were negligent in the performance of their duty, and another statute which provided that the state was not liable for injuries to prisoners. The plaintiff/inmate had charged that the state was negligent in placing the towel rack which caused his injury, and that it was negligent in not summoning prompt medical aid after the injury was incurred. The court held that the state was not liable for the initial "impact-injury" to the inmate's eye, since the state was not liable for injuries to inmates. However, the court further

⁵¹Jessica Mitford, Kind And Usual Punishment (New York, New York: Random House, Inc., 1975), p. 156.

ruled that the inmate could recover for the damage resulting from the negligent failure of the state to provide prompt medical care after the "impact-injury" had occurred.⁵²

A pamphlet entitled, Health Services, gives several guidelines to correctional personnel in providing medical services to South Carolina inmates. The pamphlet states:

Each correctional administrator should ensure that appropriate health facilities and services are provided to meet the health needs of inmates. When such services are not available through existing internal resources, alternative services should be established through contractual arrangements or similar agreements with external sources.

It is the responsibility of all institutional personnel to be alert to potential medical problems and to refer any medical complaints to appropriate medical staff. The medical director should also develop realistic standards for dental care, including the regular services of a qualified dentist.

The institutional head is to ensure that a physician or appropriate health services staff is available to provide emergency treatment on a twenty-four hour call basis.

Each correctional institution should develop and be prepared to implement a written medical emergency plan. Such a plan should provide for:

1. Emergency treatment of injuries.
2. Appropriate transfer of victims who cannot be adequately treated at the institution.
3. Procurement, utilization, and coordination of additional medical resources.

Whenever substantial physical force or chemical agents are used upon an inmate, medical personnel should be notified as soon as possible.⁵³

A riot took place at Patuxent Institute in Jessup, Maryland on November 8, 1973. A group of inmates held

⁵²South Carolina, The Emerging Rights of The Confined (1972), pp. 146-147.

⁵³South Carolina, Health Services (1973), pp. 2, 3, 4.

twelve teachers and two guards hostage for three hours before state police flooded the building with tear gas and subdued them in hand-to-hand fighting. The riot was caused by the inmates' demands for changes in thirteen areas. Two of the demands called for an investigation of what the inmates termed inadequate medical facilities and an end to the experimental drug program that uses inmate volunteers.⁵⁴

A South Carolina inmate brought suit against two correctional officials on the grounds that he received inadequate medical care after being injured at work. The newspaper article about the incident was:

An inmate of the Central Corrections Institution (CCI) goes before U. S. District Judge Robert F. Chapman Monday to sue two correctional officials on charges of negligence and racial discrimination.

Frank Middleton is seeking \$100,000 in damages from William D. Leeke, director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and CCI warden W. D. Strickland.

Middleton charges he was badly burned by leaking acid while working the license plate division of prison industries and, because he is a Negro, did not receive adequate medical care.

He claims Negroes are assigned to more hazardous jobs than whites and they do not receive even minimal care at the prison infirmary because of their race.

Middleton alleges that CCI officials were negligent in that they did not adequately train him in the handling of acid, provided him with no protective clothing and glasses, left him totally unsupervised at his job and used equipment that is old, deteriorated and defective.⁵⁵

⁵⁴"Inmates Give Up After 3 Hours In Prison School," The Columbia Record, November 9, 1973.

⁵⁵Anne Marshall, "CCI Inmate's Suit Gets Hearing Monday," The Columbia Record, November 23, 1973, p. 19-B.

Personal Privacy

Nathan Leopold in his book, Life Plus 99 Years, reacts to the discomforts of the prison setting. He states:

The long period of being locked into one's cell from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning is one of the most disagreeable experiences in prison. The physical surroundings, to begin with, are not particularly comfortable. The cells are very small: one can easily touch both side walls with outstretched arms. The bunk occupies well over half the available space; the stool and bucket account for almost half the remainder. The accumulated odors of nine hundred men confined in one building without plumbing facilities are definitely perceptible. Ventilation is poor; the light from the narrow windows in the outside wall, some thirty feet from the cells, is totally insufficient and the lights in the cells are always lit. There is a constant hum of talk and other incidental noise from the open cells.⁵⁶

Frank T. Lynn reports " . . . only about one-fourth of all the city and county jails that have been inspected by the Bureau of Prisons are suitable for federal prisoners."⁵⁷

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency has sponsored and published a model act to provide for minimum standards for the protection of rights of prisoners. The model act gives these specifications:

Such rights include but are not necessarily limited to provision for an acceptable level of sanitation, ventilation, light, and a generally healthful environment; housing, providing for not less than fifty square feet of floor space in any confined sleeping areas; reasonable opportunities for

⁵⁶Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., Life Plus 99 Years (New York, New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1958), pp. 161-163.

⁵⁷Frank T. Lynn, "Corrections Today," Crime And Delinquency, II (October 1956), p. 395.

physical exercise and recreational activities; and protection against any physical or psychological abuse or unnecessary indignity.

The cell in which the prisoner is confined in solitary shall be at least as large as other cells in the institution and shall be adequately lighted during daylight hours. All of the necessities of civilized existence, such as a toilet, bedding, and water for drinking and washing, shall be provided. Normal room temperatures for comfortable living shall be maintained. If any of these necessities are removed temporarily, such removal shall be only to prevent suicide or self-destructive acts, or damage to the cell and its equipment.

Under no circumstances shall a prisoner confined in solitary be deprived of normal prison clothing except for his own protection. If any such deprivation is temporarily necessary, he shall be provided with body clothing and bedding adequate to protect his health.⁵⁸

The American Civil Liberties Union did a study of conditions in the District of Columbia Jail. The report found:

The physical differences between life in the maximum security cell blocks and the more privileged cells and dormitories are great. The common denominator, mentioned by virtually all the prisoners questioned, is the presence of rodents and roaches.

A composite of prisoner descriptions of their environment goes this way: Those in cellblocks 3 and 4 and in the dormitories are more likely to have windows and adequate ventilation, although in many cases the windows are broken and allow winter air to pour in. A prisoner may be alone in a 6 x 8 foot cell with a small window, or with one roommate in a cell approximately 10 x 22. Cleaning materials are supplied frequently. A Corrections Department official described these cells as "more like the cells in a monastery," and he was correct. There is just enough room in them for one

⁵⁸"A Model Act To Provide for Minimum Standards for the Protection of Rights of Prisoners," Crime And Delinquency, XVIII (January, 1972), pp. 10-11.

prisoner to maintain some degree of dignity, and, most importantly, ordinarily the doors to the corridor are unlocked.

Those in cellblocks 1 and 2 are confined with one roommate in cells 6 x 8 feet. The bunks, toilet and stool take up more than half the floor space.

The only windows are in the walls of the immense cell blocks themselves, and some of them are broken, allowing cold air in the winter. In the summer, inmates have recorded temperatures up to 107 degrees. There are constant, pervasive odors, which the prisoners attribute to unwashed human bodies, urine smells from the faulty sewage system, and the odors of dead rats in the walls.⁵⁹

William Ciuros, Jr., President, Security Unit Employees Council 82, AFL-CIO, discussing steps that needed to be taken to insure that the kind of tragedy that occurred at Attica is never repeated, stated:

There have to be smaller institutions with a better ratio of correction officers to inmates. If you are going to have a relationship with an inmate and an honest rehabilitation program, then you shouldn't have more than 600 people in an institution.⁶⁰

An article in the January 26, 1974, issue of The State newspaper describes the increasing inmate population in South Carolina:

The inmate population of the S. C. Department of Corrections skyrocketed Friday to more than 3,600--a jump of 43 per cent over the population average five years ago.

Director William D. Leeke of the Department of Corrections said the agency's 17 institutions are operating at least 40 per cent over capacity

⁵⁹Fred Powledge, The Seeds of Anguish: An ACLU Study of the D. C. Jail, Washington, D. C., American Civil Liberties Union, 1972, pp. 16-17.

⁶⁰J. B. Finley, "Attica: A Look at the Causes and the Future," Crime And Delinquency, VII (December, 1971), p. 831.

with a total population Friday of 3,610 inmates compared to an average 2,519 in 1969.

"This increase cannot necessarily be attributed to an increase in crime, but appears to be a result of fewer prisoners being kept in county prison systems," Leeke explained.

As Gov. John C. West recommended in his recent State of the State address, \$7.5 million is needed for each of the next five years to do away with the Central Correctional Institution in favor of smaller regional facilities, Leeke said.

"Such overcrowding as we face today is not only dangerous," Leeke went on, "but hampers us in our efforts to return offenders to society as productive citizens instead of tax burdens."⁶¹

Education

Concerning the importance of education in criminal rehabilitation, United States Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has said:

The figures on literacy alone are enough to make one wish that every sentence imposed could include a provision that would grant release when the prisoner has learned to read and write, to do simple arithmetic, and then to develop some basic skill that is saleable in the marketplace of the outside world to which he must some day return and in which he must compete.⁶²

A study was made in 1967 of adult correctional institutions operated by the fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. In regards to education it was found that:

Academic education is offered by 88 per cent of the institutions, which employ 893 academic teachers, one for every 225 inmates. A large

⁶¹"Leeke"--"Prison Population Above Average," The State, January 26, 1974.

⁶²U. S. Congress, House, Report By The Select Committee On Crime, House Report No. 93-329, 93d Congress, 1st session, 1973, p. 25.

number of inmates also serve as teachers, and there is considerable volunteer effort by interested citizens.⁶³

Karl Menninger, in his book The Crime of Punishment, has praise for the educational programs in the South Carolina Department of Corrections:

South Carolina has in recent years developed a complex of progressive features in its state correctional program. There are training programs in computer programming, bricklaying, welding, car driving, as well as an intensive elementary educational program for illiterates. There are required courses in property rental, money borrowing, and budgeting. The last ninety days of each prisoner's sentence are spent in one of seven state correctional centers, during the latter part of which stay they are permitted to work at an outside job during the daytime.⁶⁴

Michele Hermann in the book, Prisoners' Rights Source-book, discusses prison education programs in the United States:

In theory, the value of prison education programs has long been recognized. The penal reformers of the 19th Century insisted that rehabilitation could be achieved by improving inmates' self-perceptions as well as their opportunities upon release. Courses offered in institutions have ranged from correspondence courses to educational television and college furlough programs. Some states provide teachers, texts, and similar materials, while others rely solely upon volunteers.

In fact, prison education has generally been poor, and except for a few instances the reformers' theory remains unproven, for the programs have remained secondary to the interests of security and custody. Typical of this attitude is the case where a court upheld a warden's

⁶³"State Correctional Institutions for Adults," Crime And Delinquency, XIII (January 1967), p. 201.

⁶⁴Karl Menninger, The Crime of Punishment (New York, New York: Viking Press, Inc., 1969), pp. 234-235.

refusal to allow an inmate to enroll in a correspondence course because, upon release, the prisoner intended to apply his knowledge to writing a book about "brutal" prison officials. Actual figures indicate that less than 10 per cent of all corrections personnel provide educational services to inmates.

Existing programs suffer from the lip service and token support paid to correctional education by administrators and legislators. As a result, prison libraries are inadequate for independent research or reading, the classroom environment is not generally conducive to learning, and curriculum lacks diversity and stimulation, particularly for minority groups. Inmates have complained that teachers, who often are not enthusiastic about teaching inside an institution, tend to moralize rather than to teach.⁶⁵

An advisory board made up of South Carolina business men and educators did a study of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. The study found that:

There is a lack of full-range options at each corrections institution through which an inmate can receive training. Even where a moderate range of options does exist they are intruded upon by other demands. For example, at Manning "the laundry is going to run" and at Central "the industries must produce." The decision must be made by corrections that regardless of security classification, length of sentence, and industry demands, the inmate is entitled to participate in the widest range of opportunities from the earliest time possible. Without a variety of true options the total rehabilitation program is a pretense. There are a variety of rehabilitation programs available within reasonable distance from each institution. These are presently being used to a limited degree, but should be used much more. All available options in institutions and in the community should be made available to the

⁶⁵Michele G. Hermann, Prisoner's Rights Source-book (New York, New York: Clark Boardman Company, 1973), pp. 580-581.

Classification Coordinator so that they may be included in Treatment Plans from the beginning of a man's sentence.⁶⁶

Daniel Glaser believes careers in delinquency and crime go hand in hand with retardation in educational endeavors. He states that:

As of 1966, most Americans who were 20 or over had completed high school; but the median school attainment found in most compilations on prisoners is only the eighth or ninth grade, and only three to five per cent are high school graduates.⁶⁷

Censorship

Harvey S. Perlman's book, The Tasks of Penology, points out that:

The frequency with which letters may be written varies greatly from institution to institution. In some, the prisoner is permitted one letter a month, in others, one every two weeks, in still others, one every week. The letters are strictly censored; any sort of comment about the institution or its personnel is prohibited. In some institutions, the censorship rules are so rigorous that it is virtually impossible to comment on anything but the state of one's health and the weather.⁶⁸

In the book, Constitutional Rights of Prisoners, legal cases dealing with censorship are discussed. The author found:

⁶⁶South Carolina, An Employability Analysis of The Rehabilitative Programs in the South Carolina Department of Corrections (1972), pp. 20-21.

⁶⁷Daniel Glaser, The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System (New York, New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1969), p. 174.

⁶⁸Harvey S. Perlman, The Tasks of Penology (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1969), p. 38.

The courts have generally protected the right of inmates to utilize the mail system to communicate with non-judicial public officers and agencies. Le Vier v. Woodson kept state prison officials from stopping letters (complaining of prison conditions) to the state governor, attorney-general, and the attorney attached to the state's pardon agency, Sostre v. McGinnis forbade prison authorities from deleting, or withholding or refusing to mail any communication between an inmate and any public official.

A prison ban on an inmate sending letters which complain of internal conditions in the institution to the news media-radio, television, and the press-restricts First Amendment freedoms in two ways. First, the inmate's right of free speech is curtailed. Second, the public's right to know what is happening within the prison system, a right which can only be fulfilled through an informed press, is restricted. In Nolan v. Fitzpatrick, the inmate-plaintiffs contested the legality of a Massachusetts state prison regulation which totally banned letters from inmates to the news media. The right of prison officials to read such letters and to inspect them for contraband or for escape plans was not challenged. The prison administrators advanced various reasons in support of the rule: that such communications would inflame the inmates and, hence, endanger prison security; that complaint letters would create administrative problems because they will encourage the news media to seek personal interviews with inmates and that complaint letters will retard the rehabilitation of both the writer and other inmates. The district court found these reasons to be either unsupported by evidence or insufficient to require a total ban on letters to the press.⁶⁹

A federal court in Rhode Island has held that prison officials may not open or inspect outgoing or incoming mail to or from the courts, attorneys, or a long list of government officials. Judge Pettine by his decision has required

⁶⁹John W. Palmer, Constitutional Rights of Prisoners (Cincinnati, Ohio: W. H. Anderson Company, 1972), pp. 31-33.

that prison officials obtain a search-and-seizure warrant prior to reading any outgoing mail.⁷⁰

Dae H. Chang in the book, The Prison-Voices From The Inside, discussed the censorship of a prison newspaper.

The author found:

Every article that is printed in a newspaper has gone through the red-pencil process, and for each one that is printed, there may be three or four that were rejected because they were censorially objectionable. Criticism, whether of administration policy or the administration itself, is not countenanced in any form. The end-product is a whitewashed sheet that does not afford the general public the necessary information with which to form an accurate conception of prison conditions.⁷¹

On September 13, 1971, eleven hostages and thirty-two prisoners died in a prison riot at Attica prison in New York. A year after the riot some reforms were reported. Among the reforms were: A law library was established, and censorship restrictions on mail and publications were eased.⁷²

Ten South Carolina inmates brought charges against the South Carolina Department of Corrections in a class action suit. The inmates charged that department regulations of hair length, mail, and solitary confinement violated their civil rights. On February 28, 1973, The

⁷⁰David Rudovsky, The Rights of Prisoners (New York: Hearst Corporation, 1973); p. 45.

⁷¹Dae H. Chang, The Prison-Voices From The Inside (Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman Publishing Company, 1973), pp. 288-289.

⁷²"News & Notes," Crime And Delinquency, XIX (January, 1973), p. 108.

Columbia Record reported the decision handed down by U. S.

District Judge J. Robert Martin. The decision was:

Regarding mail regulations Judge Martin said "The law is certainly well settled that the prison door does not close out all constitutional rights. However, the law is equally clear that reasonable regulation is a necessary aspect of all prison life."

The prisoners complained they were unduly restricted as to number of persons with whom they may correspond.

However, Judge Martin said the regulations do not establish a set number of correspondents for inmates. The only restriction is the way the letters are handled.

All incoming mail is inspected for contraband. The only outgoing mail inspected is that addressed to persons who are not on a prisoner's approved list.

On the unapproved list are addresses whose backgrounds have not been investigated. Censorship and inspection of such mail is entirely reasonable and services to maintain prison security and discipline, the judge said.

He stated that the most serious problem involving prisoner's mail involves the right to receive certain publications. Some publications are banned altogether and others are rejected on a piecemeal basis.

For two years a Publications Review Committee has been in operation, which Judge Martin found to be commendable. Publications are censored only when there is a finding that the material presents a threat to the security of the institution.

"The court finds a genuine attempt to allow nonharmful mail. Rather than finding any constitutional infirmity in the regulations, the court finds a system of review which would be difficult to surpass in terms of fairness," Judge Martin said.

However, he stated that he is concerned about the large number of complaints concerning the proper handling of mail, and he is informed that such complaints are continuing.

Judge Martin ordered that mail personnel or other Central Correctional Institution officials to refrain from misapplying the mail regulations in any way.⁷³

⁷³Anne Marshall, "Court Rules Prison Regulations Justified," The Columbia Record, February 28, 1974, p. 1-B, 3-B.

