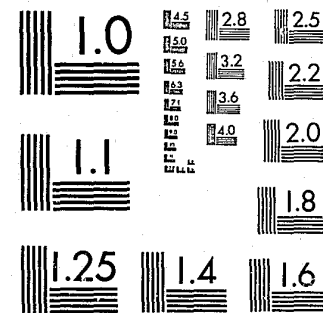


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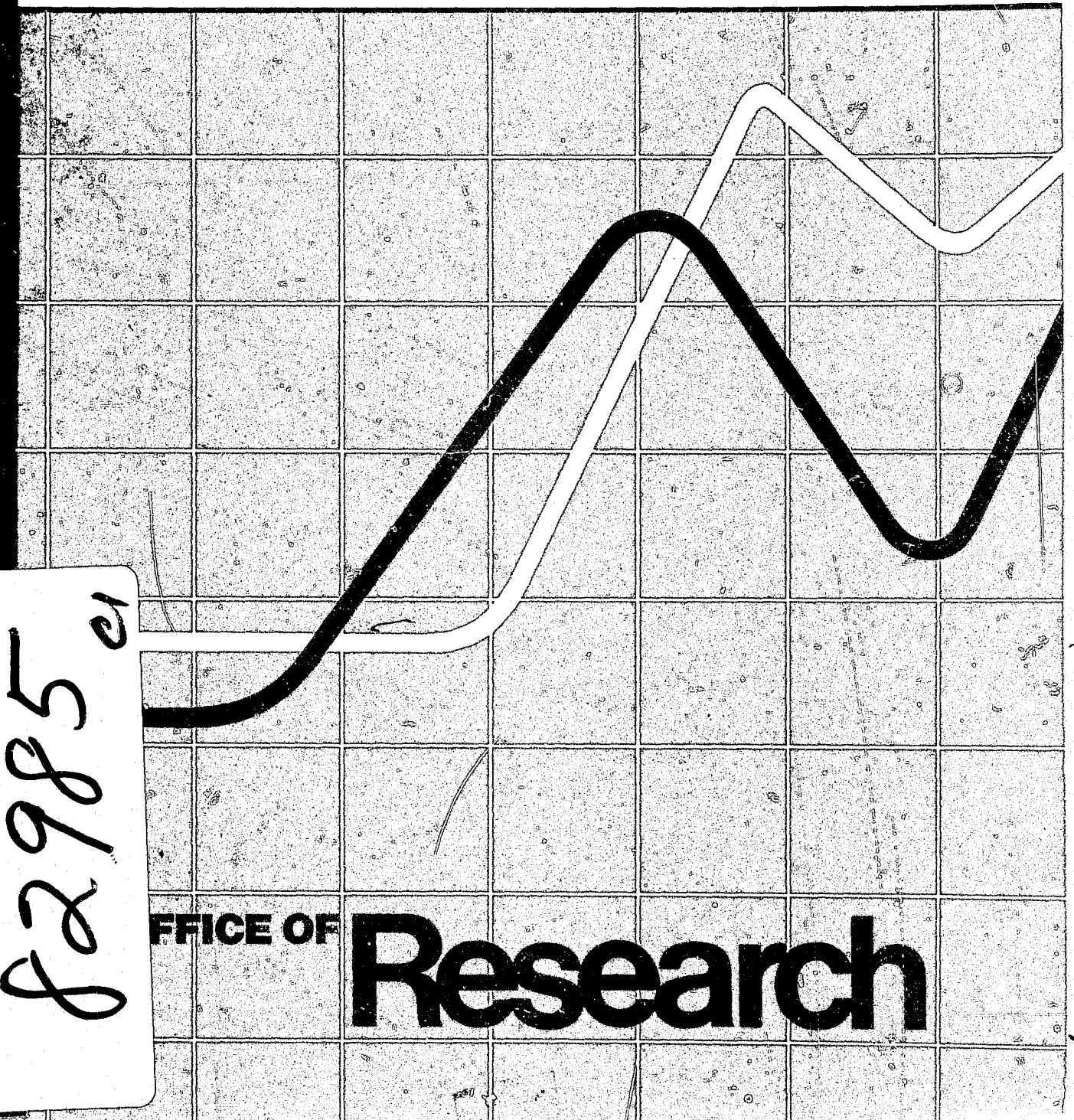
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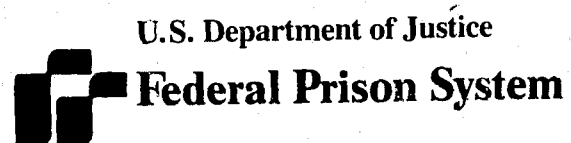
U.S. Department of Justice  
**Federal Prison System**

## Abstracts of Research 1978-1980



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FFICE OF  
**Research**



U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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# Abstracts of Research in the Bureau of Prisons 1978-1980

NCJRS

MAY 4 1982

ACQUISITIONS

Volume III — August, 1981

## INTRODUCTION

To enhance and facilitate the efforts of on-going research under the auspices of the Federal Prison System approximately 400 abstracts were published and distributed by the Office of Research in 1976. The abstracts in the first volume included research projects received in the Central Office of Research from January 1970 through December 1975. The abstracts were intended to prove useful in eliminating unnecessary duplication of work, in allowing for productive collaboration between researchers, and in outlining new and fruitful areas of research provided by the findings.

A second publication, Volume II (October 1978), included all research projects received in the Central Office of Research from January 1976 through December 1977, as well as a few 1970-1975 studies on which findings were received after publication of Volume I.

The present publication, Volume III, contains a brief description and when applicable a summary of findings on projects received by the Central Office of Research from January 1978 through December 1980.

In this volume, each abstract has an identifying code in the upper right hand corner. It consists of a three-letter Mnemonic Institutional Code, followed by an alphanumeric identifier. The volume is arranged alphabetically, first by the Mnemonic Code (see next page) of the institution under whose auspices the research was conducted, and then by last names of the investigators. The final section (Multiple) contains studies conducted under the auspices of more than one institution, or under the auspices of the Central Office of Research itself, or in collaboration with another agency.

## HOW TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

This information is presented under "Availability" on the abstract. Many documents are available on Interlibrary Loan from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534. A small number can be obtained from the Federal Prison System Central Office of Research, Washington, D. C. 20534. All reports will be distributed based upon the supply on hand.

## INDEX

An author, title, subject index to Volume III is being prepared for wider distribution to University libraries and correctional agencies.

MNEMONIC INSTITUTION CODES

ALD ... ALDERSON FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
ASH ... ASHLAND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
ATL ... ATLANTA UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
CCC ... CHICAGO METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER  
DAN ... DANBURY FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
EGL ... EGLIN FEDERAL PRISON CAMP  
ENG ... ENGLEWOOD FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
ERE ... EL RENO FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
FTW ... FORT WORTH FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
LAT ... LA TUNA FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
LEW ... LEWISBURG UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
LEX ... LEXINGTON FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
LOM ... LOMPOC FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
LVN ... LEAVENWORTH UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
MAR ... MARION UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
MEM ... MEMPHIS FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
MIA ... MIAMI FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
MIL ... MILAN FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
MNI ... MCNEIL ISLAND UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
MRG ... MORGANTOWN FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
NYM ... NEW YORK METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER  
OXF ... OXFORD FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
PET ... PETERSBURG FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
PLE ... PLEASANTON FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
SDM ... SAN DIEGO METROPOLITAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER  
SEA ... SEAGOVILLE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
TAL ... TALLAHASSEE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
TEX ... TEXARKANA FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
THA ... TERRE HAUTE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
TRM ... TERMINAL ISLAND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

MUL ... MULTIPLE INSTITUTIONS

ALDERSON

ALD 78 01N

INVESTIGATORS: Janetta Kay Burge  
Judy L. Fritz  
M. A. Candidates  
Department of Sociology  
Morehead State University  
Morehead, Kentucky

TITLE: An Investigation of Informal Inmate Social Structure  
in a Prison for Women

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Alderson, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this exploratory study is to determine  
whether the findings of Giallombardo (1965) about the  
social structure at Alderson are still relevant today.

A questionnaire will be administered to about 50 inmate  
volunteers. It will measure social-economic status, dis-  
organization of social background, inmate cohesion, sub-  
scription to inmate code, primary group formation, trust  
in people, institutional variables, individual variables,  
perception of this situation, and criminal sub-culture  
orientation.

DATE: Project began November 1978

ALDERSON

ALD 78 02F

INVESTIGATOR: Claudine Schweber, Ph.D.  
Department of Criminal Justice  
State University College  
Buffalo, New York

TITLE: Federal Women Prisoners, 1927-1941

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project is to examine the impact of federal crime laws of the early twentieth century on individuals. That is, what did legislation such as the Volstead Act (prohibition) or the Harrison Act (narcotics) mean in terms of who was arrested and imprisoned: were the alcohol law violators small town hillbillies selling bootleg liquor or city slickers into other nefarious activities; were the drug violators poor addicts looking for the next fix or dealers who finally got caught? The federal legislation also mandated an Industrial Institution for Women, opened at Alderson (West Virginia). It was to train and educate the women to become useful citizens. How was this goal operationalized: what activities were the women actually assigned; what behavior was encouraged or punished; can we tell what happened to the inmates afterwards?

Women convicted of federal offenses (and District of Columbia crimes) were first housed together in mid-1927, at the newly constructed Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson. Alderson remained the only federal prison for women until late 1940. Thus, a study of these inmates permits an analysis of the impact of federal crime and penal policies upon American women. The 1927-1941 dates were selected because they represent the tenure of Alderson's first warden, Dr. Mary B. Harris.

Finally, the long term goal is that this project be part of a larger work on Alderson's pioneers, both administrators and inmates, and the ways in which they influenced or coped with changing federal crime policies in the post-suffrage and depression periods. Data will be gathered from files.

FINDINGS: An interim report entitled, "Women and Federal Crime in the Early Twentieth Century" was presented at the 18th Annual National Archives Conference in September 1978. In the report, the researcher gives a profile of the early female prisoners, and tells about the philosophy of the Warden and about inmate programs.

DATE: Project began January 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System Library, on Interlibrary Loan, Washington, D. C. 20534

ALDERSON

ALD 80 03N

INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Barbara Sowder  
Institute for Human Resources Research  
Center for the Study of Substance Abuse  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

TITLE: The Problems and Service Needs of Children  
of Addicts in Surrogate Care

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Alderson, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: This is a project to study the problems and service needs of children of addicts in surrogate care. The purpose of the study is to determine what problems are experienced by these children of addicts, their parents and current caretakers and how this group differs from (1) a "matched" comparison group composed of children in surrogate care, their parents and caretakers and (2) children of addicts (and non-addicts) who are reared by their parents. (Data on children being reared by their parents have already been collected.) Study issues include the children's health and mental health status, school adjustment, social adjustment, utilization of various services, etc., as well as problems parents and caretakers experience in rearing and/or maintaining care of these children. A major purpose will be to determine service needs that will enhance the development of these children. Fifteen inmates at Alderson will be interviewed.

DATE: Project began August 1980



INVESTIGATORS: Paul J. Woods, Ph.D.  
David W. Helman, M.A.  
Department of Psychology  
Hollins College  
Roanoke, Virginia 24020

TITLE: An Evaluation of the Rehabilitative  
Effectiveness of the NARA Program  
at the Federal Correctional Institution,  
Alderson, West Virginia

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution,  
Alderson, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research was to evaluate the effective-  
ness of the different treatment intervention techniques in  
the NARA (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act) program at  
Alderson.

The program has evolved through three clearly discernible  
phases. Each phase is characterized by distinguishable  
therapeutic approaches and overall program structures.  
Comparison of the three program phases and post-release  
adjustment of program participants provides the basis for  
evaluation of the overall program. Subjects were all 172  
women who had participated in and been released from the  
NARA program from its inception in 1968 to June 1, 1975.  
Thirty-one persons were then excluded because, in the  
staff's opinion, they had not completed or participated  
sufficiently in the program. A person was counted as a  
"success" if after her release from the Alderson program  
she never returned to that program and did not appear in  
FBI files as having been convicted of any crime elsewhere  
in the United States. "Failures" included those who were  
convicted of new crimes, parole violators, and CTC and  
work release program failures.

FINDINGS: The differences in average lengths of participation between  
each phase of the program are all significant. However, the  
average length of participation for all "successes" was not  
significantly different from the average length of partici-  
pation for all "failures". Those returned to the community  
from later phases of the NARA program were considerably more  
likely to have succeeded. The success rates after three years  
for phases I, II and III were 36.8%, 64.8% and 69.4%. The  
nature of the program activities had changed during these  
phases toward increasing degrees of intervention into the  
attitudes, beliefs and behavior patterns of the addicts  
involved in treatment. Parole supervision had also become

more stringent with more frequent contact with the probation  
officer and, for most parolees, regular group and individual  
counseling at a community aftercare agency. In addition,  
urine surveillance was routinely required of all NARA parolees.  
The researchers suggest that this resulted in the greater  
likelihood of "failures" being detected in the later phases  
of the program. They support the use of this final form of  
the Alderson program which consists of a Therapeutic Community  
coupled with objective approaches to behavioral evaluation.

DATE: Report completed 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator

ASHLAND

ASH 80 01F

INVESTIGATOR: Harvey J. D. Brown  
Psychology Intern  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Ashland, Kentucky

TITLE: An Investigation of the Cognitions Associated  
with a Delay of Gratification Task Performed  
by a Group of Primary Psychopaths, a Group of  
Neurotic Psychopaths, and a Control Group

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Ashland, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: It was the purpose of this study to determine whether or not  
psychopaths do delay gratification and what, if any, implica-  
tions this might have in terms of the development of a treat-  
ment paradigm.

A group of 53 prisoners was assigned to one of three groups:  
normals (N=16), primary psychopaths (N=17), and secondary  
psychopaths (N=20). Each subject was administered a delay of  
gratification questionnaire in which sets of choices were pro-  
posed to them. A structured interview and a postperformance  
questionnaire were administered in order to assess the cogni-  
tions associated with each choice.

FINDINGS: The results of the research failed to support the clinical  
observation of the psychopath's inability to delay gratifi-  
cation. The groups generally evidenced similar cognitions  
associated with the delay of gratification task as measured  
by the postperformance questionnaire. Possible explanations  
of the results are presented.

DATE: Report completed June 1981

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Chief, Psychology Services,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky

ASHLAND

ASH 79 02F

INVESTIGATOR: David J. Dorworth  
Correctional Officer  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Ashland, Kentucky

TITLE: Variables Influencing the Severity of Inmate Misconduct  
at the Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Ashland, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: This study focuses on determining whether or not inmate characteristics and selected situational factors may influence the type of inmate misconduct committed. Specifically the relationship between official inmate misconduct and age, specific location of the incident, offense, and length of sentence will be studied.

A sample of 100 inmates who have received incident reports from January through June 1979 will be selected. Data will be extracted from incident reports, the records office at the institution, and the inmates' central files.

FINDINGS: Only the relationship between misconduct severity and misconduct location was found to be statistically significant. A marked similarity between the time patterns of misconduct at United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg (1976), and Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, was demonstrated. Additional findings included: race did not significantly influence misconduct severity; most misconduct occurred on the day shift; and misconduct most frequently occurred in the living units. The report provides a comprehensive literature review pertaining to inmate misconduct.

DATE: Report completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

ASHLAND

ASH 80 03F

INVESTIGATOR: Gary A. Hendrix  
Adult Degree Program  
Mary Baldwin College  
Staunton, Virginia 24401

TITLE: Theories of Punishment in Perspective

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Ashland, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: This study was conducted for the researcher's senior project and compared theoretical perspectives with prisoners' beliefs about punishment. The emphasis was exploratory. The researcher discusses from an inmate's point of view the philosophical issues of free will versus determinism and the issue of moral depravity. Eight inmates were interviewed using open-ended questions.

FINDINGS: Eight respondents wrote essay answers to six questions. These questions concerned remorse, rehabilitation, incarceration as a deterrent, society's right to retribution, prisons as a protection for society and the usefulness of the death sentence. The answers to these are discussed in depth and compared to philosophical theories of punishment. The data indicate that respondents felt a sense of free will in committing their crime(s) and that they have similar values as the theorists who formulated society's perspective of punishment.

DATE: Project completed May 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report is available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

ASHLAND

ASH 80 04N

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. Dennis L. Johnson, Chief, Psychology Services  
Dr. James G. Simmons, Psychology Services Advisor  
Dr. B. Carl Gordon, Staff Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Ashland, Kentucky

TITLE: Reliability and Validity of Selected Megargee  
MMPI Types in a BOP Level 3 Institution

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Ashland, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: This study is designed to examine the applicability of a classification system recently developed with male youthful offenders (Megargee and Dorhout, 1977) to an adult offender population in a Bureau of Prisons' Security Level 3 institution at Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland. The MMPI will be administered to approximately 100 inmates at Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland for whom MMPI profiles obtained upon entry are available. These inmates will be asked to rate themselves using the Self-Destructive Classification Questionnaire being developed by Drs. Johnson and Simmons. Unit staff at Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland will fill out Behavior Rating Forms which indicate adaptation of inmates to the correctional environment.

Two questions will be answered as a result of this study: (1) Are the personality types stable over time; and (2) Are the types related in a meaningful manner to either staff descriptions of inmates or inmates' self-descriptions. Such information on the generality of the Megargee system is useful to those considering adopting the system at an institution like Ashland.

DATE: Project began June 1980

ATLANTA

ATL 79 01F

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas Dickey  
John Archea  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
Atlanta, Georgia

TITLE: Bank Robbery - Architectural Implications  
From the Criminal's Point of View

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Atlanta, Georgia

DESCRIPTION: The central purposes of this study are twofold: Firstly, to investigate how a selection of incarcerated bank robbers view the physical space of the banks that they robbed, i.e., as an aid or hindrance in their robbery effort. Secondly, to use this information to determine how a one-story branch bank can be designed so as to inhibit the act of bank robbery. The design suggestions grew directly from the criminal's point of view on bank robbery and its architectural implications. The bankers' views of bank design and security are also examined so that the new design suggestions can be compared with current thinking concerning the architectural design of banks. Much of the information on the bankers' point of view was gathered from interviews with bank managerial and security personnel.

The criminals' point of view was gathered from interviews with twelve convicted bank robbers incarcerated in federal (three from U.S.P. Atlanta) and state prisons.

FINDINGS: There appeared to be a consensus among those inmates who were interviewed that bank design is a paramount consideration in the selection of a target bank and the execution of the robbery attempt. The interviews revealed that the location of the bank and its architectural milieu and arrangement of space plays a significant role in the selection process a bank robber goes through in choosing a target bank. In addition, the physical arrangement of doors, windows, offices, tellers, and desk locations seemed to be a major factor as to how a bank robber would execute the robbery. There also seemed to be a consensus among the bank robbers interviewed that current deterrent measures used today by banks, such as dye bombs and cameras, are almost totally ineffective. Many of them felt that bankers could have a major psychological advantage if they planned more carefully and cleverly for robberies.

The information concerning the bank robbers' point of view and its relation to the physical space of a bank proved to be invaluable in determining new design suggestions for the security enhancement of banks through architectural design and spatial layout. The suggestions, however, have not been tested and are therefore only hypothetical.

DATE: Project completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available at cost from the Investigator



ATLANTA

ATL 80 02N

INVESTIGATOR: Father Thomas McCall  
Staff Chaplain  
United States Penitentiary  
Atlanta, Georgia

TITLE: A Study of the Federal Prison System's Central  
Inmate Monitoring System, with Particular  
Application to the United States Penitentiary,  
Atlanta, Georgia

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Atlanta, Georgia

DESCRIPTION: This project will investigate the Federal Prison  
System's Central Monitoring System (CMS). The study  
will be restricted to the United States Penitentiary,  
Atlanta, where today there are approximately 375 CMS  
designations. The study will attempt to explain the  
growth of the system, and why the number of designees  
has risen from 500 in 1974 to more than 5,000 in 1979,  
approximately 20% of all Federal prison inmates. The  
researcher will also investigate who the CMS people  
are, whether being a CMS case is beneficial to the  
inmate and what problems are associated with CMS.  
Interviews will be conducted with CMS volunteers.

DATE: Project began May 1980

ATLANTA

ATL 79 03F

INVESTIGATOR: Robert Shaffer, Research Assistant  
United States Penitentiary  
Atlanta, Georgia

TITLE: Data Profiles Relating to Unit Management at  
United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Atlanta, Georgia

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research was to clarify the effects of unit  
management at USP, Atlanta as well as the effects of other ad-  
ministrative changes. The time interval studied was from  
January 1977 to June 1979. Functional Unit Management went  
into effect November 19, 1978. The data consisted of fre-  
quency and type of incident reports, BP9 filings, population  
trends, inmate-initiated hospital visits and the frequency of  
accident reports. These were all used as indicators of insta-  
bility and inmate unrest.

FINDINGS: There was a tendency toward increasing numbers of incident re-  
ports at USP, Atlanta. The monthly averages were compared to  
those of Lewisburg for eight months in 1978 and found to be  
very similar. Several gradual shifts were explained by factors  
in the institution. There were no definite trends in four con-  
tent areas of violations: (1) disorderly conduct, (2) property  
and contraband, (3) community contacts and (4) other. Changes  
in reports for violations against persons and those related to  
work appear to correspond to the implementation of unit manage-  
ment. In April 1978, 93 of the most violent-prone inmates were  
moved to other institutions. In spite of this, the frequency of  
serious incidents increased through the first quarter, 1979,  
when it dropped to less than half of its previous rate. This  
decline followed soon after the implementation of unit manage-  
ment (Nov. 1978). Weapon charges decreased after the metal  
detector was put in use in September 1978.

The frequency of BP9 filings reached a peak first quarter, 1979,  
and began a sharp decline in the second quarter. This may indi-  
cate an improvement in case management and counselor services  
whereby grievances were informally resolved.

The inmate count began a steady decline in April 1978 and has  
been declining at an average of about 50 inmates a month.

Inmate-initiated hospital visits began declining in August 1978  
and appeared to be related to new hospital policy which altered  
the procedure for call-outs. The frequency of accidents which  
did not occur during work or recreation showed no trend. The  
researchers concluded that in spite of a declining inmate popu-

lation, indicators of instability and inmate unrest increased until 2 or 3 months following the implementation of unit management. It appears that this program has begun to have a significant positive effect on a reduced population of inmates.

DATE: Report completed September 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

INVESTIGATORS: V. L. Bounds  
William R. Kenan  
Institute for Research in Social Sciences  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

TITLE: Evaluation Study of a Model of Imprisonment Tested at the Butner Federal Correctional Institution

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Contract)

DESCRIPTION: The general design of the Morris Model calls for offering a humane and secure environment in which a prisoner, aware of his release date and of a graduated release program, can focus his attention on acquiring self-knowledge and self-control. The purpose of the study is to describe the performance of prisoners sent to Butner compared with a similar control group who continued to function in a regular Bureau institution; the Butner research group was given their release dates while the control group was not. Therefore, a key element in the study becomes the effect of a fixed release date on measures of program performance. The study is focused primarily on the period 1 July 1976 to 30 April 1979.

"To assess the effects of the model of imprisonment implemented in the Correctional Program (Research) Units at the Butner FCI upon the performance of prisoners in the test groups quartered there, objective indicators were used for comparison with the performance of those in the control groups located elsewhere. Basically two types of objective data were used: (1) disciplinary problems (number, severity); and (2) program participation (number, kinds, and completions). The research (Butner) and control groups were compared on nine variables to assure comparability: (a) race; (b) highest completed school grade; (c) age at first arrest; (d) total prior arrests; (e) total prior commitments of six months or more; (f) length of current sentence; (g) maximum sentence for current offense; (h) severity rating of the U. S. Parole Commission for current offense; and, (i) marital status.

Subjective indicators were used to measure perceptions of the prisoners in the test groups of the characteristics which appear to distinguish the model of imprisonment implemented in the Correctional Program Units at the Butner FCI from other Federal prisons where they had been imprisoned." Staff perceptions were also measured.

**FINDINGS:** Although the Bureau was not able to implement the Morris Model at Butner in every respect--some constraints were beyond its control--the Report prepared by the University of North Carolina Research Group indicates that an adequate degree of congruence was achieved.

The assignment process (by which inmates who met specific criteria were randomly selected for transfer to Butner or permitted to remain at their present institution) resulted in two equivalent groups upon which to make comparisons; and this was not disturbed by the opt-out choice given to those assigned to the research group.

In terms of objective data, the results show (when adjusted for length of exposure time) that there were no significant differences (at the .01 level) between the research and control groups for number or severity of disciplinary reports received.

Regarding level of total program participation, the research group enrolled in significantly more programs, completed significantly more programs, but was not significantly different from the controls in the number of program withdrawals. With regard to programs "intended to provide a prisoner with certifiable skills with which he can enter the civilian job market successfully" the same results were obtained. That is, the research prisoners at Butner enrolled and completed significantly more of these programs than was true for the controls; while the number of withdrawals from this type program was the same for both groups.

Subjective data was used to measure both prisoners' and staffs' perceptions of the Morris Model. Fifty percent of the prisoners claimed to have gained in housing status when they transferred to Butner; 51% said they liked the institution from which they had transferred, particularly because of the presence of an industry (27%). Forty-six percent of the research inmates expected to like Butner before arriving. "Safety on unit" and "Cleanliness of unit" were the most liked aspects of Butner; "Staff" received the most votes (17%) on the disliked aspect. Nineteen percent of the inmates opted-out of Butner with 54% of them stating it was "Farther from family."

Overall, the UNC Report finds Butner being viewed more favorably than other Federal Prisons.

During interviews conducted after exposure to the Butner Plan, prisoners reported "Safety" and "Friendliness" as the most

liked aspect of Butner, while "Nothing" was given most frequently in response to what made it hard to do time at Butner. Inmates liked "Personal development" programs, and the freedom to express themselves in the Small Living (counseling) Groups; but felt these sessions had no effect on the facility's administration. Inmates liked their graduated release plan, although they felt their input had been nil.

Overall, the UNC Report states that prisoners indicated a steady, high degree of satisfaction with the Butner Plan. Additionally, Butner staff perceived the institution to be "very successful" in the manner in which the facility handled its internal functional areas.

(Taken from a summary by R. Levinson.)

**DATE:** Report completed June 1980

**AVAILABILITY:** Summary available from Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

BUTNER

BUT 80 02N

INVESTIGATORS: Jack D. Edinger, Ph.D., Mental Health Division  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

David Reuterfors, Ph.D.  
Medical Center for Federal Prisoners  
Springfield, Missouri

Patrick Logue, Ph.D., Department of Psychology  
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina

TITLE: Cross Validation of the Megargee Typology with  
Specialized Inmate Populations

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the study is to investigate the applicability of  
the Megargee Typology to specialized inmate populations. It  
will also investigate demographic and clinically relevant char-  
acteristics of the Megargee types found within these populations.

It is predicted that (1) the Megargee System will be useful in  
classifying both Research and Mental Health Unit inmates despite  
the specificity of these samples; (2) the Mental Health Unit and  
Research Unit samples will be composed of differing proportions  
of the Megargee types; and, (3) numerous differences among the  
Megargee types will be ascertained in those comparisons involv-  
ing demographic and clinically relevant variables.

Two samples of subjects will be employed. The first consists of  
all those Research Unit inmates (N=114) who entered FCI Butner  
during its first year of operation and were administered the  
MMPI. The second sample consists of all those Mental Health in-  
mates (N=256) who were referred to FCI Butner before December  
1979 and who were administered the MMPI.

Data will be taken from the subjects' MMPI protocols and from  
other available files at Butner. The MMPI profiles will then be  
classified using Megargee and Dorhout (1977). The two samples  
will be compared to determine if they are composed of differing  
proportions of the Megargee types. The types within each sample  
will then be compared in terms of age, race, current offense,  
MMPI critical item endorsement, and Harris-Lingoe (1955) subscale  
scores. Also, the Megargee types found within the Mental Health  
sample will be compared in terms of their psychiatric diagnoses.  
This will be useful in investigating the potential utility of this  
system as a diagnostic aid.

DATE: Project began March 1980

BUTNER

BUT 79 03F

INVESTIGATORS: David Giber  
Alan Levy, Ph.D., (Sponsor)  
Department of Psychology  
Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina

James Hilkey, Ph.D. (Sponsor)  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: The Psychological Effects of Correctional  
Architecture and Environmental Design

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: This project was an attempt to identify the effects of varia-  
tions in the physical design aspects of a Federal Correctional  
Institution and relate these effects to a range of perceptual,  
attitudinal and behavioral outcome measures taken from both  
inmates and employees.

Measures including the Work Performance Rating Form or WPR  
(Megargee, 1972), incident and other staff reports on inmates,  
and scores on the Correctional Institutions Environment Scale  
or CIES (Moos, 1972) were compared to responses on a survey of  
attitudes towards and perceptions of the physical environment  
(the Prison Design Perception Scale or PDPS, constructed by  
the author, 1979) as well as observations of various behavior  
settings within the prison.

This comparison allowed the researchers to evaluate how the  
physical environment (especially design interventions) may  
have had direct and/or mediated effects on inmates and cor-  
rectional staff. Specifically, two major hypotheses were  
examined, 1.) Are perceptions of the physical environment  
(PDPS) related to perceptions of the institutional social  
climate (CIES), and 2.) Which, if any, of the social climate  
(CIES) or perceived physical environment (PDPS) sub-scales  
predict inmate behavior?

The study was divided into two phases. In the first phase,  
147 prison inmates volunteered for 1-hour interviews and  
were given the PDPS. In the second phase, the CIES was  
administered to 226 inmates. Overall 118 inmates partici-  
pated in both parts of the study and form the major group  
used in the analyses.



**FINDINGS:** The results of a series of multiple regression analyses clearly indicated that situated environmental perceptions (PDPS) have a distinctly different causal, structural character compared to ratings of the social climate or overall environmental satisfaction. The unique effects of situated environmental perceptions were basically unchanged when the effects of all other variables were partialled out. Personal background factors such as severity of most recent crime, race, or prison job assignment were the largest determinants of behavioral outcomes. However, a significant proportion of the variance of individual behavior (approximately 28% of the two outcome variables) was uniquely attributable to the effects of the physical situation rather than to any individual difference factors. It was concluded that the physical design features of the prison have a direct and independent effect on behavior, a finding which is consistent with the hard determinist account of environmental effects. Furthermore, the PDPS proved to be a valid environmental evaluation instrument which can discriminate the unique qualities of physical settings and provide architects with important feedback on the actual effects of their design interventions.

**DATE:** Project completed April 1980

**AVAILABILITY:** Report is available from the Bureau of Prisons Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

**INVESTIGATOR:** Howard J. Goldman  
Research Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina and  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32611

**TITLE:** Perceptions of Crowding: Mediating Variables and Undesired Effects in a Correctional Setting

**AUSPICES:** Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

**DESCRIPTION:** The purpose of the study was to examine the feasibility of using laboratory methodology for measuring subjective crowding in a correctional setting. The study also compared the observed relationships between selected variables with relationships predicted by theory and past research.

Inmates' self-perceptions of crowdedness were collected through orally administered questionnaires. Information about the behavior of the inmates surveyed was obtained from ratings by staff members and central file records. The three main variable groups in the study were: antecedent factors (environmental/developmental/physiological/psychological); perceived crowdedness; and possible responses to crowding (behavioral/conceptual).

Correlation coefficients were determined for the antecedent variables, perceived crowdedness variables, and possible responses. Correlation analyses were used because the number of observations in the study was too low for appropriate use of multivariate techniques, and participant selection was not truly random. The actual number of observations was not given. Comparison was made of the following correlations: antecedents and perceptions of crowdedness; antecedents and possible responses to crowding; and perceptions of crowdedness and possible responses to crowding.

The author predicted the findings would follow the pattern described in current theory, in which antecedents influence perceptions, which in turn influence responses to crowding. Specifically, it was predicted that correlations would be greatest between antecedent and perceptions and between perceptions and responses to crowding.

FINDINGS: Two methods were used to calculate correlations with perceived crowdedness. In one analysis, perceived crowdedness was treated as a unitary measure; in the other, as a collection of individual variables. When perceived crowdedness was treated as a single measure, the results of analyses followed the pattern predicted by theory. The correlations between antecedents and perceived crowdedness (average  $r = .17$ ) are higher than between antecedents and possible responses to crowding (average  $r = .15$ ). The largest correlations were found between perceived crowdedness and possible responses to crowding (average  $r = .33$ ). The investigator concluded that laboratory methodology can generalize well into a correctional setting and that it is possible to distinguish between inmates who do and do not feel crowded.

DATE: Project completed January 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATORS: William Heany  
Assistant Education Administrator  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

Paul Mayberry, Student  
Educational Psychology Department  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: Evaluation of the Pre-Release Education Program  
at Federal Correctional Institution, Butner

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of the pre-release program offered in the Education Department at FCI, Butner. The evaluation will be conducted in two phases. In the first phase, inmates will be asked to rate the program in terms of various aspects of the materials, instructor and course curriculum. Some measure of achievement (test scores) will also be enclosed. The second phase, may include post-release evaluation of the program. Ex-offenders released from Butner may be asked to complete a return-mail questionnaire regarding the viability of various specified features of the pre-release programs to specified aspects of their adjustment to "the streets". Ex-offenders may also be asked to suggest any topics or improvements that could be added to the program.

DATE: Project began August 1980

BUTNER

BUT 80 06F

INVESTIGATORS: Schoeneck Howell  
Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Research Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: Brief Review of Callout Usage Patterns at  
Federal Correctional Institution, Butner

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to describe callout usage patterns at the Federal Correctional Institution, Butner. A random sample of 11 days, stratified to include an even distribution of workdays was used. The entire callout listing from each selected day was included in the analysis.

