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thesis entitled

REINTEGRATION--NEED ASSESSMENT OF FEMALE
OFFENDERS BEING RELEASED FROM
INCARCERATION

presented by

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has been accepted towards fulfillment
of the requirements for

_____M.A._____ degree in _1980_____

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Major professor

Date 2/22/80

O-7639

R 054

REINTEGRATION--NEED ASSESSMENT OF FEMALE

OFFENDERS BEING RELEASED FROM

INCARCERATION

By

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A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Psychology

1980

ABSTRACT

REINTEGRATION--NEED ASSESSMENT OF FEMALE
OFFENDERS BEING RELEASED FROM
INCARCERATION

By

Winnie Ruth Griffieth

This study explored the needs of incarcerated female offenders in terms of community integration. In addition, this study investigated the relationship between needs of the incarcerated female in terms of her demographic characteristics. The research was conducted at the only correctional facility for women in a midwestern state. Approximately 20% of the women incarcerated at this facility were interviewed; in addition, criminal history data located in criminal files were collected on each female offender. In terms of the analysis of the data, two types of analyses were used: (1) descriptive analysis and (2) a predictor analysis-discriminant function.

The major finding was that the incarcerated females had reintegration needs and that resources to meet these needs were either unavailable or unknown to the female offender. The use of the predictive analysis distinguished only two needs, of the total ten, that discriminate between those having a need and those not having a need significantly ($p < .05$).

DEDICATION

To All Incarcerated Women

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

        Until recently the topic of female criminality had been com-

pletely overlooked. As one author states quite succintly:

> It is not surprising that criminology textbook writers have
> been able to cover the available knowledge about female
> criminality in one chapter or less. Our knowledge of the
> character and causes of female criminality and other dimen-
> sions of female criminality is at the same stage of develop-
> ment that characterized our knowledge of male criminality
> some 30 or more years ago (Ward, Johnson, & Ward, 1968).

The largest impact made in the area of female offenders has focused

upon the social relations of women in prison (e.g., Giallombardo,

1966; Burkhart, 1973; Chandler, 1973). Other emphasis has been

placed on case histories of female offenders (e.g., Parker, 1965;

Sparrow, 1970).

        Over the past few years there has been an increase in arrest

rates of women in overall crimes. In 1953 women comprised 10.8%

of those arrested for crimes in the United States and 15.7% of the

total arrested for crimes in 1976 (Uniform Crime Reports). The

justice system, from arresting officer to judge, as well as adminis-

trators in correctional facilities, are having to respond and react

to this increase. One important response these institutions will

have to make is that of the problem of reentry for the female offender

from the prison into her community. The research focuses on two

facets of corrections--the female offender and reintegration. This

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research is exploratory in that it assesses the needs and concerns of female offenders in terms of their adjustments or "successful" adjustments into their community following an incarceration.

Female Criminology

It is imperative in understanding the purpose of the research to delineate the foundation or theoretical work done on female criminology.

Discussing the nature of female criminality can be divided into three broad categories--physiological/psychological, sociological, and economical. Traditionally, most writers on the subject of women and crime have traced female criminality to biological and/or psychological sources with little emphasis being placed on such social-structure considerations as "the state of the economy, occupational and educational opportunities, division of labor based on sex roles and differential association." It seems as if the major theories of crime, usually referring to male criminology, has moved away from this primitive analysis of criminology (see Sutherland, 1970). In spite of more general theories moving away from discussing criminality in terms of psychological or physiological etiology, etiological theories in female criminality have continued to rest on psychological/physiological characteristics of the female offender.

Freudian theory has carried considerable weight on the etiology of female criminality. Freudian theory basically claims that "women who are not passive, who are not content with their roles as mothers and wives are maladjusted." The sources of their

maladjustment is penis envy (Freud, 1938). Women who refused to accept their feminine role, whether it be a desire for a career, a lack of interest in marriage and/or motherhood, or participation in criminal acts means the presence in such women of a "masculinity complex." According to Freud, all women experience penis envy to some extent. However, what differentiates the "maladjusted" woman from the "adjusted" woman is that the adjusted woman seeks to compensate for the lack of a penis through the sex act and through motherhood. Female criminality is seen as a deviant way of compensating for the lack of a penis.

Lombroso

Lombroso was one of the earliest criminologists to theorize about female criminality. The works of Lombroso are an example of the biological explanation of crime. He described female criminality as an "inherent tendency produced in individuals that could be regarded as a 'biological atavism'--survival of primitive traits in individuals, particularly those of the female and the nonwhite races" (Lombroso, 1903). He theorizes that individuals develop differentially within sexual and racial limitations which differ hierarchically from the most highly developed (the white man) to the least developed (the nonwhite woman).

Within the framework of biological limits of women's nature, Lombroso characterizes the "female offender as masculine and the noncriminal woman as feminine."

Lombroso deals with crime as an antavism--the survival of primitive traits in individuals. These primitive traits, according to Lombroso, exist primarily in the female and nonwhite races. In terms of female criminality, Lombroso felt that women were restrained from criminal activity because of their overall "lack of intelligence." In his study on the skulls of female criminals, he detected certain anomalies. The "physiognomy and brain capacity of female criminals more closely approximated that of the male skull (criminal or noncriminal), than that of the noncriminal female skull" (Lombroso, 1903). A criticism of Lombroso's data was that he did not test for significant differences between skull weights of criminal and noncriminal females and males. Also his index of physiognomy are crudely defined thereby making interpretations impossible. In addition, the data reported was only in raw data format. Another criticism which lead to his results being unreliable was that the control group used was not matched on such variables as age, ethnic group, and geographical region. Physiognomy and brain capacity no doubt vary on these variables.

Thomas

The works of L. I. Thomas are critical in that they mark a transition from purely physiological explanation, such as Lombroso's, to a more sophisticated theory that encompasses physiological, psychological, as well as social-structured factors; although the basic foundation to Thomas' theory is physiological. His underlying

assumption in his explanation is the inferior status of women to men are physiological ones.

In his book, <u>Sex and Society</u> (1970), Thomas begins to address the issue of morality which he closely links to legality from a standpoint of maintaining social order. Whereas Lombroso barely observed women's lack of participation in the institution of private property, Thomas' perception is more profound. He points out that:

> Women are the property of men, that their conduct is subject
> to different codes because they occupy a marginal position in
> the productive sphere of exchange commodities outside the
> home. They, in turn, occupy a marginal position in regard
> to "contractual" law which regulates relations of property
> and production.

The argument of differential treatment of men and women by the law is developed in later works by Pollak and others who attribute it to "chivalry" of the system which is lenient to women committing offenses. Thomas believed that women in a capitalistic system are not a serious threat to property and are thusly treated more leniently because of this. Thomas is not stating that women commit fewer crimes than men. He feels that certain women can become threats by transcending, or being denied, their "traditional" roles--particularly many Third World women and political rebels; they are not afforded chivalrous treatment (Klein, 1973).

<u>Glueck</u>

In 1934 two authors, Sheldon Glueck and Eleanor Glueck,did research on 500 delinquent women. Their basic conclusion was that female offenders "are themselves on the whole a sorry lot" (Glueck, 1934). The main problem of the female offender is their lack of

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control of their sexual impulses--illicit practices are extremely
common among [the female offender]; beginning with sexual activity
very early and carrying with it brain diseases and illigitimacy.
The Glueck's findings were that 80% of the sampled group (in one
reformatory) committed sexual or immoral acts; 24% committed anti-
social illegal acts that did not involve sex; 68% had VD before 21
years of age and illigitimate pregnancies.

Some major criticisms of the Glueck's study was that there
was no control group. Also, most of their data was gathered by the
use of parole records which, as a whole, are unreliable. The other
part of the data gathering was done through an interview. There was
no mention of how the interviewers coded the information or if
interrater reliability had been done with the interviewer. The defi-
nition of the factors used to categorize the data were very broad
and general, leaving room for much interpretation of the coders. No
analysis was done to indicate whether the results that were obtained
were significant; only raw data was reported.

Pollak

Otto Pollak's book, The Criminality of Women (1950), was
important to the development of theories having a socio-cultural/
economical basis. His theory "challenged the basic assumptions con-
cerning the extent and quality of women is involvement in criminal
behavior" (Simon, 1975). Pollak stated that women have been
rewarded and praised for their underrepresentation in criminal
activities. According to Pollak, female participation in crime has

not been significantly lower than men, but the following has had some

inpact:

> (1) The types of crimes women commit are less likely to be
> detected, (2) even when detected, they are less likely to be
> reported--for example, shoplifting, domestic theft and theft
> by prostitution, and (3) even when crimes are reported, women
> still have a much better chance than do men of avoiding
> arrest or conviction because of the double standard employed
> by law enforcement officials which is favorable to women
> (Pollak, 1950).

None of Pollak's data fully supports his three assumptions.

Pollack discusses other reasons for the apparent hidden crime

of women. He postulates that the roles played by women furnishes

them with opportunities as domestics--nurses, teachers, housewives--

to commit undetectable crimes. "The kinds of crimes women commit

reflect their nature: false accusation, for example, is an outgrowth

of women's treachery; spite or fear is a sign of neurosis; shop-

lifting can be traced in many cases to a special mental disease"

(Pollak, 1950). Pollak felt that economic factors play a minor role

in the explanation of female criminality and that sexual-psychological

factors account for female criminality. However, this is basically

not true, since a large part of his discussion on female criminality

focuses on socio-cultural factors which are inevitably traced to an

economic explanation. Pollak defines crimes with economic motives

as being masculine and those crimes of sexual activity as feminine.

The above writers see criminality basically as the result of

individual characteristics that are only peripherally affected by

economic, social, and political forces. These characteristics are

of a physiological and/or psychological nature and are based on

implicit or explicit assumptions about the inherent nature of women. These writers also assume that individuals have a choice between criminal or noncriminal activity.

When a sociological perspective is taken on the nature of female criminality, crimes committed by women are the outcome of five major factors: (1) differential role expectation for men and women, (2) sex differences in socialization patterns and application of social control, (3) structurally determined differences in opportunities to commit particular offenses, (4) differential access or pressures toward criminality oriented subcultures, (5) careers and sex differences built into the crime category itself (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973).

The following discussion about female criminality in terms of race, class, and arrest statistics will expand on these five categories.

Sociological

Segregated to a world of poverty at the fringe of white prosperity, acculturated to a life style which favored physical aggression and saddled with familial responsibilities ordinarily assumed by white males, her propensities and opportunities would naturally lead, when criminologic influences are prevalent, to crimes against persons and property (Adler, 1975).

Race

Economic circumstances and legitimate opportunity and outlets make it less likely that a white woman will commit a criminal act. However, if she does, she will not be limited to the blue-collar crime of vice, assault, or robbery. Rather, the access she

has to the preserves of power either in her own light as an executive or in an affiliative capacity, such as executive secretary, will enable her to engage in the more sophisticated remunerative and least prosecuted type of illegitimate activity--white-collar crime.

In her criminal behavior, the black female is statistically ahead of her white counterpart. The reasons for this are unclear to most authors; however, some reasons have been hypothesized. "It may be that the racial imbalance in arrests accurately reflects a racial imbalance in crimes, but there is a possibility that it is a distorted result of prejudicial arrest" (Adler, 1975). If this is the case, the author has notices that this difference between that of white and black males is not as great as that between black and white females (Uniform Crime Reports). Another reason for this apparent discrepancy between black and white female criminal behavior is that "the black woman is viewed differently and responded to differently by everyone from the arresting officer to the probation (or parole officer)" (Adler, 1975).