Work

In 1951 convict miners of Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kansas, captured correctional officers and a university group touring the prison mines. The inmates seized the hostages to demand better food and working conditions from the correctional administration. The prison revolt was ended peacefully through negotiations that promised better food and meeting with an inmate committee to discuss working conditions.⁷⁴

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in 1973 established standards for prison labor and industries. The Commission recommended:

Each correctional agency and each institution operating industrial and labor programs should take steps immediately to reorganize their programs to support the reintegrative purpose of correctional institutions.

1. Prison industries should be diversified and job specifications defined to fit work assignments to offenders' needs as determined by release planning.
2. All work should form part of a designed training program with provisions for:
 - a. Involving the offender in the decision concerning his assignment.
 - b. Giving him the opportunity to achieve on a productive job to further his confidence in his ability to work.
 - c. Assisting him to learn and develop his skills in a number of job areas. Instilling

⁷⁴G. David Garson, "Force versus Restraint in Prison Riots," Crime And Delinquency, XVIII (October, 1972), p. 414.

good working habits by providing incentives.

3. Joint bodies consisting of institution management, inmates, labor organizations, and industry should be responsible for planning and implementing a work program useful to the offender, efficient, and closely related to skills in demand outside the prison.
4. Training modules integrated into a total training plan for individual offenders should be provided. Such plans must be periodically monitored and kept flexible enough to provide for modification in line with individuals' needs.
5. Where job training needs cannot be met within the institution, placement in private industry on work-furlough programs should be implemented consistent with security needs.
6. Inmates should be compensated for all work performed that is of economic benefit to the correctional authority or another public or private entity. As long-range objective to be implemented by 1978, such compensation should be at rates representing the prevailing wage for work of the same type in the vicinity of the correctional facility.⁷⁵

A study was made of the South Carolina Department of Corrections industries programs. The completed report included the following comments:

The current industries' programs appear to be poorly developed for employment training of inmates. While some of these programs do have a "training content" worthy of continuation, the press of production often supercedes the training objectives of such programs. Other industries' programs appear wholly unsatisfactory as having a valid "training content" when viewed as potential training grounds for inmates in the current business and industrial community of the state.

⁷⁵U. S., Department of Justice, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 387.

The various departments in Division Industries do perform necessary and useful functions. They produce end products that are needed by the state and they also provide employment and earning capacity for inmates, but more importantly, they keep a certain number of inmates occupied. Beyond these three points, however, they do not perform anything in the way of real rehabilitative effort.

The quality of product is fairly good; in many instances it is very good. The production rate in almost all operations except the license tag plant is very low. All of these conditions might be improved through better counselling with the inmates and better communications between the various administrative divisions of each institution, particularly at CCI and Manning.

In all industries the staff appeared to be knowledgeable in their particular field and capable of relating their knowledge in simple terms to the inmates. It was noted that some of the personnel had a tendency to be more concerned with production than with the training and rehabilitation of the inmate.⁷⁶

An inmate at Central Correctional Institution wrote a letter to the editor of The State newspaper expressing his opinions about the work programs operated by the South Carolina Department of Corrections. The following is a passage from the letter:

An inmate, for example, has a sentence of which he must serve 10 years flat. He wants to learn carpentry. He must serve nine years and six months before he is eligible to enroll in the trade course.

He is handicapped, really. He lives out nine years and six months in prison, working odd jobs from loading trucks to working in a tag plant. Finally, he has four months left and enrolls in form carpentry and completes the course in three months. He is released from prison, applies for a job and is asked how much experience he has. If the employer likes him, then he has a chance to learn his trade, because

⁷⁶South Carolina, An Employability Analysis of The Rehabilitative Programs in the South Carolina Department of Corrections (1972), p. 45.

how much could he learn in approximately 91 days? If he could have spent a great portion of that 10 years learning, he'd know every trick of his chosen trade.⁷⁷

Minimum pay wage for inmates was introduced into the California legislature on May 10, 1973. In addition to contributing to the State's Indemnity Fund for restitution to victims of crime, those inmates receiving the minimum wage would apply for their board, room and medical expenses and support for their families.⁷⁸

Michael J. Miller offered the following criticisms of work programs in correctional institutions:

Correctional personnel need to realize the dysfunctional effects of using inmates for meeting institutional maintenance goals under the guise of on-the-job training (simply because it is convenient and inexpensive on a short-term basis). They also need to realize that work for the sake of work has virtually no payoff except for the institution. The available statistical data would indicate that "good" work habits developed in one area (e.g. farming or kitchen services) simply do not translate to a greater degree of successful employment and reintegration into society.⁷⁹

Visitation

John W. Palmer in his book, Constitutional Rights of Prisoners, discusses the visitation rights of inmates:

⁷⁷Boyce L. Parker, "Prisons Still Mainly Punishment," The State, February 3, 1974.

⁷⁸"News & Notes," Crime And Delinquency, XIX (October, 1973), p. 585.

⁷⁹Michael J. Miller, "Vocational Training in Prisons: Some Social Policy Implications," Federal Probation, XXVI (September, 1972), p. 21.

The right of inmates to have visitors while incarcerated is severely limited by prison officials. Many states permit an inmate to see only those persons who have previously been approved by the prison administrators. Few cases directly raise the issue of an inmate's right to have visitors, but the ones that do uniformly hold that control of such activity is within the prison official's discretionary power, and his decisions are not subject to judicial reversal unless a clear abuse of discretion is shown. For example, an inmate recently complained that prison regulations which permitted death row inmates less visitation rights than those given regular inmates violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The court dismissed the action, stating that the differential treatment was justified by the greater supervision that must be provided when death row inmates have visitors.

Many foreign countries and at least one state--Mississippi--have provided facilities in their penal institutions for "conjugal" visits; that is, visits by an inmate's spouse with an opportunity for intimate sexual relations. However, a federal appellate court has held that such visits are not constitutionally required.

Lack of visitation facilities and programs was one of the factors which led the court in Jones v. Wittenberg to declare incarceration in the Lucas County (Toledo, Ohio) Jail unconstitutional as cruel and unusual punishment. In its far-reaching relief order, covering all aspects of prison administration, the court attempted to rectify the visitation problem by mandating the following: Establishment of visiting programs, which shall include daily visiting hours, both in the daytime and in the evening, and especially upon holidays and weekends; the provision of much more adequate physical facilities for visitation; removal of the limitations on visits by children and by persons not members of the prisoner's immediate family; and provisions for limitation or removal of visiting privileges for disciplinary purposes, or for abuse of visiting privileges.⁸⁰

⁸⁰John W. Palmer, Constitutional Rights of Prisoners (Cincinnati, Ohio: W. H. Anderson Company, 1973), pp. 47-48.

Lou Torok, in his book The Strange World of Prison, writes about the importance of visiting to the inmate.

The author points out:

Concerned prison officials have long known the potential for good in the hardened criminal if he can be touched by the love of someone who matters to him. The miracle of human warmth and affection is a daily occurrence in the prison visiting room.⁸¹

The Federal Bureau of Prisons on May 1, 1974, modified its prisoner interview rules. The new rule allows news reporters to arrange for talks with inmates of minimum security institutions.⁸²

The Association of State Correctional Administrators in 1972 established guidelines for eight critical areas. One of the critical areas was visiting. The following provisions were included in the guidelines:

As visits with family and friends are an important part of any treatment program, inmates should be encouraged and given an opportunity to maintain constructive outside contacts.

Visiting should be conducted informally and openly, consistent with the security requirements and availability of space in each institution. Visitors should be identified and may be searched as a protection to the visitors, the inmates and others in the institution. This should be done as privately as possible to facilitate good public relations.

The name of each person authorized to visit should be on the inmate's approved visiting list. The list may be comprised of members of the inmate's immediate family, which should include at least the spouse, child, parent, brother, sister, grand-

⁸¹Lou Torok, The Strange World of Prison (New York, New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1973), p. 78.

⁸²"Bureau of Prisons Modifies Prisoner Interview Rules," Corrections Digest, V (May, 1974), p. 1.

parent and grandchild of the inmate. Friends and others may be added to the list. This list may be amended consistent with security requirements and available space. Persons not on the approved visiting list may be granted a special visiting pass by the institutional head. Ex-offenders may be permitted to visit when prior approval has been granted by the institution head.

Rules pertaining to visiting should be posted and made readily available for general distribution to visitors and inmates.

A visitor may be excluded for any of the following reasons: security requirements, space availability, disruptive conduct, being under the influence of alcohol or drugs, health problems, or refusal to submit to search.

Violation of the visiting regulations by a visitor may result in that individual's being temporarily or permanently removed from the inmate's visiting list.

Visitors and inmates should not be permitted to exchange any object except with staff approval.

Visitors should be responsible for keeping their children under control.

The number, frequency and length of visits may be limited where required by lack of available facilities.

Hospitalized inmates should be allowed to receive visitors consistent with security requirements and with the consent of the medical authorities.

Inmates in disciplinary status may be visited only with permission from the institutional head.

Visits between an attorney and client should be permitted during normal business hours. Attorney-client visits during nonbusiness hours may be authorized by appointment. Provisions for privacy should be made.

Furloughs for the purpose of maintaining family ties, seeking employment, establishing residence, or for other valid reasons, are encouraged.

Visiting may be barred during a time of institutional disturbance.⁸³

A riot occurred at the Hawaii State Prison on January 1, 1974. The riot resulted from ". . . a misunderstanding about holiday visiting privileges," according to the

⁸³South Carolina, Uniform Correctional Policies And Procedures (1972), pp. 3-4.

prison superintendent. It took prison guards four hours to bring the riot to a halt.⁸⁴

An article in The State newspaper described a proposal made by William D. Leeke, director of the Department of Corrections, dealing with conjugal visits for South Carolina inmates. The proposal would allow long-termers to have visits at specified periods such as weekends in a private setting in which sexual relations between husbands and wives could take place under dignified conditions. According to Leeke, ". . . deprivation of normal sexual outlets promotes homosexuality among inmates and serves to destroy marriages."⁸⁵

Correctional Officers

Attica, the official Report of the New York State Special Commission on Attica, reported the following recommendations concerning inmate and correctional officer relations:

The central dynamic of prison life is the relationship between inmates and officers. If correctional personnel are to be more than mere custodians, they must be trained and paid in accordance with the difficulty and responsibility of their assignments. Training for correction officers must sensitize them to understand and deal with the new breed of young inmates from the urban ghettos and to understand and control the racism within

⁸⁴"Inmates Begin New Year With Cell Block Takeover," The Columbia Record, January 2, 1974.

⁸⁵"Corrections Officials Study Conjugal Visits," The State, January 31, 1974.

themselves. Above all, correctional facilities must be staffed by persons motivated to help inmates.⁸⁶

Two South Carolina correctional officers were fired because of their actions which resulted in a prison riot. . . An article in The State newspaper gives the details:

Simon Jackson, 27, and Jerry W. Hart, 25, were dismissed Thursday after a fact-finding committee of five department employees met 15 hours interviewing witnesses, Sam McCuen, a spokesman for Central Correctional Institution, said.

The pair was identified as two of three officers taking a prisoner in custody for drunkenness when the disturbance broke out.

Other inmates tried to free the prisoner which sparked a noisy demonstration of about 100 men at the cell block gate.⁸⁷

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has made several recommendations concerning correctional officers. They were:

Correctional agencies should begin immediately to develop personnel policies and practices that will improve the image of corrections and facilitate the fair and effective selection of the best persons for correctional positions.

To improve the image of corrections, agencies should:

1. Discontinue the use of uniforms.
2. Replace all military titles with names appropriate to the correctional task.
3. Discontinue the use of badges and, except where absolutely necessary, the carrying of weapons.
4. Abolish such military terms as company, mess hall, drill, inspection, and gig list.

⁸⁶The Official Report of the New York State Special Commission on Attica, Attica (New York, New York: Bantam Books, Inc., 1972), p. xviii.

⁸⁷"CCI Releases Names of Dismissed Guards," The State, August 18, 1973.

5. Abandon regimented behavior in all facilities, both for personnel and for inmates. In the recruitment of personnel, agencies should:

1. Eliminate all political patronage for staff selection.
2. Eliminate such personnel practices as:
 - a. Unreasonable age or sex restrictions.
 - b. Unreasonable physical restrictions (i.e., height, weight).
 - c. Barriers to hiring physically handicapped.
 - d. Questionable personality tests.
 - e. Legal or administrative barriers to hiring ex-offenders.
 - f. Unnecessarily long requirements for experience in correctional work.
 - g. Residency requirements.
3. Actively recruit from minority groups, women, young persons, and prospective indigenous workers, and see that employment announcements reach these groups and the general public.
4. Make a task analysis of each correctional position (to be updated periodically) to determine those tasks, skills, and qualities needed. Testing based solely on those relevant features should be designed to assure that proper qualifications are considered for each position.
5. Use an open system of selection in which any testing device used is related to a specific ability to perform that job.⁸⁸

Sylvia G. McCollum, Education Research Specialist, Federal Bureau of Prisons, believes two factors cause non-productive educational and training services in a prison environment. Factor 1 is the correctional staff itself. Low salaries, the exclusion of minority group members, and the geographic and social isolation of prison communities result in correctional staff characteristics which do not

⁸⁸U. S., Department of Justice, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards And Goals (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 471.

always promote education and training efforts. Factor 2 is the ratio of correctional officers to other prison employees. Five of every ten prison employees are correctional officers.⁸⁹

William Cahn did a report on the Nassau County Jail in New York. He made the following observations about guards:

Investigative reports dealing with the attitude and performance of the guards revealed that, while most did their jobs with insight, understanding, and courtesy, some performed indifferently and behaved arrogantly. As the investigation proceeded, it became more and more obvious that the entirely unprofessional attitude and behavior of this latter group had a serious detrimental effect on the best interests and concerns of the institution. These guards seemed less intent on doing their jobs than on demonstrating their superiority and dominance over the inmates. Although at times this behavior appeared consciously directed at specific individuals purely for purposes of harassment, it was just as prevalent as a simple reflexive response to any inmate's request or expression of human sentiment.⁹⁰

On September 13, 1971, 70 per cent of the 2,254 inmates in Attica were blacks and Puerto Ricans. Not one of the guards was Puerto Rican or black. After the Attica riot on September 13, 1971, the prison population was reduced to 1,158, with the black population down to less than 50 per cent. The number of correctional officers was

⁸⁹Sylvia G. McCollum, "New Designs for Correctional Education and Training Programs," Federal Probation XXXVII (June, 1973), p. 8.

⁹⁰William Cahn, "Report on the Nassau County Jail," Crime And Delinquency, XIX (January, 1973), p. 8.

increased from 380 to 415; 19 are black and two are Spanish-speaking.⁹¹

Administration

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has made several statements concerning correctional staff development. The Commission recommends:

Correctional agencies immediately should plan and implement a staff development program that prepares and sustains all staff members.

1. Qualified trainers should develop and direct the program.
2. Training should be the responsibility of management and should provide staff with skills and knowledge to fulfill organizational goals and objectives.
3. To the fullest extent possible, training should include all members of the organization, including the clients.
4. Training should be conducted at the organization site and also in community settings reflecting the context of crime and community resources.
 - a. All top and middle managers should have at least 40 hours a year of executive development training, including training in the operations of police, courts, prosecution, and defense attorneys.
 - b. All new staff members should have at least 40 hours of orientation training during their first week on the job and at least 60 hours additional training during their first year.
 - c. All staff members, after their first year, should have at least 40 hours of additional training a year to keep them abreast of the changing nature of their work and introduce them to current issues affecting corrections.
5. Financial support for staff development should continue from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, but State and

⁹¹"News & Notes," Crime And Delinquency, XIX (January, 1973), p. 108.

local correctional agencies must assume support as rapidly as possible.

6. Trainers should cooperate with their counterparts in the private sector and draw resources from higher education.
7. Sabbatical leaves should be granted for correctional personnel to teach or attend courses in colleges and universities.⁹²

An inmate at Central Correctional Institution in Columbia, South Carolina, took hostages to gain the attention of prison officials. The State newspaper stated:

An inmate claimed Monday he escaped from his cell and held four hostages at Central Correctional Institution Sunday afternoon to draw attention to allegations that officers and inmates were collaborating to kill him.

John Manning's attorney played a tape for the news media Monday in which the inmate charged CCI officials would not listen to his complaints that "every day I stay in this penal institution my life is in danger."⁹³

A federal district court in New York ruled that the posting of rules in the first-floor receiving room of the Tombs (Manhattan House of Detention) was not sufficient notice to inmates of what conduct on their part would be considered illegal. The court required prison officials to adopt a comprehensive set of rules, to be approved by the court, governing inmate behavior, lock-out times and procedures, use of commissary, medical services, chapel, and other important aspects of inmate life. These rules would be set out in a booklet given to each new inmate.⁹⁴

⁹²U.S. Department of Justice, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975), p. 494.

⁹³"Inmate: Took Hostages To Prompt Attention," The State, March 12, 1974.

⁹⁴David Rudovsky, The Rights of Prisoners (New York: Hearst Corporation, 1973), p. 27.