FINDINGS: From the 1,723 entries studied, it was found that on any given weekday there was a range of 106-220 callouts (average = 157). The error rate (persons called out to or from the wrong place) was 18.8%. Most of the callouts (54%) were made by the Education Department, but Unit Teams, Medical Services, and Psychology Services each called out a notable proportion. An average of 12.6% of the 7.5 manhours available each day for work were lost due to callouts. The Mechanical Services Department lost 19.9% of available time and UNICOR lost 7.8% of its available manpower. Other results were also reported.

DATE: Report completed April 1981

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigators

BUTNER

BUT 79 07F

INVESTIGATORS: Robert Jacobs, Student  
North Carolina State University

Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Research Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: STATUS REPORT: Inmate Programs Reporting System

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the study is to examine the current usage of the Inmate Programs Reporting System (IPRS) at Butner from both the institutional and systematic perspective. The IPRS manual, data and policies were examined to determine the feasibility of IPRS as a program monitoring system.

This study is a policy-systems analysis rather than a specific empirical study.

FINDINGS: It was generally concluded that the IPRS project has the potential for being an excellent monitoring system. A few problems were identified that would impede the utilization and accuracy of the program. Difficulties associated with the operational features of the SYCOR equipment were cited. One particularly difficult problem, for example, is the slow "turn around" time for providing feedback on the acceptance of data entered. A similar problem is identified in the slowness of the system to respond to user input.

Other problems were identified in the report. Of particular interest are the three definitions of performance factor provided in the IPRS manual. The definitions of other variables are further explored. Some variables have multiple meanings and are thus of limited utility. This was the case for planning rate, constraint rate, performance factor as well as other variables. Solutions to the problems were suggested.

The system has the potential to be the process portion of a Federal Prison System-wide program evaluation system. However, a complete outcome evaluation system has yet to be developed.

DATE: Report completed November 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report is available from the Investigators

BUTNER

BUT 78 08N

INVESTIGATORS: Jane Lane  
Presidential Management Intern  
Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

Gus Gusler, Student  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, North Carolina

TITLE: Psychometric Analysis of the Megargee Work Performance  
Ratings at Federal Correctional Institution, Butner

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to examine the generalizability  
of the Megargee work performance ratings by replicating analyses  
of those ratings at FCI, Butner. The analyses will be  
based on over 3000 ratings gathered at Butner since 1979.  
The questions addressed included:

1. Whether the factor structure is the same at Tallahassee  
(where Megargee had developed the ratings) and Butner.
2. Whether the ratings on the performance scale are used  
in management of prisoners (e. g., do ratings correspond  
with the gratuity paid to the inmates at FCI, Butner).

DATE: Project began January 1978

BUTNER

BUT 79 09N

INVESTIGATORS: David Larson, M.D.  
Psychiatrist  
Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina

Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: The Evaluation of Family and Marital Counseling  
in the Prison Setting as a Pre-Release Program

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: Inmates volunteer to participate with their families in a  
counseling program aimed at easing their adjustment to each  
other after release. Sessions are videotaped. The effective-  
ness of the program will be based on clinical observations and  
social interaction ratings of sessions. This project is based  
on the idea that post-release success is heavily influenced by  
environmental features such as the prisoner's release residence  
and home. The program is intended to offer prisoners and their  
families an opportunity to enhance their readjustment to each  
other prior to their reunion.

DATE: Project began April 1979



BUTNER

BUT 79 10N

INVESTIGATORS: Craig Love, Ph.D.  
John Devine, D.D.S.  
Thomas Kibby, M.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: Second Epidemiologic Study of the Incidence  
of Hepatitis-B in a Prison Population

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: This is the second in a series of studies of the epidemiological features of various kinds of communicable illnesses prevalent among prison populations. New admissions to FCI, Butner in FY '80 and '81 will be screened for Hepatitis, (see Macy et al., BUT 78 13F).

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the differences in incidence of positive HAA's found among the mental health, research and general populations at Butner is consistently obtained. If the results are consistent with previous findings, special medical screening procedures may be recommended for mental health patients.

DATE: Project began October 1979

BUTNER

BUT 80 11N

INVESTIGATORS: Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

David Larson, M.D.  
Psychiatrist  
Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina

Neil Witmer, Ph.D. Candidate  
Psychology Department  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, North Carolina

TITLE: The Empirical Comparison of Ratings Systems  
for Evaluating Family Therapy Sessions

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project is to identify optimal methods of evaluating family therapy. SYMLOG and a behaviorally-based group rating system will be compared in order to evaluate which is most sensitive to change in family relationships. These data will be used to identify the most theoretically meaningful index of group (family) change. Data will be based on evaluations of over 30 videotapes of family therapy sessions. Inter-rater reliability and validity assessments will also be determined.

DATE: Project began June 1980

BUTNER

BUT 79 12N

INVESTIGATORS: Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

George Robinson, Student  
David Eckerman, Ph.D.  
Psychology Department  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

David Larson, M.D.  
Psychiatrist  
Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina

TITLE: A Survey of Inmates' Perceptions of Family Structures,  
Functions, and the Impact of Incarceration on their  
Families

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to identify the functional and  
structural features of inmates' families and to evaluate the  
potential for pre-release family counseling programs. Ques-  
tionnaires will be administered to 110 inmates at FCI, Butner  
and an additional 100 questionnaires are planned for Summer  
1981. The resulting demographic features of prison inmates  
will be compared with national norms. The questionnaire also  
examines the prisoners' perceptions of the impact of their  
incarceration on their own families.

DATE: Project began June 1979

BUTNER

BUT 78 13F

INVESTIGATORS: Marshall Macy  
John Devine, D.D.S.  
Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: Epidemiologic Study of the Incidence of  
Hepatitis B in a Prison Population

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to determine the rate of incidence of  
Hepatitis B in the prison population. The data were used to deter-  
mine for the purpose of treatment and prophylaxis which individuals  
have the disease. All admissions in FY '79 (N=293) were included in  
the study sample. A portion of the blood sample drawn during the  
inmate's required physical exam was sent to FCI, Lexington for Radio-  
Immune Assay (RIA) to detect Hepatitis Associated Antigens. Data  
collection involved no additional injections or other special  
features. Data were gathered from the inmate's history and physi-  
cal exam.

FINDINGS: It was concluded, from a comparison of data on the patient's his-  
tory, physical exam, and RIA, that the RIA procedure should be used  
in the prison setting to identify the positive incidence of Hepati-  
tis Associated Antigen (HAA). Very little accurate information is  
available on incidence of Hepatitis-B among prisoners because most  
studies of Hepatitis-B in prisoners occurred prior to the develop-  
ment of Radio-Immune Assay (RIA) procedures.

Using the RIA criterion, it was found that 2.3% of the General Popu-  
lation, 3.2% of the Research Population and 6.3% of the Mental Health  
Population were diagnosed as having positive indices of Hepatitis-B.  
Drug offenders had a higher rate of positive HAA than non-drug offen-  
ders. It was also found that individuals who committed violent of-  
fenses had a higher incidence of Hepatitis-B than did non-violent  
offenders. The Butner General Population showed a rate of 2.3% of  
positive HAA, which is comparable to those of state prison popula-  
tions and the population at United States Penitentiary, Atlanta.  
Positive HAA rates derived from this study were compared with pre-  
1975 studies of Hepatitis-B among prisoners. The investigators  
concluded that screening should be continued for Hepatitis-B.  
Additional studies were suggested to test the reliability of the  
differences in positive HAA's among Butner's three populations.

DATE: Report completed May 1981

AVAILABILITY: Presented at U. S. Public Health Service Professional Association  
Conference, May 1981. Report may be available from the Investi-  
gators

BUTNER

BUT 80 14N

INVESTIGATORS: Frank Munger  
Kenneth A. Hardy  
J. Richmond Carlson  
Anne Witte  
John Schopler  
Angell Beza  
Charles Hanna  
Richard J. Richardson  
Institute for Research in Social Science  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hills, North Carolina

TITLE: Phase II Evaluation of the Model of  
Imprisonment Tested at Butner

AUSPICES: University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina;  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534 (contract)

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this phase of the research was to investigate  
optional versus voluntary programming, to pre-test a partial  
measure of post-prison performance, to analyze program en-  
rollment and disciplinary report data, to explore inmate  
attitudes toward the criminal justice system, to investigate  
the degree to which various facets of the Butner program  
facilitated self-change, and to study crowding at Butner.

FINDINGS: Several preliminary reports were produced. However, further  
analyses are required before a full report can be issued.

DATE: Preliminary reports completed 1980

BUTNER

BUT 80 15N

INVESTIGATORS: Anne D. Witte, Project Director  
Sharon K. Long  
Kelly Eakin  
Robin Schoettler  
Department of Economics  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

TITLE: Followup Evaluation of the Phase I  
Butner Experiment

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534 (contract J100c-074);  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the Phase I Butner  
experiment on the inmate's level of post-release criminal  
activity and labor market performance. The investigators  
will gather data from the U. S. Probation Service, FBI,  
Social Security Administratin, state Employment Security  
Commissions and the Federal Prison System (FPS). The  
experimental (Butner) group will be compared with a control  
group which was released from other FPS institutions.

DATE: Project began October 1980

INVESTIGATOR: Loren Karacki  
Research Analyst  
Metropolitan Correctional Center  
Chicago, Illinois

TITLE: Organizational Characteristics Profile of  
the Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Center

AUSPICES: Metropolitan Correctional Center  
Chicago, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: The study will consist of a 16 item questionnaire developed by Rensis Likert Associates entitled "Profile of Organizational Characteristics." It examines the areas of leadership, motivation, communication, decisions, goals and control. Organizations are scored on a continuum of 1 to 4 with 1 indicating a highly authoritarian environment and 4 indicating a participatory type of operation. The questionnaire will be given to all staff members at the Metropolitan Correctional Center, Chicago and will be used to provide a basis for evaluating the impact of management on the Metropolitan Correctional Center and may suggest the need for certain modifications in management style.

FINDINGS: Response scores among Metropolitan Correctional Center staff were fairly low and indicated a perception of the organizational structure of the Metropolitan Correctional Center as being a rather authoritarian environment. The low score response was particularly true among correctional service staff and, to some extent, unit management staff while somewhat more positive responses were found among medical staff. By profile area, scores in the areas of leadership and communication tended to be somewhat higher while scores in the area of decisions tended to be somewhat lower.

When Metropolitan Correctional Center staff were asked what they would like the organizational structure to be, there was a considerable shift away from an authoritarian environment and toward a participatory environment. That is, respondents called for much more by way of staff involvement in the organizational structure than was the present situation. This shift was fairly unanimous among staff with little variation by department noted.

On a separate question respondents were asked to rank the importance of a group of factors associated with staff morale. The results showed that unlike a sample of General Motors employees who ranked full appreciation



of work done as the most important morale factor, staff at the Metropolitan Correctional Center ranked good wages first and promotion and growth within the prison system second in importance. This suggested to the researcher an orientation toward more tangible aspects of work such as wages and career recognition through promotion and advancement. More tangential components of work such as feeling in on things and sympathetic help on personal problems which among General Motors employees ranked second and third in importance were greatly downplayed by Metropolitan Correctional Center staff.

DATE: Report completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

INVESTIGATOR: Larry Karacki, Research Analyst  
Metropolitan Correctional Center  
Chicago, Illinois

TITLE: Survey of Volunteers, Part-time Workers and Interns  
at the Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC)

AUSPICES: Metropolitan Correctional Center  
Chicago, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to determine what volunteers, part-time workers and interns think of the MCC. Were they satisfied with their roles and with the roles of staff in relation to them? Their attitudes and experiences were explored in order to be able to highlight any problem areas which exist. An open-ended questionnaire was administered.

FINDINGS: Forty questionnaires were sent out to MCC volunteers, part-time workers and interns. Nineteen were returned completed. The reaction of respondents was quite positive. Twelve said they were very satisfied with their experience at the MCC and 17 of 19 said their experience had encouraged them to continue to provide their services. Some criticisms were raised concerning the bureaucratic nature of the institution, undesirable behavior of some staff and program shortcomings. A number of suggestions were also made concerning possible additional programs at the MCC and ways to strengthen the volunteer, part-time and intern programs. Four recommendations are made based on the survey results.

DATE: Report completed May 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator or from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Peter J. Kissel, Ph.D. Candidate  
Sociology Department  
University of Colorado  
Boulder, Colorado

TITLE: The Management and Impact of Female Corrections  
Officers at Jail Facilities Housing Male Inmates

AUSPICES: National Institute of Corrections (contract DD1) and  
Metropolitan Correctional Center, Chicago, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: One major purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate the impact which the presence of female personnel has on correctional institutions housing male inmates. The other major purpose is to collect enough information to put together an information package for the administrators of correctional facilities on how to supervise and utilize female personnel in ways that maximize their effectiveness and contribute to the smooth functioning of the institution.

Questionnaires will be administered to male staff, female staff and inmates of five jails, including the Chicago MCC. Interviews with female staff and supervisory personnel will also be conducted.

FINDINGS: Some conclusions which the investigator made were as follows:

Job performance ratings of a general nature were consistently high for women. When specified to certain situations the ratings remained high, except where the use of physical force might be required. In almost all areas of the institution women were evaluated as effective by men and women. The one area of disagreement was maximum security units which house violent or troublesome inmates.

In terms of working relationship between corrections officers, most staff members get along equally well with their male and female co-workers. Gender was also not a factor in disagreements related to the job. Sex of the officer did play a greater role in terms of the respect one received on the job. Significant numbers of female officers felt women do not receive the same degree of respect as their male counterparts on the staff from male officers. The majority of females did not think women required more help in carrying out their duties than male staff. Male officers disagreed and reported that females did require more assistance.

Sexual harassment of female officers by male co-workers and inmates was measured by the frequency of verbal pro-

positions, crude jokes, and physical contact of a sexual nature. Verbal propositions and crude jokes by both male staff and inmates did occur with some regularity. But unless the remarks were particularly crude or persistent, this verbal kind of harassment was not considered serious by most female officers. Physical contact did not occur frequently, but when it did, either from staff or inmates, it was considered serious by female staff.

Women were judged to have a softening effect on the institution in that their presence was felt to make it a more tolerable place for inmates to live and staff to work. While the presence of women was often considered a liability once violence had begun, it was judged to be an asset in cooling out some of the natural institutional conflict between staff and inmates, and preventing some violence before it takes place.

Most inmates get along with male and female staff members. If they do have a preference it is usually for female staff, who are often felt to be more conscientious about their jobs by inmates. There are certain subjects inmates feel more comfortable talking about to women, and they open up more to female members of the staff.

DATE: Report completed June 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan or from the National Institute of Corrections, National Information Center, Boulder, Colorado 80301

For recommendations on the living, training, and management of female personnel based on this research project see "The Management at Jail Facilities Housing Male Inmates" by Peter Kissel and Paul Katsampes, which is available from the National Institute of Corrections.

DANBURY

DAN 79 01F

INVESTIGATORS: Marshall Haimes, Regional Research Administrator  
Harry Skidmore, Summer Intern  
Northeast Regional Office  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

TITLE: An Evaluation of Danbury UNICOR

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Danbury, Connecticut

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to explore the factors motivating inmates to enroll in UNICOR at FCI Danbury. Subjects were 50 inmates selected randomly from a group of UNICOR employees at FCI Danbury and 50 inmates selected from the general population. A questionnaire was administered to each group.

FINDINGS: Several differences were found between the two groups. The UNICOR sample had a much higher percentage of blacks, and the inmates had served significantly more time at Danbury. They tended to be less educated and motivated to work largely because of need for money. They also had a more extensive work background and were more likely to belong to a union. Non-UNICOR inmates were more interested in their educational programs than in working for money.

Feelings of UNICOR inmates about UNICOR were also examined. Such problems as low pay, desire for program expansion, boredom, improper tools, being forced to stand while working, and not being treated as individuals were cited by the inmates. Specific suggestions were made to address these problems and to make UNICOR employment more attractive to a greater number of inmates. These suggestions include expanding to other programs, working with the Education Program to improve basic skills needed for the job, and changing the selection procedure. Solutions not aimed at increasing motivation were also examined.

DATE: Report completed 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. on Interlibrary Loan

EGLIN

EGL 79 01F

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas M. Whittemore  
C. J. McEntire  
Hugh Kirkpatrick  
Van W. Schmitz  
Students  
University of West Florida Extension  
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

TITLE: Organizational Change Project

AUSPICES: Federal Prison Camp  
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

DESCRIPTION: This research project focused on helping the members of the Case Management Division at Eglin to discover and diagnose management problem areas and to help them develop plans for changes.

The Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and members of the Case Management Division were interviewed regarding official roles and functions, division and individual cooperation, organizational strong points and weak points, and areas of major concern.

FINDINGS: Overall, there was a strong feeling of teamwork and open communication within the organization and little internal discontent. A problem with the informal communication channel among inmates was uncovered in which some inmates circumvented the established channels. This was discussed in a feedback session with the staff.

DATE: Report completed June 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

ENGLEWOOD

ENG 78 01F

INVESTIGATOR: Helene Enid Cavior  
Research Administrator  
Western Regional Office  
Federal Prison System  
Burlingame, California

TITLE: A Comparison of YCA's With Other Inmates  
at FCI, Englewood on August 1, 1978

AUSPICES: Western Regional Office  
Federal Prison System  
Burlingame, California

DESCRIPTION: This paper presents a comparison of YCA's (those inmates whose current sentence(s) is (are) under the Youth Corrections Act only) with non-YCA's (all other inmates including YCA's with a concurrent or consecutive adult sentence). The data includes demographic information, information on legal residence, and information relating to relative criminality.

FINDINGS: YCA's were found to be generally younger at commitment than non-YCA's, were more likely to be single and as a group contained more American Indians and fewer whites than non-YCA's. The only significant difference in legal residence was that YCA's were less likely to be from Colorado and its nearby states and were more likely to be from other states in the Western Region than non-YCA's. YCA's were found to receive longer sentences and to serve more time than the other inmates at Englewood. The offense distribution for the two groups is also different. YCA's have a higher percentage of occurrences than non-YCA's for kidnapping and/or related offenses, larceny, robbery and burglary. Thus, YCA's were found to have committed more serious offenses and were also found to be significantly younger at first arrest than non-YCA's. There were no differences in either the frequency distribution or the average number of prior arrests and no difference in history of drug dependence. The differences in criminality suggest that the YCA's are more criminally sophisticated than non-YCA's at FCI, Englewood.

DATE: Report completed November 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary loan

INVESTIGATORS: Helene E. Cavior, Research Administrator  
Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

Wendy L. Ritchey  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, West Virginia

TITLE: An Evaluation of the Perimeter Security Needs of  
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

DESCRIPTION: Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood had requested funds to increase the security of their perimeter. The present study was conducted in order to determine whether the inmate population at Englewood had changed enough over the last few years to warrant such an expenditure.

Behavioral measures including escapes, assaults and utilization of the Special Housing Unit, were collected for three six month periods: October 1976-March 1977; October 1977-March 1978; October 1979-March 1980. These particular time periods were selected because of their respective representation of the institution (1) while it was a youth facility; (2) prior to introduction of the security level designation system but after age was dropped as a criterion for designation; and, (3) as a security level 3 institution. Incident reports were also examined but from a different first time period. January through June 1977, was used instead of October 1976 through March 1977 since incident reports from Englewood were not computerized prior to January 1, 1977. Although this time period still represents Englewood as a youth center, subtle seasonal differences may be introduced by this variation in the study period.

A second group of variables which were examined included various population characteristics: offense, sentence procedure, sentence length, age, race and security level. Since the population was assumed to be fairly stable throughout each of the six month time periods, these data were based on Englewood's population on one day late in December 1976, 1977 and 1979 (approximately the middle of each six month period).

FINDINGS: A great deal of detail is presented on changes in population characteristics and behavioral measures for three time periods. The authors concluded that "overall the behavioral data does not reveal that the current popula-

lation engages in a higher rate of negative behaviors nor that the negative behaviors are more serious than the behavior representative of two earlier time periods. Thus, the differences observed in the characteristics of the population did not produce the expected changes in the behavioral profile of the population. The impact of a homogeneous YCA living unit is also discussed.

DATE: Report completed June 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigators, and from A. F. Scheckenbach, Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado and the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATORS: A. J. Mackelprang  
David E. Fletcher  
School of Public Management  
University of Denver  
Denver, Colorado

TITLE: Managers and the Institution

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

DESCRIPTION: This study was designed to measure four key aspects of management at FCI, Englewood: (1) institutional direction and control; (2) institutional integration and teamwork; (3) institutional maintenance; and (4) the degree of personal and professional efficacy among staff members at the institution. The Management Perceptions Inventory was administered to all staff.

FINDINGS: Differences among staff in correctional philosophy are the most common source of inconsistency within units. Functional unit management was found to improve overall performance, but also required more effective management than other approaches, and more time devoted to institutional maintenance and team-building.

DATE: Report completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Dr. A. F. Scheckenbach,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado



ENGLEWOOD

ENG 78 04F

INVESTIGATOR: Judy Patrick  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

TITLE: Participation in Education Programs  
by Ethnic Groups

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

DESCRIPTION: The breakdown of how different ethnic groups participated  
in education classes was tabulated for one week in order  
to provide the Education Department additional information  
for decision making.

FINDINGS: The black population was under-represented in education  
classes and the white population was over-represented.  
Indians were over-represented in basic education classes  
and trade skill classes, while Chicanos and Indians were  
under-represented in social education and advanced aca-  
demic classes (areas in which white inmates were over-  
represented).

DATE: Report completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Dr. A. F. Scheckenbach,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado

ENGLEWOOD

ENG 78 05F

INVESTIGATOR: Judy Patrick  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

TITLE: The Use of Administrative Remedies  
(BP-9) at FCI, Englewood, Colorado

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

DESCRIPTION: The BP-9's filed during 1977 were monitored on the fol-  
lowing variables: age, ethnic group, unit and area of  
complaint. These data were used to examine changes with-  
in the institution, and differences in what different  
types of inmates consider available methods of complaint.

FINDINGS: The number of BP-9's filed increased during the year, and  
the age of the filer as well as the mean age of the popu-  
lation also increased. The BP-9's became more well-written  
and the number of repeat files decreased. The number of  
BP-9's filed differed between units. The BP-9 was defi-  
nitely considered a legitimate avenue of complaint by white  
inmates who filed a much larger percentage of the BP-9's  
than they represent in the population as a whole. Indian  
and Chicano inmates were significantly under-represented.

DATE: Report completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Dr. A. F. Scheckenbach,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado

ENGLEWOOD

ENG 78 06F

INVESTIGATOR: Judy Patrick  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

TITLE: The Use of Hospital Sick Call Data as  
a Device for Monitoring Institutional Changes

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

DESCRIPTION: Data from sick-call were collected on a monthly basis and examined on several variables. These included ethnic group, assigned detail, age and living unit. These data were used to monitor any change in inmate needs which resulted from adding older inmates to the population, to facilitate counseling with inmates who over-used sick call and perhaps had other problems, to predict problems on living units, and to examine ethnic group differences in legitimate avenues of complaint.

FINDINGS: Older inmates had different needs than the younger inmates. The amount of sick call used varied from unit to unit and fluctuated over time. Increases in sick call use by inmates from one unit usually preceded or coincided with a period of increased tension on a unit. Black inmates over-used sick call, white Chicano and Indian inmates under-used sick call. This is an on going project.

DATE: Report completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Dr. A. F. Scheckenbach,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado

ENGLEWOOD

ENG 78 07F

INVESTIGATORS: Judy Patrick  
Albert F. Scheckenbach, Ph.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

TITLE: The Effects of Age Mixing at FCI, Englewood

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

DESCRIPTION: In June 1977, older offenders were integrated into the FCI Englewood population. The purpose of this study is to monitor the institutional environment in order to assess any changes which may be related to the integration of these older offenders. Rate of incident reports, cell-house population, injuries, and assaults were analyzed. A series of interviews were conducted in order to establish whether perceptions of inmates and staff of any changes in the environment were consistent with any changes the hard data reflected.

FINDINGS: The data indicate that the addition of older inmates to the population has had a positive institutional impact: violence and disruption have declined. Generally, inmates' perceptions of the addition of the older inmates was more positive than that of staff.

DATE: Report completed November 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Dr. A. F. Scheckenbach,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado

ENGLEWOOD

ENG 78 08F

INVESTIGATORS: Judy Patrick  
Albert F. Scheckenbach, Ph.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

TITLE: The Functional Unit Concept:  
A Management Prospectus

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

DESCRIPTION: This study examined unit management as it operates at FCI, Englewood and identifies some of the major factors which contribute to the level of effectiveness of individual units. Information was collected from interviews with staff and from inmate incident reports.

FINDINGS: Individual units differed considerably in their level of effectiveness. The more effective units were characterized by well defined and consistently applied discipline standards, team harmony within the unit, and a positive working relationship between unit and central management. Management style alone had little effect on unit effectiveness.

DATE: Report completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Dr. A. F. Scheckenbach,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado

ENGLEWOOD

ENG 80 09N

INVESTIGATORS: William Saylor  
John Vanyur  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: YCA Incidents and Programming

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to compare incident rates for youths in Youth Corrections Act (YCA) units (pure) with youths housed in units with older inmates (mixed) and with older inmates in non-YCA units. It will examine the relationship among units, incidents and programming. The data will consist of an incidents file from Englewood for approximately 1300 inmates. Further information will be taken from the Inmate Information System (IIS) and the Inmate Program Reporting System (IPRS).

DATE: Project began November 1980

ENGLEWOOD

ENG 78 10F

INVESTIGATOR: Albert F. Scheckenbach, Ph.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

TITLE: The Jesness I-Level Classification System  
as a Tool for Classifying Adult Offenders

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Englewood, Colorado

DESCRIPTION: The Jesness Inventory was developed for classifying a juvenile population, and has been used at FCI, Englewood. The introduction of older inmates into the population raised questions about the applicability of this instrument to them. These older inmates classified using the Jesness were reviewed and their classifications were compared to a behavior inventory constructed for this study and completed by three persons who know the inmate well.

FINDINGS: Preliminary results indicate that most levels of the Jesness are still appropriate for an older population. Two levels should perhaps be expanded in order to accommodate the greater variability in older inmates' behavior. This is an ongoing project.

DATE: Project completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Dr. A. F. Scheckenbach,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado

EL RENO

ERE 80 01N

INVESTIGATOR: Jeffrey W. Aston  
Chemical Abuse Unit  
Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

TITLE: The Relationship Between Choice and Expectancy of Positive  
Benefits from Institutional Programs in a Correctional Setting

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

DESCRIPTION: The theory of psychological reactance states in part that individuals will develop more positive attitudes toward activities which are freely chosen, as opposed to those which are involuntary in nature. This study will measure prison inmates' attitudes toward the relationship between choice and their perceptions of positive benefits to be expected from institutional program participation.

Subjects will randomly view either a "choice" interaction scene in which an inmate-model voluntarily requests enrollment in group therapy, or a "no-choice" interaction in which the model is depicted as involuntarily enrolled. It is anticipated that observers of the choice interaction will express a comparatively positive assessment of the benefits of institution programs in contrast to lower benefits-estimates of those observing the no-choice interaction.

This study will also investigate whether those subjects with a high number of incident reports will rate the significance of choice more highly than will others. Such a result would support the hypothesis that incidents are a reaction to the need to sustain a sense of freedom.

Forty subjects will observe either "choice" or "no choice" videotapes. Twenty more will comprise a control attitude-measurement group. Test questionnaires will be administered to all three groups.

DATE: Project began December 1980

INVESTIGATOR: Robert Eugene Holmes, Psychology Trainee  
Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

TITLE: Prisoner Classification by Behavioral  
Biographical, and Psychometric Analysis  
in Cross-Validation of the Mini-Mult  
Prisoner Questionnaire (MMPQ)

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

DESCRIPTION: The objective of the present study was to explore whether or not an abbreviated version of the MMPI along with behavioral and biographical data would produce a meaningful classification system.

A second objective was a cross validation of the short form of the MMPI, called the Mini-Mult Prisoner Questionnaire (MMPQ), in a medium security Federal Prison. It was hypothesized that the internal and external MMPQ would accurately predict the 3 validity, 10 clinical and 33 experimental MMPI scales, that there would be a high positive correlation between the 2 sets of scales and that subjects who have an invalid MMPI profile would also have invalid profiles on the MMPQ.

The final purpose of this study was to investigate whether or not inmates would express a preference for the MMPQ or the MMPI. It was assumed that inmates would like taking the shorter MMPQ more than the MMPI.

Subjects were 100 male inmates at Federal Correctional Institution, El Reno, who had been at the institution 6 months or longer and 100 inmates who were transferred or committed to El Reno between March 27 and July 24, 1979. Two-hundred and twelve inmates had refused to participate.

Instruments used were the 566-item MMPI, the 192-item MMPQ and two questionnaires used to collect biographical and behavioral data. Further information was collected from prison records. Of the 212 inmates who refused to participate, 40 were randomly selected from both older and newer groups and selected biographical and behavioral data were obtained from them.

FINDINGS: The data were analyzed in three sections: classification based on personality groupings, comparison of the volunteer and refusal groups, and cross-validation of the MMPQ.

The MMPQ-E discriminant analysis correctly classified the largest number of individual profiles for their actual placement on the hierarchical profile analysis. However, the MMPQ-E did not compare well for the cross-validation with the MMPI. Also, the number of invalid profiles for the MMPI and the MMPQ were significantly different. Inmates who refused to participate were compared to the volunteers on 25 biographical and behavioral variables. The two groups were significantly different on 8 variables, including present job assignment, race, history of violence and escapes and number of incident reports. There was no difference in inmate responses to the questions concerning preference for either the MMPI or MMPQ-E or their willingness to repeat either at some future date. The MMPQ did not compare well statistically with the MMPI on any of the measures used and it is not recommended as a substitute. However, the comparison was close enough to encourage further research using the MMPQ or "MMPQ-like" inventories. It is recommended that several forms of the MMPQ be developed to accommodate various security level institutions. In addition, biographical, behavioral and psychometric data could be incorporated into the classification system so that predictions could be made for inmates who refused to complete all the measures.

DATE: Reported completed June 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: David F. Wedeking, Ph.D  
Psychology Services Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

TITLE: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Content  
Analysis of Prison F-Scale Responses

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

DESCRIPTION: This study seeks to identify specific F-scale items endorsed differentially by an inmate population when compared to a normative group and whether prisoner racial groups differ in their responses to F-scale items. A random sample of 99 MMPI test profiles were collected from inmates at FCI, El Reno. Only those profiles with "F" equal to or less than a T scale of 69 were utilized because the comparison group were "normals". Chi Square analysis was used to compare the frequency of responses in the scoreable direction of the F-scale items.

FINDINGS: There were 35 of 64 items endorsed differentially by the inmate group when compared with the Minnesota normative group. Seven items were answered differently among the three racial groups. Of the 35 items endorsed more frequently, seventeen can be explained by item overlap. The remaining eighteen may be useful to the clinician when reviewing a particular test protocol. The seven items differentiating the racial groups are also detailed.

DATE: Report completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator or from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D.C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan



EL RENO

ERE 79 04F

INVESTIGATOR: David F. Wedeking, Ph.D.  
Staff Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

TITLE: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory  
Prisoner Normative Data and Ethnic Differences  
by F-Scale Elevation Categories

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

DESCRIPTION: A sample of 494 MMPI profiles was analyzed to establish current normative data on basic clinical and research scales. Ethnic group composition of the sample was 40% White, 36% Black, 22% Hispanic, and 2% Indian (Native American). Profiles for all groups combined and for each ethnic group are presented.

The data was analyzed for varying ranges of F: F<sub>≤</sub>69, F<sub>≤</sub>79, F<sub>≤</sub>89, and F<sub>≤</sub>120. Differences in viewing a profile as valid or invalid based on F-scale elevation may thus be accommodated.

FINDINGS: The profiles were similar to other prisoner profiles with the overall configuration suggesting a population of sociopathic emotionally unstable individuals. Percentages of each type of profile are presented for normal, one-point, two-point, and three-or-more point code types.

Overall the ethnic profiles are more similar than dissimilar. However, clear and substantial ethnic group differences were noted. Among many significant differences noted was (1) Hispanics had a greater L-scale elevation than Blacks and Whites; (2) Blacks had generally more "disturbed" appearing profiles than Whites; and (3) Hispanics had lower 5-scale elevation than Blacks and Whites. The small number of Indian profiles (N=10) precluded meaningful comparisons with other groups.

DATE: Report completed February 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. on Interlibrary loan

EL RENO

ERE 80 05F

INVESTIGATOR: David F. Wedeking, Ph.D.  
Staff Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

TITLE: A Survey of Select Inmate Characteristics  
and Documented Contacts With Mental Health  
Professionals: Baseline Data For Evaluating  
Psychology Services

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

DESCRIPTION: This project was designed to provide more accurate information concerning the extent and nature of mental health problems. Such information is important as a first step in designing a program evaluation of the psychology services department. The four specific purposes of this study were (1) to assess the documented contacts of inmates with psychologists and psychiatrists; (2) to assess the history of major psychiatric problems; (3) to assess the extent of alcohol and drug abuse histories; (4) to assess the incidence of violent crimes which were viewed as possibly indicative of a need for specialized psychological treatment programs. Rather than take a representative sample of inmates, the goal was to provide information on every inmate in the population and to provide such information in a form that would enable the staff psychologists to then maintain an active caseload file on these variables for their respective caseloads.