In understanding the picture better, one can look at the educational and occupational background of the black and white female. The average black female ends her education in junior high school. Being that there is a correlation between the amount of education a woman receives and the amount of income she will earn, black women who head families are likely to earn statistically less than their white counterparts (Department of Labor Statistics). The median income of the nation's white women who did head households and

worked a full-time, year-round job was $ 8,672, 1976; while in this same year black women averaged $ 8,097. Therefore, because of many factors--lack of education, racial discrimination, and other barriers related to ethnic background--all black women, in general, tend to earn substantially less than white working women.

Because the black woman is burdened with the problems adherent to the head of a household, because she must meet the financial obligations under unfavorable conditions, and because she lives in a timeframe of impulsive immediacy--postponement of gratification, she, as a black women is more likely than a white woman to turn to the "lucrative" forms of deviant behavior. Once she has become involved in the justice system, the criminality scale of the black female becomes even more unbalanced (Adler, 1975). If she has had previous contact with the justice system--whether it is a product of a willful crime, an unfortunate consequence to environmental pressures, or simply the result of intensive police patrols in ghetto areas--a black female acquires an additional stigma. As a woman who previously was handicapped in the job market by her race and sex, she is at a further disadvantage, as is her white counterpart, by an offense record and often additionally by confinement in a correctional institution. This cycle of recidivism, as with any institutionalized individual, accelerates with each escapade and confinement because it compounds a socially lethal mixture of increased bitterness and increased contact with criminal elements.

In the past century, black women have, as a group, freed themselves from the "fetters" of male domination while, economically,

white women are still fighting to loosen the socio-economic chains that have kept them in psychological bondage to their husbands (Adler, 1975).

In contrast, white women have generally spent their time sequestered in the kitchen or bedroom, unmotivated and untempted toward criminal activity because she could count on a relatively protected environment. Outside of a sporadic bit of shiplifting or secretly selling sexual favors (Uniform Crime Reports-Trend), she has few needs or opportunities to involve herself in criminal behavior (Adler, 1975). Therefore, her more secure financial position, her domestic confinement, her cultural proscriptions, and her institutional supports have shielded her from involvement in the more aggressive and lucrative forms of criminality. All of this is changing because many white women no longer want to be protected and supported if the price is submission.

Just as the white woman is moving toward the blurring of sex-role distinctions which have already occurred for black women, so also is she moving in the direction of her higher criminality rates (Adler, 1975)(UCR). This new trend underscores the fact that the criminality of the black woman had little, if any, connection to biological make-up, but was rather related to her role in society. It is not that the black woman has always outtopped the white woman as a criminal, but rather that cultural conditions forced her to "run earlier, faster, and further before white women entered the race" (Adler, 1975). Also, in addition to this, it may be that white

women were not in the race because she was never apprehended and adjudicated for her crimes. But, the parallel is not exact or will it ever be exact because the differences in their socio-economic positions will result in crimes which are perceived, executed, prosecuted, and corrected differently. This leads one to posit other variables which are involved in the nature of female criminality.

> That virtue is its own reward or that crime does not pay are not idealistic homilies, but self-evident socio-economic truths because they are pragmatic dictums expressing the operational codes of every society (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973).

Class

Ignoring ethical rationalization and philosophical pretentions, a crime is anything that a group in power chooses to prohibit. Therefore, when the definitions of crime are extended beyond the deviances practiced by the lower class to include activities previously approved by the upper class, one is witnessing not a discovery of new crimes, but the rise of newly strengthened social segments.

In discussing the conception of the class as a variable of female criminality, one is naturally examining the concepts of lower class crime (blue-collar crime) and upper classes of crimes (white-collar crime). The concept of white-collar crime has had many diverse meanings. Its original definition contains five components: (1) it is a crime, (2) often in violation of trust, (3) perpetuated by a respectable member of the community who enjoys it, (4) high

socio-economic status, (5) and is in some way realted to his/her occupation (Sutherland, 1940).

White-collar crime may be understood to be that anti-social deviance which is native to upper class modes of behavior in that some way blatant robbery and physical assaults are an extension of lower class modes. From this perpsective, the two are only separated by means not ends or goals. Each group functions within its own range, generally limited in its deviancy as in its normalcy to the confines of its modus operandi (Adler, 1975).

For women, legal, social, and economic barriers are falling; women are slowly climbing up the business ladder (see Department of Labor Statistics). But, just as social liberation increased the options in the traditional crime structure, corresponding vocational liberation opened opportunities for white-collar criminality--a heretofore "for men only" expression of deviance. As more and more women achieve competence or are accepted into the job market, they ascend to occupations which carry the burdens and opportunities of trust along with the chance to violate it.

Sex

When the relative percentages of men and women committing each type of crime are compared, it becomes evident that at least two categories are by definition sex-linked. Arrests for forcible rape are exclusively male, while those for prostitution and commercialized vice are nearly all female.

For the year 1976, women averaged 15.7% of all arrents. The most obvious question is why women's arrest rate averages only 15.7% of arrests for all crimes. Since women comprise 51% of the total population, one would expect that they would commit at least 50% of the crimes and make up 50% of those arrested. In evaluating this discrepancy, it would be helpful to look at women and their involvement in major crimes.

Crime Statistics

Major Crimes

The slight increase in the percentage of women arrested for manslaughter by negligence between 1958 and 1970 (1.2%) may possibly be the result of changing female roles. However, there was 20.4% decrease from 1972-76. At the same time, the percentage of women arrested for murder/manslaughter has dropped by 8.8% between 1972 and 1976. If one examines the ways in which women are involved in willful homicide, one may be able to begin to account for this decrease.

Both Wolfgang's study of homicide (1958) and Ward, Jackson Ward's (1969) study support the hypothesis that the role of women in murders and their choice of victims is closely tied to the female sex role. According to the Wolfgang data, 51.9% of the women's victims had a familial relationship to the woman; whereas for male offenders, the rate was only 16.4%.

The Ward data showed that women involved in murders were the sole perpetrators in 77% of the cases. And that in over half of the

cases a family member or lover was the victim. Nearly half (47%) of

the homicides took place in the common residence of the victim and

offender--with an additional 13% occurring in the offender's (woman's)

home. Only 21% of these crimes were premeditated (Ward, 1969).

Another conclusion of the Ward data was that physical strength was

not used in committing the crime in 51% of the cases. More than one-

third of the weapons were knives or other household items and another

one-third of the weapons were guns. However, Wolfgang's data showed

a greater use of knives and household implements (62.4%) and less

use of guns (20.4%). These differences,found in both the Wolfgang and

Ward, et al., data in weapons used in connecting homicide, support

the originally proposed hypothesis--women more often use household

objects, a deductive that they most often commit homicide in their

own homes against their own relatives or loved ones.

Another important feature of female offenders is the degree

to which their victims were unable to defend themselves. In Ward's

sample, 42% of the victims were either ill, drunk, off-guard or

asleep; another 19% were children. In Wolfgang's sample. 67% of

the women committed nonviolent homicide, whereas for men the rate of

nonviolent homicide was 45.5%. The categorization used to determine

nonviolent versus violent was as follows: for violent crimes, the

inflection of two or more stab wounds, gunshot wounds, or beating

up the victim. A nonviolent homicide would involve only a single

stab wound, blow, or gunshot wound. Categories used are seen as

being fairly incomplete, but do establish a broad difference between

the two. The reasoning for the discrepancy between men and women in terms of violent versus nonviolent homicides are due mainly to the fact that "women in the course of growing up are less likely to have the opportunity to learn the skills of fighting to the same degree as man" (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973).

Other Crimes

Larceny.--The FBI defines larceny as "the unlawful taking of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence, or fraud." The category encompasses such crimes as shoplifting, pick-pocketing, purse snatching, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc. The stolen property must be worth at least $50 for the FBI to consider it as larceny. In 1970 women constituted 31.2% of arrests due to larceny.

Burglary.--Burglary, another property crime, is defined as "the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft even though no force was used to gain entrance." These distinctions are closely linked to sex-role difference.

The concentration of women in the arrest figures in this area is closely tied to her patterns of everyday life. Most department and grocery store shopping is done by women. When women are caught for shoplifting, the average value of the merchandise they have taken is considerably lower for women than men, $16.40 and $28.36, respectively (Cameron, 1964).

In comparing the categories of burglary and larceny, one notices sex differences relative to each of these categories--sex

differences closely linked to sex roles. Burglaries usually involve forcible entry, 77% in 1970 (50% during the night) (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973). Men are much more likely to be out at night than are women. Women when out at night are usually either supervised or excorted by men. Burglary is also the type of offense for which boys in the normal process of growing up would be more likely to acquire the necessary skills. If one combines the categories of burglary and larceny, one finds that women account for 36.4% of the arrests--larger than their percentage for overall crimes (Uniform Crime Report, 1976).

The categories of homicide and larceny are the only two types of major crimes in which women constitute a higher percentage of arrestees than their average for all crimes. This situation is again related to differential role expectations for and training of women as well as differences in available opportunities to commit such offenses (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973).

Robbery.--In the case of robbery, the apparently low female arrest rate is closely tied to the nature of the offense. The crime takes place in the presence of the victim and involves an attempt to take property or some article of value by force or the threat of it (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973). According to Ward, 80% of the female robbery in his sample were either accessories or partners, and in only 14% of the cases was she the sole perpetrator.

Fraud/Embezzlement.--There has been very little research on women arrested for fraud. It may be possible that most women arrested

in this category are involved in con games, welfare frauds, or possibly as accessories in fradulent business practices (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973). The high arrest rate for women in this category may be the result of the types of fraud for which women are arrested. These crimes are usually fairly easy to detect and one in which the police would be more likely to investigate. Even in the crime of embezzlement, some clear possibilities for the high incidence of arrests are seen (women constituting 24.6% of those arrested).

Women frequently steal from charities that are rarely audited, where income is often not watched as closely as in banks or businesses (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973). The very high arrest rate of female offenders possibly reflects the effects of other factors as well. One important fact is that women generally hold positions of lesser authority in banks and businesses, which means that their work would be scrutinized more closely than that of a person in higher positions (e.g., bank presidents and vice-presidents). Another factor may be that persons in lower positions usually have less education in accounting and financial manipulation than do those in higher status positions. In addition to this, since persons in low status or lower paying jobs have fewer economic resources, they would be less able to replace the money before being detected. The sex role link concerns the differential in both skills and economic opportunities of men and women which result in women being concentrated at the bottom of the economic ladder and in positions that make their crimes more vulnerable to detections (Hoffman-Bustamante, 1973).

In looking at the above categories, as well as those of forgery and counterfeiting, in which women comprise over 29.6% of those arrested, it is clear that both sex role behavior and the way in which the category is defined accounts for the larger than "expected" rate of female arrests. Each of these offenses are generally defined as nonviolent. Contrary to the other offenses of robbery and burglary in which women comprise a much smaller arrest rate (12.3%) which are considered a lot more violent and requiring more physical strangth. If all of the arrests in all the categories involving "taking other's property" were combined into a single category, the women would account for only 22.1% of those arrested. This is still, however, above the 15.7% average for all arrests.