In a study conducted by Louis Harris and Associates a nation-wide sample of correctional personnel in all settings were asked what the goals of correction were and what they should be. The study indicated the following goals:

In each setting, "rehabilitating the individual so that he might become a productive citizen" was considered the number one goal. But there are sharp differences, with adult institutions tending to have a very different philosophical attitude toward the goal of correction. Over one-third of the correctional personnel contacted in adult institutions believe that "protecting society from crimes the offender might be committing" is the most emphasized goal in these institutions. Furthermore, a sizeable minority feel that "punishing the individual convicted of a crime" is the primary goal of adult institutions. "Changing community attitudes and conditions which contribute to crime and delinquency" is thought to be the least emphasized among current goals.⁹⁵

Sanger B. Powers in an article entitled "Regulations in the Life of an Institution" discusses correctional institution regulations. He states:

Institutions must be governed by regulations which are dynamic, reflecting the trends in progressive penological thinking. Because our society is a dynamic one, we are continually defining and redefining values. Our vocabulary itself changes in this process. Regulations should be pliable to the extent that they will permit an administrator to innovate or experiment without abandoning principle. When an institution becomes stagnant, it ceases to meet the needs of the inmate body and becomes merely a self-serving enterprise.⁹⁶

⁹⁵Alvin W. Cahn, "Managing Change in Correction," Crime And Delinquency, XV (April, 1969), p. 222.

⁹⁶Sanger B. Powers, "Regulations in the Life of an Institution," Crime And Delinquency, XIII (January, 1968), p. 442.

A national study of state correctional institutions was conducted in 1967. The study found that 62.7 per cent of all employees are custodial staff. Treatment staff account for 3.6 per cent, educational staff account for 5.9 per cent, and 27.8 per cent for all other staff.⁹⁷

Inmate Attitude Scales

Calder, Cedeno, and Reckless completed a study of Puerto Rican attitudes toward the legal system dealing with crime. A questionnaire concerning the legal system was given to samples of Puerto Rican prisoners, laborers, prison guards, and police. There were 89 "law items" on the questionnaire. The scoring format for the 89 law items was 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, in which 5 was the most unfavorable and 1 was the most favorable direction of the response to any item. The scores on each item for each respondent were summated into a total score. The total scores for each respondent in each of four Puerto Rican samples were added and the sum was divided by the number of the respondents in each sample. Hence, an average (mean) total score was obtained.

Results indicated that the prisoners in Puerto Rico made a more unfavorable showing on attitudes toward the law than did laborers, while the prison guards apparently had a

⁹⁷"State Correctional Institutions for Adults," Crime And Delinquency, XIII (January, 1967), p. 237.

more favorable and the police had a still more favorable set of attitudes toward legal institutions. A copy of the instrument may be found in Appendix F.⁹⁸

A. J. W. Taylor developed a Criminal Attitude Test Scale. He believed that criminal offenders hold firm attitudes and opinions about the judiciary, the police, the probation service, the prison officers, and other figures of authority with whom they come into daily contact. These attitudes and opinions were built by Dr. Taylor into a criminal attitude scale (C.A.T.S.) with the object not only of assessing the degree of criminality of any given offender, but also of reflecting changes of attitude as a result of treatment or contamination.

The C.A.T.S. consisted of fifteen attitudes which were often expressed by criminals to the author over many years, and the attitudes were arranged in such a way as to avoid a response set by the subjects. The subjects were merely asked to signify their agreement or disagreement with each of the fifteen attitudes which were listed before them.

This test did, in fact, prove to be helpful as one of several pre- and post-therapy measures in an experiment

⁹⁸J: T. Calcer, C. Cedeno, W. C. Reckless, "A Comparative Study of Puerto Rican Attitudes Toward The Legal System Dealing With Crime," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, And Police Science, Vol. 59 (1968), pp. 536-541.

to evaluate group psychotherapy with female inmates. A copy of the instrument may be found in Appendix G.⁹⁹

David E. Bright, in his attempt to discover what influences, if any, have affected the personalities of prisoners during incarceration, found that:

The longer the time served in prison, the more adverse will be the attitudes of the inmates, and that better prison programs and facilities lead to better attitudes.¹⁰⁰

The main findings of Howard E. Fradkin in his research on "Criminal Background and Self-Concept as Prognostic Factors in the Lives of Prisoners" are stated in the following manner:

There appears to be a definite relationship between the social background of property offenders and their self-conceptions; and the prior correctional experience of a group of property offenders appears to be associated with many of their self-concepts; the longer the correctional experience, the more negative is the conception of self, of the institution and of the possibility of future adjustment.¹⁰¹

A. D. Mylonas constructed a thirty-item scale to measure an offender's attitude toward law and legal institutions. The Law Scale can be found in Appendix H.¹⁰²

⁹⁹A. J. W. Taylor, "A Brief Criminal Attitude Scale," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, And Police Science, Vol. 51 (1968), pp. 37-40.

¹⁰⁰David E. Bright, "A Study of Institutional Impact Upon Adult Male Prisoners" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1951), p. 84.

¹⁰¹Howard E. Fradkin, "Criminal Background and Self-Concept as Prognostic Factors in the Lives of Prisoners" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Ohio State University, 1958), p. 78.

¹⁰²A. D. Mylonas, "Prisoners' Attitudes Toward Law And Legal Institutions" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Ohio State University, 1962), p. 74.

Results from this study indicated that prisoners' attitudes toward law and legal institutions vary somewhat with the length of time they had been exposed to correctional institutions. The longer the correctional experience, the more unfavorable the attitude.

Kay, in her study, "Differential Self-Perceptions of Female Offenders," claims that self-concepts are related to total arrests, age, length of incarceration and age of onset of illegal behavior.¹⁰³

Reed, in his study, "Differential Institutional Image: A Comparative Analysis of Prison Philosophies," found that the close security inmates expressed a greater tendency to perceive the prison as a place of custody in their actual image than in their ideal image. These inmates endorsed the beliefs that the prison could be more rehabilitative (the ideal image) and that as it presently functions is too punishing (the actual image).¹⁰⁴

Ernest A. Wenk and Rudolf H. Moos developed the Correctional Institutions Environment Scale to assess social climates in correctional institutions. The instrument has eighty-six items organized into the following nine scales.

¹⁰³Barbara Ann Kay, "Differential Self-Perceptions of Female Offenders" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Ohio State University, 1961), p. 46.

¹⁰⁴Dallas John Reed, "Differential Institutional Image: A Comparative Analysis of Prison Philosophies" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Minnesota, 1968), p. 294.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ENVIRONMENT SCALE (CIES),
FORM C DESCRIPTION OF SUBSCALES

1. Involvement - Measures how active and energetic inmates are in the day-to-day functioning of the program--i.e., interacting socially with other inmates, doing things on their own initiative, and developing pride and group spirit in the program.
2. Support - Measures the extent to which inmates are encouraged to be helpful and supportive toward other inmates and how supportive the staff is toward inmates.
3. Expressiveness - Measures the extent to which the program encourages the open expression of feelings (including angry feelings) by inmates and staff.
4. Autonomy - Assesses the extent to which inmates are encouraged to take initiative in planning activities and take leadership in the unit.
5. Practical Orientation - Assesses the extent to which the inmate's environment orients him toward preparing himself for release from the program. Such things as training for new kinds of jobs, looking to the future, and setting and working toward goals are considered.
6. Personal Problem Orientation - Measures the extent to which inmates are encouraged to be concerned with their personal problems and feelings and to seek to understand them.
7. Order and Organization - Measures how important order and organization is in the program, in terms of inmates (how they look), staff (what they do to encourage order), and the facility itself (how well it is kept).
8. Clarity - Measures the extent to which the inmate knows what to expect in the day-to-day routine of his program and how explicit the program rules and procedures are.
9. Staff Control - assesses the extent to which the staff use measures to keep inmates under necessary control--i.e., in the formulation

of rules, the scheduling of activities, and in the relationships between inmates and staff.¹⁰⁵

Each of the eighty-six items is expressed as a statement to be marked true or false by the prisoners and by the staff. The respondent, by marking true, indicates that he feels that the expressed condition or behavior is present or encouraged in his unit. Items chosen from the nine subscales are presented in Appendix I.¹⁰⁶

According to the authors, ". . . the CIES provides an opportunity to relate the size of units and their staffing patterns to the social climates prevailing in these various institutional units."¹⁰⁷

A California Youth Authority study is given as an example by the authors as an application of the CIES. In this study two institutional treatment programs--one applying behavior modification techniques and the other transactional analysis methods--used the CIES to describe the social climates in these units at the beginning of the program and after a two-year period of program application. The results indicated that the introduction of new treatment programs had measureable effects on the perceptions of

¹⁰⁵Ernst A. Wenk and Rudolf H. Moos, "Social Climates in Prison: An Attempt to Conceptualize and Measure Environmental Factors in Total Institutions," Journal of Research in Crime And Delinquency, IX (July, 1972), p. 141.

¹⁰⁶Ibid., pp. 142-143.

¹⁰⁷Ibid., p. 148.

the staff and residents of the social climate of each institution.¹⁰⁸

The age of an inmate is one factor being considered in the dissertation. The New York State Commission on Attica through months of research made the following statement concerning age:

The Attica rebels were part of a new breed of younger, more aware inmates, largely black, who came to prison full of deep feelings of alienation and hostility against the established institutions of law and government, enhanced self-esteem, racial pride, and political awareness, and an unwillingness to accept the petty humiliations and racism that characterize prison life.¹⁰⁹

Another factor being studied is the length of time served by an inmate. Harvey Joseph Bertcher in his study, "Factors That Affect The Attitudes Of Girls Toward Staff In A Correctional Institution," found that there was a direct relationship between the length of time girls had been at the institution and positive attitudes toward treatment staff; however, an inverse relationship was seen between attitudes toward cottage staff and length of stay for girls who had been at the institution less than a year.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁸Ibid., p. 148.

¹⁰⁹The Official Report of the New York State Special Commission on Attica, Attica (New York, New York: Bantam Books, Inc., 1972), p. 105.

¹¹⁰Harvey Joseph Bertcher, "Factors That Affect The Attitudes Of Girls Toward Staff In A Correctional Institution" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Southern California, 1966), p. 256.

The relationship between correctional institution security classification and inmate attitudes is the third area investigated in the dissertation. Nearly 56 per cent of riots reported by prison wardens in the South Carolina Department of Corrections Collective Violence Research occurred in maximum security prisons.¹¹¹

¹¹¹South Carolina, Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search For Causes (1973), p. 24.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study covers five areas. The sub-hypotheses to hypothesis A, B, and C are listed in the first area. The Inmate Inventory which is the primary research instrument for the dissertation is explained in the second area. The population researched in the study is discussed in the third area. The method used to collect data is described in the fourth area. The method of analyzing the collected data is presented in the fifth area.

Hypotheses and Sub-Hypotheses

The hypotheses and sub-hypotheses for the study were as follows:

Hypothesis A

There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Sub-Hypotheses to Hypothesis A

1. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related food items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

2. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related legal help items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

3. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related medical services items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

4. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related personal privacy items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

5. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related education items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

6. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related mail items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

7. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related work items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

8. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related visitation items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically

analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

9. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related correctional officers items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

10. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between inmate age and sub scores on the related institutional administration items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Hypothesis B

There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

Sub-Hypotheses to Hypothesis B

1. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related food items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

2. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related legal help items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed

by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

3. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related medical services items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

4. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related personal privacy items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

5. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related education items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

6. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related mail items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

7. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related work items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

8. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related visitation items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

9. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related correctional officers items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Kendall correlation coefficient.

10. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between correctional institution in which the inmate was incarcerated and sub scores on the related institutional administration items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Hypothesis C

There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Sub Hypotheses to Hypothesis C

1. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related food items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

2. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related legal help items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

3. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related medical services items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

4. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related personal privacy items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

5. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related education items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

6. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related mail items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

7. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on

the related work items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

8. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related visitation items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

9. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related correctional officers items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

10. There will be a significant correlation at the .05 level between length of confinement and sub scores on the related institutional administration items of the Inmate Inventory as statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Inmate Inventory

A total of thirty-one South Carolina inmates were interviewed during the week of October 1-5, 1973. The inmates interviewed were incarcerated at the Watkins Pre-Release Center in Columbia, South Carolina.

Table 1 describes the thirty-one inmates in terms of sex, race, and location of previous incarceration. As indicated by the table, twenty-nine males and two female inmates were interviewed. A total of twelve inmates were

TABLE 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES INTERVIEWED

Inmate	Sex	Race	Institution Last Located
1	Male	Black	CCI
2	Male	Black	CCI
3	Male	White	WCI
4	Male	Black	MCI
5	Male	Black	MCI
6	Male	Black	WRCI
7	Male	Black	MYCC - MacDougall Youth Correction Center
8	Male	White	MCI
9	Male	White	WRCI
10	Male	White	CCI
11	Male	White	WRCI
12	Male	White	CCI
13	Male	White	WRCI
14	Male	Black	CCI
15	Male	Black	MYCC
16	Male	Black	CCI
17	Male	White	Goodman Correctional Inst.
18	Male	Black	MYCC
19	Male	White	MYCC
20	Male	White	MYCC
21	Male	White	MYCC
22	Male	White	MYCC
23	Male	White	CCI
24	Male	Black	CCI
25	Male	White	MYCC
26	Male	White	MYCC
27	Male	White	MCI
28	Male	White	WRCI
29	Male	Black	CCI
30	Female	White	Harbison
31	Female	White	Harbison

*Note: MCI - Manning Correctional Institution
 CCI - Central Correctional Institution
 WCI - Walden Correctional Institution
 WRCI - Wateree River Correctional Institution

black and nineteen were white. The thirty-one inmates had been incarcerated at seven South Carolina correctional institutions.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections' Collective Violence Research Project found ten areas of desired inmate change: food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, censorship, work, visitation, correctional officers and administration.¹¹²

Each of the thirty-one South Carolina inmates interviewed was asked his views about the ten areas of desired inmate change. The views stated were recorded.

The statements made by the thirty-one South Carolina inmates furnished sufficient information about their attitudes toward the ten areas of desired change for the researcher to construct an instrument, Inmate Inventory. The Inmate Inventory contains thirty specific items and thirty general items about the ten areas of desired change.

The Inmate Inventory gave the researcher the opportunity to measure the dissatisfaction and/or satisfaction of a sample of South Carolina inmates toward specific as well as general concept items. The Collective Violence Research Project inventory was restricted to selection of the single most desired area of inmate change. The Inmate Inventory provides the South Carolina Department of

¹¹²South Carolina, Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search For Causes (1973), p. 113.

Corrections with a detailed examination of South Carolina inmate attitudes not measured by the Collective Violence Research Project.

The seventy-four South Carolina inmates who participated in the study were given the following instructions before receiving their copy of the Inmate Inventory:

General Instructions--You are to answer the item on this inventory as if you were still at the correctional institution where you were serving time before coming to the Watkins Pre-Release Center. You are not to put your name on the inventory. You are simply to place an X on the blank which indicates your response to that item. This example on the blackboard will show you how to mark the answer sheet.

Prison Rules

1. Fair	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Unfair
2. Fair	<u> </u>	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Unfair
3. Fair	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Unfair
4. Fair	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>	Unfair
5. Fair	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> X </u>	Unfair

It was explained that the five spaces between Fair and Unfair represented:

- (1) Prison rules are very fair.
- (2) Prison rules are somewhat fair.
- (3) Prison rules are neither fair or unfair.
- (4) Prison rules are somewhat unfair.
- (5) Prison rules are very unfair.

Next, the inmates filled out the inventory. A copy of the Inmate Inventory can be found in Appendix A.

Each Inmate Inventory was given scores for each item blank marked. Appendix A gives a breakdown of score points for each item.

The sixty items cover the ten areas of desired inmate change. The items are broken down in the following manner:

<u>Category</u>	=	<u>Specific Concepts</u>	+	<u>General Concepts</u>	=	<u>Inventory</u>
6 items I.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Food
6 items II.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Legal Help
6 items III.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Medical Services
6 items IV.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Personal Privacy
6 items V.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Education
6 items VI.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Mail
6 items VII.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Work
6 items VIII.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Visitation
6 items IX		3 items	+	3 items	=	Correctional Officers
6 items X.		3 items	+	3 items	=	Institutional Administration

The Inmate Inventory was revised twice. The final version, which is presented in Appendix A, was considered and accepted by the research department of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. The first questionnaire contained eighty statements which could be answered by simply circling "yes" or "no." The format was not satisfactory because the research staff felt that the inmates would have no flexibility in their responses to each

question. The second questionnaire developed by the author had forty questions which could be answered by placing a check mark on one of the five blanks: SA (strongly agree), A (agree), N (neutral), SD (strongly disagree), or D (disagree). The format was not recommended because the research staff expressed the view that the questions were subject to misinterpretation. The final version of the Inmate Inventory was accepted by the research department because of the instrument's clarity and opportunity for varied responses. All experimental instruments must be reviewed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections' research staff before inmates are allowed to participate in any study.

Population

The South Carolina Department of Corrections on April 26, 1974, had a total inmate population of 3,764 inmates. The Computer Center of the South Carolina Department of Corrections released the statistics on the inmate population.¹¹³ Table 2 provides statistical information concerning the following inmate population areas: race, educational level, age of population, offenses, previous commitments, previous SCDC commitments, area convicted from, type of arrival, sentence length, criminal data, marital status, marital-dependent information, family, residence age, age leaving home, age first arrest, occupation, military service, religion, and narcotic or alcohol problem or both.

¹¹³South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Corrections Computer Center (April 26, 1974).