Data sheets were completed by a summer intern as medical, psychology, and central files were reviewed. The focus was upon (1) the psychology testing program, (2) psychological evaluations, (3) psychotherapy, (4) psychiatric cases (suicidal gestures, hospitalizations, etc.), (5) illicit drug use history, (6) alcohol use and abuse history (by utilizing four operationally defined categories), and (7) violent crime history. The goal was to collect data on all men incarcerated at FCI El Reno as of the midnight count on June 1, 1980. Data was collected for 736 inmates (93% of the target population).

FINDINGS: The data are presented in 105 frequency tables, each broken down by whether the inmates were (1) New Mexico prisoners (2) illegal (Mexican) entry prisoners or (3) other.

A lack of consistency between various sources of data in the area of assessing drug use and alcohol use was uncovered.

A few discrepancies were found between the records office list and the actual files in the unit. Some files were incomplete and not all contacts with the psychology department were documented. In spite of this the data are useful for looking at numerous issues: The number of men evaluated psychologically (through both testing and formal assessment reports), the number of men with specific psychiatric diagnoses, the number of men with different alcohol use histories, and the like. With two-thirds of the current caseload having no evaluation, there may well be a need to evaluate the resources necessary to complete additional assessments of the inmate population. The investigator concludes that this entire study has pointed toward the value of developing a systematic way of tracking inmate psychiatric-psychological needs. The baseline data of this report is an important first step in developing a program evaluation of psychology services.

DATE: Project completed November 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Marian Yvonne Barton  
University of Texas at Arlington  
Arlington, Texas

TITLE: White Norms and Black MMPIs:  
A Prescription for Confusion

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not there would be any significant differences in MMPI profiles of individuals of different races if education level were constant. Subjects were 32 white, 9 black, and 8 Mexican-American inmates at the Fort Worth Correctional Institution who volunteered to participate in the study. Data for the study consisted of MMPI profiles and demographic information already contained in inmate files.

FINDINGS: The method of analysis is not reported but the profiles were compared and showed a significant difference on Scale 3 (HY). In another comparison of those with an education level of 12th grade or below (N=38) this same result is reported. There were no other significant differences between the racial groups on the MMPI or for any other demographic data (however there are few demographic comparisons reported). Several problems with this study are mentioned, especially the small sample size and the need for a large scale study to compare various racial and ethnic groups on the MMPI.

DATE: Report completed November 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator at the University of Texas at Arlington, Psychology Department, and the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

FORT WORTH

FTW 78 02N

INVESTIGATOR: Mary Alice Conroy, Ph.D.  
Staff Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

TITLE: Assessing and Comparing Needs of Males and Females  
Incarcerated at Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the present study is to assess the correctional needs of male and female offenders, at FCI, Fort Worth. First, a sample of male and female residents and a sample of staff members at FCI, Fort Worth will be given open-ended interviews asking what problems they feel are most important and what solutions are most needed in the system. Based upon a content analysis of these interviews, an objective instrument to assess needs and solutions will be developed. This instrument will be a list of problems and solutions, which respondents will rate in terms of agreement and rank in terms of priority. This instrument will be administered to as many of the population as possible. The views of residents and staff observers about what is needed in the institution will be compared. Comparisons will then be made between males and females, between age groups, between drug abusers and non-drug abusers, and between various personality profiles.

DATE: Project began June 1978

FORT WORTH

FTW 80 03N

INVESTIGATOR: Charles M. Floyd  
Clinical Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

TITLE: Mini-Marathon Study

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The Mini-Marathon program plays a large role in orientation of new inmates to the units, helps to establish positive attitudes, prepares inmates for counseling groups, and gives the staff diagnostic information. This study will (1) examine institutional adjustment of all former residents of the Fort Worth STAR Unit (primarily alcohol abusers) who were involved in mini-marathons, and (2) test the value and effectiveness of this program. Background information, number and severity of disciplinary infractions and educational data from records of former inmates will be analyzed.

DATE: Project began March 1980

FORT WORTH

FTW 80 04F

INVESTIGATOR: Geoffrey A. Orr  
Box 19528 Psychology Department  
University of Texas at Arlington  
Arlington, Texas

TITLE: An Evaluation of Changes in Sleep Behavior and  
Incident Reports After a Change in Enforcement  
of Morning Routine in a Federal Prison

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

DESCRIPTION: This study examines the effect of imposing a regimented "wake-up  
hour" on the number of inmate disciplinary infractions reported  
and the amount of late night activity engaged in by inmates. A  
time series analysis was run with information collected on fre-  
quency of incident reports and numbers of individuals staying  
awake after 12:30 a.m. for the female population of the drug  
abuse (DAPS) unit at FCI Ft. Worth between July 1979 and May,  
1980. (The population varied from a low of 66 females to a high  
of 114 females during this period.) No control group was used.

FINDINGS: The author found that time series analysis of incident reports  
showed statistical significance ( $p < .002$ ). The weekly mean for  
incident reports was .58 before instituting a "wake-up" hour and  
.35 after implementing this new procedure. The author noted  
that a change in the method used to report incidents, initiated  
two days after the decision to enforce a "wake-up" hour might  
have influenced the accuracy of reporting and, therefore, may  
have concealed the true variation between pre- and post-change  
incident report figures. It was found that, prior to the policy  
change, the weak trend evident in time series autocorrelations  
on late night activity was in part accounted for by seasonal  
changes in the ambient temperature. These temperature changes,  
however, were unrelated to late night activity after the "wake-  
up" time was introduced. The author concluded that a causal  
link between wake-up hour and decreased incident reports and  
late night activity was not supportable by this study.

DATE: Report completed September 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Library of the Federal Prison System,  
Washington, D. C. 20534

FORT WORTH

FTW 78 05F

INVESTIGATOR: Roger Turnquist, Summer Intern  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

TITLE: Analysis of Chapel Volunteer Programming

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation-  
ship of volunteers to staff in chapel programming. The  
results of the study should provide the chapel staff with  
information which will improve the effectiveness of the  
volunteer related programming.

The methodology used was to randomly select 20 former vol-  
unteers and 20 active volunteers and to contact them by  
phone to discuss their volunteer experience.

The study attempted to gain information concerning the  
events in which the volunteer participated, the feelings  
of the volunteer as related to the staff, and personal  
thoughts the volunteer had concerning the volunteer expe-  
rience.

FINDINGS: The conclusions section of the report reads as follows:

There were a number of similarities between volunteers who  
terminated their participation and those who continued in  
the program. Most were able to express their thoughts and  
did so readily. The orientation program was considered  
good by both groups, as was the chapel staff support. The  
volunteers who have stayed with the program less often cited  
a need for greater staff support. This may indicate that  
those volunteers who terminate their involvement may be the  
type of people who needed a greater level of staff assistance.

Closely tied with their concept of independence on the part  
of the volunteers is the impression that many current vol-  
unteers have of the correctional staff. The volunteers gave  
the impression that they were treated in a childlike manner  
by the officers in the reception area of the prison. Their  
independence as volunteers seemed to have been threatened.  
This seems to be linked to their not feeling the need for  
greater assistance from the chapel staff.

Lastly, the volunteers all seemed to gain something personally rewarding from the volunteer experience. Those who quit the program seldom gave excuses for quitting and rather stated that they ceased their involvement because they either didn't feel there was anything for them to do or they believed they could spend their time more wisely in other pursuits. They seemed to express a lack of excitement about the programming. They apparently never really were involved in the volunteer experience at an emotional level. Only a minority expressed any resentment about time lost or effort expended in the program.

Those persons who have maintained their involvement will most likely continue to do so. They expressed a vitality which apparently has not been diminished despite their continual involvement with institutional programming. It would appear that for the group, their steadfast belief in religion helps them maintain interest and dedication in the chapel volunteer experience.

DATE: Report completed August 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Robert A. Wicklund  
Department of Psychology  
University of Texas at Austin  
Austin, Texas 78712

TITLE: Symbolic Self Completion Among Residents

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the research will be to study the self-symbolizing strategies of residents at Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth by examining their self descriptions and interest in influencing others, with a focus upon particular areas of interest, or activity areas to which individual residents are committed. The hypothesis is that the less secure an individual is with respect to stable indicators of excellence in an area to which that person is committed, the more that person will show symbolic attempts to pursue that goal.

The files of 200 residents will be reviewed and questionnaires will be administered.

DATE: Project began April 1980

FORT WORTH

FTW 78 07F

INVESTIGATOR: M. Kim Yanoshik, M.S.  
Department of Sociology  
Texas Christian University  
Fort Worth, Texas

TITLE: Assessing the Effect Vocational Education Programs  
Have on Realistic Occupational Aspirations Among  
Residents of a Minimum Security Prison

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research was to construct a model of occu-  
pational aspirations that has utility and relevance for a prison  
population. The following questions were examined:

1. What is the nature of the effect participation in vocational  
education programs has on realistic occupational aspirations?
2. Is any prison subgroup more apt to participate in vocational  
education programs; and, if so, does this influence realistic  
aspirations?
3. Do other variables significantly influence realistic  
aspirations?

Fifty inmates from FCI, Ft. Worth participated in the study (29  
females and 21 males). Each respondent was interviewed and filled  
out two questionnaires, one on occupational values and an index of  
self-esteem.

FINDINGS: The findings support the hypothesis that people who participate in  
vocational education programs are more likely than those who do not  
participate to have realistic aspirations regarding expected jobs.  
However, the study does not reveal the mechanisms that lead resi-  
dents to participate in vocational education programs or the process  
by which vocational education participation affects aspirations.

For female residents the assumed causal effect that vocational  
education has on realistic aspirations was much stronger than  
for males.

The role of the counselors had no effect on residents' realistic  
aspirations nor did education. Previous criminal record did,  
however. The number of prior incarcerations was inversely re-  
lated to realistic aspirations.

DATE: Report completed Spring, 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System Library,  
Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

LA TUNA

LAT 79 01F

INVESTIGATORS: Guido Barrientos  
Harmon Hosch  
Adolfo Alvarez  
University of Texas  
El Paso, Texas

William Lucker, Ph.D.  
Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
La Tuna, Texas

TITLE: Motivational Attitudes Toward Mexico and the  
United States of Illegal Mexican National In-  
mates in a Federal Correctional Institution

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the present study was to investigate the  
motivational attitudes toward border crossing of the  
Mexican nationals who have entered the United States  
illegally. The research focused upon psychological  
variables rather than upon economic, labor, political or  
legal considerations.

In addition, the study described the demographic charac-  
teristics of the Mexican illegal entrant and identified  
ways in which the Mexican illegal entrant perceives the  
social environments of Mexico and the United States.

A total of 161 inmates were included in the final ver-  
sion of the study. Ninety-two (92) inmates were housed  
at the Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna, and  
sixty-nine (69) inmates were housed at the El Paso De-  
tention Center. Inmates housed at the El Paso Detention  
Center were serving short sentences (six months or less)  
for illegal entry into the United States. Inmates from  
La Tuna were divided into two groups: Mexican nationals  
serving sentences for illegal entry into the United  
States, and those inmates serving sentences for crimes  
other than illegal entry.

FINDINGS: Contrary to popular belief, the majority of Mexican na-  
tionals did not refer to themselves as "farmers" or ag-  
ricultural workers. Seventy-nine percent described  
themselves as "workers" in industry, practicing a trade,  
or performing construction work. In addition, though ap-  
proximately forty percent of the inmates claimed to have



been born in the interior of Mexico, seventy-five percent of the participants stated that they had lived in towns and cities in the United States-Mexico border area during the two years immediately prior to entering the United States, i.e. they described themselves as urban, not rural, dwellers.

Most significantly, motivational patterns of Mexican national inmates convicted of illegal entry differed from the motivational patterns of Mexican national inmates convicted of crimes other than illegal entry. The first, and most important, motive for those convicted of illegal entry was the need for work produced by conditions in Mexico, i.e. a "Mexico-expulsion" factor. These inmates perceived the internal conditions of Mexico as "pushing" them towards the United States, but they would have preferred to live in Mexico where they "belonged". For those convicted on charges other than illegal entry, the main motivation appeared to be the opportunity to make a significant amount of money in a short period of time, even if the risk were high, a United States-Attraction factor. These individuals did not appear to be motivated by family responsibilities, but by self-enhancement, self-opportunity, and economic motivations. In short, the first group is not dissatisfied with immediate social environment and social values, and would have stayed in Mexico if work were available to guarantee meeting basic life needs. The second group, however, appeared motivated to obtain more rather than enough.

Differences in vocational interests between the groups were also noted. Those convicted of illegal entry only appeared to be interested in vocational training while incarcerated, particularly in the areas of technical skills, welding electricity, and mechanics. Those convicted of crimes other than illegal entry did not appear to be particularly interested in receiving this type of training.

The clear implication is, therefore, that measures directed toward increasing the job skills which can be utilized in Mexico should significantly decrease the probability of illegal return for those convicted of illegal entry only. Members of the second group, however, are seen as exhibiting personality characteristics similar to criminals in the United States. Both groups depicted life in a United States prison as non-aversive and constructive.

DATE: Report completed April 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Dave L. Burns, M.A. Candidate  
Department of Psychology  
University of Texas at El Paso  
El Paso, Texas

TITLE: Differentiation of Criminal and Noncriminal Personalities  
Through the Use of Personal Construct Theory

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna;  
U. S. Army, Fort Bliss, Texas; and the  
University of Texas at El Paso

DESCRIPTION: Yockelson and Samenow ("The Criminal Personality," 1977) have held that there are discernible patterns of thinking which describe persons who are criminals. These patterns of thought lead to arrestable behaviors and can be characterized, essentially, by the view that society's values and rules are absurd or unimportant.

The purposes of the present study were to examine the thinking patterns of diverse groups to find if empirical support existed for the hypotheses that 1) discernible thinking patterns do, in fact, exist and 2) criminals possess patterns of thought distinct from other groups.

Five groups of male volunteers were used in the study. Each group consisted of 40 subjects, and the groups were drawn in quasi-random fashion from the following populations: two groups, "criminal," were drawn from inmates at a Federal Correctional Institution and consisted of drug abusing and nondrug abusing subjects; three groups, "noncriminal," were drawn from a military base and a college campus. These three groups consisted of drug abusing and nondrug abusing soldiers (enlisted men) and a group of college students. Military and prison samples were used to obtain a semblance of socioeconomic parity among students as well as to compare thought patterns of persons in structured settings. College subjects were used as a comparison group.

Constructs (variables characteristic of thinking patterns) used by the persons participating in the experiment were assessed by a group form of the Role Construct Repertory Test (Rep Test, Kelly). Among the constructs assessed were "respect by others," "tells the truth," "thinks of the effects of his behavior on others," "trusts others," "schemes a lot," "gets angry easily," and "tries to control others."

**FINDINGS:** Results of the investigation supported Yockelson and Samenow's hypothesis that there is a pattern of thinking which characterizes criminals. Phrasing Yockelson's and Samenow's hypothesis more generally, there is a way of viewing the world which characterizes a criminal personality. The criminal thinking component of the assessed patterns of thought not only was associated most clearly with the prison no drug group, but also this component was least evident in the college and military no drug groups. In addition, there was some support for the notion that drug abusers have patterns of thinking which are different from, though overlap with, criminals. The implication, therefore, is that there may be an identifiable pattern of thinking which is unique to the drug abuser and which may include important variables aside from those involved in criminal thought processes.

The criminal component of the assessed patterns of thought consisted of such constructs as: "tries to control others," "schemes a lot," "depends upon others," and "gets angry easily."

**DATE:** Report completed September 1980

**AVAILABILITY:** Report available from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

**INVESTIGATOR:** Beverly E. Diamond, Graduate Student  
University of Texas at El Paso  
El Paso, Texas

**TITLE:** A Comparative Analysis of Attitudes Towards the Prison Environment of Selected Groups at La Tuna Correctional Institution

**AUSPICES:** Federal Correctional Institution  
La Tuna, Texas

**DESCRIPTION:** The purpose of the study was to compare the responses of five groups on an adapted form of the Correctional Institutional Environment Scale (CIES). The five groups consisted of three inmate groups (inmates enrolled in basic education courses, inmates enrolled in vocational training, and inmates who had not been affiliated with any program since their incarceration at La Tuna) and two staff groups (members from the Department of Education and members from Corrections). The questionnaire, adapted from the short form of the CIES (Form S) was administered via tape recording in both the English and Spanish languages to the inmate groups and in written form to staff. The adapted scale retained the same nine subscales of the CIES and the Real and Ideal dimensions.

**FINDINGS:** Correctional Officers held the most favorable, overall perception of the institution. Inmates involved in no programs held the most unfavorable views of the institution and desired to see most institutional change, particularly in the area of staff control. Educational staff and inmates involved in basic education programs held above average perceptions of the institution while inmates in vocational training programs held slightly below average perceptions. Subscale differences and differences between the Ideal and Real dimensions among the groups were also discussed.

**DATE:** Report completed April 1979

**AVAILABILITY:** Report may be available from the Investigator

LA TUNA

LAT 80 04N

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. Lawrence S. Hamilton  
Dr. Jimmy R. Walker  
Department of Educational Psychology  
University of Texas  
El Paso, Texas 79968

TITLE: Work History, Motivational Attitudes, Training  
Needs, and Occupational Aspirations of Illegal  
Mexican-National Inmates in a Federal Correctional  
Institution

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
La Tuna, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The basic purposes of this study are (1) to obtain a  
realistic picture of the motivational drives, work  
interests, and attitudes of 100 Mexican Nationals  
incarcerated at Federal Correctional Institution,  
La Tuna, by administration of a questionnaire, (2)  
to assess the vocational training programs provided  
at Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna and  
to determine the relevance of this training for job  
attainment in Mexico, and (3) to develop recommenda-  
tions for possible educational and vocational program  
changes. A questionnaire will be administered.  
Illegal Mexican-Nationals who are not incarcerated  
will also be interviewed.

DATE: Project began April 1980

LA TUNA

LAT 79 05F

INVESTIGATOR: W. G. Lucker, Ph.D.  
Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
La Tuna, Texas

TITLE: Escapees from La Tuna Camp

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
La Tuna, Texas

DESCRIPTION: Characteristics of escapees from February  
1978 - April 1979 were examined.

FINDINGS: Escapes from La Tuna Camp have averaged three per month  
over a 14 month period, and 90% of the escapees have  
been Mexican nationals. Recent Camp statistics have in-  
dicated that only about 20% of the total Camp popula-  
tion is Mexican national. Due to differences in sen-  
tence length between United States and Mexican citizens,  
a more accurate percentage over time, is that approxi-  
mately 45% of the different inmates assigned to the Camp  
have been Mexican nationals.

Of the 38 Mexican nationals who have escaped from La  
Tuna Camp, 61% (23) were serving sentences for crimes  
other than illegal entry, and 39% (15) were serving sen-  
tences for illegal entry only. The average age for both  
groups of escapees is the latter twenties, but the range  
for both groups is similar (as low as 18 years and as  
high as 48 years). The average sentence lengths for both  
groups, however, differed significantly (26 months for  
those convicted of crimes other than illegal entry vs.  
6.7 months for those convicted of illegal entry). On  
the average, and prior to their escape, those Mexican na-  
tionals who were convicted of crimes other than illegal  
entry had served approximately 8.3 months of their sen-  
tence and those convicted of illegal entry had served ap-  
proximately two months of their sentences, but both groups  
had relatively short average time periods remaining to be  
served on their sentences prior to deportation (approx-  
imately eight months for the respective groups).

In short, though Mexican nationals serving sentences for  
crimes other than illegal entry are more likely to escape  
from La Tuna Camp than Mexican nationals serving sentences  
for illegal entry, neither the brevity of time to be  
served prior to deportation nor the age of the person ap-

pear to be a deterrent to escape. The Mexican national in his twenties, regardless of crime, escapes more frequently than does the older Mexican national, but five of the thirty-eight escapees have been in their forties, and there have been Mexican Nationals in both groups who have escaped with less than four months remaining on their sentences.

Motivations of escapees are discussed.

DATE: Report completed May 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATORS: Walter G. Stephan, Ph.D.  
Judith F. Karshmer, M.S.  
New Mexico State University  
Las Cruces, New Mexico

TITLE: Explanations of Crime: The Just World  
vs. Attributional Egotism

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
La Tuna, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The "just world" hypothesis would suggest that an individual convicted of a crime would tend to devalue himself and see himself as deserving of his plight in order to maintain a belief in a just world. The researchers however, predict that inmates will tend to disavow personal responsibility for their acts and will explain their behavior in ways that enhance or defend their self-esteem (the theory of attributional egotism). They will administer a questionnaire to 100-150 subjects in order to test their hypothesis.

DATE: Project began April 1979

LEWISBURG

LEW 80 01N

INVESTIGATOR: M. Robert Montilla  
Project Director  
American Justice Institute  
1007 7th Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

TITLE: The Impact of Differing Staffing Ratios on  
Prison Environments

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System;  
National Institute of Justice,  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Grant);  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The American Justice Institute is conducting research  
to assess the relationship of staffing ratios and  
mixes to prison operations and environments. The  
study seeks to identify the impact of staff ratios  
and mixes on an extensive series of prison conditions  
and will suggest numbers of staff to be assigned in a  
broad range of institutional settings and functions.

Several correctional systems will be studied. Data  
from institutional records will be gathered, and  
interviews will be conducted with staff and inmates.

Research will culminate with preparation of a report  
which (1) describes levels and composition of staffing  
patterns in prisons studied; (2) derives staffing  
ratios for distinct institutional operations; adjusts  
ratios to variance in policies and practices (e.g.  
overtime, workmen's compensation costs, shift schedules  
and actual work week, different shift and count  
schedules, and out-of-class staff assignments); (3)  
analyzes the impact of correctional policies and the  
interplay of prison staff and the extraneous variables;  
(4) documents the impact of each of the staff ratios  
researched on prison conditions and events; (5) analyzes  
the basis for past increases in basic staffing, and  
assesses subsequent impact; (6) suggests the range of  
numbers of staff to be employed in various institutional  
settings; (7) examines the policy relevance of findings  
for prison and legislative decision makers, analysts,  
and planners; and (8) specifies the nature of remaining  
research.

DATE: Project began May 1980

LEXINGTON

LEX 77 01F

INVESTIGATORS: John Burkhead  
Emily Blaine  
Research Analysts  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

TITLE: Follow-up Study of Inmates Released from Federal  
Correctional Institution, Lexington, During the  
Time Period January 1, 1975 through July 31, 1975

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to assess the recidivism rate  
of 347 inmates released from FCI, Lexington during the first  
seven months of 1975. Two hundred sixty-two of the subjects  
included in this study were released to the supervision of  
U. S. Probation Officers and for those subjects an attempt  
will be made to identify correlates of recidivism from infor-  
mation obtained from a questionnaire mailed to their respec-  
tive probation officers. Salient Factor Scores were avail-  
able on approximately 30% of the subjects included in this  
study. For this sub-group, the actual recidivism rate will  
be compared to the expected recidivism rate based on Salient  
Factor Scores.

FINDINGS: Based on an analysis of two hundred forty-nine (95%) of the  
questionnaires mailed to U. S. Probation Officers the findings  
are as follows:

Two hundred seven (83.1%) of the subjects included  
in this follow-up study were considered "successful"  
while on parole or probation because they had not  
had their parole revoked nor had they received a new  
sentence of 60 days or more.

The average age of those subjects who recidivated  
while under the supervision of U. S. Probation  
Officers was three years younger than the average  
age of the non-recidivist.

Seventy-three (35.3%) of the non-recidivists were  
CTC referrals and 20 (47.6%) of the recidivists  
were CTC referrals.

The 207 non-recidivists averaged 314 days of supervision and the 42 recidivists averaged 202 days of supervision.

Eighty-nine (43.0%) of the non-recidivists were working full time, 77 (37.2%) were working part time and 41 (19.8%) were unemployed. On the other hand, only 6 (14.3%) of the recidivists were employed full time, 20 (47.6%) were working part time and 11 (26.2%) were unemployed.

DATE: Report completed 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Chief of Research, FCI, Lexington, Kentucky

INVESTIGATORS: Eileen M. Colan, M. A. Candidate  
Dr. Peter Kratcoski, Sociology Department  
Kent State University  
Kent, Ohio

TITLE: An Examination of the Relationship Between  
Participation in Prison Industries and  
Inmate Behavior

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of participation in prison industries (UNICOR) on behavior of inmates. It is hypothesized that those inmates who participate in UNICOR will have a lower incidence of negative behavior than those who do not participate. The experimental group will consist of 140 inmates employed by UNICOR. About 175 inmates not employed by UNICOR will comprise the control group. Negative behavior will be measured by the number of incident reports each subject receives. The data will be gathered from inmate records.

FINDINGS: Multiple regression analysis indicated that age of the inmate, length of time in the institution, race and participation in prison industries were associated with number of incident reports received. Young, black inmates not employed in UNICOR received more incident reports than did other inmates. As one would expect, the number of incident reports increased as time at risk increased (length of incarceration). There were no significant differences between male and female prisoners in the number of incident reports received.

DATE: Report completed 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigators



LEXINGTON

LEX 78 02F

INVESTIGATORS: Travis A. Fritsch, Director  
Family Life Educational Program  
Fraternal Order of Police  
Lexington, Kentucky

John D. Burkhead, Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

TITLE: Resident-Family Relationships

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky;  
Fraternal Order of Police (F.O.P.)  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to explore family related problems experienced by offenders while incarcerated. A random sample of subjects will be selected from the inmate population and a questionnaire which illicit information concerning inmate spouse and inmate child relations will be administered. A co-correctional setting is considered to be essential to this research project because it will afford an opportunity to assess the negative consequences of imprisonment of either husband-father or wife-mother on their respective families.

FINDINGS: This study, like numerous others, found parental absence to be associated with problematic behavior on behalf of children. Sex of the absent parent was found to be correlated with the type behavior manifested; absence of the father with "acting-out" and absence of the mother with "acting-in" behavior. Sex of the incarcerated parent was more strongly associated with these different types of behavioral responses when the behavior was shown to have arisen since the parents' imprisonment. The propensity of children of absent fathers to act-out and of absent mothers to act-in was shown to be related to whether children were aware that separation was due to imprisonment.

DATE: Report completed 1980

AVAILABILITY: This research report has been published in Family Relations: Journal of Applied Family and Child Services, January 1981, p. 83-88

LEXINGTON

LEX 79 03F

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. Jon Hendricks  
Associate Professor of Sociology  
Department of Sociology  
University of Kentucky

Dr. John D. Burkhead  
Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

TITLE: Older Blacks in Prison

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: What is prison life like for older blacks? One reason the question has so far remained unanswered is that elderly blacks account for such a small percentage of the total inmate population. Nevertheless, better information in this area would help prison officials with programmatic development and, at the same time, shed more light on whatever age differences may exist when environmental factors are reasonably uniform. The present intent then is to determine whether significant age differences exist among incarcerated blacks on two selected dimensions of intention, family relations and institutional adjustment.

FINDINGS: The data available for this study indicate that the vast majority of black inmates were successful in their efforts to maintain family ties and a supportive network while incarcerated. Also, contrary to expectations, it appeared that older black inmates actually had fewer problems adjusting to prison life than did the younger respondents. However, the two measures of institutional adjustment (numbers of incidents reports and reported conflicts with other inmates) utilized in this study were both behavioral in nature and further analysis of psychological factors must be carried out before any firm conclusions are drawn regarding the overall ability of older blacks to adjust to imprisonment.

DATE: Report completed 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigators

LEXINGTON

LEX 77 03F

INVESTIGATOR: Stephen W. Kaiser  
Psychology Department  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

TITLE: The Perception of Threat as a Precipitator  
of Aggressive Behavior

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: The proposed project will determine if a relation exists between the way people perceive situations and how they might act on the basis of their perceptions. Specifically it is to test the theoretical relationship between the perception of threat and aggressive behavior. It will use the Perception of Threat and Aggressive Response Test (P.T.A.R.T.), which has already been administered to three samples of Kentucky State Reformatory inmates and two samples of University of Kentucky undergraduates. The Federal Correctional Institution is expected to produce scores that are somewhere between the Kentucky State Reformatory samples and the University samples. The P.T.A.R.T. consists of a number of fairly ambiguous situations which can be perceived in any number of ways and two questions for each situation. The first question deals with how the respondent sees or perceives the situation and the second question asks how he would act in the situation.

FINDINGS: Three male populations were sampled and tested; 114 from a state prison, 64 from an introductory psychology course, and 36 from a Federal Correctional Institute. Item analysis refined the two scales to 26 items each. Validation by means of psychological trait scales and indices of violent behavior (crimes) showed the two scales to be fairly valid. As predicted, the two scales correlated higher with each other in the criminal samples than in the student sample, showing that the perception of threat is more strongly related to aggression in those criminal samples. Though analysis of variance showed no significant differences among the three samples on the two scales, a configural scoring of the test showed that the theory more accurately described criminal responses than student responses. However, the configural scoring procedure also showed that a perception of threat alternative preceded an aggression alternative only 52% of the time.

DATE: Report completed Summer 1977

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator

LEXINGTON

LEX 79 04N

INVESTIGATORS: David Dale Lanier, Ph.D.  
Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

Richard L. Bednar, Ph.D.  
Psychology Department  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

TITLE: Relationship Between Inmate Personality Type and  
Preference for Program Style, Content, and Presentation

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: This study will relate inmate psychological type to institutional program offerings. First, the current inmate population will be reduced to a minimum number of psychological types by a cluster analysis of their MMPI's. These inmates will then be assessed by two instruments: a communication style inventory and a semantic-differential type instrument. These instruments will measure the style of presentation, personality of the presenter, and the content of several programs at Lexington. An effort will be made to match inmate personality type and program preference.

Approximately 400 of our recently admitted male and female inmates will be involved in the study. Each participant will be required to fill out two brief questionnaires.

DATE: Project began April 1979

LEXINGTON

LEX 79 05F

INVESTIGATORS: C. Aaron McNeece  
School of Social Work  
Florida State University

Mark W. Lusk  
College of Social Professions  
University of Kentucky

TITLE: A Consumer's View of Correctional Policy: Inmate  
Attitudes Regarding Determinate Sentencing

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: Except for a recent study by Cole and Logan (1977) and an earlier survey by the Correctional Service of Minnesota (1976), there have been few systematic efforts to determine how the ultimate consumers of correctional policies react to the concept of determinate sentencing. This is not to suggest that correctional policies should be shaped by inmates, but that policy planning should include projections of expected reactions from the client population as a means of facilitating policy implementation. That is the purpose of this research.

FINDINGS: Independent random samples of inmates were drawn from two different kinds of adult correctional facilities within the state of Kentucky. One institution is the Federal Correctional Institution at Lexington and the other facility is the state-run Kentucky Penitentiary at Eddyville, Kentucky. Inmates were strongly in favor of determinate sentencing in both the federal (73.3%) and the state prison (63.3%). Attitudes were so consistently positive across the different categories that it was impossible to discover any statistically significant relationships between attitudes and background characteristics except age. Whereas 75% of the inmates 27 years of age or less preferred determinate sentencing, only 57.8% of those over 27 shared this attitude ( $\chi^2 = 7.44, <.05$ ).

DATE: Report completed 1979

AVAILABILITY: Published in Criminal Justice and Behavior Vol. 6, No. 4,  
December 1979, 383-389

LEXINGTON

LEX 80 06F

INVESTIGATOR: Sister Kathleen O'Brien, I.H.M.  
Chaplaincy Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

TITLE: Alternative Chaplaincy Program Project

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research was to gain specific information which will assist the FCI Chaplaincy Department in ministering to inmates and their families. The question to be answered was what alternatives in family ministry will meet the needs of families in an institution when visitor attendance at chapel services is not possible. A questionnaire was distributed to inmates and adult visitors and informal interviews were conducted among the inmates and visitors by chaplains. Using this information, programs in such areas as counseling, rap groups, topical discussion groups and programs for children will be established. Each subsection will have its own specific goals and will be evaluated at the end of the segment using structured interviews with participants.

FINDINGS: Institutional procedures are of more interest to inmates and visitors than any other topic. One would think that inmates would be far better informed on these procedures than visitors, yet almost the same proportion of each group expressed interest in this area. Inmates more than visitors were interested in a rap group on The Stresses of Incarceration, 25.0% of the visitors compared to 43.8% of the inmates. Obviously incarceration of a family member not only produces stress for the inmate but other family members as well. Visitors are almost twice as likely (33.3%) as inmates (18.8%) to express an interest in family counseling. This could mean that the family members left at home have a more difficult time coping with the absence of the family member, or it could mean that inmates become less aware of family problems when they leave the family situation. An interesting finding is that more of those respondents who reported that their children do not visit them (33.3%) indicated a preference for structured activities for children than did those subjects who have visits from their children (25.7%). This raises a question about parents perhaps leaving their children at home due to the fact that there is nothing for them to do while at the institution.

DATE: Report completed December 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator

LOMPOC

LOM 79 01F

INVESTIGATOR: Maureen S. Baum  
Counseling Psychology Program  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, California

TITLE: Effectiveness of the Megargee Typology in  
Predicting Violent Behavior of Inmates

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lompoc, California

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to test the efficacy of the  
Megargee Typology for predicting violent behavior. Inmates  
incarcerated at FCI, Lompoc, during 1976-1977, when the  
institution held youthful offenders, served as subjects.  
MMPI scores and background variables on 100 inmates who  
assaulted another inmate or staff member and on 100 who  
committed no such acts were analyzed.