Female Offenders and Parole

Because this study involves a need assessment of female offenders in terms of their reintegration into the community, it is imperative to discuss parole.

Parole is defined as

> . . . the conditional release of a selected connected person before. the completion of the term of imprisonment to which he (she) has been sentenced. It is a penological measure designed to facilitate the transition of the offender from the highly controlled life of the penal institution to the freedom of community living. It is not intended as a gesture of leniency or forgiveness" (Kay & Vedder, 1963).

Parole in itself does not, as mentioned above, "facilitate the transition of the offender from the push to community life." Inherent in parole are not agencies, programs and specially appointed persons to help the offender adjust to his community life.

Parole System

The probability of receiving a favorable parole hearing and maintaining a successful parole has been shown to be determined by the type of offense for which a woman was convicted, her prior criminal record, and her adjustment and behavior in prison (see Recidivism Literature). Other factors considered as good predictors of successful reentry are a woman's prior drug history, alcohol use, and her age at the time of conviction.

Authors have posited and researched that younger offenders rather than older offenders are more likely to violate the conditions of their parole. Offenders with a history of drug or alcohol use are less likely to have successful paroles than are those without such a history. Property offenders have higher rates of parole violation than do offenders convicted of prison crimes or more crimes of violence. The lowest rates of parole violators are associated with offenders who were convicted of homicide, manslaughter, forcible rape, and aggravated assault; and the highest with auto theft, forgery, larceny, and other types of fraud. From the Uniform Crime Reports, one knows that women are more highly represented in those offense categories that have less successful paroles (Neithercutt, 1972).

Two studies will be discussed on parole outcome for female offenders. The first will be on parole outcomes of female felons from Detroit House of Corrections (DEHOCO) and the second, a more extensive study, discusses women parolees and recidivism. The first

was chosen becuase it represents research done on the institution
which this study will be based on and the second was chosen because
of its completeness as well as a rationale for this research on
reintegration.

The first study, "Parole Outcome of Female Felony Offenders
from DEHOCO" (1967) was a study of 56 women placed on a 24-month
parole period from the Detroit House of Corrections (DEHOCO) during
the first seven months of 1965. Of the 56, 28 returned to DEHOCO on
parole violation, and the other 28 successfully completed their
parole. The study consists of a comparison between the parole viola-
tor and the nonviolators.

The first category for comparison was the offense type.
Parole violators constituted 76.5% of the 17 originally sentenced for
forgery; 71.5% of the seven sentenced for possession of narcotics;
44.5% of the nine sentenced for robbery; 25% of the eight sentenced
for assault and 16.7% of the 12 sentenced for larceny. There is no
mention made of the 28 nonviolators and the percentages they comprise
of the total offense population at DEHOCO. For all one knows, the
28 could have comprised all prison offenders that are known to have
better parole results.

The second category of comparison was parole employment and
residence. Two of the most significant factors (p < .001) were
related to the actual parole period: (1) those who had no employment
or highly irregular and changeable jobs were those who violated
their parole. Those who had steady employment, no matter the type

of job, were apt to successfully complete parole, (2) refers to the parolee's residence. If she lived with members of her immediate family, she usually stayed away from criminal behavior whereas if she lived with friends or continuously moved about, she was apt to return to criminal behavior. Eighteen of the 28 women who completed parole lived with their immediate family compared to five of the 28 violators.

A third group for comparison was the overall offense pattern. Two very significant factors ($p < .001$) were addiction and prostitution. Approximately 48.2% of the parole violators were narcotic addicts, and 51.8% were prostitutes. Both of these categories lead to other crimes for which they could be picked up. Violators who were both addicted to narcotics and engaged regularly in prostitution represented 35.7%. The author does not discuss the percentages of addicts and prostitutes in the nonviolator category. The author also does not point out whether these women, comprising the 48.2% and 51.8% addiction and prostitution respectively, were addicts and prostitutes prior to convictions.

Another factor having to do with prior criminal behavior was also found to discriminate between the two groups ($p < .01$). Of the group violating their parole, 72.5% had "committed a series of crimes." The author, however, fails to define "series of crimes."

The remainder of the factors used by the author did not discriminate between the violators and the nonviolator: age, work and adjustment in DEHOCO, overall institutional adjustment, IQ, and

other personality factors. These categories were defined by the author as very vague and the scale to rate the women was also nebulous (e.g., poor, good, fair).

Other problems of the study were that if only utilized files of the Michigan Department of Correction and of the psychologists at DEHOCO. There was no attempt to interview these women. Also, there was a large amount of missing data which did not really help the small sample size.

The second study, which will be discussed briefly, details some of the characteristics of parole violators.

Bececochea and Spencer (1972) critically look at 660 women parolled from California Institute for Women. The study states that these women were released for the first time from CIW. It is not clear from this statement whether these women were first-timers or had been convicted and/or sentenced in another facility. The authors obtained their data from the Research Division of the California Department of Correction, files of inmates at the California Institute for Women (CIW) and the Uniform Parole Reports of the National Probation and Parole Institute.

The subjects studied were two-thirds white and their ages tended toward the early 30's. They scored as low-normals on the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Test and at the junior high school level on the California Achievement Test. Most of the women had been convicted of insufficient funds, check forgery charges, and narcotics offenses. Approximately two-thirds had served jail or

prison terms before entering CIW and one-third reported heroin use. The most obvious question is whether this study group is representative of the population at the CIW, let alone the female offender population across the country.

Within the period up to eight years after release, 40% had been returned to prison at least once. Proportion varied significantly among ethnic groups, with blacks comprising 50% and whites 35%. In general, however, ethinic differences were found in intelligence test scores and in commitment records. The question is, what is it about these variables, IQ, and prior commitment that leads one to recifivate? Low IQ obviously means lack of skills and restriction of job availability. However, the standardized test used (Wechsler-Bellevue) were standardized on nonincarcerated whites, largely from a middle-class occupational group. Other factors affecting the lower test scores of the sampled women were inexperienced with tests of this nature, tensions of the newly incarcerated which could depress performance, and cultural bias in certain verbal areas of the scale which assume exposure to middle-class learning and social situation.

To give a clearer picture of return rates, the author gives a lengthy discussion of the status of their subjects. Eight years after their first release from prison, approximately 30% of the 660 subjects were still under California Department of Correction jurisdiction--20% on parole and 10% in prison. Slightly more than half had been discharged (54.2%) without a serious parole incident, while 13.4% received discharges after having been returned to prison (3.2% were deceased).

Among the offense categories, the most successful parolees were the violent offenders with 85% of the homicide cases and 72% of the assaultive offenders having no returns. Least successful were those convicted of narcotic offenses, with only 39% remaining out of the institution and 38% returned more than once. Property offenders more closely approached the group average in percentage of women returning to prison as well as in the percentage of multiple returns.

In short, new commitments were found to account for a small proportion of the total returns. Compared to other parolee's prior commitment records, intelligence test scores, ethnic groups, and narcotic use, women returning with new commitments differed only in terms of having a more extensive record of prior commitments. Women returning for parole violations, accounting for 80% of the readmissions to prison, differed from other parolees in terms of narcotics use, more extensive prior commitment records, minority group membership and lower intelligence and educational test scores. Also, according to the data, black women in general were returned with greater frequency than white women. Black women with assaultive offenses or backgrounds of narcotic use and prior commitment records were apparently considered greater parole risks than matched white women and were returned for parole violation at significantly higher rates (Berecochea & Spencer, 1972).

The great majority of the studies carried out on recidivism, including the two mentioned above, have been based on existing reports of their subjects (e.g., social inquiries and criminal records). Only

a few cases have gathered their data by interviewing offenders. One in particular is the research conducted by John Irwin (The Felon, 1970). Some of the problem areas outlined by Irwin were the initial impact of reintegration, employment, locating housing, transportation, and the lack of vocational skills working with only existing records while not gathering the data directly through interviewing, leaves one with questions about reliability and the validity of the data concerned.

The finding of the aforementioned studies indicate that necessity of exploring problems or concerns female offenders might have when entering the community from a correctional facility.

Research Rationale

The focus of this research is the defining of the needs and concerns incarcerated females have in terms of reintegration--leaving the prison and returning to their communities.

There are basically two limitations of previous research in this area. First limitation is that most researchers extract reintegration needs of offenders by analyzing post-incarceration data. This data were primary basis of the recidivism literature. In general, the researcher uses case files of the offender to generate possible indicators of needs; or more accurately, of ways people are not "successful" in their communities. These files, for the most part, tend to be unreliable in terms of giving sufficient and accurate information (Brecochea & Spencer, 1972).

The second shortcoming of previous literature on reintegration, or more accurately stated, recidivism, is that the literature has primarily focused on the male offender. There are similarity in needs between the male and female offender; however, there are specific needs of females that are not experienced or expressed by male offenders.

Therefore, given these shortcomings, this research's focal points are the female offender and a reintegration needs-assessment. The female offender population was used because of the limited research on female offenders. This lack of research on and about the female offender effects her involvement, or lack of it, in the institution of criminal justice. An interview needs assessment, justified itself in that it allows for a wide array of information to be collected. A needs assessment also does not lend itself to "third party" information, thereby the information will tend to be more accurate and reliable.

In terms of data analysis, given that this research was exploratory and needed descriptive analysis, two analytical procedures were used: factor analytic procedure and discriminative function procedures. The first statistical approach, factor analysis-principal components, served as a data reduction procedure. The discriminitative statistical approach was used to predict the needs from a woman's demographic characteristics.

In summary, this research is important in that it only used an adult female incarcerated population to explore reintegration

needs. This provides much needed demographic information on the female and information on needs in terms of reintegration.

METHOD

Subjects

The participants for this study were felony convicted female offenders. The females were chosen from an inmate population of a state-owned minimum-medium-maximum security women's correctional institution. The institution housed women who were at least 17 years of age and had a sentence longer than one year-felony offense. Approximately 435 women were incarcerated in the correctional facility at the time of the study.

There were 120 women listed for inclusion in the research. Of the 120, there were 30 women who could not be interviewed because they had been released from the correctional facility. (NOTE: Lists of women residing in the correctional facility were updated weekly. However, the lists were not always accurate.) The remaining 20 women refused to participate in the study. Therefore 70 ($\approx$20%) of the total population were randomly chosen to participate in the study.

In terms of representativeness of the sample, the women in the study were similar to the incarcerated population population from which they were drawn. They were similar in terms of age, race, and present offense. It was not possible to make my other comparisons due to the lack of data available on the incarcertated population. However, in using national statistics (Glick, 1977), the

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sampled women tended to be similar in all ways, except in one area--
present offense. The sample group in this study showed a higher
incidence of person related offenses and a lower prevalence of drug
or drug-related offenses. This discrepancy is explained in terms
of the sampling procedure used for this research. Women in this
study were randomly sampled; however, of the 30 women that were
released prior to participation 25 were serving time for less serious
offenses. Women serving time for less serious offenses, drug and/or
property, usually had short prison terms. Of the 20 women refusing
to participate, 15 were women serving for less serious offenses.
Given that there was not any way to determine the woman's offense
prior to selecting her for the study, women serving time for more
serious offenses were slightly over-sampled. In addition to this,
the state in which the correctional facility is located, has a higher
commitment rate for females committing person-related crimes and a
lower commitment rate of drug-related offenses than the national
statistics.