TABLE 2

TOTAL POPULATION - GENERAL DATA

N = 3764

Total Inmates as of 26/04/74 N = 3764

White	43.49%	N = 1637
Male	41.89%	N = 1577
Female	1.59%	N = 60
Nonwhite	56.50%	N = 2127
Male	53.74%	N = 2023
Female	2.76%	N = 104

Age of Population

Under 19	3.50%	N = 132
19-21	17.74%	N = 668
22-24	19.02%	N = 716
25-27	15.01%	N = 565
28-30	9.80%	N = 369
31-35	9.03%	N = 340
Over 35	25.87%	N = 974

Educational Level

Grades Completed		
None	23.75%	N = 894
1-5	7.45%	N = 284
6-9	33.15%	N = 1248
10-12	32.70%	N = 1231
College 1-4	2.84%	N = 107
Vocational	2.65%	N = 100
Reason for Leaving		
Graduated	12.85%	N = 484
Expelled	3.71%	N = 140
Seek Employment	39.55%	N = 1489
Other	43.85%	N = 1651
IQ Scores		
Under 70	2.86%	N = 108
70-90	12.11%	N = 456
91-100	15.35%	N = 578
111-120	3.24%	N = 122
121-130	.71%	N = 27
Over 130	.07%	N = 3
Unknown	65.62%	N = 2470

Offenses

Assaults	10.12%	N =	381
Auto	2.01%	N =	76
Burglary	7.30%	N =	275
Drug Law	10.14%	N =	382
Liquor	1.70%	N =	64
Forgery/Fraud	3.45%	N =	130
Homicide	17.64%	N =	664
Kidnapping	.21%	N =	8
Larceny	23.96%	N =	902
Robbery	17.16%	N =	646
Sex	3.48%	N =	131
Arson/Conspiracy	.79%	N =	30
Against Confinement	.55%	N =	21
Weapons	.45%	N =	17
Family	.34%	N =	13
Miscellaneous	.55%	N =	21

SCDCPrevious Commitments

None	63.31%	N =	2383
1 to 3	30.04%	N =	1131
Over 3	6.56%	N =	247

Previous SCDC Commitments

Yes	23.75%	N =	894
No	76.16%	N =	2867

Area Convicted From

Area - 1	Appalachian	29.72%	N =	1119
Area - 2	Upper Savannah	5.44%	N =	205
Area - 3	Cent. Piedmont	10.12%	N =	381
Area - 4	Cent. Midlands	12.69%	N =	478
Area - 5	Lower Savannah	7.46%	N =	281
Area - 6	Santee-Wateree	4.30%	N =	162
Area - 7	Pee Dee	8.84%	N =	333
Area - 8	Waccamaw	6.11%	N =	230
Area - 9	Berkeley-Charleston	10.33%	N =	389
Area - 10	Low Country	4.75%	N =	179

Type of Arrival

Parole Violation	4.25%	N =	160
By Court	60.91%	N =	2293
State Hospital Trans.	.26%	N =	10
County Trans.	11.23%	N =	423
Other	23.14%	N =	871

Sentence Length

YOA	17.48%	N = 658
1-3 Years	19.76%	N = 744
4-5 Years	11.07%	N = 789
6-10 Years	20.96%	N = 789
11-20 Years	15.72%	N = 592
21-29. Years	5.58%	N = 169
Life/30 Years & Over	10.30%	N = 388

Criminal Data

Previous Escapes		
None	96.22%	N = 3622
103	3.58%	N = 135
Over 3	0.	%

On Parole/Probation at Arrest		
Yes	14.63%	N = 551
No	85.17%	N = 3206

Accomplices this Charge		
Yes	29.30%	N = 1103
No	70.51%	N = 2654

Released on Bond this Charge		
Yes	27.09%	N = 1020
No	72.71%	N = 2737

Lawyer this Charge		
Court Appointed	59.96%	N = 2257
Self Attained	16.76%	N = 631
None	23.08%	N = 869

Condition at Crime this Charge		
Normal	57.62%	N = 2169
Drinking/Drunk	15.32%	N = 577
Under Influence of Drugs	4.03%	N = 152
Other	22.82%	N = 859

Type Plea this Charge		
Guilty	63.33%	N = 2384
Not Guilty	13.70%	N = 516
Other	22.76%	N = 857

Number of Alcohol Arrests		
None	77.78%	N = 2928
1-2	15.15%	N = 584
3-5	4.74%	N = 175
Over 5	1.85%	N = 70

Number of Narcotic Arrests		
None	87.61%	N = 3298
1-2	11.47%	N = 432
3-5	.61%	N = 23
Over .5	.10%	N = 4

Social Data

Marital Status	
Single	40.86% N = 1538
Married	24.25% N = 913
Divorced/Separated	9.19% N = 346
Widow/Widower	2.04% N = 77
Other	23.64% N = 890
Marital/Dependent Information	
Age First Married	
Under 18	29.70% N = 1118
18-20	14.10% N = 531
21-25	11.31% N = 426
26-30	2.55% N = 96
Over 30	1.46% N = 55
Number of Marriages	
Only 1	53.56% N = 2016
2 or 3	5.34% N = 201
Over 3	.23% N = 9
Number of Dependents	
None	32.35% N = 1218
Only 1	7.78% N = 293
2 or 3	13.07% N = 492
4 or 5	4.19% N = 158
Over 5	1.72% N = 65
Family Information	
Marital Status of Parents	
Married/Living Together	43.67% N = 1644
Separated/Divorced	41.07% N = 1546
1 Parent Deceased	2.41% N = 91
Both Deceased	12.83% N = 483
Criminal History in Data	
Yes	33.26% N = 1252
No	66.73% N = 2512
Occupation of Parents	
None	1.67% N = 63
Skilled	11.82% N = 445
Unskilled	9.93% N = 374
Labor	31.32% N = 1179
Professional	2.09% N = 79
Unknown	43.14% N = 1624
Residence, Age 16-18	
Rural	42.53% N = 1601
Urban	57.46% N = 2163
Age Leaving Home	
Under 16	29.27% N = 1102
16-18	38.51% N = 1442
19-21	12.85% N = 484
Over 21	3.90% N = 147
Still at Home	15.64% N = 589

SCDE

Social Data

Age First Arrest

Under 16	32.70%	N = 1231
16-18	33.07%	N = 1245
19-21	18.77%	N = 669
22-25	7.95%	N = 299
Over 25	8.50%	N = 320

Occupation Information

Number of Jobs 2 Years Prior to Arrest

None	32.09%	N = 1208
One	25.02%	N = 942
2-5	41.23%	N = 1552
Over 5	1.64%	N = 62

Employed at Arrest

Yes	29.59%	N = 1114
No	70.40%	N = 2650

Months Employed in 2 Years Prior to Arrest

None	32.09%	N = 1208
1-6	9.96%	N = 375
7-12	16.17%	N = 609
13-18	17.21%	N = 648
19-24	24.54%	N = 924

Military Service

Branch

None	83.44%	N = 3141
Air Force	2.25%	N = 85
Army	9.21%	N = 347
Navy	1.99%	N = 75
Marines	2.86%	N = 108
Coast Guard	.05%	N = 2
Other	.15%	N = 6

Type Induction

Drafted	19.10%	N = 119
Enlisted	80.89%	N = 504

Type Discharge

Honorable	57.30%	N = 357
Dishonorable	2.08%	N = 13
Undesirable	14.76%	N = 92
Other	25.84%	N = 161

Religious Affiliation

Yes	89.24%	N = 3359
No	10.75%	N = 405

Narcotic or Alcohol Problem or Both

Narcotic	3.48%	N = 131
Alcohol	4.06%	N = 153
Both	.69%	N = 26
None	91.76%	N = 3454

The South Carolina Department of Corrections has seventeen correctional institutions, excluding Central Correctional Institution, that range from 48 inmates to 300 inmates.

The Annual Report of the South Carolina Department of Corrections states:

The only maximum-medium security institution, Central Correctional Institution, has a designed capacity of 1,100 inmates. The two maximum security facilities are the Reception and Evaluation Center and the Maximum Detention and Retraining Center. Of the 13 minimum security facilities, seven are community pre-release centers, one is a farm, two are exclusively for younger offenders (age 17 to 25), one is for females of all ages, one is for the male aged and handicapped, and one is for trustee grade inmates of all ages. While the seven community pre-release centers have normal capacities ranging from 48 to 120, the other minimum security institutions have normal capacities ranging from 74 to 300. There is only one medium security institution. It accommodates male youths, and has a designed capacity of 300.¹¹⁴

Table 3 provides a detailed listing of the seventeen South Carolina Correctional Institutions. The following information is furnished for each institution: name of the correctional institution, the year the South Carolina Department of Corrections began using the institution, the year the institution was constructed, location of the institution, degree of security of the institution, normal capacity of the institution, average institutional population for the fiscal year 1972-1973, sex and age of the inmates at that institution.

¹¹⁴South Carolina, Annual Report of The Board of Directors And The Director of The South Carolina Department of Corrections (1973), pp. 5-8.

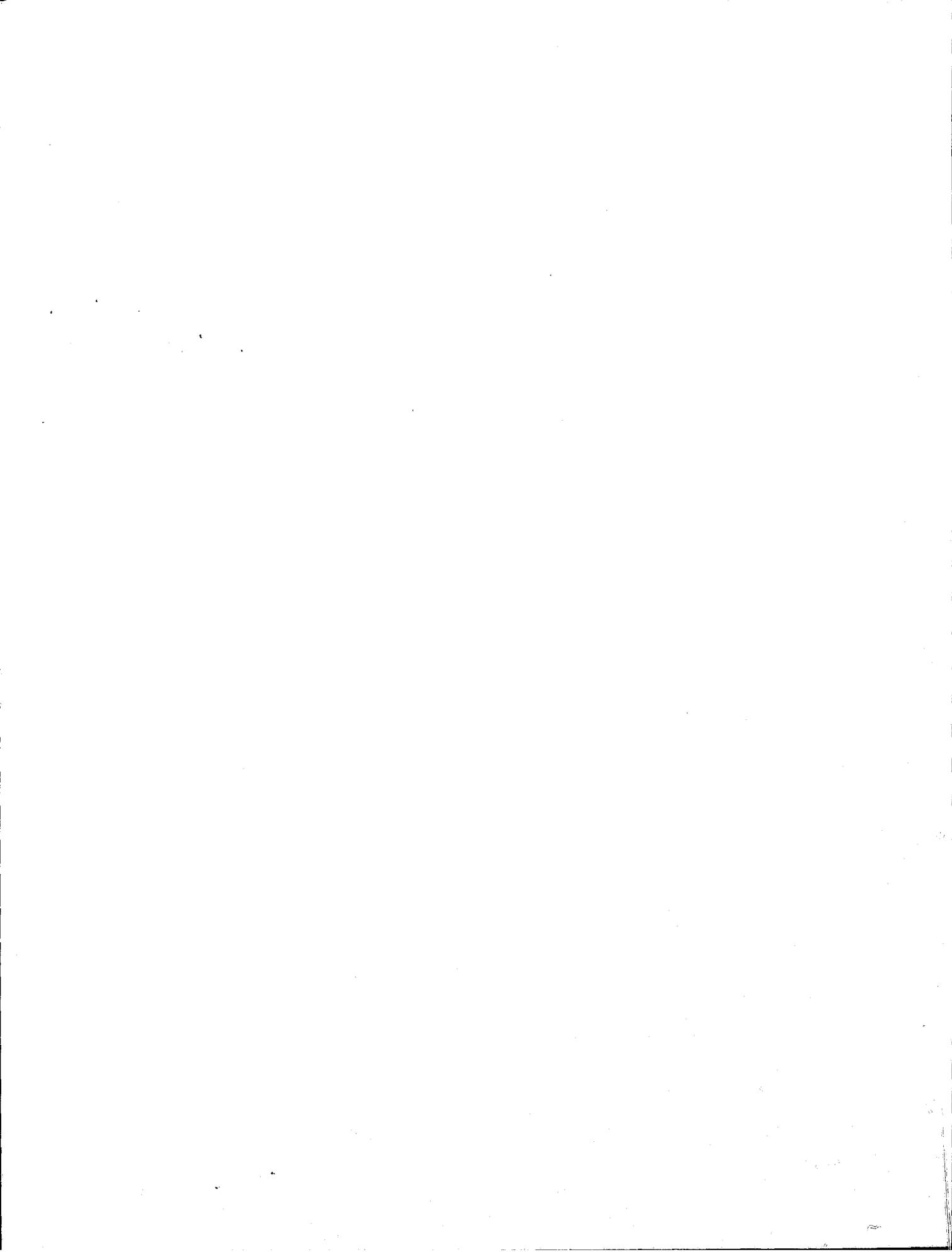


TABLE 3

SOUTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Annual Report¹¹⁵ Describes the Seventeen Institutions in this Manner:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Year of SCDC Use (Year of Construction)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Degree of Security</u>	<u>Normal Capacity</u>	<u>Average Population FY 1972-73</u>	<u>Characteristics in Inmates (Sex and Age)</u>
Reception & Evaluation Center	1957 (1920's)	Downtown Columbia	Maximum	90	104	Male All ages
Maximum Detention & Retraining Center	1968 (1958)	Downtown Columbia	Maximum	80	117	Male
Central Correctional Institution	1860's (1860's but partially renovated)	Downtown Columbia	Medium- Maximum	1100	1646	Male All ages
Manning Correctional Institution	1962 (1962)	6 miles north of Columbia	Medium	300	360	Male between ages of 17 to 25
Walden Correctional Institution	1951 (1951)	9 miles west of Columbia	Minimum	74	63	Male trustee grade inmate--All ages
Goodman Correctional Institution	1970 (1970)	9 miles west of Columbia	Minimum	84	73	Male Geriatric and handicapped

¹¹⁵Ibid., pp. 6-7.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Year of SCDC Use (Year of Construction)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Degree of Security</u>	<u>Normal Capacity</u>	<u>Average Population FY 1972-73</u>	<u>Characteristics in Inmates (Sex and Age)</u>
Harbison Correctional Institution for Women	1964 (1925)	Irmo, 13 miles west of Columbia	Minimum	110	146	Female All ages
Waterce River Correctional Institution	1892 (1952 original building replaced)	10 miles south of Camden, 30 mi. east of Columbia	Minimum	300	263	Male--90 to 300 are youth- ful offenders. The rest are adults
MacDougall Youth	1966 (1966)	20 miles of Charleston	Minimum	240	224	Male--first offenders be- tween ages 17 to 25
Givens Youth Correction Center	1969 (Before 1949)	In Simpson- ville, 12 miles east of Greenville	Minimum	76	74	Male between ages 17 to 25
Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center	1970 (1930)	Spartanburg	Minimum	60	52	Male all ages-- Inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs



CONTINUED

1 OF 3

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Year of SCDC Use (Year of Construction)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Degree of Security</u>	<u>Normal Capacity</u>	<u>Average Population FY 1972-73</u>	<u>Characteristics in Inmates (Sex and Age)</u>
Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center	1968 (1947)	Greenville	Minimum	120	75	Male all ages-- Inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs
Coastal Community Pre-Release Center	1970 (1970)	Charleston	Minimum	64	35	Male all ages-- Inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs
Watkins Pre-Release Center	1964 (1938)	9 miles west of Columbia	Minimum	129	117	Male all ages-- Inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs
Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center	1968 (N.A.)*	West Columbia	Minimum	54	48	Male all ages-- Inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs

*N.A. = Not available.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Year of SCDC Use (Year of Construction)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Degree of Security</u>	<u>Normal Capacity</u>	<u>Average Population FY 1972-73</u>	<u>Characteristics in Inmates (Sex and Age)</u>
Catawba Community Pre-Release Center	Oct. 1971 (1954)	4 miles South of Rock Hill	Minimum	45	35	Male all ages-- Inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs
Savannah River Community Pre-Release Center	1973 (N.A.)*	3 miles North of Aiken	Minimum	50	--	Male all ages-- Inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs

*N.A. = Not available.

Data Collection

The Watkins Pre-Release Center in Columbia, South Carolina was selected as the correctional institution for the administration of the Inmate Inventory for the following reasons: inmates at the facility were representative of the entire state correctional system; the Watkins Pre-Release Center allotted many hours for the inmates to take part in the study; and, the inmates were asked to respond to the Inmate Inventory on conditions at their previous institution of incarceration. Every available inmate at the Watkins Pre-Release Center participated in the study. A total of seventy-four inmates responded to the Inmate Inventory. Appendix B lists the race, sex, age, recidivist record, prior institution, time served, and comment response for each inmate participant.

The Inmate Inventory was administered in the main hall of the Watkins Pre-Release Center. Because of the limited size of this room, the Inmate Inventory was distributed to four randomly selected groups over a two-day time period. On June 20, 1974, two groups (Group I--eighteen inmates, and Group II--nineteen inmates) answered the Inmate Inventory. The next day, June 21, 1974, another two groups (Group III--nineteen inmates, and Group IV--eighteen inmates) filled out the Inmate Inventory. Each inmate was given as much time as desired to complete the inventory. The researcher read aloud every inventory item to insure complete understanding.

Method of Data Analysis

The Pearson regression coefficient was used to analyze the contingency relationship between inmate age and scores on the Inmate Inventory. To further define this linear trend, the Pearson regression also reflected the association between the length of inmate confinement and the corresponding score on the Inmate Inventory.

In order to decide if the variables of race, sex of inmate, recidivism, and type of correctional institution were associated with each other and the score on the Inmate Inventory, chi square contingency tables were constructed. This test of independence indicates significant differences between observed and expected frequencies in order to increase the analytical interpretation of mean differences.¹¹⁶

As a rank correlated measure of disarray, Kendall's (tau) discloses the relationship between score on the Inmate Inventory and type of correctional institution.

In accordance with the underlying equality of population variance assumption, a correlated dependent t-test revealed significant mean differences on sex, race, and recidivism.

The Cronbach α reliability coefficient is a measure of internal consistency or item homogeneity in the Inmate Inventory.