FINDINGS: The Megargee typology was not able to predict violence  
either before or after incarceration. A number of demo-  
graphic variables were also studied. Two were found to  
be statistically significant: They were age at current  
offense (the younger the individual the more prone to  
institutional violence) and commitment offense (those with  
violent conviction offenses were more apt to commit acts  
of violence after incarceration). Finally, there were  
four MMPI scales that were significant: F, Hs, Pt and Sc.  
The investigator reports that Professor Megargee never  
stated that his typology could be used to differentiate  
violent from nonviolent prisoners.

DATE: Report completed September 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System Library,  
Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

LOMPOC

LOM 80 02F

INVESTIGATORS: Ray E. Hosford  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, California

Helene Cavior  
Federal Prison System  
Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

C. Scott Moss  
Burton Kerish  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lompoc, California

TITLE: Erhard Seminar Training in a Correctional Institution

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lompoc, California

DESCRIPTION: Erhard Seminar Training (EST), a type of self-awareness  
training, first came to the FCI at Lompoc in 1974, returned  
in 1975, and again in 1977. All of the training was done  
free of charge but the third training was tied into a re-  
search design to objectively demonstrate the impact that  
EST had upon the inmates.

One hundred forty-nine volunteer inmates were given the EST  
training; one hundred fourteen inmates acted as a control  
group and were given scholarships to be used upon release  
(both groups were randomly selected); half of each group was  
pre-tested and the other half was post-tested. Each group  
was characterized from computerized data that were routinely  
collected (e.g., age at first arrest, number of prior arrests,  
intelligence, etc.). The groups were essentially identical  
which showed they were evenly matched. They were then given  
three psychological tests (MMPI, Semantic Differential and  
the State-Trait Anxiety Test), and four biofeedback measure-  
ments to test their ability to control reactions to stress.  
Finally, a three-month and a twelve-month followup was con-  
ducted to assess behavioral outcomes (e.g., incident reports,  
time in segregation, furloughs, interpersonal and work per-  
formance, etc.).

FINDINGS: The psychological tests reflect some change and are probably  
closer to EST claims regarding "transforming the lives of its  
participants". However, these self-report changes did not  
manifest themselves into changes in physiological measures  
or in actual behavior. One reason may have been the lack  
of the usual EST followup; i.e., upon the completion of EST  
on the streets, the graduate is literally caught up in a

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**

never ending flow of material wherein the principles of EST are constantly reinforced. Unfortunately, this was not so in the correctional setting. Another problem is the dropout rate in EST; in each of the three trainings approximately two-thirds of the inmates never completed the course. The investigators hoped to be able to predict dropouts from completers; however, the differences between the two groups were negligible on the demographic variables. Finally, EST outcomes such as "enlightenment" and "transformation" are difficult to define operationally, much less measure scientifically. The summary statement is that despite the changes on the psychological tests, change was not translated into actual behavior.

DATE: Report completed March 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Michael Janus  
Research Analyst  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

Helene Cavior  
Regional Research Administrator  
Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

TITLE: Functional Unit Management: An Evaluation of Organizational Effectiveness in the Federal Prison System

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study will be to evaluate the effectiveness of Functional Unit Management as an organizational style. Specifically this project will focus on the degree to which the conceptual goal of "humane control" has been established at Lompoc. The variables to be analyzed in order to measure the degree of humane control include the number and severity of incidents, and the frequency of administrative remedies. The impact of Functional Unit Management on humane control will be measured at three points in time -- 1. Staff relocated (Dec. 1975); 2. Physical remodeling completed (April 1976) and 3. Program implemented (July 1976). To evaluate the data, the Box and Jenkins Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average model of time series analysis will be utilized.

FINDINGS: The results indicate basically no effects for Functional Unit Management on the institutional level of humane control as measured by variations in the selected dependent variables. The investigators conclude that broad interpretation of the results is unwarranted due to unavoidable problems in the conceptual and methodological design used in this particular study.

DATE: Project began August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System, Office of Research, Washington, D. C. 20534

LOMPOC

LOM 79 04N

INVESTIGATOR: P. Kent Louscher, Ph.D.  
Clinical Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lompoc, California

TITLE: The Applicability of an MMPI-Based Typology  
System for the Classification of Adult Offenders

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lompoc, California

DESCRIPTION: The differential classification and treatment of offender populations, according to their respective security, programming and treatment needs has been identified as an essential component of effective corrections management. An MMPI-based taxonomic system has been developed that appears to have overcome many of the astringent limitations of previous attempts at classification. The purpose of the present investigation is to determine if the MMPI-based Megargee typology system, which was successfully implemented with a young adult offender population, is generalizable to an adult population designated as chronic, high security risk offenders.

Subjects for the investigation will be the population of initial and transfer commitments to FCI, Lompoc, during the one-year period following the institution's redesignation to a close security facility. Ten groups of subjects will be differentially classified on the basis of a computerized typological analysis of their respective Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory scores. Demographic, criminal history, and measures of institutional adjustment are the correlative variables by which the differential characteristics and predictive utility of the typology groups will be evaluated.

It is anticipated that the ten typological groupings will represent the majority of the population, that the respective groups will differ significantly on demographic and criminal history factors used by more traditional classification schemes, and that patterns of institutional adjustment can be predicted on the basis of typology group membership.

A randomly sampled subject pool of 300 inmates will be drawn from approximately 1,300 participants in the A&O program at FCI, Lompoc, for the period of February, 1978 to March, 1979. Each subject will take the standard form of the MMPI. All other measures will be taken from available institutional and Bureau of Prisons data files.

DATE: Project began June 1979

LEAVENWORTH

LVN 78 01N

INVESTIGATOR: George R. Chance, Ph.D.  
Staff Psychologist  
United States Penitentiary  
Leavenworth, Kansas

TITLE: Treatment Modalities and Scores on the  
Personal Orientation Inventory

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Leavenworth, Kansas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research project is to assess the relationship between different treatment modalities and mean scores obtained on the Personal Orientation Inventory for inmates at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary. The questions specifically addressed will be:

- (1) Will group treatment influence the self concept and related variables of incarcerated prisoners?
- (2) Do prison inmates respond differently to alternative group treatment approaches?
- (3) Do the treatment modalities of Transactional Analysis, Rational Behavior Therapy, Positive Mental Attitude and Meditation differ among themselves and from a control group as measured by the twelve scales of the Personal Orientation Inventory?

Approximately 90 volunteer subjects will be selected from the institution's general population.

DATE: Project began April 1978



LEAVENWORTH

LVN 78 02N

INVESTIGATOR: Ian Fluger, Ph.D. Candidate  
Psychologist  
United States Penitentiary  
Leavenworth, Kansas

TITLE: Coping with Anger

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Leavenworth, Kansas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this experiment is to evaluate the effects of using cognitive coping mechanisms to reduce or eliminate anger responses in a sample of 100 inmates. One group will view an anger-provoking film with no instructions; a second group will be instructed to view the film in a positive way; a third group will be instructed to feel relaxed when they see the film; and the fourth group will see a neutral film--one that is relaxing. Pre and post measures of hostility will be taken. The various cognitive coping mechanisms will be evaluated.

DATE: Project began April 1978

LEAVENWORTH

LVN 79 03N

INVESTIGATOR: Martin Salamack  
Psychology Trainee  
United States Penitentiary  
Leavenworth, Kansas

TITLE: Comparison of Two Relaxation Training Approaches

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Leavenworth, Kansas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the present study is to compare the effectiveness of two different relaxation training approaches on federal prisoners in a maximum security penitentiary. The relaxation training approaches to be investigated are: (1) Progressive (deep muscle) relaxation, and (2) Mental imagery-induced relaxation. Since the dimension of introversion-extroversion appears to have relevance to effectiveness in skill utilization, it is selected for use as a discriminator of the effectiveness of the relaxation method. The present study will look at which treatment (by personality type) is more effective in modulating autonomic arousal, based on pre-post comparisons of psychometric and physiological measurements (heart rate, blood pressure, skin temperature). A second line of inquiry of the present study is in the area of personal control brought about by the learning of a relaxation skill. This research will assess the degree of change in the locus of control (as measured by a locus of control scale) brought about by the above mentioned modes of relaxation training. Forty-eight subjects will participate.

DATE: Project began June 1979

MARION

MAR 77 01F

INVESTIGATOR: David W. Barnes  
Administration of Justice Department  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, Illinois

TITLE: Routinizing Treatment Program Evaluations:  
A Case Study

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: The current review of the literature investigated problems associated with program evaluation in correctional systems. A brief examination of the research conducted on the therapeutic community at Marion was addressed in a later section; the primary theme was to discuss the lack of standardization in research projects and the concomitant problems associated with non-generalizability of findings.

FINDINGS: Program evaluation is still confronted with a myriad of conceptual problems. It is important that evaluation always be oriented to the decision-making process and provide answers to questions the administration might have about ways of improving the program.

The evaluation process needs to connect theories on criminality to the evaluative research topics. This approach will provide better feedback to management than studies which address the "success" of a program for a given period of time.

DATE: Project completed May 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator or from the United States Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois

MARION

MAR 78 01F

INVESTIGATOR: Robert Carr, Ph.D.  
Psychologist  
United States Penitentiary  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

TITLE: Use of the Incomplete Sentences Blank in  
Screening Offenders for Acting Out Potential

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to test the value of the Incomplete Sentences Blank (ISB) in generating data which might lead to the ability to predict dangerous behavior of individuals confined in a maximum security penal institution. Twenty-two inmates, who had received assignment of at least nine months to a specialized housing unit (Control Unit) due to dangerousness or acts of violence took the test. Another 26 inmates who took the test, while considered dangerous, had behavior which was subdued enough that assignment to this specialized unit was not necessary. Treatment and control groups were comparable with respect to all measured demographic variables.

FINDINGS: A two-tailed  $t$  test of the data showed a significant difference between treatment and control groups. Total I.S.B. scores for previous Control Unit inmates were significantly higher ( $p < .05$ ) than total scores of inmates never assigned to that unit. The results of the discriminant analysis showed total ISB score to be the single most influential discriminating variable. Although much less influential, age and lastly, race provided some additional discriminating power.

The results of several secondary analyses of the responses are presented.

DATE: Report completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator and the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

MARION

MAR 79 02F

INVESTIGATORS: Loren Karacki, Research Analyst  
Metropolitan Correctional Center, Chicago, Illinois

Jerry Prather, Regional Research Administrator  
United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas

TITLE: Marion Control Unit Follow-up: Adjustment of  
Inmates Released March 1976 to June 1978

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to consider if the recent physical and procedural changes involving the Marion Control Unit (MCU) have had an impact on the release adjustment of MCU cases. The researchers also sought to determine whether the Control Unit Executive Review Board's release recommendations were fully implemented. (Release is to the Marion general population or to another Bureau facility, not to the free community.)

Since the creation of the Executive Review Board was seen as one of the more critical steps taken, the release outcomes of persons discharged since the board first met were compared with releasees for a period one year prior to their meeting. There was a six-month follow-up in all cases.

Subjects were all releasees from MCU during the period March, 1976 through June, 1978, with the exception of holdovers, persons confined less than 20 days and anyone who died while in MCU. Of the 183 eligible subjects data were obtained for 86.9% (N=159).

FINDINGS: Both groups of releasees exhibited continued problems of adjustment. During the first six months almost half had received at least one incident report. During the first year, this rate rose to 62.5%. The group released after the creation of the Review Board (March, 1977) tended to receive more incident reports than the earlier releasees but the difference was not significant. Adjustment was also not related to the original reason for placement in MCU nor the length of time spent there.

The procedural changes implemented resulted in a longer average stay for the later group and a shift away from releasing MCU inmates to Marion general population and to Springfield. Releasees now were also being sent to Lewisburg, Terre Haute, and several FCIs such as Oxford and Memphis. The higher rate of incident reports among the later releasees may be related to this new procedure. There seemed to be a release institution effect for this group. MCU cases discharged to Springfield generally had fewer incident reports than those released to Lewisburg and Terre Haute. Types and severity of incident report charges are presented and discussed as is the use of segregation in MCU. The findings are considered preliminary.

DATE: Report completed May 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. on Interlibrary Loan

MARION

MAR 80 03F

INVESTIGATOR: Ken Kohutek  
Research Analyst  
United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

TITLE: Comparison of State, Federal  
and Marion Inmates

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: This report compared State, Federal and Marion inmates on the following variables: offense, sentence length, age, race, marital status and highest grade completed.

FINDINGS: Inmates at United States Penitentiary, Marion are more likely to be: convicted of robbery, serving a longer sentence, older and less likely to be married. Educationally, the Marion population is similar to the overall Federal population.

The Camp data indicates that there is a preponderance of drug-related commitments, a majority of sentences under 5 years, a greater likelihood of either being or having been married in the past and relatively younger, more educated inmates.

DATE: Report completed April 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Investigator

MARION

MAR 79 04F

INVESTIGATOR: Ken Kohutek  
Research Analyst  
United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

TITLE: The Marion Control Unit Industry Range

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Industry range in the Control Unit in meeting its objectives. Those objectives are: (1) provide an opportunity for the inmate to earn money and (2) aid the inmate in his re-entry into the general prison population.

Subjects were all the inmates participating in the program since its inception in November, 1973 until August, 1978 (N=117). Data were monthly inmate payroll reports and information from the inmates' central files. Variables measured were each inmate's length of time in the unit and length of time participating in the program.

FINDINGS: It was found that approximately one-fourth of the inmates housed in this unit during the period considered (11/73 - 8/78) worked in industries. The average length of time spent on this status was 5 months. The return rate to the unit was 14% compared to 24% for the inmates who did not participate in this program.

DATE: Report completed April 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

MARION

MAR 79 05F

INVESTIGATOR: Kenneth J. Kohutek, Ph.D. Candidate  
Research Analyst  
United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

TITLE: Prisoner's Self-Help Packets for  
Positive Behavioral Change

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: This study is designed to assess the effectiveness of the treatment modality of bibliotherapy within a correctional setting. Bibliotherapy, the utilization of selected books, pamphlets or articles during the process of psychotherapy has proven to be successful for a variety of presenting problems in a number of settings.

Fifty-four volunteers were recruited from the general population. A pre-treatment inventory consisting of the Levenson Locus of Control and Personal Attribute Inventory was administered. Controlling for IQ, the sample was divided into two treatment groups and a control group (this procedure occurred in both the general population and segregation unit resulting in a total of 6 groups).

Each individual received a series of readings. A Self-Help packet presented a cognitive approach to dealing with one's self-concept and degree of control an individual has in the environment. Another treatment group received a Self-Image Manual currently utilized in various correctional institutions. The control group received readings of a more general nature which did not directly address the variables being considered.

Upon completion of the four week treatment phase, each group was administered the post-treatment battery which consisted of the same inventories as the pre-treatment battery. A follow-up battery six weeks after the termination of treatment also consisted of the above mentioned inventories. It was hypothesized that those inmates exposed to the Self-Help Packet would have greater insight into their behavior and, consequently, demonstrate more desirable behavior as well as reflect a "healthier" attitude as assessed by the psychological battery.

FINDINGS: A 2x3x3 analysis of variance with repeated measures on one variable suggested that there were no differences between the three reading packets. There was, however, a significant difference between test administrations on the variables of self-concept and Internal Locus of Control. There was an interaction between treatment methods and groups on the Chance Locus of Control.

These findings suggested that a positive change was noted on the self-concept and Internal Locus of Control scales regardless of the treatment. The variable of therapist intervention might account for part of the improvement. The reported interaction suggested that volunteers in the segregation unit who received the self-help packet attributed more of their fate to Chance than the general population self-help sample or the general readings group on segregation status.

DATE: Report completed December, 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator

INVESTIGATOR: Ken Kohutek, Ph.D.  
Psychologist  
United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

TITLE: Reccommitments to the Control Unit

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: This study addressed the problem of recommitments to the Control Unit and their relationship with length of time spent in the Control Unit. It also compared the rate of recommitments before and after the executive committee began reviewing the cases in the unit on a bi-monthly schedule. Finally, it provided a summary by year of recommitment.

Subjects were all inmates placed in the Control Unit since its inception in 1972 until December, 1978 (N=422). Data were gathered from each inmate's central file and included the length of time spent in the Control Unit and length of time spent in the general population.

FINDINGS: It was found that 19% of all commitments were individuals who were returning to the unit within one year after release with a total of 24% being recommitment before the two year anniversary of their release. When comparing recommitments by time spent in the unit, it was found that those who spent 4-6 months within the unit were recommitment more readily than any other one group.

There was no significant difference in recommitment rate before and after the introduction of executive reviews. However, there are problems with the time periods used for the two groups.

DATE: Report completed April 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

MARION

MAR 79 07F

INVESTIGATOR: Kenneth Kohutek, Ph.D.  
Psychologist  
United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

TITLE: Security Levels of the Control Unit and  
United States Penitentiary, Marion Populations

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Marion, Illinois

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to develop a profile of the  
populations of the Control Unit and USP, Marion according  
to security level before implementation of the new designa-  
tion and classification procedure in April, 1979.

The sample consisted of 53 inmates from the Control Unit  
(70% of the population) and 197 inmates from the general  
population of Marion (56% of the population). Security  
forms were completed prior the the implementation of the  
Designation System and are, therefore, a reflection of this  
population before any subsequent transfers were made.

FINDINGS: The majority of the Marion general population sample was  
classified into security levels four and five. The majority  
of the Control Unit sample was classified into levels five  
and six. A breakdown of the source of points for the  
security scores is presented.

It is concluded that as the designaion system continues in  
operation there will probably not be a large turnover of  
inmates at USP, Marion. The levels of security should  
increase slightly as other institutions transfer their  
higher security level individuals and, through attrition,  
as those with lower security levels are removed from this  
population.

DATE: Report completed June 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library,  
Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

MEMPHIS

MEM 79 01F

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. James Simmons  
Dr. Dennis L. Johnson  
William Gouvier  
Dr. Marjorie Muzyczka  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Memphis, Tennessee

TITLE: The Myer-Megargee Inmate Typology:  
Dynamic or Unstable?

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Memphis, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION: The Megargee Classification System is based upon the MMPI  
and was developed with male youthful offenders. The pur-  
pose of this study is to gather initial data on the  
stability of the typology. Of the 181 inmates who had a  
valid MMPI on file at Federal Correctional Institution,  
Memphis, 50 were retested with a mean test-retest inter-  
val of 10.16 months.

FINDINGS: Fourteen of the fifty inmates retained their original  
type designation upon retesting. A post hoc analysis  
involved a retest of thirteen of the original fifty  
inmates during a four month interval. Ten of the thirteen  
inmates changed designations.

The authors concluded that the Myer-Megargee typology is too  
dynamic and unstable to be of any widespread use in the  
classification process. The authors suggest that a larger  
sample would allow the investigator to determine which types  
are most likely to change during the test-retest interval as  
well as the types which will remain consistent.

DATE: Report completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: The report is available from Dr. Dennis Johnson, Federal  
Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky and the Federal  
Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Inter-  
library Loan

MEMPHIS

MEM 80 02F

INVESTIGATORS: Daniel Skenderian, M.S.  
Stephen S. Scher, Ph.D.  
James T. Turner, Ph.D.  
Denton, Texas

TITLE: Preliminary Program Evaluation  
of the Drug and Alcohol Program

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Memphis, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION: This study attempts to formulate a method of evaluating Drug Abuse Program (DAP) units currently administered within the Federal Prison System by discovering the extent to which drug abusers are present in the general inmate population, the demographic characteristics of these individuals and whether they are currently receiving treatment. Forty-nine inmates were randomly selected for study at FCI Memphis. Information was primarily collected from Pre-sentence Investigations, Personal History Forms, Salient Factor Scores, and Custody Classification Forms to obtain data on age, race, sex, arrest and conviction history, incident reports, drug use severity, and drug treatment received.

FINDINGS: The researchers developed a definition of drug abuse based on a combination of scales for chronicity (length of time) and severity (frequency) of drug use. Persons having a drug problem were defined as those who used drugs twice per week or more for a period of at least one year. It was found that 26% of the population had a drug problem as compared to 81% of the DAP population. Statistics for the entire institution indicated that of the 37% of individuals classified as having a drug problem 56% were involved in the DAP unit. These DAP unit inmates had a mean age of 26.8 years, and average educational level of 10.8 years, were either divorced or never married and averaged .9 incident reports during their prison stay. By comparison the NON-DAP inmate was, on the average 30 years old, had an educational level of 9.6 years, had never been married and received 3.6 incident reports while incarcerated. Approximately two-thirds of the DAP inmates were white as opposed to just under 50% of the NON-DAP population.

DATE: Report completed October 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D.C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

MIAMI

MIA 78 01N

INVESTIGATORS: Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

Ronald Nuehring, Psychology Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

TITLE: Attributes of Volunteers for a  
Unit Transactional Analysis (TA) Program

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to examine the characteristics of volunteers for a unit TA program. Thirty-six participants will be compared with a random sample drawn from the balance of this unit's population during 1977.

DATE: Project began April 1978



MIAMI

MIA 78 02N

INVESTIGATORS: Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

Ronald Nuehring, Psychology Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

TITLE: The Influence of Leader-Follower Compatability  
on the Decision to Enter and Remain in a Volunteer Program

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to examine the role of leader-follower compatability on the decision to enter and to remain in a volunteer Transactional Analysis (TA) Community Unit treatment program.

The hypothesis is that group attractiveness and cohesiveness is related to the strength of leader-follower compatability.

DATE: Project began April 1978

MIAMI

MIA 78 03N

INVESTIGATORS: Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

Ronald Nuehring, Psychology Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

TITLE: Psychometric Characteristics of the Tennessee  
Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) for a Young Adult  
Male Prison Population

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to be able to improve the accuracy of interpretative statements derived from the TSCS. Norms will be developed for TSCS data obtained from a sample of 100 inmates balanced for the racial composition of the institution population.

DATE: Project began April 1978

MIAMI

MIA 78 04N

INVESTIGATORS: Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

Ronald Nuehring, Psychology Department  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

TITLE: Relationship Between Locus of Control and Self-  
Concept Among Volunteers for a Unit Transactional  
Analysis (TA) Community Program

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship of  
quality of self-concept and perceived locus of control for a  
group of 40 inmate volunteers in a Unit TA program. The  
Rotter Locus of Control Scale and the Tennessee Self Concept  
Scale were administered.

The hypothesis is that internal locus of control is posi-  
tively related to the ability to learn from experience, de-  
velop reinforceable behaviors and have better social ex-  
periences.

DATE: Project began April 1978

MIAMI

MIA 78 05N

INVESTIGATORS: Ronald Nuehring, Ph.D.  
Chief Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Miami, Florida

Jane A. Lane  
Presidential Management Intern  
Craig T. Love, Ph.D.  
Regional Research Administrator  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: A Comparison of the Incident Reports at FCI, Miami  
Before and After the Change in Incident Report Policy

AUSPICES: Regional Research Office  
Southeast Regional Office

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to compare the frequency and  
pattern of incident reports before and after the new policy  
was issued. The new policy clarified incident categories  
and specified sanctions, making policy more standard across  
institutions. The major areas that will be evaluated are:  
frequency of incident reports, types of incident reports  
with sanctions taken by the UDC and IDC. This will be  
accomplished by a comparison of two six-month periods. The  
first is before the new policy (early 1978) and the second  
is after the policy had been implemented (early 1980).

DATE: Project began January 1978

INVESTIGATOR: Normand L. Bachand, Ph.D. Candidate  
Psychology Department  
Wayne State University  
Detroit, Michigan

TITLE: Avoidance Learning and Reaction Time as a  
Function of Psychopathy and Anxiety/Arousal

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Milan, Michigan

DESCRIPTION: In this study it was predicted that subjects high in trait anxiety, regardless of psychopathy level, would learn the latent avoidance task better under high noise reinforcement since increases in noise would be experienced as aversive to them, while low trait subjects would learn the avoidance task better under low noise reinforcement, since decreases in stimulation would be experienced as aversive to them. It also was predicted that under high background noise stimulation, the high anxiety groups, regardless of level of psychopathy, would have slower reaction times and that the high anxiety groups would be more slowed (disrupted) in their reaction times under high noise than they were under no noise conditions. A 2x2 factorial design was used with high and low levels of psychopathy crossed with high and low levels of anxiety. All 55 subjects were drawn from inmates at the medium security Federal Correctional Institution for young adult male offenders in Milan, Michigan.

FINDINGS: The results did not confirm the basic hypotheses for the avoidance learning experiment. There was no significant trait anxiety main effect on any of the avoidance learning indices. Neither was there a significant psychopathy main effect. Rather, a consistent psychopathy x anxiety/arousal interaction emerged under high noise reinforcement conditions and this interaction was maintained even if the reaction time results were used as a more current and direct measure of arousal instead of the trait anxiety ratings. At low levels of psychopathy, the two groups performed opposite to what would be expected on the basis of a strict avoidance learning theory. That is, under high noise reinforcement, the high anxious group was the worst in avoidance learning while the low anxious group was the best. There were no differences between the two high psychopathic groups and they tended to be poor avoidance learners like the high anxious normals. There were no group differences under low noise

reinforcement conditions, and all groups learned the avoidance task better under low noise reinforcement than under high noise reinforcement.

The reaction time results showed a tendency to confirm the basic hypothesis. There was a marginal ( $p = .07$ ) trait anxiety main effect but an inspection of the data revealed that this effect was largely due to the two non-psychopathic groups which performed as predicted. There were no differences between the two psychopathic groups, their results falling between those of the non-psychopathic groups.

The avoidance learning under high noise reinforcement results were shown to be inconsistent with a strict avoidance learning theory. The results for the low psychopathic groups, however, were consistent with theories that predict that incidental, complex, paired associate type of learning, using primarily short-term memory, is detrimentally affected by high arousal. The performance of the psychopathic groups was interpreted by suggesting that psychopaths, regardless of their level of arousal, selectively block out cues with increases in stimulation.

DATE: Report completed 1977

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

INVESTIGATOR: Richard Alumbaugh, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychology  
Central Washington University  
Ellensburg, Washington

TITLE: Strategies for Predicting Violence

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
McNeil Island, Washington

DESCRIPTION: The present study will compare multiple regression with less popular multivariate techniques of discriminant function and factor analysis to predict violent incidents within a federal penitentiary. Approximately 200 subjects will be selected from a pool of individuals having incident reports in their file. Predictive variables used in the analysis will include the validity and clinical scales of the MMPI, the O-H scale, drug, alcohol and educational histories, age, violence history, race, number of prior incidents and past sentencing histories. Violent or non-violent incidents will be predicted. Results should indicate where efficiency is maximal for each method used.

DATE: Project began September 1978

## MCNEIL ISLAND

MNI 79 02N

INVESTIGATOR: Marvin Eidinger, Jr., Ph.D. Candidate  
Washington State University  
Pullman, Washington

TITLE: A Pilot Study to Develop a Predictive MMPI  
Subscale to Determine Criminal Personality

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
McNeil Island, Washington

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to determine whether it is possible to identify a series of items on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) which can discriminate between individuals who appear to have criminal personalities and individuals who do not.

It is hypothesized that an individual who breaks a military regulation is more likely to have an MMPI profile which demonstrates an antisocial personality than individuals who have not received disciplinary actions against them. It is also hypothesized that MMPI profiles will discriminate among two groups of military disciplinary action recipients, a group of Federal penitentiary inmates with military experience and a control group. Specifically these groups will differ in the probability of the individuals to receive antisocial MMPI profiles, here operationalized as a profile with T-Score values on scales 4 (Pd) and 9 (Ma) greater than scales 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8.

Subjects will be 360 army personnel and 120 inmates from a Federal institution. After taking the MMPI, each sample group will then be separated into those who score a 4/9 profile, and those who do not. A subscale will then be developed which will be intended to discriminate among the groups.

DATE: Project began September 1979

## MCNEIL ISLAND

MNI 79 03F

INVESTIGATOR: Karen Morell, Ph.D.  
Correctional Education & Research Programs  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington

TITLE: Cost-Benefit Analysis for the McNeil and the  
University of Washington Prisoner Education  
Programs

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
McNeil Island  
Steilacoom, Washington

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this report is to compare costs and benefits of two educational programs in the Federal Prison System. One program is at the University of Washington campus, the other at McNeil Island Federal Prison. Several methods are used to calculate the costs of the programs and the results are compared.

FINDINGS: Using a total-cost approach the cost per resident per day was higher in the University of Washington program. However, using number of credits completed (as opposed to attempted), the program at McNeil Island was more expensive. Problems with arriving at total education costs at McNeil are discussed. This includes such expenses as custody and case management. When total education costs are compared the cost per student per day is higher at the University of Washington but the cost benefit ratio is lower (in terms of dollars per credit earned).

The authors conclude that the University of Washington program is more cost effective than the program at McNeil in spite of the fact that the cost per resident per day is higher.

DATE: Report completed 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available on Interlibrary Loan from the Federal  
Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

## MCNEIL ISLAND

MNI 79 04F

INVESTIGATORS: Karen Morell, Ph.D.  
Wayne Fulton  
Nolan Zane  
Correctional Education & Research Programs  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington

TITLE: An Evaluation of the Stanford Achievement Test (SAT)  
at McNeil Island Federal Prison

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Steilacoom, Washington

University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research was to assess the validity and the utility of the Stanford Achievement Test (SAT) as an instrument in measuring achievement levels for adult prisoners. Subjects were 55 male volunteers from the inmate population at McNeil Island. Twenty-three of these were enrolled in the institution's college program. The SAT was administered to the subjects in the same manner and in the same location as it ordinarily is at McNeil. Background data and previous test results were gathered from the files.

FINDINGS: The SAT is given in an unstandardized way at McNeil and portions are omitted entirely. Also, different versions are used at different institutions and sometimes within an institution. These factors prevent a comparison of the test across administrations. There is no comparable version in use for those not fluent in English. The timing of the test administration was also found to be problematical. Although a positive correlation was found between the test scores and the inmate's level of education, the greater amount of time from the date of the last testing, the less valid are the scores. Finally, the SAT was not normed on an adult population. Other tests are suggested for use in a prison setting such as the Adult Basic Learning Examination (ABLE) and suggestions are made concerning the administration of such tests in an institution to both English-speaking and Spanish-speaking inmates.

DATE: Report completed June 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available on Interlibrary Loan from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

## MCNEIL ISLAND

MNI 79 05N

INVESTIGATORS: Eric G. Thompson, Ph.D.  
Chief, Psychology Services  
United States Penitentiary  
McNeil Island, Washington 98388

Ezra Stotland, Ph.D.  
Professor, Psychology  
University of Washington  
Steilacoom, Washington

TITLE: Physiological Measures of Empathy in a Prison  
Population as Related to Criminal Personality Variables

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
McNeil Island, Washington

DESCRIPTION: Samples of "White Collar Criminals" (WC), "Non-White Collar Criminals" (NWC) (some of whom have been involved in the Criminal Personality (CP) Change Process), and "Non-Criminals" (NC) will be exposed to tape recordings of old radio dramas, while pertinent physiological records are made (skin temperature and galvanic skin response) in order to measure correlates of empathy. Additional questionnaire measures of empathy and background information will be obtained.

The purpose of this study is to test hypotheses derived from studies of Stotland and his associates as to the nature of the empathic response and hypotheses derived from the work of Yochelson and Samenow as to the empathic response in CP, and its importance in the CP change process.

Hypothesized results would be that significant differences exist between criminal and non-criminal subjects in emotional responses to empathic response-provoking stimuli, that these differences do not exist across the WC-NWC dimension (absence of a social class distinction), and that the CP change process has a significant effect, increasing the extent of empathic responses, as predicted by theory.

Sixty inmates will be involved.

DATE: Project began April 1979

MORGANTOWN

MRG 78 01F

INVESTIGATOR: Vicki J. Dellinger  
Psychology Trainee  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

TITLE: Effects of Experimenter Facial Gestures, Race  
and Sex on Subjects' Verbal Responses in a  
Correctional Setting

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this experiment is to assess the effects  
of facial gestures, race and sex of "counselors" on  
subjects' verbal responses. It is hypothesized that  
subjects who view a counselor who is similar to them-  
selves and who shows a head nod and smile, will have re-  
sponses with significantly greater amounts of affect  
and self-reference statements than those who viewed dis-  
similar counselors with no facial gestures. Sixty-six  
black male inmates will participate as subjects in the  
experiment.

FINDINGS: The results of this study indicate that sex of the per-  
son "listening" does affect the amount of personaliza-  
tion of verbal responses for black males in a correc-  
tional setting. When the subjects were paired with a fe-  
male stimulus model, regardless of her race or facial  
gestures, they responded with significantly greater a-  
mounts of affect plus self-reference statements.

DATE: Report completed August 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator, DAPS Unit,  
Federal Correctional Institution, Ft. Worth, Texas and  
the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C.,  
20534, on Interlibrary Loan

MORGANTOWN

MRG 78 02F

INVESTIGATORS: J. B. Goebel, Ph.D.  
Department of Family Practice  
Christ Hospital  
Oak Lawn, Illinois

Steven Inger, Ph.D.  
Chief Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

TITLE: Descriptive and Normative Data for  
316 Male Youthful Offenders

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: There were two major purposes or goals. First, descrip-  
tive data would permit the psychologist to: a) obtain  
normative data and more accurately assess and meet the  
treatment needs of individual residents, b) evaluate  
predictions made regarding institutional adjustment, and  
c) examine the relationships among a variety of biograph-  
ic, demographic, and personality variables.

Second, comparisons among the cottages were made concern-  
ing the characteristics of the residents which provided  
important information with respect to unit organization  
and management.

The records of all residents who were at the institution  
between August 5th - 12th, 1977 were used.