Design

The primary design used in the study was a discriminant
function analysis which examined needs as they related to demographic
characteristics. The independent variables were the following need
areas:

1. job
2. on-the-job training
3. welfare

      4. family
      5. education
      6. housing
      7. child care
      8. relationship development
      9. legal
    10. acceptance
    11. mental/physical health

The dependent variables were a group of collected demographic characteristics.

Instrument Construction

Two types of data were needed: (1) an assessment of needs concerning reintegration--obtained through an interview; and (2) demographic information--obtained through an interview and criminal files. Questions for the interview were developed by an extensive review of the female offender literature; interviewing 10 incarcerated and paroled women; interviewing parole officers, prison wardens (superintendents) and administrators within the Department of Corrections as to the needs, problems, and concerns of women's re-entry into the community from the correctional facility.

A pilot study was conducted, using the instrument, on 15 randomly selected incarcerated women. The interview format was re-evaluated in terms of the purpose of the research and the obtained responses.

The resulting interview was divided into two parts. The first part of the interview posed questions regarding the woman's background:

Age

The subject's age at the time of the interview. According to Glaser and O'Leary (1968) and others, concerns and problems about re-entry vary according to age.

Ethnicity

This variable had five categories: Black, White, Chicano/ Mexican-American, American Indian, and Other. Researchers have pointed out ethnically related reintegration problems (see Berecochea & Spencer, 1972; Reed & Woods, 1972).

Education

The highest grade completed prior to incarceration. This variable has been known to distinguish between those that made it after release and those who did not (see Berecochea & Spencer, 1972; Glaser, 1969).

Living Situation

Included variables are the number of times changed address one year prior to incarceration and with whom the woman was living.

Marital Status/History

This variable included both recent and past marital status. There were six possible response categories: legally married, common law married, separated, divorced, widowed, and single. This variable, along with other variables, has been used to measure stability, and this stability has been evaluated in terms of ricidivism (see Berecochea & Spencer, 1972).

Children

Included are the number of children a women had and the child-
ren's present and past custody status. Studies have shown this
variable to be an indication of concerns of incarcerated women (see
Zalba, 1964) which in turn may affect community adjustment.

Employment History

Employment history has been one of the number one variables
depicting adjustment problems for the institutionalized population
(see Berecochea & Spencer, 1972; Irvin, 1974; Glaser, 1969). Women
were asked to give their employment history.

Offense History

This information was obtained from both the interview and
from the criminal files. Only present offense juvenile and adult
detainment questions were asked in the interview. The earlier offense
history was collected from the criminal files. Offense histories
have been shown to be related to community adjustments (see Berecochea
& Spencer, 1972; Glaser, 1969). Offense was coded using Department
of Correction Criminal Offense and Statutory Lengths (Table 1).

Narcotics History

Women responded to whether they were addicted to certain
drugs prior to being incarcerated. Categories were: marijuana,
uppers/downers, cocaine, LSD, heroin/opium, and alcohol. Drug
dependence, specifically heroin, has been linked to adjustment/
recidivism (see Berecochea & Spencer, 1972; Glaser, 1969).

TABLE 1.--Criminal Offenses and Statuatory Sentence Lengths

Code	Offense	Tanner Minimum	Statuatory Maximum	Explanation of Offenses
1	Murder, 1st degree		Life	Premeditated, intentional killing
2	Murder, 2nd degree		Life or any term of years less than life	Murder not premeditated, e.g., bar-room brawls.
3	Attempted murder			Assault with intent to do great bodily harm.
4	Assault with intent to commite murder			
5	Robbery armed		Life or any	
6	Assault to rob, armed		term of years	
7	Rape		"	
8	Kidnapping		"	
9	Conspiracy		"	
10	Bank safe or vault robbery			
11	Narcotics, unlawful sale, distrib., manufacturing	13.3 yrs.	20 years	
11	Burning a dwelling house	13.3 yrs.	20 years	Threatening a person with injury in order to obtain property.
11	Extortion	13.3 yrs.	20 years	
11	Accept earnings of a prostitute pandering	13.3 yrs.	20 years	Pimping
12	Robbery, unarmed	10 yrs.	15 years	
12	Assault to rob	10 yrs.	15 years	
12	Manslaughter	10 yrs.	15 years	Killing but offender was provoked. Retaliation.
12	Breaking and entering an accupied dwelling	10 yrs.	15 years	
12	Sodomy	10 yrs.	15 years	Sexual assault (not violent).
12	Perjury	10 yrs.	15 yrs.	Lying in a situation when you're under oath to tell the truth.
12	Place explosive by property with intent to discharge	10 yrs.	15 years	
12	Firearm, cause death w/o malice	10 yrs.	15 years	e.g., gun goes off by mistake and someone is killed.
13	Uttering and publishing	9.3 yrs.	14 years	Passing a bad check.
13	Forgery of records	9.3 yrs.	14 years	
14	Breaking and entering	6.66 yrs.	10 years	
14	Possession of burglary tools	6.6 yrs.	10 years	
14	Larceny from a person	6.6 yrs.	10 years	Stealing from a person, e.g., purse snatching. Bargained down robbery.
14	Assault less than murder	6.6 yrs.	10 years	
14	Assault committing rape, sodomy, or gross indecency	6.6 yrs.	10 years	
14	Assault to commit a felony	6.6 yrs.	10 years	Assault with a dangerous weapon, without intent to commit murder, and without intent to inflict great bodily harm, i.e., less than murder.
14	False pretense to defraud	6.6 yrs.	10 years	Falsely obtaining money, goods, or services from an individual. No theft because given articles voluntarily

TABLE 1.--Continued

Code	Offense	Tanner Minimum	Statuatory Maximum	Explanation of Offenses
14	Indecent liberties with child	6.6 yrs.	10 years	
14	Burning other real property	6.6 yrs.	10 years	
14	Drunk driving-third offense	6.6 yrs.	10 years	
14	Possession of a stolen auto	6.6 yrs.	10 years	
14	Incent	6.6 yrs.	10 years	
15	Non-narcotic drug, illegal sale, distribution	4.66 yrs.	7 years	
15	Hallucinogens, sales, distri., and manufacturing	4.66 yrs.	7 years	
16	Escape from prison	3.33 yrs.	5 years	
16	Carrying a concealed weapon	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
16	Receiving stolen property	3.3 yrs.	5 years	Commonly called attempted B&E. Usually bargained down from B&E.
16	Unlawful driing away auto	3.3 yrs.	5 yrs.	
16	Larceny over $100	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
16	Larceny from motor vehicle	3.3 yrs.	5 yrs.	
16	Larceny by conversion over $100		5 years	Receiving money, goods, or other property and wrongfully applying it to a purpose other than that for which it was delivered to him. e.g. defendant given funds to buy stock for someone but uses money to buy himself a car.
16	Attempted gross indency between male and female	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
16	Carrying weapon w/unlawful intent	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
16	Possession of forged notes	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
16	Transport drugs into prison	3.3 yrs	5 years	
16	Mfg. or poss. illegal weapon	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
16	Possession of bomb	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
16	Common law offense	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
16	Gross indecency between females	3.3 yrs.	5 years	
17	Larceny from a building	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Felonious assault	2.6 yrs.	4 years	Hitting a person
17	Nargotic drugs, possession of	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Intent to sell or use credit cards	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Marijuana, illeg. sale, distr., mfg.	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Mal. dest. property over $100	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Burning of personal property	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Prepare to burn property over $50	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Sale or use of credit cards	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Cruelty to children	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Mal. dest. house, barn, other bldg.	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	False statement to obtain relief over $500	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Larceny of livestock	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Theft of credit cards	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
17	Obscounding or forfeiting bond	2.6 yrs.	4 years	
18	U.D.A.A. w/o intent to steal	1.3 yrs.	2 years	Joy-riding.
18	Checks w/o account or suff. funds	1.3 yrs.	2 years	Checks that bounce.
18	Non-narcotic drug possession	1.3 yrs.	2 years	
18	Resisting or obstructing officer	1.3 yrs.	2 years	
18	Negligent homicide	1.3 yrs.	2 years	Death due to reckless driving
18	Careless use of firearms	1.3 yrs.	2 years	
18	Larceny of rented motor vehicle under $100	1.3 yrs.	2 years	
18	Felonious driving	1.3 yrs.	2 years	
19	Misdemeanor	.66 yrs.	1 year	

SOURCE: Michigan Department of Corrections.

Family Background

The variable contained both parents' education and occupation. Family background variables were used to determine social position of the family (Hollingshead Two Factor Index of Social Position, see Appendix). This area also covered information about the woman's environment--specifically behaviors of "significant others" in her life.

The second part of the interview focused on the needs and concerns women have in terms of reintegration, as well as their knowledge regarding resources to help them in solving the "need" and their own ideas regarding the development of resources. There were basically 11 need areas: job, on-the-job-training, welfare, family, housing, education, child care, mental/physical health, legal, acceptance, and relationship development. Researchers have shown successful adjustment of offenders in the community dependent upon whether these problem areas are resolved (see Daniel Glaser, 1969; Teachout, 1957; Irwin, 1970). Specific problems in each group were to be identified by the subject.

Procedures

Selection and Training of Coders

The raters were three undergraduate students enrolled at Michigan State University. Notices were placed at registration announcing three positions as raters for the research project requiring a three or four hour a week commitment. All prospective raters

were interviewed out of which three raters were chosen. A meeting was arranged with the three raters and the researcher. At the meeting the research project was explained and the data collection forms were studied. A second meeting was arranged to answer any questions regarding the collection forms and the corresponding codebooks. Practice cases (four) were prepared for the coders, and they were trained to code both the interview data forms and the criminal file data forms. Two raters were assigned to code both the interview and criminal files data. The third rater coded only selected interview data; the purpose was to do "inter-interviewer" reliability checks. The procedure in interviewing was that the researcher, while interviewing each subject, would also write out their responses. In order to check the accuracy of the data, 10 cases were tape recorded. The information on the tape recordings was then written out a second time by the rater. The value of this inter-interviewer reliability ranged from .85 to 1.00, with a mean of .95. Reliability checks were also done on the criminal file data. Ten cases were randomly selected throughout the collection period for re-collection. This reliability ranged from .90 to 1.00, with a mean of .99.

The procedure for intra-rater reliability was similar to that of inter-rater reliability. For both interview and criminal file data, 10 coded cases, spread out over a period of time, were given to the same coder to recode intra-rater reliability for interview data, which ranged from .90 to 1.00, with a mean score of .95; for criminal file data scores ranged from .95 to 1.00, with a mean score of .99.

Data Collection

Interview

Each woman was randomly selected from a prison list of inmates compiled weekly by the institution. All women except those residing in either maximum or closed security units were eligible to participate in the study. After the researcher selected the subject, the subject's unit counselor was called; the subject was instructed to come to a designated room for an interview. Upon arrival, the purpose of the research and participation requirements were explained to the subject. (See Research Explanation, Appendix A). At this point, if the woman did not want to participate, she returned to her unit. If she stated an interest in participating, a "Participation Agreement" (Appendix B) outlining her rights and the researcher's responsibilities was read. If at this point she declined participation, she was allowed to return to her unit. Of those agreeing to participate in the study, both she and the researcher signed and dated the "Participation Agreement" form.