¹¹⁶L. H. Longley-Cook, Statistical Problems (New York, New York: Harper & Row, 1970), p. 278.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study are organized in tabular form. Table 1 contains Pearson correlation coefficients for specific concepts, general concepts, and total variables as related to hypothesis A which predicted that the age of an inmate would have a significant effect on Inmate Inventory scores. Table 2 contains Kendall correlation coefficients for specific concepts, general concepts, and total variables as related to hypothesis B which predicted that the correctional institution where the inmate was incarcerated would have a significant effect on Inmate Inventory scores. Table 3 contains Pearson correlation coefficients for specific concepts, general concepts, and total variables as related to hypothesis C which predicted that the length of confinement of an inmate would have a significant effect on Inmate Inventory scores.

Table 1 presents the Pearson correlation coefficients between the category of age and specific concepts. Hypothesis A was confirmed for S1-food (-0.313) and S9-correctional officers (-0.257) as specific concepts. Hypothesis A was not confirmed for S2-legal help (-0.093), S3-medical services (-0.115), S4-personal privacy (0.069),

S5-education (-0.993), S6-mail (-0.103), S7-work (0.162), S8-visitation (0.006), and S10-institutional administration (-0.167) as specific concepts.

Table 1 records the Pearson correlation coefficients between the category of age and general concepts. Hypothesis A was confirmed for G1-food (-0.258), G4-personal privacy (-0.282), G6-mail (-0.348), and G7-work (-0.253) as general concepts. Hypothesis A was not confirmed for G2-legal help (-0.147), G3-medical services (-0.213), G5-education (-0.168), G8-visitation (-0.044), G9-correctional officers (-0.113), and institutional administration (-0.169) as general concepts.

Table 1 states the Pearson correlation coefficients between the category of age and total variables. Hypothesis A was confirmed for V1-food (-0.331), V6-mail (-0.258), and V7-work (-0.236). Hypothesis A was not confirmed for V2-legal help (-0.134), V3-medical services (-0.179), V4-personal privacy (-0.153), V5-education (-0.149), V8-visitation (-0.023), V9-correctional officers (-0.199), and V10-institutional administration (-0.190) as total variables.

Table 2 presents the Kendall correlation coefficients between the category of correctional institution and specific concepts. Hypothesis B was confirmed for S4-personal privacy (0.254), S8-visitation (0.221), S9-correctional officers (0.227), and S10-institutional administration (0.189) as specific concepts. Hypothesis B was not confirmed for S1-food (0.001), S2-legal help (0.120),

S3-medical services (0.120), S5-education (0.121), S6-mail (0.023), and S7-work (0.092) as specific concepts.

Table 2 records the Kendall correlation coefficients between the category of correctional institution and general concepts. Hypothesis B was confirmed for G4-personal privacy (0.146), G8-visitation (0.152), and G9-correctional officers (0.172) as general concepts. Hypothesis B was not confirmed for G1-food (-0.046), G2-legal help (0.028), G3-medical services (0.076), G5-education (-0.003), G6-mail (-0.035), G7-work (-0.053), and G10-institutional administration (0.072) as general concepts.

Table 2 states the Kendall correlation coefficients between the category of correctional institution and total variables. Hypothesis B was confirmed for V4-personal privacy (0.231), V8-visitation (0.200), V9-correctional officers (0.207), and V10-institutional administration (0.137) as total variables. Hypothesis B was not confirmed for V1-food (-0.036), V2-legal help (0.083), V3-medical services (0.109), V5-education (0.056) V6-mail (-0.019), and V7-work (0.019) as total variables.

Table 3 presents the Pearson correlation coefficients between the category of length of confinement and specific concepts. Hypothesis C was confirmed for S3-medical services (0.261) as a specific concept. Hypothesis C was not confirmed for S-food (0.002), S2-legal help (0.071), S4-personal privacy (0.237), S5-education (0.082), S6-mail (0.114), S7-work (0.112), S8-visitation (0.165),

S9-correctional officers (0.029), and S10-institutional administration (0.236) as specific concepts.

Table 3 records the Pearson correlation coefficients between the category of length of confinement and general concepts. Hypothesis C was not confirmed for G1-food (-0.015), G2-legal help (0.108), G3-medical services (0.146), G4-personal privacy (0.020), G5-education (0.008), G6-mail (0.020), G7-work (-0.046), G8-visitation (0.124), G9-correctional officers (0.119), and G10-institutional administration (0.119) as general concepts.

Table 3 states the Pearson correlation coefficients between the category of length of confinement and total variables. Hypothesis C was not confirmed for V1-food (-0.007), V2-legal help (0.099), V3-medical services (0.214), V4-personal privacy (0.152), V5-education (0.044), V6-mail (0.073), V7-work (0.023), V8-visitation (0.168), V9-correctional officers (0.083), and V10-institutional administration (0.196) as total variables.

Cronbach α reliability coefficients were calculated to determine if interitem consistency existed for the ten areas measured by the Inmate Inventory. The reliability coefficients for the ten areas are as follows: food .74, legal help .78, medical services .82, personal privacy .60, education .85, mail .64, work .81, visitation .81, correctional officers .88, and institutional administration .83. The reliability coefficient for the Inmate Inventory is .95.

These reliability coefficients indicate that similar attributes in a unified multidimensional construct are measured by the Inmate Inventory. The researcher concludes that the Inmate Inventory possessed reliability.

TABLE 4

HYPOTHESIS A - PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

		Specific Concepts				
Age	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	
	-0.313*	-0.093	-0.115	0.069	-0.993	
	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
	-0.103	-0.162	0.006	-0.257*	-0.167	
*p < .05						
		General Concepts				
Age	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
	-0.258*	-0.147	-0.213	-0.282*	-0.168	
	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	
	-0.348*	-0.253*	-0.044	-0.113	-0.169	
*p < .05						
		Total Variables				
Age	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	
	-0.331*	-0.134	-0.179	-0.153	-0.149	
	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	
	-0.258*	-0.236*	-0.023	-0.199	-0.190	
*p < .05						

TABLE 5

HYPOTHESIS B - KENDALL CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

		Specific Concepts				
Correctional Institution	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	
	0.001	0.120	0.120	0.254*	0.121	
	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
	0.023	0.092	0.211*	0.227*	0.189*	
*p < .05						
		General Concepts				
Correctional Institution	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
	-0.046	0.028	0.076	0.146*	-0.003	
	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	
	-0.035	-0.053	0.152*	0.172*	0.072	
*p < .05						
		Total Variables				
Correctional Institution	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	
	-0.036	0.083	0.109	0.231*	0.056	
	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	
	-0.019	0.019	0.200*	0.207*	0.137*	
*p < .05						

TABLE 6

HYPOTHESIS C - PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

		Specific Concepts				
Length of Confinement	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	
	0.002	0.071	0.261*	0.237	0.082	
	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
	0.114	0.112	0.165	0.029	0.236	
*p < .05						
		General Concepts				
Length of Confinement	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	
	-0.015	0.108	0.146	0.020	0.008	
	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	
	0.020	-0.046	0.124	0.119	0.119	
*p < .05						
		Total Variables				
Length of Confinement	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	
	-0.007	0.099	0.214	0.152	0.044	
	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	
	0.073	0.023	0.168	0.083	0.196	
*p < .05						

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The final chapter of the dissertation presents a summary of the study, conclusions of the study, and recommendations for further research.

Summary of the Study

The primary purpose of the study was to measure the satisfactions/dissatisfactions of inmates in South Carolina correctional institutions. The specific tasks of the study included the following:

1. to present the historical perspective of inmate riots in American correctional institutions,
2. to develop an inventory for measuring inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction,
3. to administer the inventory to seventy-four inmates (sixty-six males and eight females) at Watkins Pre-Release Center in Columbia, South Carolina, and
4. to evaluate the Inmate Inventory results by Kendall's non-parametric correlation coefficient (τ) and the Pearson product-moment coefficient of correlation.

The significance of the study was to determine whether the following factors influence significantly (at the .05 level) inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction:

1. food
2. legal help
3. medical services
4. personal privacy
5. education
6. mail
7. work
8. visitation
9. correctional officers
10. institutional administration

A documented history of American prison riots was traced from their earliest origins to the present. The following areas were discussed and documented:

- (1) causes of prison riots,
- (2) number of inmates involved,
- (3) locations of prison riots,
- (4) number of individuals injured in the prison riots,
- (5) property damages which resulted from the prison riots,
- (6) how the prison riots were ended and prison changes if any which resulted from the rioting.

The following methodology was instituted to carry out the study:

1. A total of thirty-one South Carolina inmates at the Watkins Pre-Release Center was interviewed to reveal attitudes toward food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, mail, work, visitation, correctional officers and institutional administration.
2. Based on inmate interviews the author, with the assistance of the research department of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, constructed a sixty-item instrument which was named Inmate Inventory.
3. The Inmate Inventory was administered to seventy-four South Carolina inmates at the Watkins Pre-Release Center in Columbia, South Carolina, over a two-day period.
4. Scores from the Inmate Inventory were analyzed to determine the effect of inmate age, length of confinement, and correctional institution on inmate satisfaction and dissatisfaction in relation to the ten areas of desired inmate change.

The statistical analysis of the hypotheses revealed the following results:

1. Hypothesis A predicted that the age of an inmate would have a significant effect on the Inmate Inventory scores. This hypothesis was not confirmed for specific concepts (legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, mail, work, visitation, institutional administration), general concepts (legal help, medical services, education, visitation, correctional officers, institutional administration), and total variables (legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, visitation, correctional officers, institutional administration). This hypothesis was confirmed for specific concepts (food, correctional officers), general concepts (food, personal privacy, mail, work), and total variables (food, mail, work).
2. Hypothesis B predicted that the correctional institution of an inmate would have a significant effect on the Inmate Inventory scores. This hypothesis was not confirmed for specific concepts (food, legal help, medical services, education, mail, work), general concepts (food, legal help, medical services, education, mail, work, institutional administration), and total variables (food, legal

help, medical services, education, mail, work). This hypothesis was confirmed for specific concepts (personal privacy, visitation, correctional officers, institutional administration), general concepts (personal privacy, visitation, correctional officers), and total variables (personal privacy, visitation, correctional officers, institutional administration).

3. Hypothesis C predicted that the length of confinement of an inmate would have a significant effect on the Inmate Inventory scores. This hypothesis was not confirmed for specific concepts (food, legal help, personal privacy, education, mail, work, visitation, correctional officers, institutional administration), general concepts (food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, mail, work, visitation, correctional officers, institutional administration), and total variables (food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, mail, work, visitation, correctional officers, institutional administration). This hypothesis was confirmed for the specific concept (medical services).

Conclusions of the Study

1. The older the South Carolina inmate the greater is his satisfaction, as expressed by scores on the Inmate Inventory, for the following areas: food, correctional officers, personal privacy, mail, and work.
2. The higher the security classification of a South Carolina correctional institution, the greater the dissatisfaction, as expressed by scores on the Inmate Inventory, for the following areas: personal privacy, visitation, correctional officers, and institutional administration.
3. The longer the confinement of a South Carolina inmate, the greater is his dissatisfaction, with medical services, as measured by the Inmate Inventory.
4. The area of personal privacy was of more concern for white inmates than for black inmates.
5. Inmates who are recidivists are more dissatisfied with the area of visitation than are non-recidivists.
6. The majority of black inmates expressed the view that the food was poorly seasoned.
7. The largest percentage of black inmates felt that the sleeping hours were very quiet. In contrast, the white inmates felt that sleeping hours were very noisy.
8. The majority of white inmates expressed the view that most correctional officers were very good. On the

other hand, the majority of black inmates expressed the view that most correctional officers were very bad.

9. A majority of the black inmates expressed the opinion that most correctional officers never keep their word.

10. Most white inmates indicated that the institutional administration was good.

11. The inmates from maximum security institutions were very dissatisfied with their personal privacy.

12. Inmates from minimum and maximum security institutions were very satisfied with the postal services.

13. One-half of the female inmates questioned believed that the mailing list was restricted.

14. Female inmates expressed satisfaction with the area of personal privacy. Male inmates, in contrast, expressed dissatisfaction with the area of personal privacy.

15. Male inmates believed that most correctional officers treat them as inmates rather than as persons.

16. Recidivists expressed the opinion that the ward was a very dangerous place.

17. The recidivists indicated that the visiting time was not long enough.

18. The recidivists stated that the food was very bad.

19. The recidivists believed the medical services were very bad.

20. A majority of the inmates from maximum security institutions expressed the view that a ward was dangerous.

Recommendations

This researcher recommends:

1. A study to find out if satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores for inmates will be changed if they must sign their names. The seventy-four inmates in the study did not have to reveal their identity. A future study would indicate if criticism of the correctional system decreases when subject identification is required.

2. A study to compare satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores between inmates and correctional officers. The correctional officer might be able to contribute to the understanding of dissatisfactions or satisfactions at a correctional institution. Correctional officers did not take part in the present study.

3. A study to compare satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores when the inventory is given individually rather than in group. The individual testing situation might result in less criticism of the correctional system.

4. A study to compare inventory score results between inmates at the Pre-Release Center (Watkins) and inmates still serving time at other correctional institutions in South Carolina. Inmates incarcerated for a longer period of time might be more critical of the correctional department.

5. A study to compare inventory scores of South Carolina inmates with inmates in other states. The dissatisfactions/satisfactions of inmates from many states could be analyzed to find the common areas for further investigation by all correctional administrators.

6. The Inmate Inventory should be administered to inmates at least every two months by South Carolina Wardens to aid them in the determination of inmate concerns. The Inmate Inventory is an excellent vehicle for communication between inmate and warden.

7. Inmate Inventory findings indicate visiting time hours should be increased for every South Carolina inmate.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INMATE INVENTORY KEY

Key to Inmate Inventory

(Specific Concepts)

I.

Meat

1. Enough : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Enough

Forks, Spoons, Trays

2. Dirty : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Clean

Taste of Food

3. Well Seasoned : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Poorly Seasoned

II.

Lawyer

1. Available : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Available

Law Books

2. Available : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Available

Talks with Lawyer

3. Private : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Private

III.

Doctors

1. Hard to See : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Easy to See

Emergency Care

2. Fast : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Slow

Medical Treatment

3. Adequate : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Inadequate

IV.

Ward

1. Safe : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Dangerous

Bed Linen

2. Dirty : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Clean

Sleeping Hours

3. Quiet : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Noisy

V. Teachers

1. Qualified : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Qualified

Institutional Library

2. Adequate : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Inadequate

Vocational Training

3. Meaningful : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Meaningless

VI. Mail Service

1. Fast : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Slow

Mailing List

2. Restricted : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Unrestricted

Letters to Outside

3. Always Sent : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Never Sent

VII. Pay

1. High : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Low

Prison Job

2. Meaningful : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Meaningless

Job Supervisors

3. Helpful : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Helpful

VIII. Visiting Time

1. Not Long Enough : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Long Enough

Visiting Room

2. Quiet : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Noisy

Visit with Family

3. Private : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Private

IX. Most Correctional Officers

1. Consistent : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Inconsistent
Officers Attitude Toward Inmates

2. Positive : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Negative
Treatment of Inmates by Officers

3. Fair : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Unfair

X. Chance To See Warden

1. Easy : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Difficult
Treatment of Inmates by Institutional Administration

2. Fair : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Unfair
Prison Rules

3. Clearly Understood : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Too General

(General Concepts)

I. Food

1. Good : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Bad

2. Hot : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Cold

3. Much : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Little

II. Legal Help

1. Bad : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Good

2. Available : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Available

3. Needed : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Not Needed

III.

Medical Services

1. Good : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Bad
2. Slow : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Fast
3. Personnel are Concerned : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Personnel are Unconcerned

IV.

Personal Privacy

1. Good : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Bad
2. Available : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Available
3. Important : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Unimportant

V.

Education

1. Good : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Bad
2. Exciting : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Boring
3. Enough : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Enough

VI.

Mail

1. Is Always Censored : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : Is Never Censored
2. Adequate Postal Services : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Adequate Postal Services
3. My Mail is Frequently Lost : 5 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : My Mail is Never Lost

VII.

Work

1. Good : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Bad
2. Satisfying : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Unsatisfying
3. Meaningful : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Meaningless

VIII.

Visitation

1. Good : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Bad
2. Quiet : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Noisy
3. Well Organized : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Poorly Organized

IX.

Most Correctional Officers

1. Good : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Bad
2. Treat You As
A Person : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Treat You As
An Inmate
3. Always Keep
Their Word : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Never Keep
Their Word

X.

Institutional Administration

1. Good : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Bad
2. Treat All
Inmates Alike : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Play Favorites
3. Responsive to
Inmate Needs : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : Not Responsive
to Inmate Needs

Please Fill in the Following:

1. Your Age _____
2. Your institution before coming to Watkins Pre-Release Center _____
3. Amount of Time Served This Sentence _____
4. Sex: Male _____
Female _____
5. Have you ever served time before?
Yes _____ No _____
6. What were you convicted of this Sentence?

Other Comments: _____

Rating Guide

- a. When Inmate marks a No. 5 blank this indicates he is very dissatisfied with the stated item.
- b. When Inmate marks a No. 4 blank this indicates he is somewhat dissatisfied with the stated item.
- c. When Inmate marks a No. 3 blank this indicates he is neutral in his response to the stated item.
- d. When Inmate marks a No. 2 blank this indicates he is somewhat satisfied with the stated item.
- e. When Inmate marks a No. 1 blank this indicates he is very satisfied with the stated item.