FINDINGS: The profile of the typical resident was obtained; he is  
22 years old, has a 10th grade education, is of average  
intelligence and is single. Fifty-two percent of the  
residents are white and 42% are black. The average res-  
ident had one prior state or federal conviction and the  
majority of residents came directly to the institution.  
The vast majority of residents had two or less incident  
reports. The leading offense category was "drugs".

Residents who had the greatest number of incident reports  
had the fewest years of formal education, had been in  
prison the longest and had the highest mean scores on the  
MMPI Scales F, Paranoia, and Schizophrenia, but had the  
lowest mean score on the K Scale. The residents who had  
the smallest number of incident reports had just the op-  
posite profile.



The procedures used for assigning residents to cottages resulted in an even distribution of residents and their associated characteristics across the various units.

The analysis on the MMPI showed important differences among the ethnic groups. Blacks and the Other group compared to whites were more evasive, more depressed and had a higher level of energy, had difficulties in interpersonal relations and were aggressive impulsives.

DATE: Reported completed August 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Steven Inger, Ph.D., Federal Correctional Institution, Morgantown, West Virginia and the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATORS: Vicki Goodykoontz, Consultant  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

Helene E. Cavior, Regional Research Administrator  
Western Regional Office, Burlingame, California

TITLE: A Longitudinal Study of Federal Correctional  
Institution, Morgantown: 1969 - 1976

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution, Morgantown, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research was to evaluate the internal efficiency of the programs at the Kennedy Youth Center (KYC) from its beginning in 1969 until the end of 1976 when it ceased to be a youth institution. However, both the KYC program and the KYC population were different in each study period so the study did not conform to a good statistical design model. Five six-month study periods were selected which represented distinct eras in the history of KYC. Each period comprised the same portion of the year (July - Dec) and a population sample was defined for each period. The samples were not statistically independent.

The following variables were measured for the samples: commitment type, discharge type, sentence type, race, sex, offense, Beta I.Q. score, highest grade completed at commitment, SAT score and mean number of days served at KYC. Measures of in-program behavior were: commitments to the detention unit, incident reports, escapes, hospital appointments and home furloughs. Sanitation ratings in the cottages were also obtained. Not all data were available for all five periods.

FINDINGS: Male and female residents were compared within two coed study periods and KYC residents were compared over the five study periods. Data were presented for all available variables. Changes in population characteristics such as mean age, crime committed, and others which affected the original concept at KYC, were discussed. The primary emphasis was originally on treatment rather than security. Those who planned KYC expected it to house a type of offender which was rapidly vanishing from the Bureau by 1971. Reasons for this were discussed. Problems with escapes were also discussed.

The coed program and reasons for its failure were examined. The lack of clear standards of conduct between the sexes emerged as a primary problem. There were also problems during the coed periods with overpopulation and the transfer of a subculture from Alderson.

Policy and program changes throughout 1974 were shifting the emphasis from treatment to custody. When the females were phased out the population count dropped temporarily and gave KYC staff a chance to get things under control. The population now became all male and older (average age, 21). Several indices support claims that residents had settled down and the institution was running more smoothly.

The researchers drew two conclusions: (1) an institution as loosely structured as KYC must have a high degree of cooperation from its residents, especially when the physical plant does not lend itself to coercion, (2) it is necessary that any programs operate within the limitations of security and that these limitations be well-defined.

The older residents of 1976 did provide an adequate level of cooperation within a program that met reasonable standards of security.

DATE: Report completed December 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Kathleen M. Hawk, Staff Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

TITLE: The Relationship Between Initial Adjustment  
in a Correctional Institution and the  
Constructs of Locus of Control, Assertiveness,  
and Coping Styles

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to assess the strength of the relationship between six measures of institutional adjustment in a correctional setting and the three constructs of (1) locus of control, (2) assertiveness, and (3) coping styles. The criteria (measures) of institutional adjustment used in this study included incident reports, positive notations, meritorious service awards, work performance ratings, and interpersonal adjustment ratings by unit officer and unit counselor. The data was collected and analyzed for each subject on these 6 criteria of adjustment. The purpose of this would be to predict adjustment and come up with a viable rehabilitation program to meet the inmate's needs.

Forty-five male residents volunteered to participate in the study. The subjects ranged in age from 19-29 years of age, were literate and were residents of the institution from 1-3 months.

FINDINGS: The results of this study indicated that a correlation does exist between incident reports and both locus of control and coping styles. That is, as I-E scores increased, indicating more external locus of control, the likelihood of receiving an incident report increased. The relationship noted between incident reports and both locus of control and coping styles indicates that the latter two factors may be useful in evaluating which individuals may experience serious behavior problems while incarcerated. This may be especially true in the case of dealing with stress in that incident reports are usually associated with stressful situations.

The results of this study also suggest a relationship between assertiveness and Work Performance Ratings. This correlation indicated that as Response Probability scores increased, indicating less likelihood of engaging in assertive responses, then Work Performance Ratings decreased, indicating poorer work performance. According to these results, an inmate's unwillingness or inability to assert himself in a performance setting did negatively affect the evaluation of his performance.

The results of this study also indicated a significant relationship between scores on the I-E scale and Response Probability scores on the Assertion Inventory.

DATE: Report completed August 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator and the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATORS: Richard G. Heimberg  
State University of New York  
Albany, New York

Diane F. Harrison  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: Psychometric and Factor Analyses of the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (RAS) with Young Criminal Offenders

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: Data have been lacking that would allow for the appropriate assessment of assertive behavior with populations other than college students and chronic psychiatric patients. This paper reports initial data that might allow the proper use of a self-report assertiveness inventory (RAS) in a correctional setting. Normative, psychometric, and factor analytic findings are reported, and results are compared to those obtained with other populations.

All willing and able volunteers from the inmate population of FCI Morgantown during the week of July 26, 1977 served as subjects (N=154).

FINDINGS: The sample of young male offenders achieved a mean of 17.62 on the RAS. The distribution of scores was approximately normal. Percentile ranks were selected to insure comparability with similar data provided for college males. A subsample of 45 inmates from the original sample completed the RAS 11-15 days after the first administration. This group achieved a mean of 16.93 on the first administration and 14.69 on the second. The product-moment correlation coefficient was .83.

For the reduced sample of 136, no differences in RAS scores were found as a function of race, marital status, type of crime, or predicted adjustment to the institution (based on a psychologist's evaluation at intake). Furthermore, RAS scores did not correlate significantly with age, number of prior convictions, time served, or IQ (Beta). Significant correlations were obtained, however, between RAS scores and years of education and number of disciplinary reports received.

Statistical comparisons (two-tailed t-tests) revealed that offenders' scores were significantly higher than those obtained by the original college sample, by a larger sample of college men from several universities, a general sample of male psychiatric outpatients, and by a sample of outpatient males diagnosed as personality disorders.

Some possible explanations of the findings are presented.

DATE: Report completed August 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator and the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Dr. John Platt, Assistant Professor  
Special Education  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, West Virginia

TITLE: Individual Educational and Vocational Intervention  
with the Post Secondary Handicapped Incarcerated

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution, Morgantown, West  
Virginia; West Virginia University; Health, Education  
and Welfare (grant)

DESCRIPTION: It is the intent of this 3 year program to provide assistance to staff at Morgantown who work with the Handicapped Adult Basic Education population in the areas of education and vocation with the intent of providing strategies to meet the individual needs of the students. In the first year, about 50 inmates will be served. Evaluation of the project will concern itself with: (1) program content and process, (2) staff and student satisfaction with the program, (3) job acquisition and community adjustment, and (4) staff acquisition of skills. A variety of instruments will be used with staff and inmates in order to measure progress. Logs will be kept, and records will be reviewed.

NOTE: See Wienke MRG 79 08F  
See Platt MUL 80 52F

DATE: Project began October 1979

MORGANTOWN

MRG 79 06N

INVESTIGATOR: Dr. John McSweeney  
Psychology Department  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, West Virginia

TITLE: Social Skills Training for Incarcerated  
Adult Offenders in the Drug Abuse Unit

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: The research program represents an attempt to develop, implement and evaluate a social skills training program that is designed to fit the needs of adult offenders in the drug abuse unit. The researcher also plans to develop and refine measures that can be used for assessment of social skills that would have use for both diagnostic and evaluation purposes.

The five year program consists of five phases: (1) development and selection of social skills measures, (2) initial design and pilot testing of social skills training programs, (3) implementation and evaluation of social skills training model program, (4) dissemination of the program throughout the Kennedy Center and (5) summative evaluation of the program.

DATE: Project began October 1979

MORGANTOWN

MRG 79 08F

INVESTIGATORS: Wilfred D. Wienke  
John S. Platt  
Department of Special Education  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, West Virginia

Roy H. Tunick  
Department of Counseling and Rehabilitation  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, West Virginia

TITLE: The Effect Volunteer Tutorial Contact  
Has on the Perception of Incarcerated  
Individuals

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Morgantown, West Virginia

DESCRIPTION: This study was designed to determine whether there would be a significant change in the perceptions of Master Degree Students in Special Education following tutorial contact with incarcerated individuals.

The subjects were thirteen female graduate students. A questionnaire was completed by each subject prior to and following her meeting with an inmate. The questionnaire was designed to obtain information on the subject's perceptions of the inmate.

FINDINGS: The students were significantly less concerned with their physical safety after tutorial contact. They also viewed the inmate's motivation to learn more favorably.

DATE: 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report found in The Quarterly, The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction, Vol. 36(3), Autumn, 1979, pp 37-40. The report also may be obtained from Roy Tunick, West Virginia University

NEW YORK

NYM 79 01F

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas R. Kane  
William G. Saylor  
Peter L. Nacci  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Management Strategies, Morale, and Staff Turnover

AUSPICES: Metropolitan Correctional Center  
New York, New York

DESCRIPTION: All employees at the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC), New York received attitude surveys concerning morale, job satisfaction, perception of management, and turnover. Over 80% of the staff completed and returned surveys. Factor analyses yielded response scales reflecting various management practices, co-worker proficiency, morale, and considerations of quitting. Path analyses were further used to test a model describing the influence of organizational characteristics on morale and turnover.

FINDINGS: Results of the path model analyses supported inferences at two general levels:

1. Management Principles. By engaging in certain management practices -- i.e., actively exchanging information with employees, ensuring that information is transmitted smoothly through the chain of command, and giving employees input into decision-making -- supervisors will induce the following perceptions in subordinates: bosses are fair and accurate in evaluating subordinates; bosses are concerned about the well being of subordinates (CONCERN); and bosses give employees believable information. In turn, managers who demonstrate CONCERN for the well being of subordinates enhance employees' confidence that: managers are fair, honest and interested in making the MCC succeed (TRUST); working at the MCC will have a positive impact on the employee's career, and cooperation and cohesion among co-workers is strong (COHESION).

2. Morale and Turnover. Staff COHESION was found to increase employee satisfaction (morale) with the MCC as an organization; and TRUST in management enhanced satisfaction with both the MCC and the Federal Prison System (FPS). Finally, when morale toward either the MCC or the FPS is increased, the consideration of quitting (turnover) is significantly reduced.

Overall, the associations among management practices, morale, and turnover were examined and documented.

DATE: Report completed November 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.

OXFORD

OXF 80 01N

INVESTIGATOR: Gabriel Magyar  
Psychology Intern  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Oxford, Wisconsin

TITLE: The Double Standard in Crime Related  
Moral Values and Its Relationship to  
Individual Characteristics

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Oxford, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to further the knowledge  
about the thought processes of incarcerated offenders,  
their crime-related moral and values and how these  
values can be measured. The investigator will test  
to see whether crime related moral values for self  
are the same as those held for others. The values  
will also be related to background data. Two-  
hundred inmates from the Federal Correctional  
Institution at Oxford, Wisconsin will be administered  
one of two questionnaires developed by the investigator.  
In one, all questions will refer to the subject himself;  
in the other, the questions will refer to someone other  
than the subject.

A pilot study, consisting of between 30 and 40 inmates  
will be conducted at the beginning of the project.

DATE: Project began August 1980

PETERSBURG

PET 77 11F

INVESTIGATOR: Maureen Maher Christian  
American University  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: A Comparison of D.C. Offenders to Other  
Inmates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Petersburg, Virginia

DESCRIPTION: This study sought to determine if Washington, D.C. offen-  
ders represented an atypical group among incarcerated,  
black, youthful male criminal offenders.

The subjects were 389 black urban offenders who were or  
had been incarcerated at the Federal Correctional Institu-  
tion at Petersburg, Virginia. Two hundred and six of  
these were offenders from D.C. and 183 were from three  
other large cities--New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.  
All subjects were black and age 18 to 27; all had valid  
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) scores.  
In addition, their formative years must have been spent in  
the city proper. An already existing sample of 400 black,  
youthful male offenders incarcerated at FCI Tallahassee  
comprised a third comparison group.

The instruments used were the MMPI and a typology devised  
by Megargee. This typology utilizes the MMPI as a dynamic  
data base and allows for the classification of subjects in-  
to 10 distinct groups. Research has shown that the groups  
differ significantly on many collateral variables.

FINDINGS: The investigator concludes that the results of this study  
confirmed the prediction that the D.C. offender was dif-  
ferent from black urban offenders of the type incarcerated  
at FCI Petersburg. The D.C. offender was also found to be  
different from Megargee's black research cohort in FCI  
Tallahassee.

Specifically, the D.C. offender was found more often than  
other offenders in Megargee Category C and less often than  
other offenders in Category I. Category C is defined by  
collateral data as being composed of men who are prone to  
act out aggressively, are suspicious, hostile, and psycho-  
logically troubled.



In contrast, Category I is defined by collateral data as being composed of the most well-adjusted and well-socialized men. Individuals in Category I are characterized as being cooperative, having satisfying and mature interpersonal relationships and having been raised in supportive, nurturant, intact families. These men typically present few management problems while incarcerated because of their ability to adapt. Hence, these results indicate support for the assumption that the D.C. offender is an atypical offender.

It appears that the "other" offender group from Petersburg is different from Megargee's black sample. While these two groups share age and racial characteristics, they do not all share northeast urban socialization. Therefore, there may be relevant disparities between the two groups which have resulted in a different distribution among Megargee categories.

An interpretation of the results of this study was provided, and recommendations for further research were presented.

DATE: Report completed 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas J. Fagan  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Petersburg, Virginia

Frank T. Lira  
Petersburg Psychiatric Institute  
Petersburg, Virginia

TITLE: The Primary and Secondary Sociopathic Personality:  
Differences in Frequency and Severity  
of Antisocial Behaviors

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Petersburg, Virginia

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this investigation was to extend the findings of laboratory studies concerning the frequency of aggression by primary and secondary sociopaths to behaviors observed and recorded in a more realistic setting: a correctional institution. There were two hypotheses. Primary sociopaths were expected to engage in antisocial behaviors more frequently than secondary sociopaths and non-sociopaths and these behaviors were expected to be more severe. Two studies were done. In both, scores from the MMPI, STAI (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory) were used to assign subjects to one of four groups: sociopathic and non-sociopathic and high anxious and low-anxious. From each of these four groups a smaller sample was randomly selected. The dependent measures used were the number of serious incident reports filed on subjects by staff members over a six month period. Incidents were considered serious if they warranted a period of segregation from the general inmate population. Intensity or severity of antisocial behaviors was determined by the amount of time spent in segregation per incident report.

FINDINGS: Using the Mann-Whitney U test the four groups in each study differed significantly along the dimensions of sociopathy and trait anxiety. Also in both studies as anxiety increased, sociopathic inmates decreased antisocial responding, whereas, non-sociopathic inmates increased. Among the sociopaths, the primary sociopaths engaged in significantly more antisocial behaviors than the secondary sociopaths. Among the non-sociopathic groups, high-anxious subjects engaged in antisocial behaviors significantly more frequently than low-anxious subjects. Primary sociopaths

engaged in significantly more antisocial behaviors than did low-anxious non-sociopaths but no differences were found in the frequency of such behaviors between secondary sociopaths and high-anxious non-sociopaths. Regarding severity of antisocial behaviors, a significant sociopathy x anxiety interaction was found and is discussed. Both studies support previous findings in laboratory studies. Primary sociopaths were found to engage in significantly more frequent and severe antisocial behavior than secondary sociopaths and non-sociopaths. These findings lend credence to the distinction between primary and secondary sociopathy.

DATE: Report completed in 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available in Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1980, Vol 89 (No.3)

INVESTIGATORS: Frank T. Lira  
Petersburg Psychiatric Institute  
Petersburg, Virginia

Thomas J. Fagan,  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Petersburg, Virginia

Michael J. White  
Ball State University  
Muncie, Indiana

TITLE: Violent Behavior and Differential WAIS  
Characteristics Among Black Prison Inmates

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Petersburg, Virginia

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project was to provide information describing the Similarities ratio/violence relationship among minority group inmates. WAIS data were collected from 51 black, youthful offenders. Seventeen had been committed for violent crimes against persons, 17 had been convicted of moderately violent crimes where no actual harm was reported (eg. armed robbery) and 17 had been convicted of non-violent crimes. Previous research has indicated that violent offenders obtain significantly lower Similarities scores on the WAIS.

FINDINGS: Results indicated that non-violent offenders obtained significantly lower Similarities ratios than violent and moderately violent offenders, the reverse of previous findings. The authors question the validity of the Similarities ratio as a diagnostic index of violent behavior among black offenders. The effects of subcultural norms on Similarities scores are also discussed. The authors conclude that clinical use of the Similarities ratio to assess potential for violence among blacks is not presently justified.

DATE: Report completed in 1979

AVAILABILITY: Published in Psychological Reports, 1979, Vol. 45, 356-358

PLEASANTON

PLE 79 01F

INVESTIGATOR: Mark C. Jeffries, M.S. Candidate  
Department of Administration of Justice  
San Jose State University  
San Jose, California

TITLE: Disciplinary Management in  
a Federal Women's Prison

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Pleasanton, California

DESCRIPTION: The study focused on the relationship of designated security level of inmates and the frequency of incident reports. It was hypothesized that a positive correlation exists between receipt of incident reports and increased security level. It was also hypothesized that inmates under 30 would be more of a management problem than older inmates and that unmarried inmates would be less stable than married ones. Inmates with a ninth grade or less education were also expected to show poorer adjustment.

The sample included all inmates at Pleasanton during the period of August, 1978 through January, 1979. Data were obtained from inmate files, Community Program Officers, and CTC's. Although Pleasanton handles inmates of all security designations, there were no residents of the highest level and only three in the next highest during the study period.

FINDINGS: Although 75% of the subjects were assigned to the two lowest security levels, number of incident reports significantly varied with security level. Higher levels had a higher number of reports. Inmates under 30 also had a significantly higher mean number of reports. Number of reports did not vary significantly with education or marital status. There was also no difference in racial distribution among the security levels.

DATE: Report completed August 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

PLEASANTON

PLE 78 02F

INVESTIGATOR: Carolyn McCall, Ph.D. Candidate  
Research Associate  
National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
Research Center West  
San Francisco, California

TITLE: The Pleasanton Children's Center Program:  
A Part of Prison MATCH (Prison Mothers  
And Their Children)

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.  
Rosenberg Foundation (grant)

DESCRIPTION: This study focuses on the problems that families undergo because of maternal incarceration. The research accompanied an innovative program in early childhood education for inmate-mothers and their children.

This research design is ethnographic in nature, utilizing participant observation of program activities as well as the more structured techniques of interviews and surveys. Its focus is on the family unit of an inmate-mother and her dependent child(ren). Research questions concern the effects on this unit of maternal incarceration and the efficacy of this educational program in strengthening family bonds.

Subjects include 23 inmate-mothers and their children. This group included 11 women participating in the Children's Center at FCI, and a sample of 12 non-participants drawn from the total population of inmate-mothers at FCI. By means of formal and informal interviews with mothers, observations of family interactions at the prison, and talks with children's guardians, several problems were found to be critical to these 23 families.

FINDINGS: Six problems are outlined and discussed including social, economic and psychological problems. The Pleasanton Children's Center program has attempted to address these problems and there have already been some notable accomplishments. These are presented and discussed.

DATE: Report completed March 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

PLEASANTON

PLE 80 03N

INVESTIGATOR: Batya Silverman  
Research Analyst (contract)  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Pleasanton, California

TITLE: An Evaluation of Co-Corrections at  
Federal Correctional Institution, Pleasanton

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Pleasanton, California

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of the change in mission from an all female facility to a co-correctional setting at Pleasanton. The investigator will study the total population for September through November of 1979 when the institution population was all female, and for those same months in 1980 after it returned to being a co-correctional facility. Institutional data will be collected from institution personnel and hospital records and Research Office documents. Demographic and behavioral data will be analyzed from Western Regional Office computerized data files. No subjects will actively participate.

The questions to be answered as a result of the project are whether there are significant differences between the all-female phase and the co-correctional period in terms of population characteristics, staff morale, inmate-staff relationships, inmate-on-inmate assault rates, inmate-on-staff assault rates, Special Housing Unit utilization rates, transfer rates, frequency of inmate sickness, use of drugs and alcohol, furlough rates, programs available, and performance pay levels.

DATE: Project began December 1980

PLEASANTON

PLE 80 04F

INVESTIGATOR: Batya Silverman  
Research Analyst  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Pleasanton, California 94566

TITLE: Population Trends: 1979

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Pleasanton, California

DESCRIPTION: The objective of this report is to describe Pleasanton's female inmate population in 1979. It also contains data on admissions, discharges and population characteristics. Trends are discussed along with relevant institutional changes.

FINDINGS: The major change in this institution has been the drop in the number of inmates admitted in relationship to the number of inmates discharged. The active population at the end of 1979 was in a transition state. The female population decreased and as a result Pleasanton became a co-correctional facility in 1980.

DATE: Report completed September 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

SAN DIEGO

SDM 79 01F

INVESTIGATORS: Craig Carlson, Psychology Intern  
Meredith Freidman, Ph.D., Chief Psychologist  
Metropolitan Correctional Center  
San Diego, California

TITLE: An Existential Study of the Criminal

AUSPICES: Metropolitan Correctional Center  
San Diego, California

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to explore and describe the worlds of convicted and incarcerated individuals who have committed a variety of crimes. The research is descriptive in nature and seeks to answer what unique meaning crime has to each subject, whether knowing the meaning attributed to crime can provide a framework for better understanding the subject's pattern of criminal behavior, and how the commission of a crime and subsequent incarceration alter the individual's self perception.

Five inmates convicted of different crimes and with different backgrounds were asked to participate in tape recorded interviews.

FINDINGS: One female and four male inmates from the MCC, San Diego were interviewed. The results were analyzed using a phenomenological reduction which yielded thematic descriptions of their lives prior to this incarceration. Several common themes emerged which were discussed in terms of the implications for the existential psychotherapeutic approach and future research. The experiences of these participants as reported in this study suggest that the existential concepts of time, anxiety and a meaningful life-project are important in facilitating a self-initiated change.

DATE: Project completed May 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

SAN DIEGO

SDM 80 02F

INVESTIGATOR: Alfredo F. Velasco, Ph.D.  
Community Research Associates, Inc.  
San Diego, California

TITLE: Study of the Economic Impact of Undocumented Aliens on San Diego County

AUSPICES: Metropolitan Correctional Center  
San Diego, California

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to determine the cost factor for the year 1979 incurred by the San Diego MCC due to undocumented alien inmates. This forms a part of a larger study on the socioeconomic impact of illegal aliens in the County of San Diego. This includes their impact on health care, welfare, education, and law enforcement agencies in San Diego County.

Researchers went through 1979 inmate files at the MCC and recorded 2 pieces of information: 1) the number of undocumented aliens incarcerated at San Diego MCC during 1979 and 2) length of stay for each undocumented alien. 667 files were reviewed.

FINDINGS: A total of 8,321 inmates were at the MCC in 1979. Data from a systematic sample of every 10th case were gathered. It was estimated that 6,721 inmates were "aliens" and 1,600 were "non-aliens." The "aliens" served 166,102 days, which brought the approximate cost of housing them to nearly \$4,000,000 paid by the Federal government. The investigators report their findings from other agencies in San Diego to give a more complete picture.

DATE: Report completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator

SEAGOVILLE

SEA 79 01N

INVESTIGATORS: Diaris M. Bates, Psychology Intern  
Dale Klosterman, Chief, Psychological Services  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Seagoville, Texas

TITLE: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Inmate  
Normative Data According to Ethnic Identity, Age  
and Type of Offense

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Seagoville, Texas

DESCRIPTION: This study is designed to establish MMPI normative data for the Seagoville inmate population. Specifically, data will be analyzed in order to determine normative MMPI profiles of ethnic, age, and offense groups. Data will also be collected concerning the inmate's level of education, age at onset of criminal record, age at time present offense was committed, and social economic status.

The anticipated benefits are that the normative profiles will enhance the psychologist's ability to accurately interpret individual MMPI profiles according to ethnic identity, age group, and type of offense committed. These data will also serve as a means of describing the Seagoville population according to personality traits. With a description of the Seagoville population, a minimum security institution, researchers will be able to conduct studies that compare this population with the population at other institutions, especially maximum security institutions. Such information may serve as a basis for improving such institutional services as treatment procedures and interagency referrals.

Psychology Department files of all inmates who resided at Seagoville during Fiscal Years 78 and 79 will be reviewed.

DATE: Project began July 1979

SEAGOVILLE

SEA 75 09F

INVESTIGATOR: Brian E. Bunk  
Staff Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Seagoville, Texas

TITLE: An Evaluation of a Yoga and  
Meditation Program in a Federal  
Correctional Institution

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Seagoville, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to assess the effect and the efficiency of the yoga and meditation program utilized at FCI, Seagoville. Measures of perceived locus of control of reinforcement, anxiety, self-concept, and institutional behavior were examined for a yoga plus meditation group, a yoga only group, and a meditation only group. Subjects were 80 inmates who volunteered for the training and a control group of 20 who refused the training. Twenty volunteers were assigned to each of the training groups and twenty to a delayed-training group. Spielberger's State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Rotter's Internal-External Locus of Control (I-E) and the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) were administered to subjects in the training and delayed-training control group before and after a five-week, 23 hour training (or control) period. Institutional behavior measures were collected for the three training groups and for the non-volunteer control group for a period of one month prior to the training and for a two-month period following the close of the training period.

FINDINGS: During the training period, all training groups became significantly more internal on the I-E and reported significantly less State Anxiety than delayed-training controls. In addition, the yoga plus meditation group showed statistically significant improvements over delayed-training controls on Trait Anxiety and the Psychoticism Scale of the TSCS.

Only one behavioral measure showed a significant difference among groups. The non-volunteer control group increased the number of negative information reports received more often than subjects in the combined training groups. There was no significant difference in drop-out rates among the training groups. No distinguishing characteristics between volunteers and non-volunteers or between drop-outs and those who

completed training were discovered on the dependent variables examined.

The author concludes that yoga, meditation, and a combination of the two may be effective strategies for lowering anxiety and for facilitating an internal locus of control of reinforcement in incarcerated males. The changes observed occurred after only 23 hours of group training with minimal staff and no equipment, reflecting high efficiency.

DATE: Project completed October 1978.

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the author

INVESTIGATOR: Antoinette Horak  
M. A. Candidate  
Department of Psychology  
Texas Women's University  
Denton, Texas

TITLE: Interpersonal Needs and Perceptions  
of Male Prison Inmates

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Seagoville, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to explore needs and perceptions of inmates in the area of interpersonal relations. Three groups of subjects were identified by their characteristics on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and asked to volunteer to participate in the study. They differed with respect to their acceptance of conventional codes of behavior. One group tended to be self-centered and keep others at a distance. The second group tended toward hostility and rebelliousness but had an exaggerated need for affection. The third was characterized by periodic violent behavior, accompanied by guilt and anxiety. It was hypothesized that these groups would differ also with respect to their behavior in relationships as measured by the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation Behavior (FIRO-B) Test and the Four Relationship Factors (4RF) questionnaire. The former measure leads to information on behavior in relationships in general; the latter is oriented to one specific relationship, in this case, that with the inmate's wife. The inmates were also asked to return a questionnaire collecting demographic data. Seventy-five inmates were asked to participate.

FINDINGS: The hypotheses regarding the differences which the MMPI-profile groups were expected to display were not confirmed. Also, the scores of married and divorced men showed no statistically significant differences on any of the dimensions of the FIRO-B. Statistically significant differences were found between the scores of married and divorced men on the scales of the 4RF. Married men had higher scores on all dimensions than did divorced men. For all subjects, the mean scores on the FIRO-B showed significant differences in two areas. The dimension of expressed inclusion was higher than that of wanted inclusion and higher than the wanted control dimension. This pattern is discussed. All of the mean scores on the FIRO-B were lower than the norm for those from the general population and indicate a depression in the



area of problem-solving in the relationship. Correlations among the dimensions of the 4RF are discussed.

DATE: Report completed September 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

INVESTIGATOR: Robert White, Ph.D.  
Research Consultant, Psychology Service  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Seagoville, Texas

TITLE: An Investigation of the Relationship  
Between Dysfunctional Attitudes and  
Outcome of Cognitive Psychotherapy

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Seagoville, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the investigation was to examine the relationship between dysfunctional attitudes and outcome of two types of cognitive psychotherapy. Rational Behavior Therapy (RBT) was individualized in its treatment approach, and conducted by a therapist. Bibliotherapy was self-directed, and consisted of a series of therapeutic readings from the cognitive therapy self-help literature. It was hypothesized that both therapies would result in significant improvements on a series of outcome measures but that RBT would result in greater therapeutic improvement than bibliotherapy. The amount of improvement was hypothesized to be dependent on the initial level of dysfunctional attitudes held by the participants.

Subjects were 40 adult male minimum security federal prisoners from FCI Seagoville. Twenty inmates were randomly assigned to each treatment condition. Both therapies consisted of about 17 hours of treatment over a 10 week period. Measures used were the Dysfunctional Attitude Scale, Levinson's three-factor Internal-External (IE) Control Scale, the two-factor Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory and two types of behavioral ratings. The outcome measures were administered in a pretest, midtest, posttest procedure.

FINDINGS: Both treatments produced a significant reduction of symptom distress, but no positive changes on the other outcome measures. RBT was superior to Bibliotherapy as measured by the Dysfunctional Attitude Scale and the Control by Powerful Others IE Control Scale. No relation was found between level of dysfunctional attitude and symptom distress or between improvement and pretest dysfunctional attitude scale scores.

Since inmate scores indicated only slight levels of symptom discomfort and behavioral ratings indicated above average

institutional adjustment, there was little basis to expect dramatic clinical changes. Both therapies were equally effective in producing symptom reduction but RBT was superior in the reduction of some types of dysfunctional attitudes and beliefs. The implications of these findings are discussed.

DATE: Project completed May 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

INVESTIGATOR: Randy Atlas  
Graduate Student  
School of Criminology  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: Crime in Prison: Architectural Determinism

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to determine what role the design of the prison environment has on the opportunity to commit assaults. It has been suggested by Oscar Newman (1972), that specific physical components generate specific areas of opportunity for a criminal act to occur. The literature suggests that there will be a strong relationship in the openness of space, level of surveillance and the location of assaultive behavior. This study will determine the level of correlation between number and types of assaults and the particular type of space (architecture) in which the assaults occurred. Archival data (assault reports or incident reports) will be used to determine where, when, and how assaults occurred.

DATE: Project began August 1980

TALLAHASSEE

TAL 79 02F

INVESTIGATOR: Martin J. Bohn, Ph.D.  
Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: Classification of Offenders in an Institution  
for Young Adults

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: This report describes the implementation and evaluation of a management classification system which has the advantages of being economical of staff personnel and time, can be computerized, and has categories related to extensive psychological research. Young adult male inmates were classified into three general categories: (1) those most likely to act out aggressively, (2) those likely to be victims, and (3) those in neither of the first two extreme groups. The primary instrument was the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), with groups formed according to profile similarity and studied with an earlier sample at the Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Florida, (Megargee & Bohn, 1977). Classification was based on MMPI groups, behavior ratings on the Correctional Adjustment Check List (Quay, 1973), and review of records. Inmates were assigned to one of three open dormitories, with the two extreme groups separated from each other. All inmates could later apply for a fourth unit featuring more intensive programs.

FINDINGS: Results comparing nine months before introduction of the system in May 1977 with nine months afterward showed no differences in the number of men sent to the maximum security section or written reports of institution rule infractions. Serious incidents, however, decreased (315 v. 289) as did assaults (24 v. 13). These and other results suggest that the system has contributed to making the institution safer and facilitated management decisions.

DATE: Report completed 1979

AVAILABILITY: Findings published in FCI Research Report, Vol. 10, No. 1, 1979 and are available from Dr. Edwin Megargee, Psychology Department, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306

Findings also published in Federal Probation, December 1979

TALLAHASSEE

TAL 79 03N

INVESTIGATORS: Martin J. Bohn, Jr., Ph.D.  
Gary J. Whittenberger  
Rion Hart  
Psychology Service  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: Personality Test Results as a Function  
of Mode of Administration

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The MMPI results at FCI, Tallahassee are an essential part of the classification. Some inmates have difficulty reading, and thus they produce invalid profiles at a rate higher than would be expected. This investigation is designed to study the effects of different modes of test administration.

All incoming residents take the MMPI as part of Admissions and Orientation procedures. During the A&O procedures, the inmates will take the test either according to their preferred method (written or tape recorded), or they will be assigned to a specific mode of operation. After approximately two weeks, the inmates will be asked to retake the test either in the same mode as the original administration or in a different mode. The results from these two test administrations will be compared, with particular attention to validity.

The findings will be used to determine whether or not method of administration has a serious affect on the number of valid profiles obtained in the Admissions and Orientation procedures. Such a finding would be useful to institution classification procedures and to program planning with individual inmates.