For each woman participating in the study, a brief description of the interview explaining its format was given (see Appendix A). This description was followed by the following statement by the researcher:

> In my previous interaction with female offenders and in reading various literature on female offenders, I have come to the opinion that there are certain things that help foster a good adjustment for female offenders in the community after being incarcerated. I will ask you about some areas that may be a concern of yours in terms of your leaving the institution and going back into your community. Before starting, I would like to get background information on you, kind of a way of distinguishing you from other women I will interview.

Demographics are outlined in the interview format (see Appendix C), which made up the first part of the interview. The "areas of need," in the following order, were presented in the second part of the interview: Money--job with present skills, welfare, on-the-job training, family; Housing, Education, Child Care, Physical/Mental Health Care, Legal, Parole, Acceptance, and Relationships.

Criminal Files

The corresponding criminal files for the subjects interviewed were pulled by a staff member of the Department of Corrections. Only offenses history data were collected. Offenses ranged from murder, 1st degree, to misdemeanor. The offenses were coded according to the Department of Corrections "Criminal Offenses and Statuatory Sentence Length" (see Table 1). Offense history included the offense and the disposition of the offense. The disposition included the following: (1) conviction/dismissal, and (2) conviction-fine, probation, jail, and/or prison. Also computations were made to determine property and assault risk. These risk screening forms were obtained from the Department of Corrections--Programming and Planning Office.

RESULTS

The data is presented in two parts. Part One presents descriptions of the demographic characteristics on the female offenders. Outstanding features of the subjects will be detailed. The second section of Part One will outline the "needs" important to reintegration. Part Two presents the factor analytic procedure results and discriminant function analyses.

Descriptive Statistics

Demographics

The demographic characteristics were divided into seven categories: Individual Attributes, Stability, Status of Child, Family Background, Employment History, Narcotics History, Offense History (see Table 2).

Individual Attributes.--Approximately 67% (N = 47) of the women interviewed were between the ages of 19 and 29 with the majority of the women, 43%, falling within the age range of 25 to 29 ($\bar{X}$ = 28.657). Most of the women interviewed, 67.1%, were Black, with non-Black comprising approximately 33% of those interviewed. In terms of educational background, 94.3% of the women had completed 10 formal years of education. Only approximately 6% of the women ahd formal education beyond high school. The mean number of years of education was 10 years.

TABLE 2.--Demographic Categories

Category	Variables
Individual Attributes	Age Race Education
Stability	No. of times changed address Living situation Marital status
Children	Care of child Current child custody Past child custody
Family Background	Father's education Father's occupation Mother's education Mother's occupation SES Parent's marital status Number of siblings--brother Number of siblings--sister Family members incarcerated Friends incarcerated
Employment History	Occupation 1 Type of occupation 1 Length of occupation 1 Occupation 2 Type of occupation 2 Length of occupation 2 Occupation 3 Type of occupation 3 Length of occupation 3 Occupation 4 Type of occupation 4 Length of occupation 4
Narcotics History	User of marijuana User of uppers/downers User of cocaine User of LSD User of heroine User of alcohol
Offense History	Age at first adult arrest Juvenile detainment Prison time served Present offense Person offenses Risk screening

Stability.--The sampled women were single; however, 41.4% of those interviewed had at some time been married; only 10% were presently married while incarcerated. (See Appendix Table A for breakdown of marital history.) Even though the majority of women were single (N = 34), they tended to live with others prior to incarceration; approximately 87% lived with others prior to incarceration. Within one year previous to incarceration most women never changed their address; 67% of either never changed their address or changed their address only once. Approximately 33% of the women interviewed changed their address two or more times within the year previous to their incarceration.

Status of child.--The mean number of children of the women interviewed was 2.225. However, 27% of the sample population didn't have any children; therefore, 73% of some interviewed had at least one child. The present custody status of these women that gave birth to a child depicted the woman maintaining custody over child while incarcerated ($\approx$61%). However, for a large number of women (39%), the courts had jurisdiction over her child. In terms of the child's custody before the women's incarceration, approximately 88% of the women had custody of their children. There was an increase of approximately 27% of court involvement with the custody of children of incarcerated women.

Family background.--In terms of family background, 86.6% of the women interviewed come from low socio-economic class status.

Most women also came from intact families: 57.1% of their parents are married and 35.7% of their parents were married at some time during their childhood. The mean number of siblings, brothers and sisters, were 2.27 and 2.59 respectively.

Approximately 49% of the women had had immediate family members incarcerated. Also, most women 64.3% had friends who had been incarcerated.

Employment History

All but approximately 13% of women in the study had been employed at least once in their lifetime. Only legitimate jobs were included in the employment history. The majority of the jobs held by women were semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. These job types were compiled using Hollingshead and Redlich's occupational categories (Hollingshead & Redlich, 1958). For a breakdown of job categories, see Table 3.

Most occupations held were full-time jobs (Full time vs. Part time: First Occupation, ≈53% vs. ≈34%; Second Occupation, ≈47% vs. ≈14%; Third Occupation, ≈30% vs. ≈13%. Fourth Occupation, ≈13% vs. ≈10%; Fifth Occupation, ≈4% vs. 0%). Total number of occupations decreased drastically: employed at least one time, approximately 87% to approximately 43% employed for their previous jobs held.

Narcotics history.--For the six categories of narcotics use/ abuse, marijuana, uppers/downers, cocaine, LSD, heroine, alcohol, the majority of drug abuse (≈44%) was with heroine. A lower number of

TABLE 3.--Job Categories

Occupation #	Type of Occupation in Percent						Total Employed (%)
	Professional	Semi-Professional	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Unskilled	Not Employed	
Occupation 1	0.0	1.4	17.1	45.7	22.9	12.9	87.1
2	0.0	0.0	12.9	27.1	21.4	38.6	61.4
3	0.0	1.4	8.6	17.1	15.7	57.1	42.9
4	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.1	8.6	77.1	22.9
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	95.7	4.3

women indicated abuse in the other five categories (marijuana--17.1%; uppers/downers--17.1%; cocaine--10.0%; LSD--7.1%; alcohol--15.7%).

Offense history.--In terms of juvenile delinquency court involvement, 60% of females had never been detained as a juvenile. However, 40% were either in a juvenile home or institution while a juvenile. Comparatively 41.4% of the women were first arrested when they were between 15 and 19 years of age.

Of those women interviewed, approximately 63% were presently serving sentences for person offense. Person offenses include such offenses as murder, assault to commit murder, felonious assault, man-slaughter, armed robbery. Only 20% were recently serving sentences on property type offenses and approximately 14% for drug related offense. In terms of previous offense, 80% of the women had at least one offense prior to the offense for which they were presently serv-ing time (see Appendix D). Most prior offenses were misdemeanor offenses. These misdemeanor offenses required that the women either served one year or less in jail, fined, or both. In terms of prior prison commitment, only 17.2% had had at least one prior prison commitment.

Risk Screening was computed for each subject. Release risk was based on property risk and assault risk. Property risk was divided into three categories: low, medium, and high. Assault risk has five categories: very low, low, medium, high, very high. For property risk approximately 86% of the women were classified into

either low or medium risk status; with 47% classified to medium risk.
Only 14.3% were rated as high property risk. For assault risk, 54.3%
of women were rated as medium assault risk. Of the total women
included in the sample, 84.3% were classified as either very low, low
or medium assault risks. Only 15.7% of the women were rated either
high or very high assault risks.

<div align="center">

<u>Needs</u>

</div>

The actual needs of the sampled group of female offenders
are outlined in this section. Presented with each need are the
subjects' awareness of resource availability and their ideas regard-
ing the development of resources.

The first need area was that of support. Support was divided
into four categories: job with present skills, on-the-job training,
family, and welfare. Each of the categories were ranked by the
women in terms of how they expected to support themselves upon
release. Family was ranked most often (80%) as being the first
source of support upon release. Job was ranked second, 48.6%; on-
the-job-training, 47.1%, and welfare was ranked least with 72.9% of
the women stating that they would go to welfare as a final source of
support.

For each category of support, women were asked to list areas
for which they would need help. For each area of need, women
responded to their knowledge regarding resource availability and
resource development.

Job

Job needs were based upon the kind of job wanted with her present skills. Using Hollinghead's occupational categories, the following breakdown was obtained on the women's responses:

Job Category	Frequency (%)
Professional	1.4
Semi-Professional	10.0
Skilled	34.7
Semi-Skilled	28.6
Unskilled	18.6
Don't know	5.6

Most, 82.9% of the jobs clustered in the skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled categories.

The first category of support, job, five problems were listed: (1) need help in applying for job, (2) need more education, (3) need skills and/or training, (4) need transportation, and (5) need child care. Of the five problem areas, 64% of women interviewed felt that they would need help with acquiring skills and/or training for a job. Only 21.4% of those sampled stated that they needed help with child care while they worked. In terms of the other job problem areas, almost half stated that they would need help: need help in applying, 44.3%; need more education, 41.4%; need transportation, 55.7%. Of those for which acquiring skills/training was a problem, approximately 45% stated that they knew of an agency that would help them with this problem. However, more than half of those needing help in this area stated that they did not know of any resources in the community to help them solve this problem. The type of services the women would like to see exist was either a skill and training

placement center located in the community or a skills and training placement facility located inside the prison with 35.5% wanting the former and 40% the latter. A significant number of respondents, 20%, did not know what they would like to see exist to help them with acquiring skills and training for a job. For a breakdown of job needs and services, see Table 4.

For those needing help with transportation, 53.5% did not know of resources to help them with their problem. Of those who needed help in this area, the majority of women, 41%, stated that car pools should be developed, especially for ex-offenders to solve the transportation problem. The second most common choice (20.5% responding) was having an information center regarding transportation located in the communities.

In terms of needing help in applying for a job, approximately half, 58%, of those needing help with this problem knew of agencies in their community to help them. Again, a significant number of respondents, 42%, did not know of any available resources. The majority of those needing help with applying for a job felt a job placement center located on the outside was needed.

Education

The education area was divided into three categories: (a) importance of school, (b) degree/training wanted, and (c) needs. School was important to 74.3% of those women interviewed, with 55.8% of this group wanting either an associate degree, vocational training degree, or a GED. None of the women interviewed wanted to obtain a Ph.D.

Table 4.--Job Needs

Needs/Services	Frequencies (%)
1. Need help in applying for job	
a. don't know	16.11
b. nothing, already exists	0.0
c. clearinghouse of job listing located in prison	9.7
d. job placement service located inside the prison	
e. clearinghouse of job listing located in the community	6.5
f. job placement facility located in the community	41.9
2. Need more education	
a. don't know	17.2
b. nothing, already exists	20.7
c. clearinghouse of school listings located inside the prison	6.9
d. school placement, set up grants courses, etc., located in the prison	20.7
e. clearinghouse of school listing located in the prison	0.0
f. school placement facility located in the community	34.5
3. Need skills/training	
a. don't know	20.0
b. nothing, already exists	8.9
c. clearinghouse of skills and training listings located in the prison	4.4
d. skills and training placement facility located in the prison	28.9
e. clearinghouse of skills and training listings located in the prison	2.2
f. skills and training placement facility located in the community	35.6
4. Need child care	
a. don't know	6.7
b. nothing, already exists	13.3
c. a child care facility connected with a job program	20.0
d. a child care program with flexibile hours	
5. Need transportation	
a. don't know	17.9
b. nothing, already exists	12.9
c. information center for transportation possibilities	7.7
d. car pools for ex-offenders to get them to and from work	41.0

Approximately half of those stating that they needed help with acquiring more education for a job knew of an agency to help them with this problem. Of those responding positively to the problem, 34.5% felt that in terms of resource development, there should be a school placement center located on the outside (see Table 5).