APPENDIX B

INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

Inmate Characteristics

<u>Inmate #</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Recidivist</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>(Months) Time Served</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	Black	Male	23	Yes	CCI	60 months	No
2	Black	Male	-	No	CCI	-	No
3	Black	Male	34	Yes	CCI	192 months	Yes
4	White	Male	26	No	R&E	12	Yes
5	Black	Male	18	No	Wateree	3	No
6	Black	Male	27	Yes	CCI	-	Yes
7	Black	Male	23	Yes	R&E	3	Yes
8	Black	Male	47	No	CCI	84	No
9	Black	Male	42	-	-	-	No
10	White	Male	22	No	R&E	3	Yes
11	White	Male	48	No	R&E	5	Yes
12	White	Male	20	No	Wateree	6	No
13	White	Male	22	Yes	Wateree	5	No
14	White	Male	24	Yes	Manning	24	No
15	White	Male	20	No	MacDougall	5	Yes
16	White	Male	18	No	MacDougall	10	No
17	White	Male	23	No	Wateree	6	No
18	Black	Male	26	No	-	-	No
19	Black	Male	22	No	Wateree	12	Yes
20	Black	Male	28	No	CCI	-	No
21	Black	Male	60	No	-	-	No
22	Black	Male	26	Yes	R&E	12	No
23	Black	Male	24	No	CCI	-	No
24	Black	Male	35	-	CCI	-	No
25	Black	Male	49	No	Goodman	36	No
26	Black	Male	28	No	CCI	21	No
27	White	Male	29	No	R&E	12	Yes
28	White	Male	19	No	MacDougall	12	Yes
29	White	Male	31	Yes	MDRC	42	No
30	Black	Male	24	No	CCI	72	No
31	Black	Male	24	No	CCI	60	No
32	White	Male	26	Yes	CCI	30	No
33	Black	Male	27	Yes	CCI	60	Yes
34	White	Male	46	No	Wateree	6	Yes
35	White	Male	40	Yes	Wateree	149	No
36	White	Male	21	Yes	Wateree	8	No
37	White	Male	20	Yes	R&E	3	No
38	White	Male	22	No	Manning	36	No
39	White	Male	31	No	CCI	16	Yes
40	Black	Female	23	No	Harbison	4	No
41	Black	Female	22	Yes	Harbison	8	No
42	Black	Female	39	Yes	Harbison	4	No
43	Black	Female	23	No	Harbison	3	No
44	Black	Female	26	No	Harbison	6	No
45	Black	Female	22	No	Harbison	11	No

<u>Inmate #</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Recidivist</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>(Months) Time Served</u>	<u>Comments</u>
46	Black	Male	26	No	CCI	42	Yes
47	Black	Female	18	Yes	Harbison	7	Yes
48	Black	Female	36	Yes	Harbison	9	No
49	White	Male	25	No	CCI	54	No
50	Black	Male	25	No	Manning	24	No
51	Black	Male	25	No	CCI	36	No
52	White	Male	21	Yes	CCI	14	No
53	White	Male	34	No	Manning	60	No
54	White	Male	35	No	Wateree	6	No
55	White	Male	45	No	-	24	No
56	White	Male	34	No	CCI	54	No
57	White	Male	46	Yes	R&E	12	No
58	Black	Male	24	No	Wateree	24	No
59	Black	Male	43	No	Goodman	7	No
60	Black	Male	20	No	MacDougall	6	Yes
61	Black	Male	31	No	WCI	60	No
62	Black	Male	38	Yes	CCI	23	Yes
63	Black	Male	25	No	CCI	66	No
64	Black	Male	30	Yes	CCI	84	No
65	Black	Male	26	No	CCI	36	Yes
66	Black	Male	27	No	MacDougall	3	Yes
67	Black	Male	20	No	-	-	No
68	Black	Male	31	Yes	CCI	9	No
69	Black	Male	25	Yes	Wateree	6	No
70	White	Male	25	No	CCI	120	Yes
71	White	Male	24	Yes	Wateree	12	No
72	Black	Male	23	No	MacDougall	17	Yes
73	Black	Male	20	Yes	MacDougall	12	Yes
74	Black	Male	28	No	CCI	103	Yes

I. RaceWhite 28Black 46II. SexMale 66 = White 28 + Black 38Female 8 = White 0 + Black 8

III.

<u>Previous Correctional Institution</u>	<u>Name of Institution</u>
1. Minimum Security	<u>30</u> = 1 Walden + 2 Goodman + 8 Harbison = 12 Wateree + 7 MacDougall
2. Medium Security	<u>4</u> = Manning
3. Medium-Maximum Security	<u>26</u> = CCI
4. Maximum Security	<u>9</u> = 1 MDRC + 8 R&E
0.0 Missing	<u>5</u>
Total	74

IV.

Recidivist	<u>25</u> = 15 Black (11 M + 4 F) + 10 White M
Non-Recidivist	<u>47</u> = 29 Black (25 M + 4 F) + 18 White M
0.0 Missing	<u>2</u>
Total	74

V.

Inmate Age
Mean - 28.493

VI.

Time Served (in months)
Mean = 30.338

VII.

<u>Comments</u>		<u>Comment</u>	
No Comments -			
Black Male	<u>25</u>	Black Male	<u>13</u>
Black Female	<u>7</u>	Black Female	<u>1</u>
White Male	<u>19</u>	White Male	<u>9</u>

APPENDIX C

INMATE COMMENTS

APPENDIX C

INMATE COMMENTS

<u>Inmate Number</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Comment</u>
3	Black	Male	CCI is rough because a lot of inmates get hurt. I think the office should be able to stop some of the inmates from getting hurt.
4	White	Male	We have it good compared to CCI. CCI is not even similar. This is one of the examples of the difference in treatment. There are no standards.
6	Black	Male	I don't see where any of this is necessary because nothing will be done about the rotten prison condition anyway. Mainly because there are no laws nor justice.
7	Black	Male	Enter to private property.
10	White	Male	My experience is limited but I strongly feel the Department of Corrections needs a lot of general improvement.
11	White	Male	Staff does not practice what it preaches, especially drug abuse officers.
15	White	Male	R&E center: personnel (are) barbarians, treat inmates as they (personnel) wished they (inmates) would die so as not to bother them (personnel). A rigid policy should be established to curtail inmates induction to R&E who have less than six months sentence. All correction officers should have a minimum of a high school education. An involved psychological program aimed at REHABILITATION should be instituted there is no effort made to rehabilitate anyone. It is left to inmates who

<u>Inmate Number</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Comment</u>
			tend to resent the absence of such a program and hence are not rehabilitated. McDougall is run more with the officers' attitude that it is a concentration camp and said officers want someone to break a rule, such as whistling, or having a footrace on the exercise field.
19	Black	Male	I think that no place is as bad as it seems, it's only as bad as you make it.
27	White	Male	Drug and alcohol offenders should not have confinement as a means of punishment, should be sent to ADAC, Crafts-Farrow, etc.
28	White	Male	Very insufficient psychiatric help.
33	Black	Male	When all men accept other men as their equal thru race and color, the problems we have inside and outside will prevail. Togetherness is beautiful.
34	White	Male	Vocational training not adequate and badly needed.
39	White	Male	It appears to me that most all of the correctional officers are here for the paycheck and benefits, rather than for the help that is needed by the inmate and the State. Strict psychologicals should be given to the new officers to judge their character. They should be more concerned with helping their fellow man instead of seeing how far down they can put him . . . this is the power of <u>reason</u> , the power that governs <u>between</u> virtue and vice.
46	Black	Male	Prison sucks:

<u>Inmate Number</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Comment</u>
47	Black	Female	Pussy face.
60	Black	Male	I feel that the prison rules are not fair, but I rarely have any trouble.
62	Black	Male	Canteen prices is too high. I feel it should be no-profit.
65	Black	Male	I think this survey is a complete waste of time. The directors know exactly the situations at the institutions and have done nothing to improve them prior to this time.
66	Black	Male	Each institution should have a legal counselor to inform inmates of their rights, "just like me." I'm unjustly prosecuted.
70	White	Male	There have been things in these past years have been good, but most of it has been pure hell, such as food in M.D.R.C. and the holes. Somethings concerning the mail. I have had a money order sent to me for a weeks and weeks before I would ever receive it, so I don't think that is right at all.
72	Black	Male	The correctional system is very foolish. Inmates there are constantly hassled. Believe it or not officers enjoy seeing you come there. You don't get a chance to explain yourself in disciplinary errors. You just get more time. Inmates are highly disrespected at McDougall because officers have their own personal feeling that they won't be run with the regulations. (The whole thing should drown in shit.)

<u>Inmate Number</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Comment</u>
73	Black	Male	The whole institution system is a lot of originalize bull shit. I mean, if a person goes to prison for thing, they should try to help him because there has to be a reason for what he has done. I mean he may not be responsible for his acts. Prison only forever your life of crime. Mostly in the Blacks community.
74	Black	Male	I fill this paper the way the administration been for the past eight years.

*Note: All comments listed are in exact form recorded on the Inmate Inventory.

APPENDIX D

INMATE CRIME CATEGORY

APPENDIX D

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Absolute Frequency</u>	<u>Adjusted Frequency (Percent)</u>
1. Child Abuse	1	1.6
2. Driving Under The Influence	7	11.3
3. Rape	3	4.8
4. Forgery	1	1.6
5. Shoplifting	5	8.1
6. Assault and Battery	4	6.5
7. Parole Breaking	6	9.7
8. Drugs	10	16.1
9. Murder	6	9.7
10. Robbery	9	14.5
11. Housebreaking	4	6.5
12. Larceny	1	1.6
13. Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1.6
14. Manslaughter	2	3.2
15. Bad Checks	1	1.6
16. Driving Under Suspension	1	1.6
Missing	<u>12</u>	<u>Missing</u>
Total	74	100.0

Note: These Crimes were those listed by the inmates taking the Inmate Inventory at Watkins Pre-Release Center in Columbia, South Carolina. The Inventory was given on June 20 and June 21, 1974.

The inmates were asked this question: -

e. What were you convicted of this sentence? _____.

APPENDIX E

CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS AND VARIABLES

APPENDIX E

CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS AND VARIABLES

Kendall Correlation Coefficients

INST	0.2542
WITH	N(69)
S4	SIG .001
Privacy	***

INST	0.2216
WITH	N(69)
S*	SIG .004
Visitation	**

INST	0.2272
WITH	N(69)
S9	SIG .003
Correctional Officers	**

INST	0.1895
WITH	N(69)
S10	SIG .011
Administration	*

INST	.0.1468
WITH	N(69)
G4	SIG .037
Privacy	*

INST	0.1524
WITH	N(69)
G8	SIG .032
Visitation	*

INST	0.1720
WITH	N(69)
G9	SIG .018
Correctional Officers	*

INST	0.2315
WITH	N(69)
IV	SIG .002
Privacy	**

INST	0.2004
WITH	N(69)
VIII	SIG .007
Visitation	**

INST
WITH
IX
Correctional Officers

0.2071
N(69)
SIG .006
**

INST
WITH
X
Administration

0.1375
N(69)
SIG .047
*

* = Sig. at .05
** = Sig. at .01
*** = Sig. at .001

APPENDIX F

CALDER, CEDENO, AND RECKLESS LAW ITEM SCALE

APPENDIX F

CALDER, CEDENO, AND RECKLESS LAW ITEM SCALE

TWENTY-FOUR "LAW ITEMS" HAVING THE HIGHEST SIGNIFICANT
 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE AVERAGE SCORES ON THE
 RESPONSES OF THE SAMPLES OF PRISONERS AND
 LABORERS IN PUERTO RICO

Description of the Item

Number of the Item
 in the Schedule

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 65 | We would have less crime if our laws were more strict. |
| 69 | Most people have to do something dishonest every day. |
| 91 | On the whole, judges are honest and kindhearted. |
| 92 | Almost any jury can be fixed. |
| 93 | Court decisions are almost always just. |
| 95 | My trial was a farce. |
| 98 | Almost anything can be fixed in courts if you have enough money. |
| 101 | My trial did not get at all the truth. |
| 103 | For the most part, police and the courts are just. |
| 104 | A judge is a good man. |
| 108 | On the whole, lawyers are honest. |
| 111 | Fake witnesses are often produced by the prosecutor. |
| 112 | On the whole, policemen are honest. |
| 118 | A policeman usually judges you as guilty. |

- 120 Police work rests mainly upon information given by stool pigeons.
- 124 The policy departments do not use humane methods in obtaining confessions.
- 127 Our society would be better off if there were more policemen.
- 130 Police show favoritism to politicians.
- 132 Police are careful not to arrest innocent persons.
- 135 Police usually apprehend criminals in difficult cases.
- 136 Policemen are mostly selected for personal merit and ability.
- 138 Policemen are just as crooked as the people they arrest.
- 140 Policemen should be paid more for their work.
- 143 Police almost always respect constitutional rights of suspected criminals.

APPENDIX G

CRIMINAL ATTITUDE TEST SCALE

APPENDIX G

CRIMINAL ATTITUDE TEST SCALE

The composite form of the C.A.T.S. is as follows:

Attitude Scale

There are 15 statements below which represent opinions that some people hold. Would you please say if you agree or disagree with the opinions by putting your mark in the appropriate column alongside each one. Remember that there are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers, but your own opinion is the one that counts. Answer all questions and be frank. Thank you for your help.

	True	False	Key
1. I deserved my sentence/criminals deserve their sentence.	(-)
2. I did not want the police to catch me/ criminals do not want the police to catch them.	(+ for female only)
3. There are bigger criminals outside prison than inside it.	
4. The Judge or Magistrate sentences you/criminals, not the Probation Officer	(-)
5. The police hound you if you have a criminal record.	(+)
6. The authorities/officers are interested in you/criminals, and try to help you/them.	(-)
7. A fixed sentence is better than an indeterminate sentence.	(+)
8. People get sentenced on their records, not on what they have done.	(+)

	True	False	Key
9. The past must be forgotten.	(+)
10. There is some point in planning for the future and not living from day to day.	(- for females only)
11. I was able/criminals are able to get some peace when I was/they are caught.	(-)
12. Punishment begins on the day you are released from the Court/Institution.	(+)
13. Once a criminal/in trouble, always a criminal/in trouble	(+)
14. It is the probationers/trainees/prisoners who cause the trouble for themselves, not other people	(-)
15. Everybody knows me here: I have nothing to hide/criminals are at home in prison.	(+ for females only)

APPENDIX H

THE LAW SCALE

APPENDIX H

THE LAW SCALE

Prepared by A. D. Mylonas

1. A hungry man has a right to steal.⁸
2. Laws are so often made for the benefit of small selfish groups that a man cannot respect the law.
3. The law does not benefit the common man.
4. Most people have to do something dishonest every day.
5. In order to get ahead these days, one has to realize that the laws are made to be broken.
6. We have too many laws.
7. It is more wrong to get caught than it is to steal.
8. The law is for the poor to obey, and for the rich to ignore.
9. The law enslaves the majority of people for the benefit of a few.

⁸On the administered questionnaire, the items of the above scale were followed by the responses strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree, which are here omitted.

The scoring of these items are always for unfavorable to favorable attitude. High total scores indicated unfavorable attitudes toward law and legal institutions; low total scores, favorable attitudes. The response of strongly agree was scored 5; agree, 4; undecided, 3; disagree, 2; strongly disagree, 1, when the direction indicated unfavorable to favorable attitude. The response of strongly agree was scored 1; agree, 2; undecided, 3; disagree, 4; strongly disagree, 5, when the direction indicated favorable to unfavorable attitude. In the 30 items listed above, the following were scored 5,4,3,2,1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30. The following items were scored 1, 2, 3, 4, 5: 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 29.

10. The law is rotten to the core.
11. On the whole, judges are honest and kindhearted.
12. Almost any jury can be fixed.
13. Court decisions are almost always just.
14. In the courts a poor man will receive as fair treatment as a millionaire.
15. Almost anything can be fixed in the courts if you have enough money.
16. The big criminal always has a good chance to escape conviction in court.
17. For the most part, police and the courts are just.
18. On the whole, lawyers are honest.
19. Prosecutors are nothing but politicians.
20. Fake witnesses are often produced by the prosecutors.
21. Police put on a show by arresting people.
22. A policeman usually judges you as guilty.
23. Police hound ex-convicts.
24. Police work rests mainly upon information given by stool pigeons.
25. The policeman's standing in his department depends upon the number of arrests he makes.
26. Police often use the third degree to secure confessions.
27. Policemen are more loyal to the police than to the citizens.
28. Influential or rich suspects are not given the third degree; it is restricted to petty or non-influential.
29. Police are careful not to arrest innocent persons.
30. Policemen are just as crooked as the people they arrest.

APPENDIX I

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ENVIRONMENT SCALE

APPENDIX I

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ENVIRONMENT SCALE

1. Involvement: "Inmates put a lot of energy into what they do around here."
"Inmates on this unit care about each other."
2. Support: "Staff have very little time to encourage inmates."
"The staff help new inmates get acquainted on the units."
3. Expressiveness: "Inmates are encouraged to show their feelings."
"People say what they really think around here."
4. Autonomy: "Inmates are expected to take leadership on the unit."
"The staff gives inmates very little responsibility."
5. Practical Orientation: "This unit emphasizes training for new kinds of jobs."
"Inmates here are expected to work toward their goals."
6. Personal Problem Orientation: "Staff try to help inmates understand themselves."
"Discussions on the unit emphasize understanding personal problems."
7. Order and Organization: "The staff make sure that the unit is always neat."
"The staff set an example for neatness and orderliness."
8. Clarity: "If an inmate's program is changed, someone on the staff always tells him why."
"Inmates never know when a counselor will ask to see them."
9. Staff Control: "Staff don't order inmates around."
"All decisions about the unit are made by the staff and not by the inmates."

APPENDIX J

A COMPARISON OF SIGNIFICANT MEAN INMATE
INVENTORY SCORES BY CATEGORY

APPENDIX J

A COMPARISON OF SIGNIFICANT MEAN INMATE
INVENTORY SCORES BY CATEGORY

*(Note that the higher the mean the greater the dissatisfaction).