DATE: Project began December 1979

TALLAHASSEE

TAL 79 04N

INVESTIGATOR: Joyce Lynn Carbonell, Ph.D.  
Psychology Department  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: Use of the Jesness Sequential I-Level Classification  
System with Adult Offenders: A Cross-tabulation with  
the Meyer-Megargee MMPI Classification System

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the study is to investigate the usefulness  
of the Interpersonal Maturity Level (I-level) System with  
adult inmates and cross-tabulate the classifications ob-  
tained with the classifications produced by the Meyer-  
Megargee MMPI classification system currently in use at  
the Tallahassee Federal Corrections Institute.

Approximately 200 inmates will be asked to complete the  
Jesness Behavior Checklist and the Jesness Behavior In-  
ventory while they are on the Admitting and Orientation  
Unit. These forms will be scored and I-level and subtype  
will be arrived at through the use of the Jesness Sequen-  
tial I-level system. A cross-tabulation will then be done  
with the inmates' MMPI classifications.

It is expected that the I-level classifications obtained  
will fall in the three I-levels within which delinquents  
are classified. This study may provide useful information  
about a simple method of classification which may have  
implications for treatment and management.

DATE: Project began March 1979

TALLAHASSEE

TAL 80 05N

INVESTIGATOR: Carl B. Clements, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychology  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

TITLE: An Evaluation of Unit Management

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The major objectives of this research are: 1) to  
determine if and how Federal Correctional  
Institution units differ as perceived by both  
staff and residents; 2) to estimate how these  
measured differences match existing beliefs about  
unit emphases; 3) to demonstrate the feasibility of  
using a paired comparison version of the CIES; 4) to  
compare inmate preferences for certain environmental  
factors with the actual climate as portrayed by staff  
and residents; 5) to explore the inter-relationships  
among preferences, unit assignment, climate, and MMPI  
typology. All volunteer inmates and selected staff  
members will respond to questionnaires; inmate files  
will be reviewed.

Results of this evaluation are expected to provide feed-  
back to prison staff so that the classification-assignment-  
management paradigm in use at the Federal Correctional  
Institution may be refined. The feasibility of adding a  
prison preference measure to the classification process  
will be examined.

DATE: Project began July 1980

INVESTIGATOR: Edwin I. Megargee, Ph.D.  
Psychology Department  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: A Comprehensive Investigation of Recidivism

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.;  
Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida;  
Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice and Assistance,  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to compare 13 different operational definitions of recidivism and to determine the factors at various phases of the prisoner's life associated with recidivism. Another purpose was to determine the optimum point in time to collect data that may be predictive of recidivism.

In the overall longitudinal research project every inmate who entered FCI, Tallahassee between November 3, 1970 and November 2, 1972 (N=1,345) served as subjects.

Data were collected using a standard battery of tests, individual interviews, an autonomic screening procedure, progress reports, central records and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) records. Among the tests administered were the Revised Beta Examination, the General Aptitude Testing Battery, the Stanford Achievement Tests, the Minnesota Vocational Interest Inventory, the MMPI, the California Psychological Inventory, the Adjective Check List and several specialized and experimental measures.

There were five phases of the investigation. Not all subjects were included in each phase.

FINDINGS: A preliminary report has been prepared. The thirteen operational measures of recidivism were factor analyzed and four were selected to use as criteria of recidivism (number of arrests, number of incarcerations, recidivism rate and rater's judgment).

The preliminary results from each phase are presented. Phase I deals with the developmental period, i.e., scales dealing with family backgrounds, childhood and early adolescence, and educational and vocational experiences. Phase II focused on research and variables that are typically recorded or collected upon an individual's entry into a correctional institution: demographic and social variables, personality test data and psychologists' observations. Phase III related various measures of institutional adjustment and program participation to the four criteria of recidivism.

Phase IV used pre-release data such as that contained in the pre-release interview. Phase V examined the relationship between the type of aftercare program to which the inmates were discharged and subsequent recidivism.

DATE: Report completed May 1978

AVAILABILITY: Preliminary report may be available from the investigator or the from the Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Subgrant #75AS 33 E401)

INVESTIGATOR: Dennis M. Nelson  
Doctoral Candidate  
Clinical Psychology  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: Short-term Stability of Six Types in the  
MMPI-based Adult Classification System

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The short-term stability of the empirically-derived, psychological test-based, classification system for criminal offenders was examined. Twenty adult federal offenders of each of the types Abel, Delta, Easy, George, How, and Item (total 120) were readministered the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Subjects were selected on a first available basis a short time after they had completed "Admissions and Orientation", classified an offender type, and moved to permanent dormitory living quarters.

FINDINGS: Forty percent of the sample maintained their entry type designation on the second testing. Individual types varied from 10% stability (George) to 60% stability (Item, Able). Of the 60% of the sample that changed and who had an opportunity to change in a positive direction (all but Items), 64% changed in a positive direction. Four demographic variables (age, number of prior incarcerations, time incarcerated prior to arrival, time before release) were examined and found to be unrelated to stability of type or severity of type. There is an apparent initial, situationally-induced adjustment period to which a substantial number of offenders react and a change in their type results.

DATE: Project completed 1980

AVAILABILITY: Copies may be available from the Investigator

TALLAHASSEE

TAL 80 08N

INVESTIGATOR: Robin Redner  
Psychology Department  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: Actor-Observer Biases in Attributions of  
Criminal Behavior

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the occurrence of differences between offenders and prison staff in attributions about the causes of criminal behavior; it is to relate those differences to decisions regarding the particular programs in which the offender will participate. It is expected that offenders will attribute causes of their behavior to environmental factors and desire programs affecting these factors while staff will attribute causes to offenders' personality traits and recommend programs designed to change the offenders' personalities. A questionnaire will be administered to about 60 inmates and 60 staff members.

DATE: Project began August 1980

TALLAHASSEE

TAL 79 09F

INVESTIGATOR: Mary Frances Sink, M.S.  
Department of Psychology  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida

TITLE: Differential Characteristics of Female Offenders  
Classified by the MMPI-Based Offender Typology

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: The MMPI-based offender typology has been found to be an effective discriminator of MMPI profile patterns in a sample of 194 women inmates from the Federal Correctional Institution at Alderson, West Virginia (Miller, 1978). This study was initiated as a preliminary investigation of additional discriminating information about the women who had been classified into the typology's ten groups. Using background data on a sub-sample (n=156) of the women in the preceding study, comparisons were made to determine (1) whether consistent similarities were observable among the women in each group and (2) if those similarities were in the predicted direction based on the results of research on male offenders in each of the ten groups (Megargee and Bohn, 1977). The areas investigated included demographic characteristics, education, vocation, criminal history, and current offense. Statistical analyses and descriptive comparisons were carried out.

FINDINGS: The overall results were found to be consistent with previous findings for male offenders in each of the typology groups (excluding Baker and Jupiter whose samples among the women were too small to allow meaningful comparisons). This study's sample size and the limited range of variables studied recommend further investigation on other populations of female offenders to confirm these results.

DATE: Report completed April 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator or from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan



INVESTIGATOR: Kathryn P. Williams, M.S. Candidate  
Department of Psychology  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

TITLE: Development of a Competency Screening Test  
for the Mentally Retarded Defendant

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Tallahassee, Florida

DESCRIPTION: This study was designed to develop a competency screening test appropriate for a mentally retarded population. The criteria for competency to stand trial are that the person is able to work with his attorney in his defense, that he is aware of and understands the legal proceedings and that he understands the possible outcome of the proceedings.

A pilot study was conducted using four types of screening tests to determine which would be more appropriate for a retarded population. Results indicated that a multiple choice test provided the most useful information and was the test most easily understood by the subjects.

The final group of 183 consisted of individuals from a training center, a state hospital forensic unit, an F.C.I., inmates of the Florida Prison System, residents of a retarded defendant program, and college students. All subjects were administered the Competency Screening Test for Retarded Defendants. Independent competency evaluations were available on all subjects from the forensic unit and the Retarded Defendant Program. The training center residents were considered incompetent. The prison inmates and college students were considered competent.

FINDINGS: As expected, the training center subjects had the lowest mean test score and the college students had the highest. The relationship between test scores and intelligence was found to be significant. I.Q. scores were not available for college students.

Subjects were then divided into two groups: retarded (I.Q.  $\leq$  70) and non-retarded (I.Q.  $>70$ ). The mean test score for the retarded group was significantly less than the mean for the non-retarded group. When only the retarded subjects were considered, there was a significant difference

in the test scores between those judged competent and incompetent.

A cutoff score was selected to give the smallest proportion of incorrect identifications. However, the number of subjects (with I.Q.  $\leq 70$ ) found to be competent (n=6) is too small to make any reliable conclusions. The test needs to be cross-validated on other populations to determine its predictive ability concerning the mentally retarded.

DATE: Report completed 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator or from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Ronald T. Bright, Ph.D. Candidate  
Texarkana Community College  
Texarkana, Texas

TITLE: A Comparative Study of Self-Concept and Internal Locus of Control of Inmates Enrolled in Vocational Education Programs Taught by Texarkana Community College at the Texarkana Federal Correctional Institute and Inmates Not Enrolled in Vocational Education Programs

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Texarkana, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to determine if there is a relationship between the self concept and internal locus of control of inmates who have elected to enroll in Vocational Education Programs taught by Texarkana Community College at the Texarkana Federal Correctional Institute and a similar group of inmates who are not enrolled in Vocational Education Programs. A pre-test will be administered to each group; then a post-test will be administered after approximately three months. It is hypothesized that there will be no significant difference between the two groups at the beginning of the study. It is also hypothesized that after three months in the vocational programs there will be a significant improvement in the self concept or locus of control or both of the inmates enrolled in the vocational programs. Questionnaires will be administered to 120 inmates.

DATE: Project began April 1979

TEXARKANA

TEX 78 02F

INVESTIGATORS: Verne C. Cox  
Paul B. Paulus  
Garvin McCain  
Janette K. Schkade  
University of Texas  
Arlington, Texas

TITLE: Field Research on The Effects of Crowding in  
Prisons and on Offshore Drilling Platforms

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.,  
University of Texas, Arlington, Texas

DESCRIPTION: This article which appeared in Residential Crowding and Design discusses a number of projects on the effects of crowding conducted by the researchers. The studies were conducted at FCI, Texarkana, Dallas County Jail and on offshore drilling platforms.

FINDINGS: The first studies focused on the effects of social and spatial density on an individual's criterion of over-crowding. Results in prisons suggested that high social density in prisons can produce negative emotional responses and a lessened tolerance for crowding.

Subsequent studies have investigated the possibility that high social density in prison would generate indications of psychological stress (as measured by illness complaints and palmar sweat prints). Both measures were found to be positively related to social density.

Findings on offshore oil drilling platforms were also presented.

DATE: Report completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

TERRE HAUTE

THA 80 01N

INVESTIGATOR: Don K. Back, Chief  
Counseling & Rehabilitation Section  
Veterans Administration  
575 North Pennsylvania Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

TITLE: An Analysis of the Factors Contributing  
to the Incarceration of Vietnam Veterans

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Terre Haute, Indiana

DESCRIPTION: Current statistics indicate that an inordinate number of Vietnam veterans are incarcerated or in some form of criminal custody. Incarceration of Vietnam veterans appears to result from their military experience and/or the transition back to civilian life. This study will investigate causes for high incidence of incarceration. The objectives are:

1. To determine the correlation between pre-military service and post military service behavioral adjustment. Special emphasis will be placed on evidence of crime, delinquency, drugs, violence and/or aggression, level of education and place of residency.

2. To determine the correlation between military service and post military behavior adjustment. In this area, special emphasis will be placed on use of drugs, mental illness, brig time, violence and/or aggression, witnessing death, fearing one's own death, surrendering and/or maintaining control over one's behavior, and combat duty.

3. To determine the kinds of behaviors exhibited by Vietnam veterans upon release and prior to incarceration to ascertain the relationship of this behavior to experiential causes. Such factors as drug abuse, violent crimes, unemployment, relationship with family and others, ability to exercise control over behavior and such other psychological phenomena as flashbacks, numbing and brutality.

Veterans at the penitentiary will be compared with a similar group of non-incarcerated veterans. Information will be gathered by administering the Rotter I-E Scale and a questionnaire developed by the researcher.

DATE: Project began October 1980

TERRE HAUTE

THA 80 02F

INVESTIGATOR: Eugene R. Craig, Ph.D. Candidate  
College of Human Development  
The Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania

TITLE: The Dynamic Nature of the Megargee  
MMPI Typology with Adult Male Federal  
Offenders

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Terre Haute, Indiana

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to determine if  
changes in personality type correlated with a  
variety of experiential, organismic, and be-  
havioral data. The Minnesota Multi-phasic  
Personality Inventory (MMPI) was administered  
to obtain profiles for 113 male inmate volun-  
teers who had been incarcerated for more than  
five months, and who had previously taken the  
MMPI within their first two months of incarcera-  
tion.

FINDINGS: The overall results supported the usefulness of  
the Megargee MMPI-based personality typology  
system in detecting the direction and location  
of personality change. The findings suggested  
that most inmates maintained or increased their  
state of personality adjustment while a few  
inmates decreased to lower adjusted personality  
types. The personality changes were also re-  
lated to behavior and other experiential  
variables.

DATE: Project completed March 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Library of the Federal  
Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Inter-  
library Loan

TERRE HAUTE

THA 78 03F

INVESTIGATOR: LeRoy Haenze  
Criminology Department  
Indiana State University  
Terre Haute, Indiana

TITLE: Determination of a Typology System for  
Correctional Personnel

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Terre Haute, Indiana

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the study is to produce a typology which  
can be used to classify or categorize correctional  
officers and other staff members with high inmate con-  
tacts. A questionnaire was submitted to about 180 staff  
members.

FINDINGS: Only 44 or 24.8% of the questionnaires were returned.  
Therefore, the researcher feels that no specific conclu-  
sions can be made from the data. The study needs to be  
conducted at another institution.

DATE: Report completed April 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System  
Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Dennis J. Meers, Ph.D. Candidate  
Indiana State University  
Terre Haute, Indiana

TITLE: The Effectiveness of Rational Behavior  
in Reducing Anger of Inmates

AUSPICES: United States Penitentiary  
Terre Haute, Indiana

DESCRIPTION: This study examined the relative effectiveness of Rational Behavior Therapy and a waiting-list control condition for reducing the frequencies and intensities of anger of inmates. The sample consisted of 46 adult male inmates who attained elevated psychopathic deviate scale scores on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and who expressed a desire to join an anger treatment group. The subjects in the treatment condition were exposed to fifteen group sessions of Rational Behavior Therapy, over an eight-week period. The subjects in the control condition experienced a no-treatment waiting period. All subjects responded to pretest and posttest measures on the Novaco Anger Scale and the Anger Experience Checklist. The Novaco Anger Scale served as a measure of intensity of anger and the Anger Experience Checklist served as measures of both intensity and frequency of anger. The pretest and posttest scores for the treatment and control groups were compared to assess the relative effects of treatment and control upon the frequencies and intensities of anger.

Three Two-Way Analysis of Variance Tests with repeated measures were employed to determine whether significant interactions occurred between the treatment and control groups on pretest and posttest measures.

FINDINGS: From the results obtained, the following conclusions were made:

1. Rational Behavior Therapy was effective in reducing the intensities of self-reported anger of inmates, as measured by the Novaco Anger Scale.
2. There were no significant differences in the effectiveness of Rational Behavior Therapy in reducing the frequencies of self-reported anger of inmates as measured by the Anger Experience Checklist.

3. There were no significant differences in the effectiveness of Rational Behavior Therapy in reducing the intensities of self-reported anger of inmates, as measured by the Anger Experience Checklist.
4. The Anger Experience Checklist self-observation procedure is not a useful method for assessing the frequencies and intensities of self-reported anger of inmates.

DATE: Report completed December 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 01F

INVESTIGATOR: James L. Beck, Ph.D.  
Research Analyst  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Measuring Recidivism  
for Federal Offenders

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this report is to present an overview of recidivism rates for separate samples of Federal offenders released during the last ten years. Data on recidivism, the seriousness of the commitment offense, and risk of recidivism for samples of releasees in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1977, and 1978 are presented.

FINDINGS: The investigator found that:

- "The percent of offenders with no arrest or warrant issued during the first year after release increased from 67.8% for 1970 releasees to 75.7% for 1978 releasees (statistically significant).
- "As indicated by the Salient Factor Score, the increase in favorable outcome is due to changes in population characteristics. For example, the percent classified as 'poor' risks by Salient Factor Score dropped from 30% in 1970 to 15% in 1978 (statistically significant).
- "While the risk that a released offender will be arrested had declined during the last decade, other data reported by the Federal Prison System has shown that the seriousness of the commitment offense has increased. For example, between 1968 and 1978, the proportion of auto theft commitments has dropped from 25% to 5% while robbery commitments increased from 13% to 25%.
- "Although offenders released in 1978 were less likely to be arrested than offenders released in 1970, if they were arrested, the offense was more likely to be serious. 20% of those arrested in the 1970 sample had an arrest for a 'violent' offense compared to 27% in the 1978 sample (statistically significant)."

Issues associated with measuring recidivism are discussed.

DATE: Report completed October 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 02F

INVESTIGATOR: James L. Beck, Ph.D.  
Research Branch  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Vocational Training Evaluation - Interim Report "Finding  
a Job: The Post-Release Employment of Federal Parolees"

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of federal prison programs on post-release employment. This report examines the overall employment picture for released federal offenders. The sample for the study (N=1,053) consists of parolees released during the first half of 1978. Releasees to detainers or for deportation, and reparolees are excluded. The information collected from parole officer interviews included the amount of money earned after release from prison, the number of days employed, type of employment held, and the incidence of re-arrest. Additional background data collected included demographic and offense information from the Inmate Information System and the Salient Factor Score from the U. S. Parole Commission's data system.

FINDINGS: The following conclusions can be drawn from the data:

- ° The unemployment rate for federal parolees runs between twenty-five and thirty percent.
- ° Average earnings are around \$7,000 for the first year after release.
- ° Almost one parolee in five is employed in a construction occupation.
- ° Minority offenders experience more severe employment difficulties than white offenders and earn over \$3,000 less per year.
- ° Overall, employment problems are more severe for young offenders, female offenders, and offenders with extensive prior records.

DATE: Report completed September 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 03F

INVESTIGATOR: James L. Beck, Ph.D.  
Research Branch  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Vocational Training Evaluation - Interim  
Report Two "The Employment Success of  
Military Veterans Released from Federal Prisons"

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: As part of the Vocational Training Evaluation, information was collected on veteran status, post-release employment and recidivism. This report examines the community adjustment of incarcerated veterans after release from federal prison. The sample for the study (N=1,053) consists of parolees released during the first half of 1978. Background information on each subject was obtained from the Inmate Information System; post-release data were collected from parole officer interviews.

FINDINGS: Two major conclusions can be drawn from the findings:

- There are no significant differences in the post-release employment indicators between veterans and non-veterans. Even when considering those of the "Vietnam era", veterans released from federal prisons do not experience more severe employment problems than non-veterans.
- While there are no significant differences in employment between veterans and non-veterans, both groups of offenders show poor post-release employment success. This is particularly true for young offenders where employment problems are most evident.

DATE: Report completed October 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch  
Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534



INVESTIGATOR: James L. Beck, Ph.D.  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Vocational Training Evaluation - Interim Report Three:  
"Evaluating the Impact of Community Based Programs  
on Post-Release Adjustment"

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the study was to examine the effectiveness of community based programs on post-release adjustment of ex-federal offenders. Previous evidence had shown that CTCs can improve the employment prospects for ex-offenders. This report was a check on the validity of those results. The sample consisted of 974 parolees released between January and June, 1978.

Information was collected by telephone interviews with the parole officers. Variables investigated included the amount of money earned after release from prison, the number of days employed, and the incidence of rearrest. Demographic and offense information was included from the Inmate Information System (IIS) as was the Salient Factor Score from the U. S. Parole Commission data system.

An analysis of variance design was used. CTC and non-CTC releases were compared on post-release adjustment as were federal and contract CTC releasees. Participants in work/study release were also examined.

FINDINGS: The major findings of the report are as follows:

- Release through a CTC significantly improved the post-release employment success for federal parolees. These findings support the earlier conclusions of the Community Treatment Center Field Study.
- The strongest impact that CTC referral had on employment was in the percent employed at the time of release. Overall, 83% of all CTC releasees had a job at release compared to 49% of non-CTC releasees.
- Overall, there were no differences in the rearrest rates between CTC and non-CTC referrals. There was some evidence that CTC referral reduced recidivism for high risk offenders. Data are now being collected to more adequately test this finding.

- . There were no significant differences between federally operated and federally contracted CTC programs on either the employment or rearrest outcome measures.
- . There was no evidence that work/study release programs had a significant impact on post-release employment or rearrest. The number of participants (N=73), however, was too small to draw firm conclusions.

DATE: Report completed March 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Office of Research, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.

INVESTIGATORS: James L. Beck, Ph.D.  
Harriet M. Lebowitz  
Katherine Tallis  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Female Offenders

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project is to obtain profiles of male vs. female offenders. Background as well as recidivism data will be analyzed. The data will be retrieved from computer tapes already existing from other recidivism studies, plus more detailed information from U. S. Parole Commission files.

DATE: Project began September 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 06N

INVESTIGATORS: Barri Braddy, Graduate Student  
Psychology Department  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

TITLE: Loevinger I-Level Rating System:  
Linear or Non-Linear?

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION: This is a study of the psychometric characteristics of the Loevinger Sentence-Completion Test. Data have been gathered from over 1200 inmates in four Federal Correctional Institutions (Oxford, Pleasanton, Seagoville, Miami). Loevinger ratings will be compared with the Betas, GATB, MMPI and other test scores. The focus of this study is to test Dr. Loevinger's assertion that the I-level measured by the sentence completion test is not linearly related to other dimensions of human development.

DATE: Project began September 1979

MULTILPE

MUL 80 07N

INVESTIGATOR: Michael L. Caltabiano  
Senior Officer  
United States Penitentiary  
Leavenworth, Kansas

TITLE: Prison Inmate Gangs

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to investigate and then describe prison gangs at state and Federal institutions. The Warden at each 4, 5, and 6 security level institution in the Federal System and all state penitentiaries will be sent a questionnaire which will inquire about the number and racial composition of gangs; gang requirements for membership; diplomatic relationships among gangs; disciplinary methods used by gangs; the ways in which gangs disrupt the operation of the institution; and the relationship of prison gangs to the outside.

DATE: Project began October 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 08F

INVESTIGATOR: Helene Enid Cavior, Regional Research Administrator  
Western Regional Office, Burlingame, California

TITLE: Administrative Remedies in the Federal Prison System

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the paper was to (1) examine the nature of the administrative remedy procedure and the changes that have occurred in the past five years; (2) briefly look at the impact of the grievance procedure on the Bureau and the Courts; and (3) report, in detail, on the grievances filed in the Western Region of the Bureau.

The history and impact of the procedure is discussed and figures for the Bureau from 1975 to 1978 on grievances and appeals are presented. Using the Western Region's information system, data are also presented from two institutions (Lompoc and Pleasanton) and the Western Regional Office. This includes all administrative remedies (BP9s) filed in these two institutions and all appeals (BP10s) filed in the Western Regional Office in fiscal year 1979.

FINDINGS: Disciplinary matters is the most frequent area of inmate complaint and also has the highest percentage of negative responses at both institutions. The next highest areas are institution operations and complaints against staff. Differences in coding practices are discussed. One-third of these administrative remedies were appealed by inmates in both institutions. The average response times were within the prescribed limits both for staff personnel and inmates. Some flexibility is allowed to both sides in conforming to time limitations.

The number of remedies filed by each inmate is examined. The rate of filing is almost twice as high at Lompoc than at Pleasanton. This is partially explained by a small number of inmates who file an excessive amount of petty grievances.

Appeals filed in the Western Regional Office were found to vary among institutions in the percentage of appeals granted. A pattern emerged which was related to the number of appeals filed. Disciplinary matters had the highest rate of appeals granted while complaints against staff had the lowest. Again, only a few inmates were found to abuse the system. Problems with the response interval are discussed.

DATE: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, March 12-14, 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be obtained from the Investigator

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 09F

INVESTIGATOR: Helene Enid Cavior  
Research Administrator  
Federal Prison System  
Burlingame, California

TITLE: A Quick Look at the Relationship Between Management Problems and (1) "Purity" of Institution Security Level, and (2) the Number of Youth Corrections Act (YCA) Inmates

AUSPICES: Western Regional Office  
Federal Prison System  
Burlingame, California

DESCRIPTION: Two indices of management problems are used with data extracted from FCI, Lompoc's monthly Program Management Report. These were: incident reports (IR's) and utilization of the Special Housing Unit (SHU). Security level purity was defined in terms of Level 5 inmates only and was measured in 3 different ways. The number of YCA inmates on the last day of each month was also obtained for 1978.

Three indices of management problems are used with data collected at FCI, Englewood. These are: SHU commitments, incident reports, and assaults. These data were used to examine the impact of YCA's in the general population as compared with a YCA unit. The data are presented in six month time periods from January, 1976 thru June, 1978 and in two month time periods from July, 1978 thru December, 1978.

FINDINGS: The number of YCA inmates consistently decreased each month of 1978 at FCI, Lompoc. No relationship was found between this decrease and the percentage of IR's referred to an Inmate Disciplinary Committee (IDC). However, the rate per 100 inmates of guilty IR's shows a downward trend over time. Strong correlations were found between purity and number of YCA's (as purity increases, the rate of guilty IR's decreases and as the number of YCA's decreases, the rate of guilty IR's also decreases). The opposite results were found in relation to the average daily count in the SHU. It is suggested that this is caused by inmates staying in there longer and thus producing the increase in the average daily count. The results suggest that YCA's get more IR's than adults but that when level 5 purity increases, inmates are likely to spend longer periods of time in the SHU. Some problems exist, however, in using the 3 different measures of security level purity.

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

In September 1978 upper West became a YCA unit at FCI Englewood. The rate of SHU commitments, incident reports and assaults had decreased in July, 1977 when Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act inmates (FJDA'S) were no longer present and adults began to be admitted. These remained low as the purity of the institution increased. However, early in September 1978 the rates for all three events increased dramatically in Upper West while the rates for the other units decreased for SHU commitments and remained essentially constant for IR's and assaults.

It is concluded that YCA's present more management problems than adults and that YCA's are greater problems when housed together in a single unit than when combined with an adult population.

DATE: Report completed January 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary loan

INVESTIGATOR: Helene Enid Cavior  
Research Administrator  
Western Regional Office  
Federal Prison System  
Burlingame, California 94010

TITLE: Security Level 1 Facility Utilization:  
Does the Western Region Need Another Camp?

AUSPICES: Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to reassess the Western Region population's need for an additional level 1 facility. The reasons were: a major decision point had been reached in the process of acquiring such a facility in Madera, California and because of the overall decrease in population in the Bureau. The distribution of male inmates in the Western Region, their custody levels and the utilization of each institution in the region are discussed. Custody level is considered to be more useful than security level in making projections on bed space utilization.

FINDINGS: Using current population figures the region is short 381 beds of which 108 are needed at level 1. Also considered are the possible future closings of Florence and Safford which would worsen the shortage of level 1 beds in the region. Since in theory all community custody and most out-custody inmates would qualify for level 1 facilities, current level 1 capacities indicate a need for level 1 beds. Populations at two institutions exceed their physical capacities and house many inmates who are candidates for a level 1 facility and a long term objective of the region is to reduce the physical capacity of Lompoc. Based upon these facts, the acquisition of Madera was recommended.

DATE: Report completed March 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 11F

INVESTIGATORS: Helene E. Cavior, Regional Research Administrator  
Andrea Heckman, Research Analyst  
Western Regional Office, Burlingame, California

TITLE: Performance Measures for Western Region Institutions: FY 79

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this paper was to present some performance measures from the Western Region to permit intrainstitutional comparisons between the first half of FY 1979 (Oct. 1978 to Mar. 1979) and the second half (Apr. to Sep. 1979); and, to a lesser degree, to permit interinstitutional comparisons.

The data consisted of: the average percentage of inmates in each custody level, assaults, use of weapons, escapes, urine test results, number of clinic visits, and data on BP9s and BP10s. Data on incidents, use of the Special Housing Unit, furlough, and drug abuse were also presented for five institutions (Terminal Island, Englewood, Lompoc, Lompoc Camp and Pleasanton).

FINDINGS: Some major findings were as follows: (1) The mission changes were reflected in custody distribution at several institutions. However, for the total regional population there was no change over time and virtually no decrease in the designated population. (2) There was a large decrease in inmate-on-inmate assaults with weapons in the first half of the year, especially at Lompoc. There were no other noteworthy changes in assaults over time. (3) The escape data were seriously restricted by a lack of consistency. The data showed a large increase in escapes, primarily at Safford and Florence. (4) There were no changes over time in the results of the urine surveillance program. However, several points related to this program were discussed. (5) The number of clinic visits per 100 inmates remained stable. (6) There were only small differences in the data on administrative remedies. Overall 18 percent of the BP9s resolved and 12 percent of the BP10s resolved were in favor of the inmate.

The remaining tables of data were from only five institutions in the Western Region. Englewood had a substantially higher rate of incident reports. It was suggested that this was a result of the YCA unit. The percentage of incident reports expunged did not vary substantially over time or across institutions. Furlough data were presented and showed a decrease in both overnight and one day furloughs over time, although the direction of change for each institution was not uniform.

DATE: Report completed January 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Western Regional Office and from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 12F

INVESTIGATORS: Helene Enid Cavior  
Andrea Heckman  
Western Regional Office  
Federal Prison System  
Burlingame, California 94010

Howard L. Kitchener  
Director of Research  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Evaluation of the Security Designation Concept:  
Matching Institution and Inmate Security Level

AUSPICES: Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

DESCRIPTION: In January, 1978 the Western Regional Office initiated a pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness of a new designation procedure. The essential concept of this new process is the matching of inmate and institution security levels. The intention of this study is to determine the effect of the new procedure on inmate transfers and escapes within the first six months of incarceration. However, at the same time the new designation procedure was implemented, a new transfer procedure, also intended to reduce transfers, was initiated. As a result, a fairly complex design that utilizes an historical sample to estimate the effect was devised. Subjects were 512 males designated from the Western Region and committed to FCI's -- 263 designated between January 15 and July 15, 1977 and 249 designated between January 15 and July 15 1978. Subject selection was also based on sentence length - six months or less and over six months - and designating Community Programs Officer (CPO).

FINDINGS: The results tend to support the benefits of the security designation procedure. Inmates in the Pre-time period (before the new procedure) who were in institutions with security levels that matched their own had lower transfer rates during the first six months following their commitment than inmates in institutions that did not match their security level. The data on the effects of the new transfer policy were not as clear cut and seemed to be confounded by the practical problems of implementing the designation procedure in such a large scale operation. These problems are discussed. It is pointed out that the new procedure did result in personal benefits (when an inmate is incarcerated in the least secure environment possible) and systemic cost savings for 38.4% of the commitments in the sample.

DATE: Report completed April 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System Library  
Washington D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan



INVESTIGATORS: Helene E. Cavior, Research Administrator  
Dan Kelly, Medical Services Administrator  
Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

Carole Johanson  
University of California  
San Francisco, California

TITLE: Evaluation of the Western Regional Hospital  
at Federal Correctional Institution,  
Terminal Island, California

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

DESCRIPTION: The objectives of this study are:

- a - to determine the degree to which the regional hospital provides the medical, surgical and acute psychological care required by Western Region inmates
- b - to identify the scope of services the regional hospital provides
- c - to examine the cost effectiveness of the hospital relative to the alternatives for care that are available, i.e., the medical center at Springfield and local community hospitals.

The study covers a six month time period - July 1 thru December 31, 1979 - and includes 302 hospitalizations of 257 inmates. Inmates housed in the comprehensive health unit which is loosely affiliated with the regional hospital are not included in this study.

Number of beds, services provided, staff available and cost data were analyzed.

FINDINGS: The authors concluded that the regional hospital meets many of the psychiatric and medical/surgical needs of inmates in the Western Region. Two areas of concern are the low utilization of medical/surgical beds and the relatively low percentage of women requiring medical care who are treated there. The investigators believe that expansion and improvement of the laboratory and expansion in types of surgery may provide a solution

to both issues. Although cost effectiveness of the hospital could not be determined because of unavailability of needed information, they conclude that the regional hospital is advantageous to the region at this time by providing needed services at a relatively low cost. Another evaluation, after the new lab is functioning, is recommended.

DATE: Report completed September 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Investigators

INVESTIGATORS: Helene Enid Cavior, Research Administrator  
Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

Howard Kitchener  
Annesley Schmidt  
Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Survey of Current Security Level of  
Western Region Male Inmates

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: A survey was conducted of all inmates in institutions with a designated security level in the Western Region, i.e., excludes MCC San Diego and FCI Pleasanton, in order to assess the distribution of security level currently required to house these inmates. This survey was undertaken so as to predict the long range impact of the designation procedure currently in use in the Western Region.

A 10.6 percent random sample of inmates was drawn based on the February list for the Narcotics Surveillance Program for each of the institutions included in the study. The Case Managers completed the Security Level form currently in use in the Western Region. Minor changes in the instructions were necessary since the purpose of this study was to examine the population as it was on February 1, 1978 rather than at the time of commitment of each of these inmates.