Housing

Most females stated that upon release their preference for housing would be living with their relatives. When asked to rank housing possibilities, 81.4% of the women stated that they would live with relatives. Their second housing choice was a place of their own (98%); living in halfway homes was ranked third by most women, and staying with friends was least desirable, 54%. In terms of housing needs, "needing help locating housing" was the most prevalent problem with 31.4% responding positively to this need. Of those needing help with locating housing, only 31.8% knew of available resources. In terms of services to be provided, 59% stated that a housing placement center should be set up in the community to assist with the location of housing. Needing help locating furniture was the second most important housing need, with approximately 21% of the women responding positively to this need of those needing help with finding furniture. Approximately 60% stated that they did not know any agencies that could help them in locating furniture. Most of these women felt that either an agency that would donate furniture (40%) or a

TABLE 5.--Education Need

Need/Service	Frequencies (%)
1. Need money for education	
a. don't know	28.6
b. nothing, resources already exist	9.5
c. clearinghouse of information regarding financial possibilities for school; located in the prison	0.0
d. financial placement services for school located in the prison	9.5
e. same as (c) but located in the community	9.5
f. same as (d) but located in the community	42.9
2. Need help in locating schools	
a. don't know	12.5
b. nothing, resources already exists	12.5
c. clearinghouse of information on school istings located in the prison	25.0
d. school placement located in the prison	0.0
e. same as (c) but located in the community	50.0
f. same as (d) but located in the community	0.0
3. Need child care	
a. don't know	0.0
b. nothing, resources already exist	25.0
c. a child care facility connected with a job program	50.0
d. a child care program with flexible hours	25.0

furniture referral agency (60%) should exist to meet their need of locating furniture for housing (see Table 6).

O.J.T.

Each woman responded to on-the-job-training needs based on a specific job for which they wanted to be trained. After ranking each job into five categories, the following breakdown was obtained:

Job Category	Frequency (%)
Professional	1.4
Semi-Professional	14.3
Skilled	50.0
Semi-skilled	21.4
Unskilled	11.4
Don't know	1.4

Most of the responses, 71.4%, clustered in the skilled and semi-skilled categories.

On-the-job-training was divided into four categories: (1) needing help in locating O.J.T. programs, (2) needing help in applying for O.J.T. programs, (3) needing transportation, and (4) needing childcare. Of those four, needing help in locating O.J.T. programs was listed the most frequent with 32.4% stating that this would be a problem. In terms of resource availability, 54% of those needing help in locating O.J.T. programs did not know of any resources that could help them in locating O.J.T. program. A clearinghouse of information regarding the locating of O.J.T. programs (30.4% respondents) and an O.J.T. placement facility located in prison (34.6% respondents) were seen by the women to be the most effective way to solve this problem. A surprising percentage (21.7%) did not know

TABLE 6.--Housing Needs

Needs/Services	Frequency (%)
1. Need help finding a place to stay	
a. don't know	13.6
b. clearinghouse of information on available housing	59.1
c. housing placement	27.3
2. Need help in finding furniture	
a. don't know	13.3
b. agencies to donate furniture	40.0
c. referrals for furniture	46.7
3. Need help in locating halfway/private housing	
a. don't know	0.0
b. clearinghouse of information on available halfway/ private housing	100.0

what type of agency they would like to see exist. Approximately 27% of the women stated that they would need help in applying for O.J.T. programs, with only 16.7% knowing of resources that could help them in applying for O.J.T. programs. Majority of the women (50%) that needed help in applying for O.J.T. programs stated that they would like an O.J.T. placement facility located in the community. In terms of transportation for O.J.T., approximately 23% of those interviewed thought this to be a problem. Of this 23%, 75% did not know of resources that could help them with transportation.

Approximately 63% of those needing help with transportation felt that car pools for ex-offenders should be set up. The least most important O.J.T. need was child care. Only 16% of the women felt that child care would be a problem upon release. However, only 18% of those needing help with child care knew of agencies that could help them with child care. Majority of those with child care needs, 45.4%, felt that there should be child care programs developed in the community with flexible hours (see Table 7).

Welfare

The next area of support was welfare. There were two categories of needs: (1) need help in applying for welfare and (2) need help in locating welfare offices. Only 14.7% of the women stated that they would need help in applying for welfare. Of those needing help in applying for welfare, 80% reported not knowing of resources to help them with this need. Most also, 50%, of women did not know the type of resource to exist to help them in applying for welfare.

TABLE 7.--On-the-Job-Training Needs (O.J.T.)

Needs/Services	Frequencies (%)
1. Need help in locating O.J.T. programs	
a. don't know	21.7
b. nothing, resources already exist	4.3
c. clearinghouse of information on locating O.J.T. programs located in the prison	30.4
d. clearinghouse of information on locating O.J.T. programs located in the community	43.5
2. Need help in applying for O.J.T. programs	
a. don't know	11.1
b. nothing, resources already exist	0.0
c. clearinghouse of information located inside the prison	11.1
d. placement facility located inside the prison	27.8
e. clearinghouse of information on applying for O.J.T. program located in the community	0.0
f. placement facility located in the community	50.0
3. Need transportation	
a. don't know	18.8
b. nothing, resources already exist	0.0
c. information center for transportation possibilities located in the prison	12.5
d. car pools for ex-offenders	62.5
e. information center for transportation possibilities located in the community	
4. Need child care	
a. don't know	9.1
b. nothing, resources already exist	9.1
c. child care services connected with a job program	18.2
d. a child care center provided that had flexible hours	63.6

Approximately 30% of those needing help in applying for welfare stated that they would like to have a welfare information center located inside the prison. In terms of the second need of welfare, locating welfare offices, only 4.3% of the women stated this to be a problem. Approximately 67% of them needing help in locating welfare knew of resources; likewise, 67% stated that there should be a welfare clearinghouse located inside the prison to help them with the problem of locating welfare offices.

Family

The fourth area of support, ranking first in terms of support plans, was the family. Only 12.9% felt that they would have a problem relying on family for support. The focus of the problem was that the family would not have money to give. All women with this need did not know of resources to help them with this problem. Of those women having the family need, 89% did not know the type of resource they would like to see exist to help them with the problem of family not having money to give for support.

Child Care

Before discussing child care issues with the woman, each woman was asked whether she wanted her children once she was released. Approximately 89% of those women with children stated that they wanted their children when they got out of prison.

In the area of child care, that child care not related to the needs of education or support, each women with children listed her

preferences for a child care setting. Each preference, Daycare,
Babysitter, and Relatives, was ranked. Relatives were ranked number
one, with 81.4% of the women preferring to have relatives take care
of their children. Approximately 51% of the women with children
ranked babysitter second, and 53.5% ranked day care third for child
care.

In terms of child care needs, three areas were outlined:
(1) need help in locating child care services, (2) need help with
transportation, and (3) need child care with flexible hours. Child
care needs were not reported as being important to the women. Approxi-
mately 6% stated locating child care services would be a problem,
4.3% stated transportation would be a problem, and 4.3% stated
locating child care with flexible hours would be a problem. Majority
of the women, responding to each one of the needs, did not know of
resources available to meet their needs; 75% of women for locating
child care services, 56% of women for transportation, and 100% of
women for locating child care with flexible hours, stated that they
did not know of resources to help them with their child care needs.
Given the low number of respondents in the child care need area,
there were not any significant responses for type of services to
exist for each need category.

Mental/Physical

In the area of mental and/or physical needs, a very low per-
centage of women felt this to be important. Mental and/or physical
needs consisted of drug treatment help, marital counseling,

psychological treatment, and physical treatment. The majority of the
need clustered in the category of physical treatment need, with 17.1%
considering this category to be a problem. More than half of those
in the category of physical treatment need (≃58%) knew of an agency
to help them with this need. Most, approximately 83%, stated that
services already existed for their physical treatment needs or that
free clinics should be set up in the communities to take care of
their physical (medical) needs. In terms of the other categories,
7.1% needed durg treatment help, 0% needed marital counseling, and
5.7% felt that they needed psychological help. The resource develop-
ment ideas were pretty much equally distributed between the following:
(1) programs already exist, (2) development of free clinics, and
(3) counseling for ex-offenders (see Appendix).

Legal

There were two categories for the area of legal needs,
getting kids back from court custody and divorce. Only 8.6% reported
a child custody need and 2.8% of women interviewed stated needing
help in obtaining a divorce. For custody needs 100% of those having
this need did not know of any resources to help them to resolve the
problem. However, all women responding to divorce needs stated that
they knew of resources to help them with their divorce needs. All
of the women responding to either child custody problems and divorce
problems stated that there should be an attorney especially set up
for female ex-offenders with legal problems.

Parole

The area on parole was divided into two sections, that of perceptions about release and needs. Perceptions about release contained the following questions: (a) Do you know people that do not want to get out of prison? (b) Reason people do not want to get out, and (c) What do you fear most about getting out of prison?

More than half of the women, 52.9%, stated that they knew of women in prison that did not want to be released. The reason for not wanting to get out was due, for the most part (≈87%), to the following: prison was security for the women, the women were afraid of the free world, and the women had nothing to go back to upon release. In terms of the fears women have about being released, some women, 38.6%, feared nothing; 28.6% feared readjustment; 20% feared coming back to prison; and 12.9% feared how their family and/ or friends would react to their having been in prison. Therefore, 61.5% of the women feared something.

Parole Concerns

The three categories of parole concerns were: (1) will not be able to make it in parole, (2) parole requirements will be too stiff, and (3) will not get along with parole officer. Of the 5.7% who had a concern about making it on parole, 75% stated that they did not know of any resources to help them. Only 2.9% of the women interviewed felt the third parole category, will not get along with parole officer, to be a problem. Again, for resource availability, responses were equally distributed between those knowing of resources

and those not knowing of resources to help them with this need. For

this concern, not getting along with parole officer, all women

stated that there be a mediator position developed. Responses on

possible resource development for the category of "will not make it

on parole" were distributed as follows: 25% didn't know, 50% stated

that resources already existed, and 25% felt counseling service

should be developed. The second category "the parole requirements

being too stiff," 10% stated this to be a problem. For resource

availability approximately an equal number of women responded "yes"

or "no," 55% for "no" and 45% for "yes." For the category of "parole

requirements too stiff" again approximately an equal number of

respondents fell into the following: 45% thought that the parole

requirements should be more lax and 55% felt that there should be

someone to talk to, either a counselor, psychologist, or an ombuds-

man.

Acceptance

Acceptance needs were categorized into three areas: (1)

acceptance by employer, (2) acceptance by children, and (3) accept-

ance by others. Of the above, acceptance by employer served to be

the most important of the women interviewed, 14.3% stated that they

were concerned about whether or not they would be accepted by pro-

spective employers. Only 10% of those having employee acceptance

concerns knew of resources to help them. In terms of possible

resource development, 80% of the women stated that a counseling

facility should be set up either in the prison or located in the

community. The next common concern of acceptance was that of
acceptance by children. Approximately 13% of the sampled women
stated this to be a problem, with 67% of this group not knowing of
resources available to help them. For type of resources the women
felt should be developed, the responses varied between 24 hour hot
line services (≈22%) individual and/or group counseling (≈44%), to
nothing at all (≈33%). The last category of acceptance is that of
being accepted by others, not including children or employers. Of
the 11.4% of those stating this to be a concern, only 87.5% of the
women knew of resources to help them with the area of acceptance by
others. Most, 50%, felt that a counseling service would be the best
way to resolve the problem of acceptance; however, a large portion
37.5% did not know what could be done for general acceptance issues.