Criterion	Specific Concept Means			
S4 (Personal Privacy)	<u>Race</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	White	9.500	3.121	28
	Black	7.630	3.329	46
				74 = total N
	<u>Institutions</u>			
S1 (Food)	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Minimum Security	10.467	3.471	30
	Medium Security	9.750	2.363	4
	Medium-Maximum Sec.	11.038	3.985	26
	Maximum Security	9.889	2.088	9
				69 = total N
S2 (Legal Help)	Minimum Security	7.400	3.460	30
	Medium Security	10.500	4.123	4
	Medium-Maximum Sec.	8.385	4.491	26
	Maximum Security	9.333	3.708	9

S4 (Personal
Privacy)

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
Minimum Security	7.233	3.148	30
Medium Security	7.250	3.500	5
Medium-Maximum Sec.	9.231	3.241	26
Maximum Security	10.222	3.563	<u>9</u>

69 = total N

S6 (Mail)

Minimum Security	7.367	3.306	30
Medium Security	5.500	2.082	4
Medium-Maximum Sec.	7.885	3.011	26
Maximum Security	7.111	2.977	<u>9</u>

69 = total N

S8 (Visitation)

Minimum Security	8.133	3.767	30
Medium Security	10.750	5.439	4
Medium-Maximum Sec.	11.077	3.463	26
Maximum Security	9.778	4.842	<u>9</u>

69 = total N

S9 (Correctional Officers)

Minimum Security	8.200	4.072	30
Medium Security	8.250	4.573	4
Medium-Maximum Sec.	10.423	3.301	26
Maximum Security	10.556	4.216	<u>9</u>

69 = total N

S10 (Institutional Administration)	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Minimum Security	8.300	3.456	30
	Medium Security	11.750	4.031	4
	Medium-Maximum Sec.	10.885	3.681	26
	Maximum Security	9.556	1.810	<u>9</u>
				69 = total N

		<u>Sex</u>		
S5 (Education)	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Male	7.788	3.924	66
	Female	9.125	5.139	<u>8</u>
				74 = total N
S6 (Mail)	Male	7.288	3.102	66
	Female	9.125	2.357	<u>8</u>
				74 = total N

		<u>Recidivism</u>		
S1 (Food)	<u>Recidivism</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Non-Recidivist	9.851	3.470	47
	Recidivist	11.400	3.175	<u>25</u>
				72 = total N

		<u>Recidivism</u>		
S4 (Personal Privacy)	<u>Recidivism</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Non-Recidivist	7.830	3.151	47
	Recidivist	9.240	3.677	<u>25</u>
				72 = total N

S8 (Visitation)	<u>Recidivism</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Non-Recidivist	8.319	3.828	47
	Recidivist	11.160	3.923	<u>25</u>
				72 = total N

Criterion General Concept Means

G4 (Personal Privacy)	<u>Race</u>			
	<u>Race</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	White	11.893	3.510	28
	Black	10.022	8.123	<u>46</u>
				74 = total N

G5 (Education)	White	6.929	5.033	28
	Black	8.565	4.888	<u>46</u>
				74 = total N

G8 (Visitation)	White	9.750	4.283	28
	Black	7.609	4.991	<u>46</u>
				74 = total N

G2 (Legal help)	<u>Institutions</u>			
	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Minimum Security	8.200	4.421	30
	Medium Security	12.750	3.304	4
	Medium-Maximum Sec.	8.778	4.085	26
	Maximum Security	8.778	5.495	<u>9</u>
				69 = total N

G4 (Personal Privacy)	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Minimum Security	10.867	3.115	30
	Medium Security	10.750	3.096	4
	Medium-Maximum Sec.	10.654	4.766	26
	Maximum Security	12.556	3.941	<u>9</u>
				69 = total N
G5 (Education)				
	Minimum Security	8.233	4.840	30
	Medium Security	4.750	7.089	4
	Medium-Maximum Sec.	8.462	4.684	26
	Maximum Security	7.889	4.781	<u>9</u>
				69 = total N
G8 (Visitation)				
	Minimum Security	7.533	4.478	30
	Medium Security	9.500	4.041	4
	Medium-Maximum Sec.	8.923	5.215	26
	Maximum Security	9.889	5.110	<u>9</u>
				69 = total N
G9 (Correctional Officers)				
	Minimum Security	8.100	4.483	30
	Medium Security	8.750	4.425	4
	Medium-Maximum Sec.	10.231	4.555	26
	Maximum Security	9.556	4.391	<u>9</u>
				69 = total N

G5 (Education)	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Male	7.758	4.974	66
	Female	9.500	5.014	<u>8</u>
				74 = total N
G8 (Visitation)				
	Male	8.697	4.810	66
	Female	6.125	4.549	<u>8</u>
				74 = total N
G9 (Correctional Officers)				
	Male	9.409	4.271	66
	Female	6.250	5.392	<u>8</u>
				74 = total N
G10 (Institutional Administration)				
	Male	9.864	4.461	66
	Female	7.625	5.951	<u>8</u>
				74 = total N

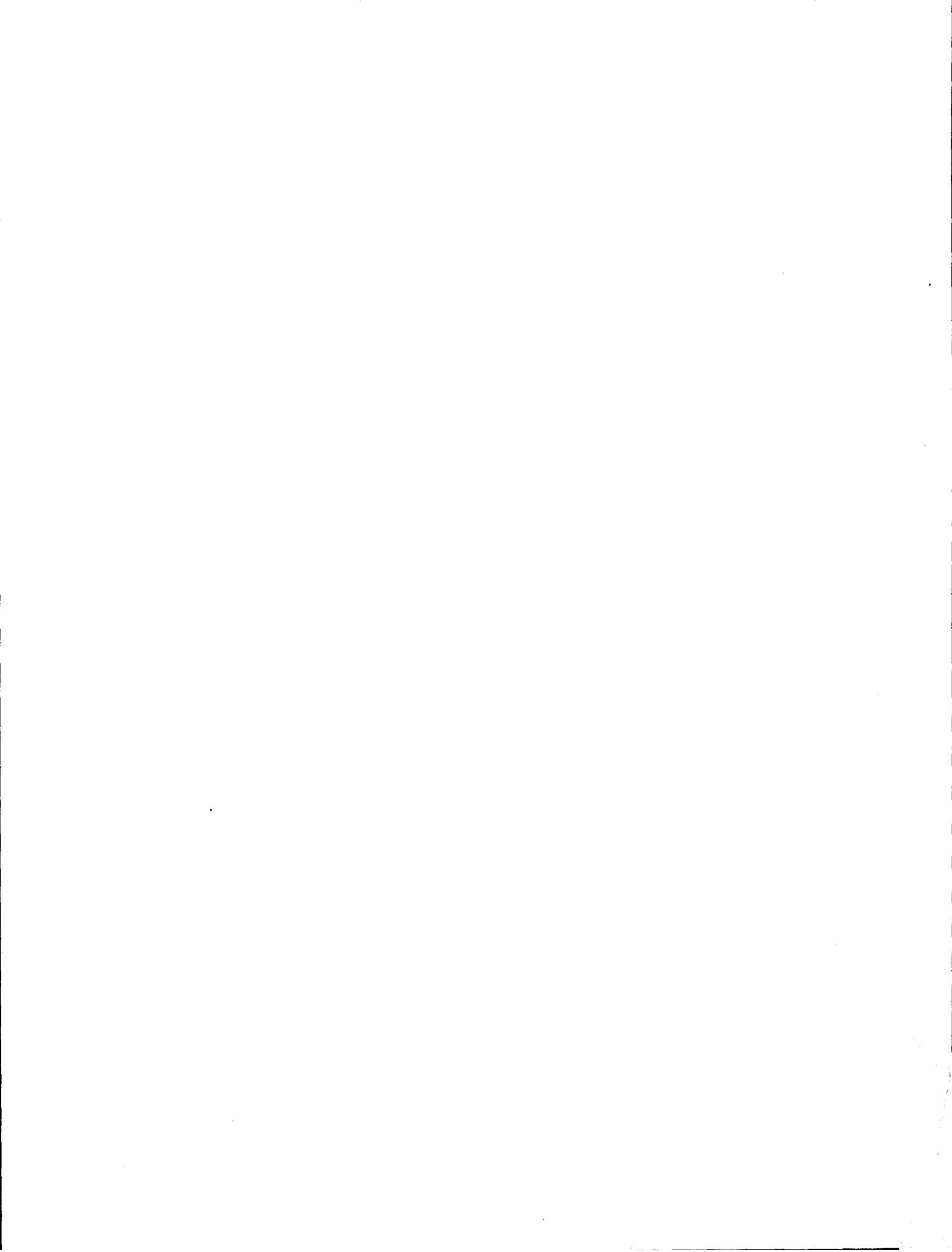
Recidivism

G3 (Medical Services)	<u>Recidivism</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>STD. DEV.</u>	<u>N</u>
	Non-Recidivist	10.043	3.671	47
	Recidivist	8.800	5.017	<u>25</u>
				72 = total N

* The larger the mean score the greater the dissatisfaction.

APPENDIX K

CORRELATION BETWEEN SPECIFIC CONCEPTS



APPENDIX K

PEARSON CORRELATION BETWEEN SPECIFIC CONCEPTS

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
S1	-	.061	.001*	.015*	.101	.019*	.001*	.040*	.001*	.001*
S2	.061	-	.001*	0.689	.001*	-.01*	.004*	.047*	.484	.001*
S3	.001*	.001*	-	.006*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.002*	.001*
S4	.015*	.689	.006*	-	.027*	.023*	.019*	.002*	.001*	.012*
S5	.101	.001*	.001*	.027*	-	.001*	.001*	.003*	.004*	.001*
S6	.019*	.001*	.001*	.023*	.001*	-	.002*	.001*	.197	.016*
S7	.001*	.004*	.001*	.019*	.001*	.002*	-	.001*	.001*	.001*
S8	.040*	.047*	.001*	.002*	.003*	.001*	.001*	-	.001*	.001*
S9	.001*	.484	.002*	.001*	.004*	.197	.001*	.001*	-	.001*
S10	.001*	.001*	.001*	.012*	.001*	.016*	.001*	.001*	.001*	-

N = 74

* p < .05

S1 = Food

S4 = Personal Privacy

S7 = Work

S10 = Institutional
Administra-
tion

S2 = Legal Help

S5 = Education

S8 = Visitation

S3 = Medical Services

S6 = Mail

S9 = Correctional Officers

APPENDIX L

CORRELATION BETWEEN GENERAL CONCEPTS



APPENDIX L

PEARSON CORRELATION BETWEEN GENERAL CONCEPTS

	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10
G1	-	.074	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*
G2	.074	-	.001*	.045*	.001*	.001*	.011*	.001*	.023*	.031*
G3	.001*	.001*	-	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*
G4	.001*	.045*	.001*	-	.005*	.011*	.001*	.001*	.007*	.001*
G5	.001*	.001*	.001*	.005*	-	.007*	.001*	.001*	.016*	.046*
G6	.001*	.001*	.001*	.011*	.007	-	.023*	.007*	.030*	.078
G7	.001*	.011*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.023*	-	.001*	.001*	.001*
G8	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.007*	.001*	-	.001*	.001*
G9	.001*	.023*	.001*	.007*	.016*	.030*	.001*	.001*	-	.001*
G10	.001*	.037*	.001*	.001*	.046*	.078	.001*	.001*	.001*	-

N = 74

*p < .05

G1 = Food

G4 = Personal Privacy

G7 = Work

G10 = Institutional
Administration

G2 = Legal Help

G5 = Education

G8 = Visitation

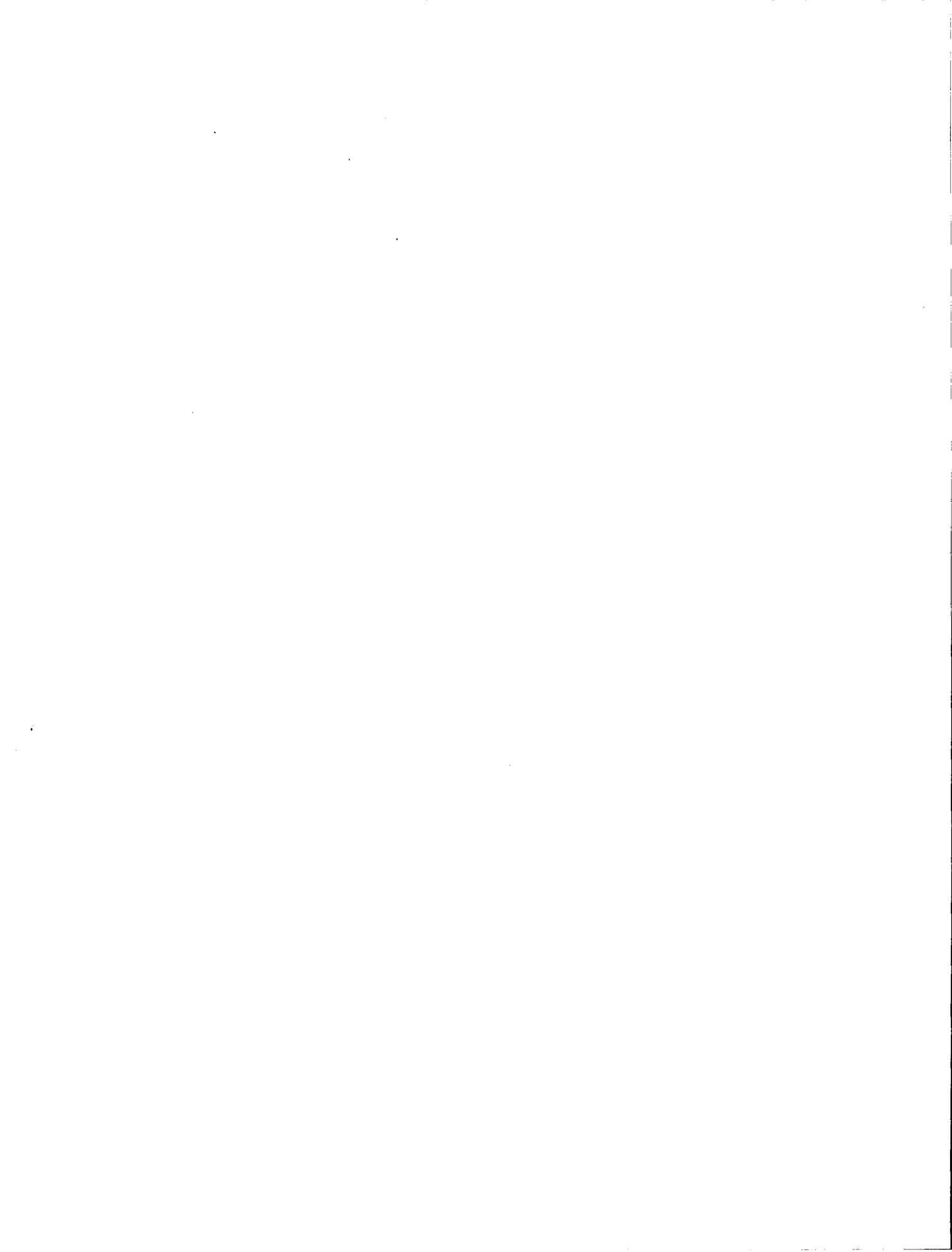
G3 = Medical Services

G6 = Mail

G9 = Correctional Officers

APPENDIX M

CORRELATION BETWEEN VARIABLES



APPENDIX M

PEARSON CORRELATION BETWEEN VARIABLES

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
I	-	.007*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*
II	.007*	-	.001*	.074	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.049*	.003*
III	.001*	.001*	-	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*
IV	.001*	.074	.001*	-	.009*	.011*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*
V	.001*	.001*	.001*	.009*	-	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*
VI	.001*	.001*	.001*	.011*	.001*	-	.005*	.001*	.019*	.006
VII	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.005*	-	.001*	.001*	.001*
VIII	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.001*	-	.001*	.001*
IX	.001*	.049*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.019*	.001*	.001*	-	.001*
X	.001*	.003*	.001*	.001*	.001*	.006*	.001*	.001*	.001*	-

N = 74

*p < .05

I = Food
 II = Legal Help
 III = Medical Services
 IV = Personal Privacy
 V = Education
 VI = Mail
 VII = Work
 VIII = Visitation
 IX = Correctional Officers
 X = Institutional Administration

APPENDIX N

SUPPLEMENTARY FINDINGS

Supplementary Findings

Inmate Inventory mean scores for the ten areas: food, legal help, medical services, personal privacy, education, mail, work, visitation, correctional officers, and institutional administration, are noted in Tables 4, 5, and 6.

Table 7 lists the means for each of the thirty specific concept items and thirty general concept items. Observe the variance in mean scores.

Table 7 lists means for specific and general concepts which indicate satisfaction, neutral, or dissatisfaction. Value labels are as follows: Satisfaction (3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00), Neutral (8.00, 9.00, 10.00), and Dissatisfaction (11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00). Means are listed to the right of the concept.

Table 7 lists means for total variable concepts which indicate satisfaction, neutral, or dissatisfaction. Value labels are as follows: Satisfaction (6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00), Neutral (16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00), and Dissatisfaction (21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00). Means are listed to the right of the concept.