FINDINGS: The Security Level of inmates in the sample was determined and, based on these results, the Security Level of all male inmates in the region was projected. Examination of data for each institution showed that 29.8 percent of the population (n=1423) are at institutions with the same security level as their own; 17.4 percent (n=828) have a higher security level than their current institution; and 52.8 percent (n=2515) have a lower security level than their current institution. Thus, 70.2 percent of the male population are at institutions with a different security level rating than the one they require according to the Security Level test instrument.

Data which describes the inmate population at each security level in terms of Medical/Psychiatric Needs, Central Monitoring Cases, Sentence Procedure, Race and Ethnicity, Age, and Sentence Length are presented and several interesting differences were obtained. It is particularly interesting that virtually no differences in average age were found among the six security levels.

The test instrument was found to be highly reliable (KR-21=.81). The results of a Stepwise Multiple Regression suggest that the two most important items for determining Security Level are history of violence and offense severity. The two least important items are pre-commitment status (bail bond vs. own recognizance vs. voluntary surrender) and expected length of incarceration. Further research is necessary to determine if these two items should be omitted from the test instrument.

DATE: Report completed April 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Office of Research, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

INVESTIGATOR: Robert Clinkscale, President  
La Jolla Health Systems, Inc.  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

TITLE: The Status of Health Care in the  
Federal Prison System

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.;  
Health Services Administration, U. S. Department of  
Health and Human Services (Contract 240-78-0045)

DESCRIPTION: The objective of the study is to evaluate the degree to which the need for health care in federal correctional institutions is being met and to make recommendations for correcting problems in meeting needs. Such information is useful for identifying appropriate staffing and physical resource requirements to adequately care for the health of federal prisoners.

Data were gathered at 16 randomly selected facilities on inmates, medical care delivery, and distribution of staff activities. More in-depth analyses were conducted at six additional facilities. At Metropolitan Correctional Centers (MCCs) and a jail which provide service primarily to transient individuals, appropriateness of and compliance with FPS health services policy were studied.

FINDINGS: Selected findings are as follows:

1. No clear trend in prevalence rates of conditions and diseases is apparent when inmates are compared with the general population.
2. As expected, the rate of health care utilization is much higher for inmates than for the general population due to factors explained in the report.
3. According to the staffing model developed, the 10 randomly selected institutions show a net deficit of 10 physician's assistant positions and a slight surplus of physicians.
4. From the study of MCCs and one jail it was found that procedures for health care delivery are not consistent among these institutions. Although FPS policy was found to be essentially appropriate to the MCC/jail setting, full compliance with policy was achieved in only 2 out of 14 areas.

Conclusions and recommendations are discussed.

DATE: Report completed November 1980

AVAILABILITY: Executive Summary available from the Office of Research,  
Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 16N

INVESTIGATOR: Catharine Cook, Chairperson  
American Library Association  
Federal Prisons Committee  
c/o Oklahoma Department of Libraries  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

TITLE: Federal Prison Library Survey

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this survey is to study the library service in federal prisons. Size and qualifications of the staff, size and quality of the library's holdings, range of services offered, administrative structure, physical facilities, and provision of legal services will be investigated.

DATE: Project began February 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 78 17N

INVESTIGATOR: George Dibble  
M-2 Sponsors  
Hayward, California

TITLE: Post-release Outcomes of Federal M-2 Program Participants vs. a Comparison Group

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: M-2 Sponsors is a community program to "Match-Two" people as friends. An inmate in prison is matched with a volunteer on the outside. These sponsors make regular visits to the inmates.

The purpose of this study is to test the effectiveness of the program. Program and post-release data for a group of M-2 clients and post-release data for the experimental and a comparison group will be analyzed.

DATE: Project began May 1978

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 18F

INVESTIGATOR: David Dillingham  
Linda Singer  
Center for Community Justice  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Evaluation of Inmate Grievance Procedures in State  
Correctional Facilities, Major Detention Facilities  
and the Federal Bureau of Prisons

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.  
National Institute of Corrections (Grant BG-8)

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to investigate inmate grievance procedures in correctional agencies across the nation. A national survey was conducted, and selected systems were visited by project staff.

Project staff visited Danbury and the Northeast Regional Office. BP-9's and BP-10's, the administrative remedy forms, were reviewed. Up to 50 inmates were asked to take an attitudinal questionnaire, and other staff and inmates were interviewed about the administrative remedy process.

FINDINGS: The researchers make four general conclusions concerning formal complaint mechanisms: 1) They are prevalent and are satisfactory to most administrators. 2) Those in which inmates and impartial outsiders participated appeared to be more effective and more credible than those run solely by staff or outsiders. 3) An important aspect of credibility is the willingness of the system to meet its own deadlines and abide by its established procedures. 4) The introduction of adequate record-keeping is crucial if the performance of procedures is to be monitored and evaluated.

Four general recommendations are discussed.

DATE: Report completed July 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the National Information Center of the National Institute of Corrections 1790 - 30th Street, Suite 314, Boulder, Colorado 80301

MULTIPLE

MUL 78 19F

INVESTIGATORS: David Dowell, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor of Sociology  
California State University  
Long Beach, California

Cecelia Campbell-Klein  
University of California  
Irvine, California

TITLE: Evaluation of a Halfway House  
for Female Offenders

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Hoffman House in which Federal female offenders reside. Recidivism data on women who participated in the aftercare halfway house were compared to similar data on a comparison group of women who did not receive aftercare placement. The groups were not significantly different in number or severity of background crimes. They did differ in age with the treatment group being younger (about age 30 in 1972) than controls. Both groups were released from Federal prison into Southern California between 1972 and 1977. The average length of stay in the halfway house for treatment was about one and one-half months.

FINDINGS: The treatment women recidivated at about half the rate of comparison women and the average severity of crimes committed was about one-third less. The treatment was not differentially effective for different ages of women nor for different ethnic groups. Rival hypotheses based on age, differential incarceration, undetected group differences, and noncomparable data sources were all judged to be unlikely. A threat to external validity related to a subject treatment interaction was judged possible and results are appropriately generalized only to similar treatment groups and programs.

DATE: Project completed March 1981

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from Dr. Dowell

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 20N

INVESTIGATOR: Brice B. Durbin, Executive Director  
National Federation of State  
High School Associations  
Kansas City, Missouri

TITLE: Before Incarceration: Were Inmates Involved  
in High School Activities?

AUSPICES: North Central Regional Office  
Kansas City, Missouri

DESCRIPTION: From recently conducted studies, the researcher has formulated statistics which indicate that students involved in activities, athletic and non-athletic, are less likely to drop out of school. The researcher hypothesizes that prisoners were involved in past school activities less than the general population.

The researcher will administer a pilot survey to about 25 inmates and the final survey to another 100 inmates.

DATE: Project began January 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 21N

INVESTIGATOR: Brian Forst, Director of Research  
Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW)  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: A Study for the Formulation of Sentencing Guidelines  
for Federal Offenses

AUSPICES: U. S. Department of Justice (contract);  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to research, collect, organize and analyze basic data for the formulation of sentencing guidelines for federal offenses. The overall study will be very comprehensive and will involve linking data from several federal agencies. During this process, the investigators will collect data on a sample of persons released from Bureau of Prisons custody since 1970. Specifically they will analyze the Parole Commission - Bureau of Prisons '70, '71 and '72 recidivism study data, and they will need Inmate Information System master and discharge file data to link up with other files they have. The researchers will also administer questionnaires to a sample of inmates.

Career patterns of federal offenders will be studied in order to formulate sentencing guidelines.

DATE: Project began January 1979

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 22N

INVESTIGATOR: Gerald G. Gaes, Ph.D.  
Research Analyst  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Long Term Effects of Spatial Density  
on Inmate Populations

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to assess a variety of factors that may mediate the perception of crowding in settings with different spatial densities. Housing units with private cubicles or cells containing one inmate each will be studied at Danbury, La Tuna, El Reno, Lewisburg, and Texarkana. Units with 45, 50 and 60 square feet per inmate will be compared. A number of crowding measures will be used, including a questionnaire administered to subjects. Variables believed to be associated with inmate perceptions of crowding will also be analyzed. They include inmate infractions, personality and personal history variables, medical history and complaints, task performance, and attitudes of staff.

DATE: Project began November 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 23F

INVESTIGATORS: Z. S. Grzegorek, Regional Director  
Northeast Regional Office  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Gerald M. Farkas, Assistant Director  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

Marshall Haimes  
Regional Research Administrator  
Northeast Regional Office  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: National Voluntary Surrender Study  
July, August and September, 1979

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to describe the extent to which the voluntary surrender procedure is used around the country, and the degree of risk associated with it.

Subjects were all persons placed in Federal Custody during July, August and September, 1979. This included voluntary surrenders who were permitted by the courts to surrender themselves to either a U.S. Marshal or a designated institution. Persons not likely to be considered by the courts for voluntary surrender or who had no background information with which to complete a designation teletypewriter exchange (TWX) were excluded. Raw data came from Community Programs Officers' (CPO) TWX's to Regional Designators and Regional Designators' TWX's to Marshals and institutions. A subject was considered a voluntary surrender failure if he did not appear at the Marshal's office or the designated institution within 30 days of his appointed surrender date.

FINDINGS: Only the South Central Region with its large number of illegal aliens had a significant number of exclusions (408 of 859). Six-hundred twenty-nine (20.2%) of the 3116 persons designated to Federal correctional institutions and prisons during July, August and September of 1979 were allowed to surrender voluntarily, after conviction, either to a Marshal or directly to the assigned institution. The failure rate was 1.1% (7 out of 629). Although mainly applied to inmates designated to level 1 facilities, voluntary surrender has been used successfully with levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The number of voluntary surrenders is presented by designation level and region as well as by Judicial District.

DATE: Report completed 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available in the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. on Interlibrary Loan



MULTIPLE

MUL 79 24F

INVESTIGATOR: Andrea Heckman  
Research Analyst  
Western Regional Office  
Burlingame, California

TITLE: Western Region Security  
and Custody Summaries

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of these reports was to track the changes  
in the Western Region's population and trends since the  
reporting system was initiated in November, 1978. The  
emphasis is on the impact of security designations and  
custody classifications on the population of each facility  
in the region. The reports cover the time period November  
1978 to September 1979.

FINDINGS: There are nine reports for the eleven month period. Each  
report examines, among other things, the "purity" of  
security levels of all the Western Region institutions  
during the study period and the trends since the last  
report. The data lends some suport to the premise that as  
the security level of the institution increases so does the  
institutional "purity".

The results of tracking security level distribution suggest  
that decreases in population have the greatest impact on  
the level 1 inmate count.

Trends in custody classification are discussed.

DATE: Reports completed September 1979

AVAILABILITY: Copies of these reports may be obtained from the investigator

MULTIPLE

MUL 78 25F

INVESTIGATORS: Dr. Jon Hendricks  
C. Davis Hendricks  
Department of Sociology  
University of Kentucky

Dr. John D. Burkhead  
Chief of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

TITLE: An Empirical Test of Developmental  
Hypotheses of Adult Lifespan

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Lexington, Kentucky

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to shed additional light on the  
relationship between age stages and social participation.  
It is hypothesized that if the stages identified by various  
developmental models are universal -- not contingent on con-  
textual influences beyond the level of slight modifications  
in timing, then individuals insulated from normal societal  
benchmarks ought to reveal age-linked changes which adhere  
to those predicted by Gould (1972; 1975; 1978) and other  
developmentalists.

Subjects were 290 male and female inmates from three Federal  
prisons (Alderson, Lexington and Atlanta) who filled out a 75  
minute questionnaire constructed by the authors.

FINDINGS: The data do not provide much empirical support for the age  
categories identified by Gould and other developmentalists.  
Little association was found between subjective indicators  
of age and the theoretical age categories. Limitations  
of the sample are discussed.

DATE: Report completed August 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator or the Federal Prison  
System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Inter-library Loan

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 26F

INVESTIGATORS: Peter Hoffman, Ph.D.  
United States Parole Commission, Washington, D. C.  
James Beck, Ph.D. Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Revalidating the Salient Factor Score:  
A Research Note

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
United States Parole Commission  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The Salient Factor Score was validated using the data developed as part of the Community Treatment Center Field Study (Beck, Seiter, and Lebowitz, 1978). The sample consisted of inmates released in 1976. The Salient Factor Score is a statistical device used by the U. S. Parole Commission to assess risks of recidivism. The device had previously been constructed on a sample of releasees in 1970 and validated on samples of releasees in 1971 and 1972. Because the predictive power of any device may change over time, it is necessary that the Salient Factor Score be periodically re-validated.

FINDINGS: The results showed that the predictive power of the Salient Factor Score has not substantially diminished over time and that it continues to be a useful aid to parole decision-making.

DATE: Project completed August, 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Office of Research, United States Parole Commission, Washington, D. C. 20534, or in Journal of Criminal Justice, Vol. 8, pp. 185-188 (1980)

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 27F

INVESTIGATORS: Michael Janus, Research Analyst  
James Beck, Research Analyst  
Office of Research  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D.C.

TITLE: Report on Mexican Transfers

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this report was to examine the characteristics of inmates transferred from Mexican jurisdiction to the U. S. Bureau of Prisons. Subjects were 403 such inmates listed in the Inmate Information System (IIS). Background data were taken from IIS and post-release data from the Vocational Training (VT) Study. Forty-eight of the parolees in the VT Study were Mexican transfers. Their post-release adjustment was compared to that of the rest of the parolees in the VT Study.

FINDINGS: Ten percent of the Mexican transfers were Hispanic, 92% were white, 3% black. Eighty-six percent were male and the mean age was 32.5. The great majority of the transfers were admitted through San Diego MCC. Although transferred all over the U.S., they remained concentrated in the West and Southwest regions. Over 75% were admitted under some form of the Narcotic or Controlled Substance laws and over 93% were sentenced by a Mexican court to a term of more than 5 years. Of the 403 transferred from Mexico, 76% have been released. Fifty percent of those released had been in the custody of the Bureau 57 days or less.

The post release adjustment of 48 of these transfers was compared to 926 parolees released between January, 1978 and June, 1978. The Mexican transfers had a significantly higher Salient Factor Score (indicates a low risk population) and a significantly lower rearrest rate during the first 12 months after release. They also had a higher unemployment rate but this was attributed to the fact that they were less likely to be released through a halfway house. At least 12 months after release, there were no significant employment differences between Mexican transfers and other parolees.

DATE: Report completed May 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Office of Research, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 28F

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas R. Kane  
Paul Lee  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: CIES Evaluation of NARA

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project was to review the Correctional Institutional Environment Scale (CIES) profiles available for Federal Prison System (FPS) NARA units. Social climate profiles were compiled from the Federal Prison System Office of Research data archives.

FINDINGS: This descriptive overview of Federal institutions housing NARA units provides a comparative profile, in terms of social climate, of NARA units at different institutions, and of NARA and non-NARA units at the same institutions. Overall, the profiles of NARA unit residents and staff are similar to those of non-NARA residents and staff counterparts. Other findings are typical of CIES profiles of Federal Prison System facilities; i.e., at the six institutions surveyed, staff profiles are considerably more positive than those of residents, while the latter are profiled above the national CIES resident norm.

DATE: Report completed 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Federal Prison System, Office of Research, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 29F

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas Kane  
William Saylor  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Inmates Boarded by State Correctional Systems in Federal Prison System Facilities

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project was to conduct a survey of state-boarded inmates. These state inmates were compared to a randomly selected control group of Federal offenders to determine whether any differences exist between the groups in individual characteristics or institutional misconduct. The Federal inmate control group was stratified by institution (and security level) to match the state group, so that comparisons between the groups would be controlled for institution (or security) effects.

To gather the data, the investigators mailed surveys to Federal Prison System facilities where they were completed by case managers. Using the institution files, case managers (1) recorded inmate background information, (2) provided information on the inmate's salient factor score (SFS) and security designation (BP-14), and (3) coded the 10 most "serious" incident reports written on the inmate.

FINDINGS: State inmates were typically younger and less likely to be Black or Hispanic; were convicted of more serious offenses; had longer sentences; have spent less time in a Federal institution; were in higher security level Federal Prison System facilities; had higher Federal Prison System custody levels; had higher security designation scores (BP-14); and were more likely to have a history of drug dependence.

State inmates were more frequently involved in misconduct than were Federal inmates. Compared to Federal inmates, state boarders more frequently were involved in violent activity (assaults, fights) or staff-inmate conflict; damaged government property; were found with a weapon or other unauthorized possessions; and disrupted the orderly running of the institution. Specifically at level 5 facilities, state boarders were more likely than Federal inmates

to be involved in drug related misconduct, and to escape or attempt an escape.

The investigators conclude that the state inmates are more criminally "sophisticated" --have more extensive criminal histories, and that state boarders have been more disruptive to the system, whether considering frequency of incidents alone or frequency and severity together.

DATE: Report completed May 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Office of Research, Washington, D. C. 20534

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas R. Kane  
William G. Saylor  
John M. Vanyur  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Employee Turnover and Retention in the Federal Prison System

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: In the social science literature employee turnover is found to be a complex phenomenon; myriad causes and correlates are specified theoretically or demonstrated empirically. Among Federal Prison System (FPS) probationary employees annual rates of turnover have ranged as high as 37%, and among mid-stage career employees as high as 27%. In response to the problem, the Executive Staff has endorsed an Office of Research study of the causes of staff turnover in the FPS. Generally, three groups of staff, defining three subcomponents of the project, will be studied concurrently -- seasoned employees (post probation), probationers, and individuals who have terminated employment.

1. Post probationers. In August 1980, all FPS employees were asked to respond to an attitude survey concerned generally with management practices, job satisfaction, and turnover. Approximately 55% responded completing questionnaires from which data will be used to trace organizational factors -- e.g., communication flow and credibility, co-worker integration, role clarity, supervisor effectiveness, decision-making styles and efficiency -- which influence morale and turnover.

2. Probationary employees will be studied longitudinally to pinpoint both organizational factors and individual characteristics -- e.g., professional self-concept (abilities/potential), work preferences, career aspirations and expectations -- which are critical to successful development or early termination as FPS employees. Initially, responses by probationers will be measured shortly after hiring at staff training; two subsequent sets of measures will be taken in the field at one year follow-up intervals.

3. Terminators also will be contacted and requested to participate in exit interviews. The same organizational and personal issues covered in the post-probationer and probationer sub-components of the study will be covered in exit interviews.

In summary, the study has been designed to isolate the reasons why employees fail to acclimate to the FPS; or, after acclimation, why they are terminated by the System or volitionally decided to quit. At the applied level, data from the study will be provided in reports, for example:

- ° to institutional administrators as feedback about organizational functioning
- ° to staff training administrators, for updating upper level management and basic training courses, and for the development of mid-level management training
- ° to Personnel, for updating pre-hiring interview guidelines
- ° to staff in the clinical realm who would attempt to deal with staff burnout.

DATE: Project began January 1980

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas R. Kane  
John M. Vanyur  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Geographic Mobility and Promotions: Female Versus Male Federal Prison System Staff

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: As part of their contribution to the Federal Prison System Task Force on Female Offenders, Steve Pontesso and Charlotte Barron constructed the "Staff Mobility Survey" and administered it to 25% of the employees at the six Federal Prison System facilities (Alderson, Butner, Englewood, Ft. Worth, Lexington and Seagoville).

Barron and Pontesso provided an item-by-item description of survey responses made by the female subsample in a report to the Federal Prison System Task Force. The present report analyzes the responses of males and females to the survey. The focal questions concern relative differences between female and male Federal Prison System staff in: their willingness to be moved for career advancement; their rate of promotion through the ranks; their beliefs that females in the Federal Prison System are effective, versatile, and promotable employees; the extent of their formal education or experience in the System; and the extent to which their promotion histories and current willingness-to-move can be explained by their background characteristics or by their attitudes about females as employees of the Federal Prison System.

FINDINGS: The authors conclude: "The data shed positive light on Federal Prison System personnel issues. Evidence is provided that neither the sex nor the age of employees affects promotion rate. Findings suggest that promotion decisions have been based instead on experience and education. Federal Prison System female employees are ambivalent about their careers: they are confident of their potential effectiveness in a wide variety of Federal Prison System institutional roles and settings; however, they also believe that their chances of promotion in Federal Prison System institutions are poor. This pessimism about career advancement could possibly be relieved by publicizing more the actual male and female promotion rates (which in the present data do not differ from each other)."

DATE: Report completed September 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 32F

INVESTIGATORS: Thomas R. Kane  
John M. Vanyur  
William G. Saylor  
Nancy A. Miller  
Research Branch  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Survey of Federal Prison System (FPS)  
Employee Attitudes about Management  
Practices and Working Conditions (O.P.M. Survey)

AUSPICES: Office of Personnel Management  
Washington, D. C.

Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: In July 1980, a research report was released by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) comparing Department of Justice (DOJ) employees (including about 80 FPS staff) to a government-wide (GOV'T) sample: the focus of the OPM study was the attitudes of employees about management, their jobs, and their places of work. After reading that report, the Director of FPS asked the Office of Research to comprehensively survey FPS employees, to provide them with the opportunity to express their views. In mid-August all FPS staff members received a copy of the OPM questionnaire and were asked to respond.

FINDINGS: Over 54% of FPS employees completed the questionnaire. The FPS response clearly is comparable to the 55% response rate obtained by the OPM research group when conducting the government-wide survey.

The present report is an overview of survey results on FPS staff at GS-levels 12 and under. Comparisons of the FPS to the DOJ and GOV'T will be limited to a select set of survey items--i.e., the findings on the DOJ and GOV'T samples released thus far by OPM.

Morale and Turnover. FPS employees' satisfaction with their jobs is very high, though a marked proportion feel that their jobs do not tap all of their abilities. Strong satisfaction with the organization is also evident, and is comparable to the general satisfaction expressed by the DOJ and GOV'T samples.

Two items reveal that roughly between 25 and 35 percent of FPS respondents are considering employment outside of the organization, a percentage slightly higher than the overall

DOJ figure of approximately 20%.

Role Clarity. FPS respondents assert a confident understanding of their duties, but are somewhat less confident about their supervisors' expectations of them.

Employee Input and Influence. Most FPS staff have experienced the opportunity to use their own judgment and initiative on the job; also, they are more likely than other DOJ and GOV'T employees to sense that they influence what goes on in their organization. However, FPS respondents were less likely than the DOJ sample to indicate that they are asked by supervisors for their opinions about work related problems.

Organizational Effectiveness: communication; authority; work groups and supervisors. In response to most of the organizational issues, a majority of both the FPS and DOJ samples were favorable toward their parent agencies. The strength of these majorities was diluted, however, as mixed opinions were in evidence. One notable exception to the trend of mixed judgments regarding organization efficiency was the unified compliment paid by FPS (and other DOJ) respondents to the effectiveness of their coworkers.

Performance Appraisals and Outcomes, and Personnel Action: In response to these concerns, as with the issues of organizational effectiveness, all groups (FPS, DOJ, GOV'T) revealed mixed beliefs. However, in comparison to the DOJ and GOV'T-wide samples, FPS employees were more likely to assert that: their most recent performance appraisal has enhanced their effectiveness; they are satisfied with their chances of promotion, particularly if they perform their jobs well; and they expect to be demoted if they perform poorly.

Future reports on data not covered here are planned.

DATE: Report completed October 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

INVESTIGATOR: Loren Karacki  
Research Analyst  
Metropolitan Correctional Center  
Chicago, Illinois 60605

TITLE: The Class of '63: Career Patterns of  
Federal Prison System Correctional  
Staff Who Entered Service During 1963

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research was to determine the career patterns of the 130 correctional officers who successfully completed their probationary year during 1963. Information was collected from individual personnel folders. Such questions as how many have advanced within the System, what factors account for career differences, and how transfer experience relates to promotion were submitted.

FINDINGS: As of June 30, 1980, 67 out of the 130 correctional officers were still employed by the Federal Prison System. The average GS-level for this group was 10.67 and the average salary was \$25,268. They had received 4.2 promotions and 2.4 transfers. Other findings are:

1. When age was taken into account, the first year turnover rate among new custodial staff is higher now than in 1963.
2. There was a pronounced shift over time out of custodial service positions. These moves were related to age and education.
3. There is some indication of a recent decrease in promotion and transfer rates.

DATE: Report completed March, 1981

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the investigator



MULTIPLE

MUL 78 34F

INVESTIGATORS: Dale Klosterman, Staff Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
El Reno, Oklahoma

C. Scott Moss, Ph.D.  
Chief of Psychologist  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Lompoc, California

TITLE: Inmate Attitude Toward the MMPI

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: A form of Osgood's semantic differential test was used at El Reno and Lompoc to test inmate attitudes toward the MMPI. This was to determine if it was seen as dehumanizing or meaningful.

One group from each institution was given the semantic differential after completing the MMPI. Another Lompoc group was tested after the MMPI was scored and interpreted. Another El Reno group was tested 10 days after taking the MMPI. (El Reno does not go over the scored MMPI with the inmates.)

The concepts tested were: self-ideal, self-negative, self-present, the MMPI and Educational tests. Eleven polar adjectives were used, five of which represented the Evaluative factor. Eighty-eight inmates participated.

FINDINGS: There were no significant differences in the ratings between the two institutions, between the MMPI when it's reviewed vs. the MMPI when it's not reviewed, nor between the ratings of the MMPI and Educational tests. The conclusion is that inmates see the MMPI as valuable and not dehumanizing at the present time.

DATE: Report completed July 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan

MULTIPLE

MUL 78 35F

INVESTIGATOR: Jeanne N. Knutson, Ph.D.  
Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences  
Neuropsychiatric Institute  
University of California  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

TITLE: The Motivational Bases of Political Terrorism

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The motivational bases of political terrorism will be investigated through a detailed clinical evaluation of more than 200 committed political terrorists. Such variables as belief system, cognitive styles, personal and social values, and ego strengths will be analyzed. Historical background of events and individuals involved will be studied; psychological tests (Rorschach and PTAT) will be administered. An objective of the research will be to identify discrete factors which accompany acts of political terrorism and to evaluate, from the terrorists' points of view, those factors within the political response to terrorism which are a necessary ingredient of the terroristic act. Prison records will be reviewed and in-depth interviews will be conducted.

FINDINGS: Several papers have been prepared in conjunction with the project:

1. Toward a United States policy on terrorism. It is argued that reduction of terrorism is dependent upon improved security and more adequate analysis of the factors which trigger individual acts of political violence.
2. An addendum on Northern Ireland. The paper argues that the United States, with its unique historical experience of preventing major civil violence of such scope through a variety of inventive approaches, including that of affirmative action, is especially suited to lend its good offices to the situation in Northern Ireland. U. S. arms or money sent to either side would be counter to both our friendship with the English and the Irish peoples and to our historic heritage of successful resolution of social conflict.
3. An addendum on Presidential assassinations. It is argued that reducing the risk of Presidential assassinations rests on three factors - improved security measures, more accurate identification of the type of person prone to such action, and an awareness that such persons are especially sensitive to a political climate which encourages martyrdom and violent confrontation.

4. Social and psychodynamic pressures toward a negative identity: The case of an American revolutionary-terrorist. This case well illustrates the importance of the personality factors, beliefs and values and major life disappointments (precipitating events) that lead to the assumptions of an identity as a terrorist.
5. The dynamics of the hostage taker: Some major variants. This paper explores the psychodynamic and behavioral differences between those who reluctantly find themselves in control of hostages (by hijacking an airplane or taking a building and finding it wasn't vacant) and those who deliberately take control of the life of another person as an expendable "poker chip" with which to bargain.
6. The terrorists' dilemmas: Some implicit rules of the game. The paper explores a series of critical dilemmas which occur serially within an on-going negotiated event. How the dilemmas are resolved can give critical information for use in further negotiations.

The following papers are being prepared:

7. The myth of relative deprivation as a basis for revolutionary violence. This paper postulates that political violence is triggered when relatively deprived persons come to experience a sense of victimization, which is a psychological energizing state of seeing loss as unjust, unnecessary, and ultimately life-threatening.
8. The interaction between mental instability and terroristic activities: American case studies. The thesis that mental instability is a major cause of political violence is challenged by the data gathered.
9. Terrorist violence as defense against fears of mortality: Reaction formation as a political variable. Psychoanalytic theory is utilized to explore the finding that many subjects in the study (1) report experiencing near death events in their lives as children; (2) report that they have never experienced fear; (3) however give clear indications of being afraid at various times. The meaning of these findings are explored.

DATES: Reports 1-6 completed 1978-1981

AVAILABILITY: Reports may be available from the Investigator

INVESTIGATOR: Lawrence A. Landry  
Associate Consultants, Inc.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

TITLE: A Survey of Apprenticeship Programs in  
United States Federal Correctional  
Institutions

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Labor (Contract)

DESCRIPTION: This study will document and analyze apprenticeship programs in correctional institutions at the Federal level including the four Federal institutions that house women (two co-correctional and two all female). Specific information will be sought on training goals, number of participants by occupation, duration of training, quality of training, staff, and supportive services. The results will serve as a guide to policymakers who wish to develop or expand such programs.

The information to be reviewed will consist of Federal, regional, and state regulations, documents, reports, training records, and program evaluations as well as publications from private individuals and organizations. Interviews with program managers will also be conducted. At each correctional institution, the contractor will interview all male participants or a sample of the male inmate participants. All female participants will be interviewed.

DATE: Project began March 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 37F

INVESTIGATOR: Harriet M. Lebowitz  
Social Science Analyst  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Evaluating the Effect of Federal Community Treatment  
Centers on Recidivism: Six Year Followup

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study is to examine post-release  
criminal behavior of Community Treatment Center (CTC)  
and non-CTC participants for a period of six years.  
The subjects for the study consist of a 50% sample of  
all Federal prisoners (N=1806) with maximum sentences  
of more than one year and one day who were released to  
the community during the first six months of 1970.  
Releasees to detainers, for deportation, and for re-  
parole are excluded. A total of 262 out of 1806 were  
identified as CTC participants from the Federal Prison  
System's Community Based Programs Discharge Form.

FINDINGS: By the end of the six year followup period, CTC partici-  
pants had a failure rate of 69.8% which was significantly  
higher than the non-CTC participants' rate of 61.2%.  
However, when grouped by risk category based on the Salient  
Factor Score, the failure rates of CTC and non-CTC partici-  
pants were not significantly different.

When failure rate was analyzed year by year, not controlling  
for Salient Factor Score, in only the third and sixth years  
after release did the CTC group have a significantly higher  
failure rate.

When arrest severity was measured (ignoring Salient Factor  
Score category) no statistically significant differences  
were found.

DATE: Report completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison  
System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 38F

INVESTIGATOR: Harriet Lebowitz  
Tom Pospichal  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Federal and State Prison  
Inmate Deaths, 1972-1978

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The Offices of Research and Program Development have col-  
laborated in updating selected data from Sawyer Sylvester's  
work, Prison Homicide. Comparisons of inmate crude death  
rates (CDR) of the Federal Prison System (FPS) vs. selected  
state systems, as well as observed (actual) vs. expected  
inmate deaths in the FPS from 1972-1978 were made.

FINDINGS: It was found that:

- ° From 1972 through 1975 Federal CDRs were lower  
than the overall CDRs for state systems; in  
1976 and 1977, the Federal CDRs were higher.
- ° For each year from 1972-1978 the actual Federal  
Prison CDR was less than the CDR of a U. S. popu-  
lation with the same age, sex and race character-  
istics.
- ° From 1972-1978 the average number of deaths in  
FPS was 72 per year.
- ° In the FPS the average number of observed natural  
and accidental deaths was less than the number ex-  
pected. The opposite was true of suicides and  
homicides. The difference between observed and  
expected accidental deaths was statistically  
significant.
- ° There were no statistically significant correla-  
tions between FPS population density and death  
rates for each cause of death.

DATE: Report completed June 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison  
System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 39F

INVESTIGATOR: Paul L. Lee  
Research Analyst  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Overview: The Social Climate Effects  
of Functional Unit Management

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The Office of Research has administered the Correctional Institution Environment Scale (CIES) in many Federal Prison System institutions during the 1970's, with some institutions having multiple administrations. Also during this period, functional unit management (FUM) was established in most Federal Prison System institutions. For some institutions social climate (CIES) profiles have been generated both before (pre) and after (post) the inception of FUM, and at others only post-FUM. In this study comparisons will be made longitudinally among those institutions with pre- and post-FUM profiles, and where possible, cross-sectionally among institutions within the same security level.

FINDINGS: Comparison of resident profiles among Model 1 institutions (those which were surveyed prior to unit management and after conversion to unit management) reveals that, following conversion, the direction of change is positive for five institutions, negative for two groups, and negligible for the remaining two groups.

Comparison of staff profiles among Model 1 institutions reveals that change, where it occurs, is generally positive, except for one institution, where change is in a negative direction.

The direction of change for residents and staff of different facilities within the same security level is more consistently positive among residents than among staff.

DATE: Report completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 40N

INVESTIGATOR: Richard Lichtenstein, M.P.H.  
Co-Director  
Correctional Health Care Program  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

TITLE: Personal, Organizational and Job Properties as  
Determinants of Physician Satisfaction and Retention  
in Correctional Health Programs

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: One major problem faced by correctional health administrators is the inability to retain adequate numbers of physicians in their programs. This research is designed to determine the various factors that are associated with physician satisfaction and retention in correctional health programs. The population to be studied is all physicians seeing patients in federal or state correctional institutions on a regular basis. Two separate measures of satisfaction, an inferential measure based on physicians' subjective descriptions of job content, and a direct measure based on physicians' evaluations of the job, will be developed. Physicians' intentions to remain on or to leave the job will be related to their personal and career characteristics, the properties of the institutions in which they work, and their satisfactions with various job facets. Results of this research will yield empirical information that can be used in the design or redesign of correctional health care programs toward the goals of improving physician retention and the overall effectiveness of these programs.