Relationships

The last area of needs are the relationship needs. The first
need was that of "meeting women with similar experiences." Only 2.9%
of the women interviewed stated this as their concern. None of the
women knew of resources to help them; however, in terms of resource
development, all women expressed the concern stated that they felt
they could work this out on their own. The second category on rela-
tionship needs was "would like to develop relationships with others."
Only 4.3% of the women stated that they would need help in developing
relationships with others. Only one-third of the respondents knew
of resources to help them in developing relationships. In terms of
resource development for the problem of relationship concerns,

two-thirds of those needing help in this area stated that either

individual or group counseling facilities should be developed either

in the prison or in the community.

Programs

The prison itself has programs that were designed to "meet

the needs" of the female offenders. All women were asked to list

programs that had helped to prepare them for their release from the

institution. The most frequent listed program was GED, 25.7%, and

SHAR--drug treatment unit at the prison, 22.9%. The least helpful

program/persons were the counselors 2.9%; guards, 1.4%; other inmates,

0%. Law-paralegal courses were not included in this last category

because very few women were chosen to take this course; therefore,

few of them were included in this sample.

Programs that have Helped (ranked from "most" to "least")

Program	Frequency (%)
GED	25.7
SHAR house	22.9
Classes--other than GED and law	14.3
Psychologist	12.9
Work duties	8.6
Plymouth state	7.1
Counselors	2.9
Law/Paralegal course	1.4
Guards	1.4
Inmates	0.0

Approximately 27% of those women participating in the research

stated that nothing had helped in terms of preparing them for their

reintegration from prison to community.

Factor Analysis

The second technique to explore the data was Principal Components analysis with varimax rotation. The original set of variables was reduced to a much smaller set which accounted for most of the reliable variance of the initial variable pool. The smaller set of variables were used as "operational representatives of the constructs underlying the complete set of variables" (Gorsuch, 1974 The basic premise for the use of this technique with the research was as a data reduction tool.

The variables employed in the principal components procedure were the demographic variables (see Table 2). The factor analysis program of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, 1975) was used to reduce the 50 demographic variables into components. This method produced 16 components using Kaiser's criterion. These 16 components accounted for 78.3% of the total variance (see Table 8). In determining the variables to be included under each factor, those variables that had component loadings of .50 and above were used to define the component (see Table 9). All variables with component loadings of under .50 were not included as descriptive of a component. Within this .50 cut off, all variables except "present custody of the child," "third occupation," "juvenile detainment," "user of narcotics--marijuana," "user of narcotics--uppers/downers," "user of narcotics--heroin," "family responsibility," and "incarceration of immediate family members," were included in one of the 16 components. Those variables included in the components as well as the directions

TABLE 8.--Eigen Values and Percent of Variance for 16 Factors

Factor	Eigen Value	Percent Variance	Cumulative Percent
1	7.53901	15.1	15.1
2	3.97299	7.9	23.0
3	3.83271	7.7	30.7
4	2.98229	6.0	36.7
5	2.85991	5.7	42.4
6	2.40046	4.8	4.72
7	2.17342	4.3	51.5
8	2.01138	4.0	55.5
9	1.88505	3.8	59.3
10	1.69581	3.4	62.7
11	1.51649	3.0	65.7
12	1.47410	2.9	68.7
13	1.33672	2.7	71.4
14	1.25113	2.5	73.9
15	1.17246	2.3	76.2
16	1.04385	2.1	78.3

TABLE 9.--Factor Names and the Accompanying Variables and Factor Loadings

Factor/Factor Name	Variables	Factor Loadings
1/Unemployment	Total No. of occupations	-.896
	Second occupations	.829
	Type of third occupation	.831
	Type of second occupation	.804
	Length of third occupation	-.689
	Type of first occupation	.595
	Type of fourth occupation	.575
	Fourth occupation	.513
2/Serious offenses	Total seriousness of offense	-.837
	Total number of imprisonments	.825
	Total number of offenses	.798
	Previous time served	.758
3/Low SES--Father	Father's occupation	.844
	Socio-economic status	.769
	Father's education	-.755
4/Work not school	Length of second occupation	.855
	Length of first occupation	.816
	Education	-.816
5/Number of parents	Parent's marital status	-.916
	Number of parents	.903
6/Family size	Number of sisters	-.700
	Number of brothers	-.699
	User of Narcotics--alcohol	.689
7/Four Occupations	Length of fourth occupation	-.792
	Fourth occupation	.747
	Type of fourth occupation	.556
8/SES--Mother	Mother's education	-.748
	Mother's occupation	.707
9/Whites without past child custody	Past custody of child	.798
	Race	.621
	First occupation	-.602

TABLE 9.--Continued

Factor/Factor Name	Variables	Factor Loadings
10/Low seriousness of offense with non-relatives taking care of children	Average seriousness of present and past offenses Present offense Child care	-.732 .692 -.522
11/Non-LSD and cocaine use	Users of narcotics--LSD Users of narcotics--cocaine	.826 .571
12/Older women with children	Number of children Age of first adult arrest Age	.818 .561 .520
13/Straight--Stable	Friends incarcerated Number of times changed address	.577 -.533
14/Minimum term of present offenses	Minimum term	-.812
15/Living situation	Living situation	.884
16/Marital	Marital	.838

of the component loading, were used to name each components (see

Table 9). Predicted group membership of needs are outlined in

Table 10.

TABLE 10.--Predicted Group Membership of Needs

Need	PCT Predicted groups and actual groups	PCT known cases correctly identified	chi-square	Significance
Legal	62.5	90.0	44.800	.000
Education	69.2	72.9	14.629	.000
O.J.T.	78.9	80.0	25.200	.000
Mental/physical	70.0	78.6	22.200	.000
Child care	83.3	87.1	38.629	.000
Parole	75.0	77.1	20.629	.000
Job	89.4	88.6	41.647	.000
Welfare	61.5	72.9	14.629	.000
Acceptance	90.0	75.7	18.514	.000

Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant Analysis (SPSS, 1975) was used to further

analyze the relationship between the demographic characteristics and

the "needs." Discriminant analysis allows a researcher to statisti-

cally distinguish between two or more groups of cases. To distinguish

between groups a collection of "discriminating variables" are

selected on the bases of measuring those characteristics in which

the groups are expected to differ. In terms of this research the

dependent variables, or the groups, were the "needs." The data were

recoded such that any positive response on any of the following areas

would be indicative of having that need: Job, O.J.T., Welfare, Family, Housing, Education, Child care, Mental/physical treatment, Legal, Relationship, Parole, and Acceptance. The factor scores for the 16 factors were used as the discriminating variables. These factor scores were computed and scored during the principal component procedure. The criterion by which independent variables, discriminating variables, were selected for inclusion in the discriminant analysis was WILKS LAMBDA. When method for inclusion is WILKS LAMBDA, the criteria is the "overall multivariate" F ratio for the test of differences among the group controls. The variable which maximize the F ratio also minimizes WILKS LAMBDA, or measure of group discrimination. WILKS takes into consideration the differences between all the centroids and the homogeneity within the groups (SPSS, 1974). In order to determine which variables (discriminating variables) did in fact discriminate between groups, the significance of the change in the Raos V statistic was used. If the significance level was less than or equal to .05 that variable would be seen as discriminating between the two groups.

All "needs" had discriminating variables that met the .05 significance level test except for the following: Housing and Relationships. The remaining nine needs will be presented by giving the variables (components) discriminating between groups and the percent of woman accurately classified as having the need (see Table 10).

The first group, legal needs, had six components that discriminate between those with legal needs and those without legal

needs. Legal needs include areas of child custody issues and divorce. The six discriminating variables were unemployment, older women with children, low seriousness of offense/non-relative taking care of children, minimum term of present offense, socio-economic status (father), and living situation prior to incarceration. Therefore, the profile of the group having legal needs was:

> Women who stated that they had legal needs tended to be older with children, with children being taken care of by non-relatives, lived alone with children, had an employment history before incarceration, came from low socio-economic status, had low average seriousness of offenses (past and present offenses), and had a high minimum term for present offense.

The prediction function to determine the presence of legal needs of the female offender was:

Y (Legal) = -.854 Unemployment + .675 Older Women with Children + .579 Low Seriousness of Offenses/Non-Relatives Taking Care of Children + .519 Minimum Term of Present Offense + .539 Social Economic Status (father) - .450 Living Situation Prior to Incarceration. This function correctly classified 62.5% of the women as having legal needs.

The areas covered in education needs were money, locating schools, and child care. In terms of education needs, the following components discriminated, at a .05 significance level or below,

between the two groups: Marital Status, Serious Offenses, socio-
economic status (father), Whites without past child custody. The
following profile describes a woman having educational needs:

Women that stated having education needs tended either

to be married or had been married some time in their

life, came from higher socio economic status, were white

without having child custody problems, did not have

serious offenses either past or present.

The predictive function to determine the presence of educa-
tion needs of the incarcerated female was:

Y (Education) = -.304 Marital Status -.305 Seriousness

of Offense History -.262 Socio-economic Status (father)

+.247 Whites Without Past Child Custody.

For education needs, this function correctly classified 69.2% of
the women in terms of having this need.

The three components discriminating between on-the-job-
training (O.J.T.) needs were: straight/stable, older women with
children, and worked instead of completing school. Areas included
in O.J.T. were, need help locating O.J.T. programs, need help apply-
ing for O.J.T. programs, need transportation, and need child care.
The following description represent the profiles of the women with
O.J.T. needs.

Women who stated having O.J.T. needs tended to be older

with children, completed school rather than worked, had

friends who had been incarcerated and changed their

addresses often.

$$Y (O.J.T.) = -.279 \text{ Straight-Stable} +.257 \text{ Older Women with}$$
$$\text{Children} -.170 \text{ Women Who Worked Instead of Completing}$$
$$\text{School}$$

This function correctly classified 78.9% of the women having this need.

There were three components that discriminated between Mental/ Physical needs groups. The three components were non-LSD/non-cocaine use, socio-economic status (father), older women with children. The type of needs covered in the Mental/Physical group were: need drug treatment, need marital counseling, need psychological treatment, and need physical treatment. Women stating having Mental/Physical needs tended to be older women with children, were users of the drugs LSD and cocaine, and came from lower socio-ecnomic status.

$$Y (\text{Mental/Physical}) = -.543 \text{ Non-users of LSD or cocaine}$$
$$+.349 \text{ Older Women With Children.}$$

This function correctly classified 70.7% of the women in the need category.

The next two needs only had two components discriminating between two groups at a .05 significance level or below. The first was child care needs; included under child care needs were: help locating services, transportation, child care with flexible hours. Low seriousness of offense history/non-relatives taking care of children while incarcerated and LSD/cocaine use were the two dis- criminating factors of child care needs. Women having child care

needs tended to have low seriousness of offense history, had non-relatives taking care of their children while incarcerated, and were users of the drugs LSD and cocaine.

> Y (Child care) = .772 Low Seriousness of Offense History/
> Non-Relatives Taking Care of Children -.696 Non-users of
> LSD or cocaine.