TABLE 7

SPECIFIC CONCEPT AND GENERAL CONCEPT ITEM MEANS

Specific Concept Item Means				
(Category)	1. <u>Food</u>	2. <u>Legal Help</u>	3. <u>Medical Services</u>	4. <u>Personal Privacy</u>
(Specific Item)	S1 <u>3.425</u> mean	S1 <u>3.149</u>	S1 <u>3.554</u>	S1 <u>3.028</u>
	S2 <u>3.315</u> mean	S2 <u>3.200</u>	S2 <u>3.625</u>	S2 <u>2.521</u>
	S3 <u>3.781</u> mean	S3 <u>2.586</u>	S3 <u>3.370</u>	S3 <u>2.946</u>
	5. <u>Education</u>	6. <u>Mail</u>	7. <u>Work</u>	8. <u>Visitation</u>
	S1 <u>2.563</u>	S1 <u>3.110</u>	S1 <u>4.405</u>	S1 <u>3.264</u>
	S2 <u>3.485</u>	S2 <u>2.662</u>	S2 <u>2.957</u>	S2 <u>3.292</u>
	S3 <u>2.776</u>	S3 <u>1.890</u>	S3 <u>2.803</u>	S3 <u>3.535</u>
	9. <u>Correctional Officers</u>	10. <u>Institutional Administration</u>		
	S1 <u>3.083</u>	S1 <u>3.315</u>		
	S2 <u>3.183</u>	S2 <u>3.274</u>		
	S3 <u>3.123</u>	S3 <u>2.986</u>		

N = 74

TABLE 7 - Continued

General Concept Item Means				
(Category)	1. <u>Food</u>	2. <u>Legal Help</u>	3. <u>Medical Services</u>	4. <u>Personal Privacy</u>
(General Item)	G1 <u>3.703</u> mean	G1 <u>3.446</u>	G1 <u>3.296</u>	G1 <u>3.667</u>
	G2 <u>3.056</u> mean	G2 <u>3.129</u>	G2 <u>3.623</u>	G2 <u>3.735</u>
	G3 <u>3.377</u> mean	G3 <u>3.661</u>	G3 <u>3.523</u>	G3 <u>4.246</u>
	5. <u>Education</u>	6. <u>Mail</u>	7. <u>Work</u>	8. <u>Visitation</u>
	G1 <u>2.774</u>	G1 <u>3.055</u>	G1 <u>2.662</u>	G1 <u>3.194</u>
	G2 <u>3.610</u>	G2 <u>2.848</u>	G2 <u>2.851</u>	G2 <u>3.273</u>
	G3 <u>3.441</u>	G3 <u>3.446</u>	G3 <u>3.138</u>	G3 <u>3.393</u>
	9. <u>Correctional Officers</u>		10. <u>Institutional Administration</u>	
	G1 <u>3.194</u>		G1 <u>3.134</u>	
	G2 <u>3.591</u>		G2 <u>4.00</u>	
	G3 <u>3.333</u>		G3 <u>3.493</u>	
	1.00 Very Satisfied	3.00 Neutral	5.00 Very Dissatisfied	
	2.00 Somewhat Satisfied	4.00 Somewhat Dissatisfied		

TABLE 8

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIFIC CONCEPT AND GENERAL CONCEPT MEANS

<u>Specific Concept Means</u>		
<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Dissatisfaction</u>
S6 (Mail) <u>7.486</u> mean	S2 (Legal Help) <u>8.324</u>	S1 (Food) <u>10.378</u> mean
	S4 (Personal Privacy) <u>8.338</u>	S3 (Medical Services) <u>10.405</u>
	S5 (Education) <u>7.932</u>	
	S7 (Work) <u>9.851</u>	
	S8 (Visitation) <u>9.459</u>	
	S9 (Correctional Officer) <u>9.135</u>	
	S10 (Administration) <u>9.405</u>	
<u>General Concept Means</u>		
<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Dissatisfaction</u>
	G1 (Food) <u>9.784</u> mean	G4 (Personal Privacy) <u>10.730</u>
	G2 (Legal Help) <u>8.76</u>	
	G3 (Medical Services) <u>9.635</u>	

N = 74

TABLE 8 -- Continued

<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Dissatisfaction</u>
	G5 (Education) <u>7.946</u>	
	G6 (Mail) <u>7.703</u>	
	G7 (Work) <u>7.892</u>	
	G8 (Visitation) <u>8.419</u>	
	G9 (Correctional Officer) <u>9.068</u>	
	G10 (Administration) <u>9.622</u>	

N = 74

TABLE 9
CLASSIFICATION OF VARIABLE CONCEPT MEANS

<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Dissatisfaction</u>
V-V (Education) <u>15.878</u>	V-II (Legal Help) <u>17.041</u>	V-I (Food) <u>20.162</u>
V-VI (Mail) <u>15.189</u>	V-IV (Personal Privacy) <u>19.068</u>	V-III (Medical Services) <u>20.041</u>
	V-VII (Work) <u>17.743</u>	
	V-VIII (Visitation) <u>17.878</u>	
	V-IX (Correctional Officer) <u>18.203</u>	
	V-X (Administration) <u>19.027</u>	

N = 74

A comparison of mean scores for black and white inmates indicated that the specific concept S4-Personal Privacy was an area of dissatisfaction for white inmates. Table 10 points out the difference in means on S4-Personal Privacy by race.

TABLE 10
A COMPARISON OF MEANS FOR THE SPECIFIC
CONCEPT, PERSONAL PRIVACY, BY RACE

<u>Race</u>	<u>S4 (Personal Privacy) Means</u>
White	9.50 (N = 28)
Black	7.63 (N = 46)

A t-test measured satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores on specific concepts, general concepts, and variable concepts for white and black inmates. The only area of significant difference between white and black inmates was the area of personal privacy. Table 11 illustrates that white inmates were more dissatisfied than black inmates with personal privacy as a specific concept, general concept, and variable concept.

TABLE 11
PERSONAL PRIVACY T-TEST SCORES BY RACE

<u>Race</u>	S4 (Personal Privacy)	
White (N = 28)	9.50 mean	t = 2.40* dep
Black (N = 46)	7.63 mean	

<u>Race</u>	G4 (Personal Privacy)	
White (N = 28)	11.89 mean	t = 2.00* dep
Black (N = 46)	10.02 mean	

<u>Race</u>	V-IV (Personal Privacy)	
White (N = 28)	21.39 mean	t = 2.81** dep
Black (N = 46)	17.65 mean	

* p < .05

** p < .01

A t-test between satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores revealed no significant differences for specific concepts, general concepts, or total variables for male and female inmates. In searching for an explanation of this non-significant difference, the small size of the female sample (8) is viewed as one possible factor.

A t-test was calculated to compare recidivists and non-recidivists satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores.



CONTINUED

2 OF 3

Table 12 indicates that recidivists are more dissatisfied with visitation as a specific concept (S-8) than are non-recidivists.

TABLE 12
VISITATION T-TEST SCORES BY RECIDIVISM

t-test	Visitation (S-8)	
	S-8 Visitation	
Non-Recidivists (N = 47)	8.3191 mean	t = -2.97* dep
Recidivists (N = 25)	11.1600 mean	

*p < .05

The Chi-Square Test was used to compare white and black inmate satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores. Table 13 indicates the Chi-Square scores which were significant.

Results derived from applying the Chi-Square indicated that the following attitudes existed in regards to specific concept items for black and white inmates:

1. Sixty-four per cent of the black inmates expressed the view that the food was poorly seasoned.
2. One-third of the black inmates felt a ward was a very safe place to live while one-fourth of the black inmates felt a ward was a very dangerous place to live. Seventy-four



TABLE 13

A COMPARISON OF CHI-SQUARE SCORES BY RACE

<u>Specific Concept Item</u>				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Chi-Square Values</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. S-(3)	$X^2 = \underline{10.74}$	0.0296	$p < .05$	Food
2. S-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{13.04}$	0.0110	$p < .05$	Personal Privacy
3. S-(3)	$X^2 = \underline{23.21}$	0.0001	$p < .0001$	Personal Privacy
<u>General Concept Items</u>				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Chi-Square Values</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. G-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{15.19}$	0.0043	$p < .05$	Correctional Officer
2. G-(3)	$X^2 = \underline{10.62}$	0.0311	$p < .05$	Correctional Officer
3. G-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{13.09}$	0.0108	$p < .05$	Administration

per cent of the white inmates were neutral in regard to ward safety.

3. Forty-one per cent of the black inmates believed that sleeping hours were very quiet. Forty-one per cent of the white inmates felt that sleeping hours were very noisy.

Results derived from applying the Chi-Square indicated that the following attitudes existed in regards to general concept items for black and white inmates:

1. Thirty-three per cent of the white inmates felt that most correctional officers were very good. Thirty-five per cent of the black inmates indicated that most correctional officers were very bad.
2. Forty-four per cent of the white inmates marked neutral in their response to whether most correctional officers keep their word. Thirty-three per cent of the black inmates expressed the view that most correctional officers never keep their word.
3. One-third of the black inmates felt the institutional administration was good, one-third felt it was bad, and one-third were neutral. Most white inmates felt the institutional administration was good.

The Chi-Square Test was used to compare satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores for the four categories of correctional

institution (1-minimum, 2-medium, 3-medium-maximum, and 4-maximum). Table 14 indicates the Chi-Square scores which were significant.

Results derived from applying the Chi-Square indicated that the following attitudes existed in regards to general concept items for the four correctional institution categories:

1. Thirty per cent of the inmates from minimum security institutions felt the personal privacy was very good. But it should be noted that forty per cent of the inmates from minimum security institutions felt that the personal privacy was very bad. Fifty per cent of the medium security inmates felt the personal privacy was good while fifty per cent felt that the personal privacy was bad. Sixty-seven per cent of the inmates from medium-maximum security institutions indicated that personal privacy was very bad. Seventy-eight per cent of the inmates from maximum security institutions marked "very dissatisfied" (bad) in regard to personal privacy.
2. Inmates from minimum and maximum security institutions were very satisfied with the postal services. One-third of the inmates from medium security correctional institutions marked that they were very dissatisfied with the postal

TABLE 14

A COMPARISON OF CHI-SQUARE SCORES BY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

<u>Specific Concept Items</u>				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Chi-Square Values</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. S-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{23.22}$	0.0258	$p < .05$	Personal Privacy
<u>General Concept Items</u>				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Chi-Square Values</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. G-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{22.33}$	0.0339	$p < .05$	Personal Privacy
2. G-(2)	$X^2 = \underline{25.66}$	0.0120	$p < .05$	Mail
3. G-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{24.38}$	0.0180	$p < .05$	Correctional Officers

services. The scores for the medium security inmates were evenly distributed for this general concept item.

3. Fifty per cent of the medium-maximum security inmates felt most correctional officers were very bad. Two-thirds of the maximum security inmates were in the neutral to very dissatisfied range in relation to the general concept of correctional officers. Medium security inmates were neutral in responding to this general concept of correctional officers. The minimum security inmates for the most part ranged from neutral to very satisfied in their responses.

The Chi-Square Test was used to compare males and females in their satisfaction/dissatisfaction scores. Table 15 indicates the Chi-Square scores which were significant.

Results derived from applying the Chi-Square indicated that the following attitudes existed in regards to specific concept items for male and female inmates:

1. Forty-nine per cent of the male inmates believed the mailing list was unrestricted. Fifty per cent of the female inmates marked that the mailing list was restricted.

Results derived from applying the Chi-Square indicated that the following beliefs existed in relation to



TABLE 15
A COMPARISON OF CHI-SQUARE SCORES BY SEX

<u>Specific Concept Items</u>				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Chi-Square Values</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. S-(2)	$\chi^2 = \underline{9.63}$	0.0470	$p < .05$	Mail
<u>General Concept Items</u>				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Chi-Square Values</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. G-(1)	$\chi^2 = \underline{11.41}$	0.0223	$p < .05$	Personal Privacy
2. G-(2)	$\chi^2 = \underline{11.27}$	0.0237	$p < .05$	Correctional Officers

general concept items for male and female inmates:

1. More than one-half of the male inmates expressed dissatisfaction with the personal privacy. More than one-half of the female inmates expressed satisfaction with the personal privacy.
2. More than fifty per cent of the male inmates believe that correctional officers treat them as inmates rather than as persons. One-half of the female inmates feel that correctional officers treat them as inmates rather than as persons. However, one-third of the female inmates believe that correctional officers treat them as persons rather than as inmates.

The Chi-Square Test was used to compare recidivists and non-recidivists in their dissatisfaction scores.

Table 16 indicates the Chi-Square scores which were significant.

Results derived from applying the Chi-Square indicated that the following beliefs existed in relation to specific concept items for recidivists and non-recidivists:

1. Recidivists (41%) marked that the ward is a very dangerous place. The non-recidivists were neutral in their response to whether the ward was safe or dangerous.
2. Sixty-four per cent of the recidivists indicated that the visiting time was not long

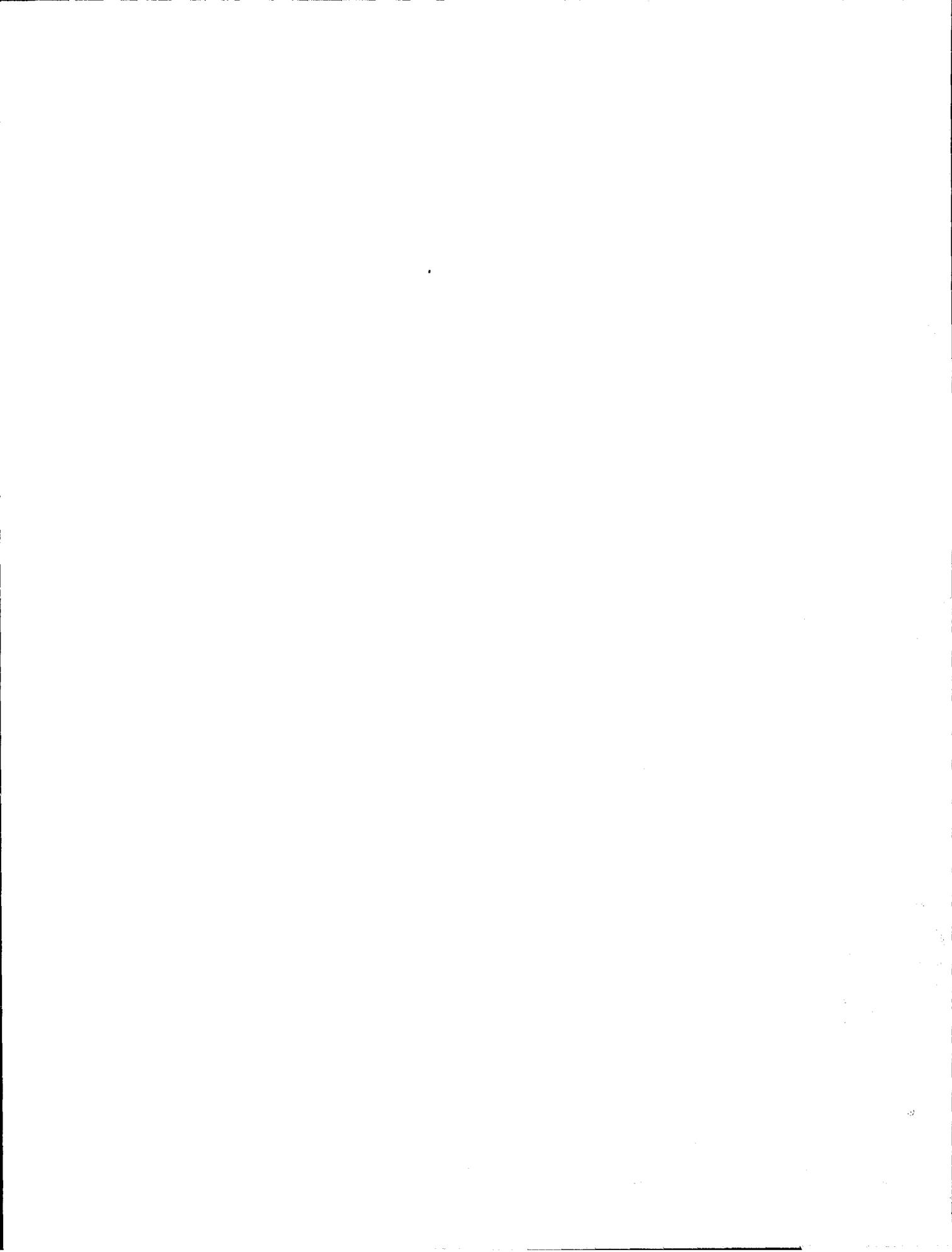


TABLE 16

A COMPARISON OF CHI-SQUARE SCORES BY RECIDIVISM

<u>Specific Concept Items</u>				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Chi-Square Values</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. S-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{10.49}$	0.0328	$p < .05$	Personal Privacy
2. S-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{14.61}$	0.0056	$p < .01$	Visitation
<u>General Concept Items</u>				
<u>Item</u>	<u>Chi-Square Values</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. G-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{14.17}$	0.0068	$p < .01$	Food
2. G-(1)	$X^2 = \underline{13.83}$	0.0079	$p < .01$	Medical Services

enough. One-third of the non-recidivists felt that the visiting time was long enough.

Results derived from applying the Chi-Square indicated that the following attitudes existed in relation to general concept items for recidivists and non-recidivists:

1. More than two-thirds of the recidivists marked that the food was very bad. The non-recidivists were mixed in their reaction to food.
2. Forty-two per cent of the recidivists believed the medical services were very bad. Only twenty-two per cent of the non-recidivists marked that the medical services were very bad.

Results derived from applying the Chi-Square indicated that the following attitudes existed in regards to specific concept items for the four correctional institution categories:

1. Most of the inmates from minimum security institutions were neutral in regards to whether a ward was dangerous or safe. Fifty per cent of the medium security inmates believed a ward was somewhat dangerous. Forty-two per cent of the inmates from medium-maximum security institutions indicated that a ward was very dangerous. A majority of the inmates from maximum security institutions marked that a ward was dangerous.



END