DATE: Project began August 1979

INVESTIGATOR: Michael D. Maltz, Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle  
Chicago, Illinois

TITLE: On Recidivism: Exploring Its Properties as a  
Measure of Correctional Effectiveness

AUSPICES: University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois; Law Enforcement  
Assistance Administration, and Federal Prison System,  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this research was to evaluate the analytic methods  
used in assessing correctional programs and measuring relevant be-  
havioral phenomena. It also developed new methods for assessing  
correctional programs. Effectiveness and improvement were mea-  
sured through recidivism. Data were from studies undertaken by  
the Illinois and North Carolina Departments of Corrections, the  
U. S. Parole Commission, and the U. S. Bureau of Prisons. In ad-  
dition, parole data were obtained from 30 states, Puerto Rico, and  
the District of Columbia using the Uniform Parole Reporting pro-  
gram.

FINDINGS: Problems with lack of uniformity in defining recidivism as well as  
in various other policies and procedures across states were dis-  
cussed. A schema was presented for categorizing recidivism defi-  
nitions so that they would be more comparable. Assumptions made  
about the recidivism process were explored, as were specific re-  
cidivism models. The statistical models for measuring recidivism  
discussed were: the test of proportion, the exponential distribu-  
tion, the Weibull distribution, the lognormal distribution, the  
split-population distribution, and the mixed exponential distri-  
bution. Empirical evidence is offered to suggest that models of  
the recidivism process based on the split-population and the  
mixed exponential distributions were more appropriate than other  
models. A maximum likelihood technique was used to estimate para-  
meters of the split-population model. This method was then ap-  
plied to data sets analyzed previously using other techniques.  
The models were compared graphically and with a standard goodness  
of fit test. Model applicability to various data sets was dis-  
cussed.

The split-population model was applied to data on parole failures  
from the U. S. Parole Commission and the relatively poor fit was  
discussed. The model was then applied to data from the U. S.  
Bureau of Prisons (an 18 year follow-up of prisoners released in  
1956). A relationship was found between the "risk-level" and the  
parameters of the model. Problems with using the Federal prison  
population were discussed. The split-population model was also ap-  
plied to data on parolees from 30 states, Puerto Rico and Washing-  
ton, D. C. The likelihood function varied across states and the  
possible causes were discussed.

The researchers concluded that no absolute statements can be made about specific models of the recidivism process. No one model was clearly superior for all cohorts, and there was no simple test to select the best model. However, the split-population model seemed to be the best one to use initially. This model may be better for forecasting than it was for curve-fitting. It may have been best to apply the mixed exponential model only in cases where the distribution of failures seemed to be asymptotic to a sloped line rather than a horizontal line. The Chi Square goodness of fit test did not test for predictive ability of models but for closeness to the data.

DATE: Report completed March 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Jerry L. Marks, Ph.D. Candidate  
School of Social Service  
Catholic University  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: A Study of Discharge Ratings as Affected by  
Social Participation Variables for Youthful  
Offenders in Federal Youth Centers

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: This study used an ex post facto design to investigate the effect of voluntary program participation on discharge ratings in federal youth centers. The finite population studied included all offenders incarcerated in federal youth centers between 1969 and 1971. These centers are located in Morgantown, West Virginia; Ashland, Kentucky; and Englewood, Colorado.

Discharge ratings describe the auspices under which the inmate left the custody of a given institution and were divided into three groups: 1) positive/successful; 2) negative/failure; and 3) neutral.

Voluntary programs were divided into expressive and instrumental categories, and work/study release. The instrumental programs were identified as those focusing on achieving a specific skill or function while the expressive programs were those promising self-understanding and the fulfillment of interpersonal and affective individual needs. Work/study was a measure of the inmate's ability to leave the institution without close supervision.

It was hypothesized that inmates who have more program participation will have a greater potential to successfully release from custody than those inmates with less participation. An analysis of covariance design was used to make up for the lack of sampling controls.

FINDINGS: Twenty-two programs were factor analyzed and the two factor theoretical model broke down. Individual factor scores were computed for all inmates on the resulting five factors. An analysis of covariance was then performed on each factor plus work/study release. Factor 1, expressive group programs, was not significantly related to the outcome criterion. Factor 2, instrumental social programs,

is a combination of expressive and instrumental programs. The common factor was the social component of skill-building programs. This factor was negatively related to successful release. Factor 3, instrumental skills programs, contained only two expressive programs. It was unrelated to the outcome criterion. Factor 4, religious programs, approaches significance in a positive relationship to successful release. This factor is the strongest in support of the hypothesis. The variable, work/study release program, was not significantly related to successful release.

Overall, there is some indication that participation in certain programs has potential to facilitate release, while participation in others has little or no potential to do this. Some may actually debilitate release. This raises some questions about resource allocation and cost effectiveness.

DATE: Report completed 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Investigator

INVESTIGATORS: Garvin McCain; Verne Cox; Paul Paulus  
Psychology Department, University of Texas  
at Arlington, Arlington, Texas

TITLE: The Effect of Prison Crowding  
on Inmate Behavior

AUSPICES: University of Texas, Arlington, Texas;  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,  
and Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project was to evaluate the psychological and physiological effects of crowding and various housing arrangements on inmates. Data were analyzed from six FPS facilities: Atlanta, Danbury, El Reno, Ft. Worth, La Tuna and Texarkana. Fourteen hundred inmates served as subjects. Measures of psychological and physiological effects included illness complaint rates, disciplinary infraction rates, blood pressure, perception of crowding, mood state, evaluations of housing, death rates, suicide rates, psychiatric commitment rates, and self mutilation and suicide attempt rates.

FINDINGS: The investigators make the following principal conclusions:

1. High degrees of sustained crowding have a wide variety of negative psychological and physiological effects including increased illness complaint rates, higher death and suicide rates, and higher disciplinary infraction rates.
2. Large institutions produce much more severe negative psychological and physiological effects than small institutions, as expressed in higher death, suicide, and psychiatric commitment rates.
3. Partitioning of open dormitories into privacy cubicles has a strong positive effect as indicated by the reduction or elimination of negative effects typically associated with open dormitories.
4. Both number of occupants in housing quarters (social density) and space per person (spatial density) contributed to crowding effects. Social density was typically the most influential factor. Some of these effects were time related.
5. There are substantial individual differences in response to crowding as well as racial and ethnic group differences.

Recommendations regarding optimum housing arrangement policies are included. Future research needs are also discussed.

DATE: Report completed February 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. under  
L.E.A.A. Grant 78-NI-AX-0019



MULTIPLE

MUL 80 44F

INVESTIGATOR: Maureen McCarthy, Ph.D.  
Project Director  
Department of Psychology  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

TITLE: An Analysis of the Unique Needs of Elderly Offenders

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Florida  
United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia  
National Institute of Mental Health Grant (MH 13202)

DESCRIPTION: This study elaborates the special needs of the elderly offender through: (a) an analysis of demographic characteristics (b) an assessment of type and extent of contact with persons in the community beyond the prison; (c) an investigation of perceived health status, diet and health related issues; (d) current life satisfaction, social relations and daily routine; (e) meaning of life and preparation for death; (f) preparation for parole, and (g) immediate goals and long term goals.

Data was collected through a structured interview, analysis of offenders' institutional records, and psychological tests. Subjects include male and female prisoners over age 54 from jails, prisons, and a state mental hospital.

FINDINGS: A total of 248 persons participated in this study. Fourteen subjects were from Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee and 50 were from United States Penitentiary, Atlanta. Other subjects were from state facilities.

Among the problems of the elderly highlighted by the investigator were those associated with meal schedules, lack of staff training, lack of privacy, insufficient special activities for the elderly and inadequate medical services. Neither a separate analysis of the Federal inmates nor comparison with non-elderly prisoners or non-incarcerated elderly was available. The investigator made several recommendations for improving the lot of the elderly in prison.

DATE: Report completed November 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

MULTIPLE

MUL 78 45F

INVESTIGATOR: William J. McGuire  
Department of Economics  
James Madison University  
Harrisonburg, VA

TITLE: Benefit Flows and Costs Characterizing  
Federal Correctional Institutions

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: This paper presents a qualitative analysis of the social costs and benefits associated with the populations of thirteen Federal Correctional Institutions during calendar 1976. The costs to society associated with corrections include production costs and opportunity losses. The social benefits are: incapacitation, rehabilitation/specific deterrence, general deterrence and retribution (and/or punishment). Data consisted of production costs from each institution, each inmate's occupational category, the 1976 median money earnings of the general male population engaged in corresponding occupational groupings as well as each group's unemployment rate, and each inmate's current offense and number of arrests. From these incapacitation effects are estimated as are average monthly production costs per inmate and current period opportunity losses or costs.

FINDINGS: Average monthly production costs per inmate were estimated as \$530.78, while current period opportunity costs per inmate are suggested at \$981.80. Their sum, \$1512.58, is presented as a likely upper bound figure on the current period social costs of incarceration. Post-release opportunity losses are not estimated. Incapacitation effects (which are criminal activities avoided because individuals are removed from contact with free society) are estimated by computing arrests per month and converting them to institution and system level estimates. Production and full cost measures of cost per arrest avoided are presented as heuristic indexes of cost-output relations. For three offense categories, the arrests avoided estimates are converted to victimizations avoided measures. The arrest and victimization measures are proposed to represent lower and upper bound measures of incapacitation effects. Using a quantitative analysis, it is suggested that if displacement effects (a measure of the long run supply elasticity of criminal activities) are important then the incapacitative effectiveness of the sample institutions will be reduced.

DATE: Report completed November 1978

AVAILABILITY: Paper presented at the 1978 meeting of the Southern Economics Association in Washington, D. C., November 10, 1978. Report available from the library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: William J. McGuire  
Department of Economics  
James Madison University  
Harrisonburg, VA

TITLE: Cost Relations Characterizing Correctional  
Institutions: Conceptual and Empirical Analyses

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: This paper presents a conceptual model of the production cost relations characterizing correctional institutions and an empirical examination of these relations for a sample of Federal Correctional Institutions. The data set is composed of quarterly, institution level observations describing 13 Federal Correctional Institutions during calendar 1976 (Danbury, El Reno, Ft. Worth, La Tuna, Lexington, Lompoc, Milan, Oxford, Petersburg, Sandstone, Seagoville, Terminal Island and Texarkana).

FINDINGS: In the modeling exercise, cost per confined day is predicted to depend upon institutional size and utilization, confinement conditions, and characteristics of the confined population. The results indicate that relatively larger institutions (up to approximately 1000-1100 inmates), which are not overcrowded are less costly to operate than small overutilized institutions. Production of a larger proportion of total physical output in another on-site facility (e.g., detention center, camp, female facility) was found to raise costs, although less so if females are incarcerated in such. Higher levels of security, and inmate populations which had, on average, higher proportions of white/spanish surname, white collar occupationed, or substance abusive inmates, were found positively related with costs. Aging inmate populations were initially associated with lower costs, as were populations with higher proportions of inmates confined for a crime against the person. The age-cost relation turns positive, however, in more aged populations. Finally, rehabilitative activities were found to be at first negatively related with costs, up to a substantial provision level, and positively related thereafter. General policy implications are discussed.

DATE: Report completed July 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: William J. McGuire  
Department of Economics  
James Madison University  
Harrisonburg, VA

TITLE: Violence in Correctional Institutions: Conceptual  
and Empirical Analyses

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this paper was to present an applied analysis of the relationships between environmental conditions and violence in correctional institutions by estimating a multi-variate model of the determinants of inmate-on-inmate assaults, the most common form of correctional violence. Present research exploring the relations between environmental conditions and violence provides few generalizable insights into the problem and this paper is an attempt to improve that situation.

The data consist of monthly, institution level observations describing seven Federal Correctional Institutions during the period November 1975 through October 1976. The institutions were all male, medium to large in size and were of similar security designation (Danbury, Lompoc, Milan, Oxford, Petersburg, Sandstone and Terminal Island). These data include population counts, percent of inmate turnover, presence or absence of an affiliated camp, ratios of staff correctional officers to the population, number of rehabilitative programs provided, inmate demographic characteristics and number of inmate-on-inmate assaults.

FINDINGS: Results indicate that higher levels of crowding, greater percentages of new inmates in the confined population, larger institutional scale and larger percentages of the confined population with a personal offense as the basis for the current incarceration are all linked with higher levels of correctional violence. The opposite relation was found for higher staff-inmate ratios, greater proportions of staff who are correctional officers and larger percentages of the confined population who are non-minority, white collar occupational and substance abusive. Proposed policy implications of the empirical results are that big and crowded institutions can lead to increased violence, that staffing ratios are important in violence control, that rehabilitative emphasis does not reduce violent tendencies and that confined population characteristics do influence incident rates.

Manipulation of variables within the correctional system decision-maker's control is proposed as one method of minimizing correctional violence levels.

DATE: Report completed March 1981

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the library of the Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

MULTIPLE

MUL 78 48N

INVESTIGATOR: Samuel Myers, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor  
College of Social and Behavioral Sciences  
University of Texas at Arlington  
Arlington, Texas

TITLE: Employment Opportunities and Crime

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System,  
U. S. Parole Commission  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The immediate goal of this study is to provide a unified economic theory that characterizes the movement between legitimate income earning activities and criminal activities. The longer run goal is to provide the analytical framework from which to address the question: are labor market policies relatively more or less effective in reducing crime than traditional criminal justice system policies?

For this study at least two data bases will be analyzed. One is data from the Parole Decision Making Project (1970). A logit model of parole recidivism will be estimated to examine the effect that prior employment history has on measures of return to criminal activity (N=1800).

DATE: Project began September 1978

INVESTIGATORS: Peter L. Nacci  
William G. Saylor  
Thomas R. Kane  
Cynthia A. McGrory  
Laverne Blackwell  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: An Analysis of Sex Related Aggression in  
the Federal Prison System: The Archives

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The Office of Legal Affairs solicited documents on inmate-on-inmate assaults for the period between January 1973 and December 1977. These were analyzed by the Office of Research. This report focuses on cases where sex was specified as the actual (or probable) motive, or consequence of the assault. Content analysts identified 202 cases, 13.5% of the 1500 total assaults reviewed, which were subsequently coded into three major divisions: 1) sexual assaults (n=111); 2) assaults related to sex pressuring (n=62) and; 3) sex related incidents (n=29).

This study contrasts event features (i.e., numbers of assailants, injury to protagonists; weapon presence) associated with sexual assaults versus those of a similar type of interaction-sex pressuring. The following patterns were observed:

FINDINGS: Rapes and attempted rapes - These sexual assaults are most frequently a group activity carried out more often than not by unarmed individuals; the act ordinarily does not lead to physical injury beyond the sex act itself. The likelihood of injury to the target of assault is not affected by the presence of weapons in the environment, and the likelihood that weapons will be employed cannot be predicted from the number of assailants in the event. Therefore, it would be unwise for correctional staff to believe that because an altercation involves multiple assailants rather than a lone assailant that weapons are either more or less likely to be in the immediate vicinity. This pattern is very different from cases of sex pressuring.

Assaults related to pressuring for sex - The event features examined in rape cases were also measured for cases of sex pressuring. Data on pressure cases indicates that aggressors were more likely to act alone than with others, weapons were more frequently present than not, and injury to an inmate -- occasionally the aggressor -- was likely to occur. In con-

trast to sexual assault cases, sex pressuring was more likely to involve a single assailant, the presence of weapons, and injury to the target or an aggressor.

One valuable cue is available for staff -- if staff identify a sex pressure situation a priori and that situation involves lone as opposed to multiple assailants weapons are likely to be in the vicinity.

Overall, sexual aggression is found to be a relatively rare event in Federal Prisons based on the archive. Of the 1500 total assaults reviewed, those related to sexual activity constitute only 13.5%; this figure is lower than expected based on other research studies. Admittedly, archival information under-estimates the actual amount, however, the purpose of the more comprehensive Federal Study of Sexual Assaults (Nacci, Kane and Saylor, 1980) is to combine and compare multiple sources of information about the phenomenon.

DATE: Report completed July 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

INVESTIGATORS: Peter Nacci  
Thomas R. Kane  
William Saylor  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: The Federal Project on Inmate Sexual Aggression and Homosexual Activity

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The study was designed to examine the issue of sexual assaults in the Federal Prison System. Subjects were 330 male inmates in 17 institutions, and 500 correctional officers in 16 of the 17 institutions. Surveys were developed by the researchers. Each inmate was interviewed individually by the same male interviewer, a black ex-offender. The correctional officers responded to self-administered paper and pencil questionnaires.

FINDINGS: The report is a summary of a much larger manuscript which has not been completed. Very extensive analyses were done on the results of these two questionnaires. The sample quality, survey reliability and validity are examined with positive results. The level of homosexual activity was found to be between 20-25% in major Federal penitentiaries (security level 5) and between 12-15% in all Federal institutions. Figures on the kinds of sexual acts performed are compared with figures from Kinsey and others. Data are presented concerning the incidence of sexual assaults in the FPS and characteristics of those assaults. The authors conclude that the chances are 6 in a thousand that an inmate will be victimized in the Federal System. Other analyses will attempt to discriminate participants in prison sex, targets of sexual assault and inmates who abstain from sex, based on the items in the survey. Some preliminary results are discussed. The effects of environmental stress on sex and aggression among inmates will be examined, as will the hypothesis that inmates who participate in prison sex belong to subcultures that endorse violence as legitimate ways to solve problems.

The results of the staff's morale scale are compared with the Air Force. Other items developed by IBM concerning management were administered to a sub-sample of the officers. These results are also available. High morale toward the system is related to willingness to protect inmates and willingness to prevent homosexual activity. A path analytic model suggests ways to increase protection of inmates and to increase deterrence of homosexual acts. The effects of officer attitudes on inmate perceptions of danger were examined and discussed. The effects

of the prison environment and population changes are related to inmate and officer perceptions of danger.

The final section will evaluate furlough practices and discuss remedies for some of the problems associated with sexual assaults. Although these researchers see no need for any major system overhaul they will make several suggestions to gain better protection of inmates and to reduce homosexual activity and violence in the prisons.

DATE: Report completed August 1980

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

INVESTIGATOR: Lowell E. Nordquist  
Carter-Goble-Roberts, Inc.  
Columbia, South Carolina

TITLE: Cheyenne River Swift Bird Project

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System; Law Enforcement  
Assistance Administration (grant)

DESCRIPTION: The Cheyenne River Swift Bird Project is an Indian-run pre-release corrections facility which will serve as an alternative method of incarceration for Indian inmates from a five-state Northern Great Plains area. The concept behind the Swift Bird Project is that it benefits Indian people by offering individual Indian offenders an opportunity to define and meet their needs and to expand their strengths so that they can return to their homes and communities and assume their responsibilities as traditional Indian persons.

The evaluation plan will attempt to answer a few basic questions, such as:

- ° Is the alternative correctional program as effective, less effective, or more effective than traditional correctional programs?
- ° Does the teaching of traditional Indian culture and tradition have any effect in the rehabilitation process?
- ° Is the project being operated in a cost-effective manner?

The basic evaluation methodology involves the establishment of a control group (Indian offenders released from the Bureau of Prisons and the five state correctional systems) and a test group (Indian offenders released through the Swift Bird Project).

The performance of the control group will be compared to the performance of the test group. Recidivism rates (based upon differing definitions) in relation to length of time before failure will be developed for each group. In addition, comparisons will be made between the control group and test group in terms of job participation rates, average annualized wage rates, and the long-discounted institutional/non-institutional costs.

From 70 to 100 federal Indian releasees will serve as subjects each year for four years. Subjects will not be contacted directly. However, their records will be reviewed.

DATE: Project began July 1979



MULTIPLE

MUL 80 52F

INVESTIGATORS: John S. Platt, Ed.D.  
Wilfred D. Wienke, Ed.D.  
Department of Special Education  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, West Virginia

Roy D. Tunick, Ph.D.  
Department of Counseling and Rehabilitation  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, West Virginia

TITLE: Identified Educational Needs in Correctional Settings

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: This study was designed to investigate the implementation of educational programs for the incarcerated handicapped individuals within Federal correctional facilities. A questionnaire was administered to educational directors at correctional facilities within one region of the Bureau of Prisons.

FINDINGS: The educational directors perceived a need to enhance the educational skills in the following areas: (1) matching educational curriculum with educational requirements, (2) matching educational materials with individual educational requirements, (3) developing inter-personal relationship skills for specific individuals and (4) developing staff competencies in designing educational programs to meet the needs of handicapped learners.

DATE: Report completed December 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report found in Journal of Correctional Education, Vol. 30, No. 4, December 1979

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 53F

INVESTIGATORS: David I. Reuterfors, M.A.  
Psychology Intern  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

Craig Love, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Butner, North Carolina

Jerry Mabli, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Fort Worth, Texas

TITLE: Life History and Psychometric Personality Factors  
Differentiating Prisoners Convicted of Violent  
and Nonviolent Crimes

AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution, Butner, North Carolina  
Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Texas

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to differentiate repetitively violent and nonviolent inmates on the basis of life history and psychometric data. Life history data were collected from institutional files and from a biographical questionnaire. Psychometric procedures consisted of the Mini-Mult Prison Questionnaire and the Bender-Gestalt to assess personality functioning and possible organic impairment respectively. A total of 175 inmates were initially tested of which 61 violent and 74 nonviolent subjects were retained for statistical analyses. Each of the dependent variables were first analyzed employing univariate statistical procedures. Variables which were initially significant at the 10% level were subsequently subjected to a step-wise discriminant analysis to determine which combination of variables maximally differentiated the violent and nonviolent groups.

FINDINGS: The univariate statistical procedures extracted 41 variables which were significant and were subsequently subjected to the step-wise discriminant analysis. The discriminant function derived contained fourteen variables which significantly differentiated the groups ( $p < .001$ ) and accounted for approximately 38% of the variance. Some of the variables appeared to have clinical and theoretical significance. The violent subjects at a young age were more prone to express anger directly through temper tan-

trums. In contrast, the nonviolent subjects were more able to cope with feelings of anger by withdrawing or repressing these feelings. This was true even at an early age. The violent subjects were initially incarcerated at a younger age than the nonviolent subjects. The violent subjects were also less sociable and more alienated from adolescent years into adulthood and were more frequently perceived as lazy. The personality testing indicated the violent inmates were more overtly hostile and lacked more awareness of their motivations than did the nonviolent subjects. A significantly greater proportion of the nonviolent subjects indicated they were Protestants. In summary, the violent inmates were found to have worse developmental histories than the nonviolent inmates.

DATE: Report completed September 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available in FCI, Butner Research Library and the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534 on Interlibrary Loan

INVESTIGATOR: Steve Sampson, Consultant  
Staff Training Center  
Atlanta, Georgia

TITLE: Basic Training Effectiveness

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project is to evaluate current Federal Prison System "Basic" training in terms of correctional officer performance on-the-job, using a strictly behavioral and results-based model. The researcher will determine what behaviors are reflective of good performance on-the-job, develop a test to assess the behavior, and relate the training to the performance.

Upper level supervisory personnel will be interviewed; tests will be taken by trainees and their supervisors. Through a "recycle" design, it will be determined whether there is a significant increase in on-the-job performance after training. Then it will be determined which aspects of training, based on course content analysis, contribute to which performances on the job. Changes in course content may be indicated.

DATE: Project began September 1979

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 55F

INVESTIGATORS: William Saylor  
Mike Janus  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Bank Survey - A Survey of Bank Characteristics  
Associated with Bank Robberies

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: This study examines the characteristics of D. C. area banks which contribute to their being robbed. This was a cooperative effort between the Federal Prison System and the Federal Bureau of Investigation which began in 1976. The analysis was based on responses to a survey distributed to all financial institutions (Banks, Savings & Loans, and Credit Unions) in the Washington, D. C. area in 1978. The majority of institutions responded (N=246). Areas probed by the security features, personnel characteristics, and robbery characteristics.

FINDINGS: The analysis involves the fit of two logistic regression (logit) models. The first model fits the conditional probability of being robbed over a ten year period (1968-1977) based on characteristics of the banks' physical structure as they existed in 1976. However, it had not been established that the physical had not changed over the ten year period. Nevertheless, this model might provide some basis for further study. The second logistic regression uses the characteristics of the banks as they existed during the same period of time for which the robberies were recorded. Here again, the model fits the conditional probability of being robbed. Both models control for the amount of time each bank was open during the time period over which the robberies were recorded, i.e., the banks' time at risk. Tentative results indicate that as the number of customer entrances and number of teller stations increase the odds of being robbed also increase. Additionally as the number of guards (uniformed or not; with or without arms) increases the odds of being robbed decreases. The strongest effects appear to be the increased odds of being robbed due to direct entrances and the decreased odds of being robbed due to a corridor type entrance.

DATE: Report completed February 1981

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 56F

INVESTIGATORS: William Saylor  
Cynthia McGrory  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Correctional Institution Environment Scale (CIES) -  
Discriminant Validity and Internal Reliability

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this study was to assess the underlying structure measured by the CIES as developed by Rudolph Moos (1975). Moos' theoretical argument specifies the existence of a particular underlying environmental structure in institutions. This environmental structure is expected to produce certain kinds of responses to 86 indicators (items) of this structure contingent upon the condition of the environment. The 86 scale items are supposed to relate to one another such that nine scales, representing the nine environmental dimensions proposed by Moos, adequately explain the relationship among these 86 items. These scales are then, according to Moos' theoretical formulation, subsumed under three more global dimensions. Moos attempted to empirically assess the correctness of his theoretical framework using the Kuder-Richardson measure of internal reliability and item to scale correlations. He did not, however, make use of any of the more powerful multivariate procedures such as multi-dimensional scaling, cluster analysis, or factor analysis during scale construction and assessment. These methods would have yielded complete multivariate determination of the extent to which his theoretical structure appears to be reasonably well represented (observed) in samples of survey respondents.

Fifteen past CIES administrations in the FPS over a 6 year period were selected to represent various security levels and geographic regions. The sample consisted of 6952 inmates and 1980 staff members. Initial heuristic factor analyses were performed on the 86 binary items and on the summative scales proposed by Moos. The structures exhibited did not even remotely resemble Moos' theoretical structures. Therefore the staff and inmate groups were separated and randomly split further into two files, one to be used in an exploratory factor analysis and one to be used in a confirmatory factor analysis of each group. The ratio of the exploratory samples to the confirmatory samples was approximately 2 to 1.

**FINDINGS:** While the dichotomous nature of the items makes them inappropriate for a strict test of a factor structure (since the items cannot be distributed as multivariate normal as required by factor analysis) a heuristic factor analysis on the entire sample did not exhibit Moos' theoretical factor structure when using the 86 individual items. Although creating and factoring Moos' nine summative scales (or summative scales defined by some other criteria) should have diminished this problem, an analysis of Moos' nine summative scales similarly did not exhibit Moos' theoretical factor structure. As a result, the focus of the study then turned to discovering the underlying factor structure, if any, which did exist in the sample data. The two exploratory samples were used in cluster analyses of the variables to define sets of similar items from among the 86. These sets of items were used to create summative scales. This resulted in 14 scales for the exploratory sample inmate group and 12 scales for the exploratory staff group. Correlation matrices based on these scales (derived from the cluster analyses) were then computed for each group. These matrices were used to explore for a higher order factor structure using Joreskog's method for maximum likelihood factor analysis. This resulted in a 3 factor model for the staff and a 4 factor model for the inmates. These exploratory results were then used to constrain the parameters of a confirmatory analysis of the remaining two groups. The confirmatory analysis allows for a determination of how well an independent sample of data (the confirmatory samples) fit a specific structure (i.e., one based on a priori assumptions or on the findings of exploratory analyses). The model (structure) tested in the confirmatory analysis did not appear to be a good fit to the data in as far as the  $\chi^2$  measure (test) of the goodness of fit of the model to the data since this  $\chi^2$  was significant at conventional levels of significance (indicating a greater difference between the observed correlations and the correlations estimated by the specifications of the model than we would expect due to chance.) However, as the residuals were all small and in view of the relatively large sample sizes (N=6952 for staff and N=1980 for inmates) the results can be regarded as a reasonably good fit to the data. We can therefore regard the factor structures for staff and inmates as invariant across the exploratory and confirmatory samples.

**DATE:** Draft report completed February 1981

**AVAILABILITY:** Report available from the Research Branch, Federal Prison System, Washington, D. C. 20534

**INVESTIGATORS:** William Saylor  
Research Analyst  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

Sam Myers  
Assistant Professor  
University of Texas  
Arlington, Texas

**TITLE:** CTC Participation, Employment and Rearrest

**AUSPICES:** Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

**DESCRIPTION:** This study looks at the effects of CTC participation on employment, and the effect of CTC participation and employment on rearrest outcome. Data on approximately 700 inmates from the CTC Field Study (Beck 1978) will be analyzed. The current evaluation makes use of logistic regression which uses a conditional probability of being employed or rearrested where the conditional effects are based on profiles of employment and CTC participation characteristics.

**DATE:** Project began June 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 58N

INVESTIGATORS: William Saylor  
Kate Tallis  
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Washington, D. C. 20534

Howard L. Kitchener  
George Diffenbaucher  
Correctional Programs Division  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Assessment of Drug and Alcohol Program Classification

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the study is to assess the accuracy of the criteria by which we recommend individuals to alcohol and drug treatment programs. A questionnaire will be used to gather data on inmate attitudes about drugs and alcohol, their perceptions of and experiences with drug related programs, and self report measures of drug and alcohol use. Additionally, some items are included to assess the interviewers' perceptions of the quality of the interview just conducted, e.g. did the respondent appear to understand the questions, was the respondent being truthful, etc. A pilot survey will be conducted at United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg.

DATE: Project began December 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 80 59N

INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Neal Shover  
Visiting Fellow  
National Institute of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Criminal Careers: Disengagement  
Processes and Consequences in Later  
Life

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
National Institute of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The investigator proposes to conduct a long-term follow-up study of men of diverse criminal backgrounds who were imprisoned during their younger lives. The study will develop a theoretical explanation of the disengagement process and present descriptive materials on the later lives of different types of former offenders.

A pool of 300 male federal offenders released to the Baltimore - Washington, D. C. area during 1955-60 will be drawn from Federal Probation Division records. Prisoner files will be reviewed. From information in them, approximately 50 men will be located and interviewed. FBI RAP Sheets will also be secured.

DATE: Project began September 1980

MULTIPLE

MUL 78 60F

INVESTIGATOR: Hugh E. Teitelbaum  
Research Analyst  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: A Summary of Historical Trends in the Correctional Philosophy  
of the Bureau of Prisons Regarding Homosexual Prisoners

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: This study delineates the policies of the Federal Prison System  
regarding homosexual inmates between 1930 and contemporary  
times. Reported court decisions, administrative procedures  
and controls upon incoming publications are explored as  
indicative of the prison system perceptions and responses to  
these inmates.

FINDINGS: From the initiation of the Bureau of Prisons in the 1930's,  
an awareness of sexual activities in correctional institu-  
tions was apparent. Although some attempts at dealing with  
homosexuality on a psychological basis with a view toward  
affecting personality changes were undertaken on a small  
scale, the primary concern of the agency was in counseling,  
protection of weaker inmates and control of predatory activ-  
ity. These concerns were found to have been more signifi-  
cance in recent times.

DATE: Report completed November 1979

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the investigator

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 61F

INVESTIGATORS: Hugh E. Teitelbaum  
Laverne Blackwell  
Research Analysts  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Development of a Comprehensive Drug Treatment  
Program in a Correctional System

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The project surveys major federal anti-narcotics programs  
from 1914 to the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966.  
The survey correlates the legislative, law enforcement, ad-  
ministrative and correctional efforts of the federal govern-  
ment within the framework of corrections. The emergence of  
the systems theory on drug rehabilitation programs is pre-  
sented through a detailed description of the Narcotic Addict  
Rehabilitation Act programs in the Federal prisons.

FINDINGS: The goal of the federal government to attain a unified  
approach in the treatment of criminal offenders obtained  
an apogee under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.  
A substantial fusing of the judicial, probation, prison  
and aftercare functions was found to have been a keystone  
in drug addiction treatment under this Act.

DATE: Report completed January 1981

AVAILABILITY: Report available from the investigators

MULTIPLE

MUL 79 62N

INVESTIGATORS: Hugh E. Teitelbaum  
Howard L. Kitchener  
Office of Research  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Evaluation of Federal Prison System  
Drug Abuse Programs

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: This project surveys 15 major evaluation projects of the Federal Prison System drug abuse programs created by the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966. The report will present a detailed description of the implementation of the N.A.R.A. act and the major findings of each evaluation.

DATE: Project began October 1979

MULTIPLE

MUL 78 63F

INVESTIGATOR: Wilbert A. Thomas  
Therapeutic Program Specialist  
Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C. 20534

TITLE: Alcoholism Program Survey  
Federal Prison System

AUSPICES: Federal Prison System  
Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this survey was:

1. To gather information on the status of alcoholism problems in the Federal Prison System.
2. To bring an awareness to those involved in all areas of corrections to the illness of alcoholism.
3. To produce guidelines that will provide a means for the reduction of our prison population on a continuing basis.

Questionnaires were returned from forty-one institutions, including community treatment centers.

FINDINGS: Eight recommendations are presented concerning implementation of an alcoholism program and five guidelines are presented for such a program. The recommendations include setting up three core facilities strategically located to serve the entire country and the establishment of halfway houses in the local community.

DATE: Report completed July 1978

AVAILABILITY: Report may be available from the Federal Prison System Library, Washington, D. C. 20534, on Interlibrary Loan



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