This function correctly classified 83.3% of the respondents.

Parole needs, the second need with only two discriminating components, included the following needs (concerns): will not be able to make it on parole, parole requirements too stiff, and will not get along with parole officer. Number of parents in home when growing up and marital status were the two discriminating factors. Women who stated having parole needs (concerns) had two parents living in the home when growing up and at some point in their life were (are) married.

> Y (Parole) = .547 number of parents in home while growing
> up - .476 present marital status.

This function correctly classified 75.1% of the respondents.

The next three needs, Job needs, Welfare needs, and Acceptance nneds, had only one component that discriminated between the two groups (Yes/No) at a significance level of .05 or below. The first of these three were Job needs. Needs included in the category are listed in Table 4. Women that stated having job needs tended to have low seriousness of offense history.

Y (Job) = 0.070 Serious Offense History.

This function correctly classified 89.4% of the respondents.

Low socioeconomic status was the discriminating component for Welfare needs. Women with Welfare needs tended to come from lower socio-economic status families.

Y (Welfare) = .414 Socio-Economic Status (mother).

This function correctly classified 61.5% of the respondents.

The third need with only one discriminating component was Acceptance. Straight/Stable was the discriminating component for acceptance needs. Friends incarcerated and number of times changed address were the demographic variables defining the factor Straight/ Stable. Women having Acceptance needs have changed their address often and have friends that were (are) incarcerated.

Y (Acceptance) = -.358 Straight-stable.

This function correctly classified 90.0% of the respondents.

The components which tended to be the common predictors for the needs were: Socio-economic status (father) and older women with children. The components least significant (not involved in any predictive functions) in terms of discriminating between the presence of needs were: Family Size and Four Occupation.

To summarize, a Pearson correlation program from the statistical package for social sciences was used to evaluate the relationship between the above need areas. The needs were shown to be independent of each other, see Table 11.

TABLE 11.--Correlation Between Needs

	MPHELP	DHELP	EHELP	HHELP	THELP	AHELP	LHELP	RHELP	UNELP	WHELP
MPHELP	1.0000 S=.001									
CHELP	.0223 S=.427	1.0000 S=.001								
EHELP	-.1161 S=.169	-.0241 S=.421	1.0000 S=.001							
HHELP	.0525 S=.333	.1014 S=.202	.1922 S=.055	1.0000 S=.001						
THELP	-.0250 S=.419	.1785 S=.070	-.0068 S=.478	.1795 S=.069	1.0000 S=.001					
AHELP	.0690 S=.235	.0323 S=.395	.1028 S=.198	.3426 S=.002	.0725 S=.275	1.0000 S=.001				
LHELP	.0600 S=.311	.2885 S=.008	.0743 S=.271	.0189 S=.138	.1598 S=.093	-.0993 S=.207	1.0000 S=.001			
RHELP	.1816 S=.066	.1132 S=.175	-.0984 S=.209	.3840 S=.001	.1432 S=.119	.3157 S=.004	.0327 S=.394	1.0000 S=.001		
JHELP	-.1074 S=.188	.0754 S=.268	.0619 S=.305	.0482 S=.346	.0212 S=.431	.1557 S=.099	.1063 S=.191	-.1707 S=.079	1.0000 S=.001	
WHELP	.1403 S=.123	.1021 S=.200	.1330 S=.136	-.0602 S=.310	.1004 S=.204	.0000 S=.500	.3729 S=.001	.0000 S=.500	.1231 S=.155	1.0000 S=.001
PHELP	.0882 S=.234	.1162 S=.169	.0130 S=.457	-.0354 S=.386	.0695 S=.234	-.0581 S=.316	.1976 S=.051	-.1325 S=.137	-.0407 S=.369	-.0551 S=.325
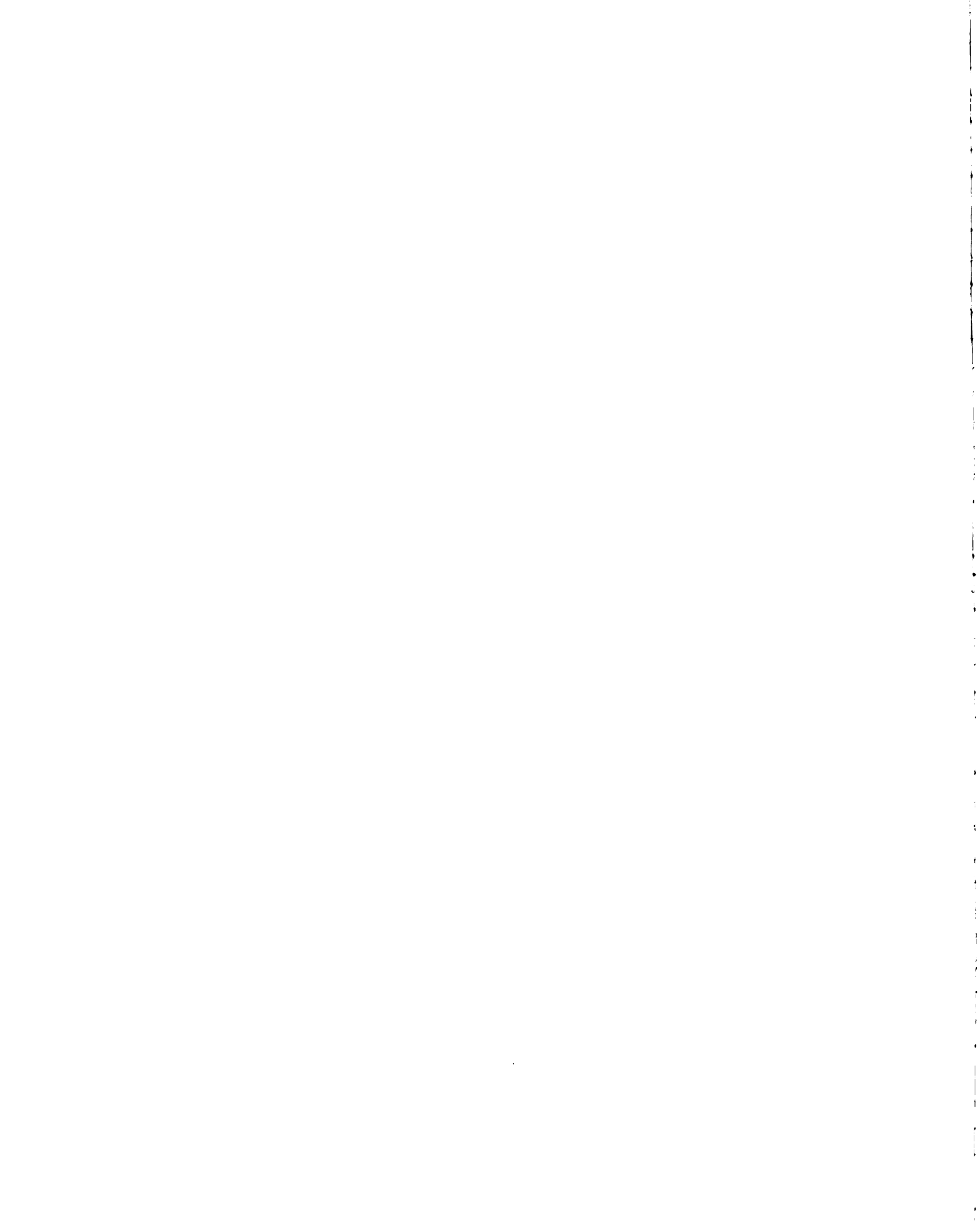
DISCUSSION

This research focused on two areas: female offenders and "reintegration needs." The sampled female offender population was defined and their needs, in terms of reintegration, as well as their knowledge concerning the resolution of these needs, were described. In order to discuss the meaning and implication of these findings, highlights of both the demographic characteristics and the needs will be presented. This discussion section will be divided into four parts: (1) the demographic characteristics of the female offender, (2) the needs and associated resource available, as perceived by the women, (3) the prediction of needs from demographic characteristics, and (4) implication of needs assessment for future research and the implication of this research on female offenders.

Female Offender Characteristics

A paramount objective for this research was to collect as much data on the female offender population as possible because of the lack of data on the female offender.

For this sampled group, it was found that the women were young adult Black females from a low socio-economic status, with between a tenth and twelfth grade education, not married--either single, separated, or divorced--with approximately two children for which they had custody before incarceration, had a drug abuse

history (specifically heroin), a minor when they were arrested for the first time, presently serving a sentence for a "person-type" crime, had very few offenses previous to the offense for which they were presently serving time, and did not have any previous prison commitments. This group for the most part was representative of the adult female population nationwide.

These characteristics were, for the most part, not surprising. It is not uncommon for a prison population to have a high percentage of minorities, specifically Blacks, even though the state population of Blacks is less than 10%. On the same hand, having a sampled population representing the lower socio-economic class, as determined by education and occupation, was equally not surprising. However, one of the startling findings was that most women included in the sample were serving sentences for person-type crimes--manslaughter, assault, armed robbery, etc. This finding is clearly different from those of other researchers (Glick, 1977; Simon, 1975) and the national statistics (Uniform Crime Reports, 1978) both of whom show a lower incidence of person-type crimes among female offenders. The reason for this may rely on one or both of the following: (1) the state as a whole has a higher incidence of commitments of person-related offenses, and/or (2) women serving lower sentences were more apt to participate in the study than those serving very short time (see Methods section--subjects).

Another surprising finding relating to the demographic characteristics was that the women had, on an average, two children for

whom they retained custody. There has been much discussion on the
children of incarcerated women (Zalba, 1964; Burkhart, 1973; Adler,
1975; Glick, 1977). For the most part it had been assumed that
custody of children was an issue for incarcerated women. All of the
previous studies agreed to this assumption, with the exception of
Glick et al. (1977). Glick's study discovered that there was not an
issue of custody of children because children of incarcerated women
were, for the most part, not made wards of the court nor placed in
adoptive or foster homes. It appears as if this issue of custody is
not as an important an issue to women offenders as researchers in the
past had thought it to be.

The remaining findings were somewhat expected, based on the
previous literature compiled on the female offender--heroin drug abuse,
few prior incarceration and commitments, the employment history (or
lack of one), living situation prior to incarceration and the age
of the sampled population.

<div align="center">Needs</div>

Given the exploratory nature of this research, a needs
assessment technique was used to determine the reintegration needs
of the incarcerated female population. Eleven need areas were out-
lined in the interview need assessment. Under each need category
were specific needs relating to the general need category.

The top need area for the women interviewed was a job.
Approximately 95% of the sampled population stated a job need. This
finding was not surprising. In most of the recidivism literature

unemployment was highly correlated with recidivism for ex-offenders (see Berecochea & Spencer, 1972; Buikhuisen & Hoehstra, 1974; Fields & Gottfredson, 1972; Irvin, 1970). The need for a job was, for most women interviewed, related to the need for money; a job is one of the legal means in obtaining money in this country. Of the specific needs of the job category, child care was the least significant need. A possible explanation of this low need area was that most women interviewed have maintained a close contact with family and friends and felt that arrangements could be made with them. This finding is in contradiction to earlier assumptions made by some researchers in this field (Zalba, 1974). The same conclusions can be made regarding the second most important need area--on-the-job-training (O.J.T.). However, most of the women interviewed put more emphasis on the job need category than on the O.J.T. need category. This difference in emphasis is probably due to the lack of information and publicity on "on-the-job-training" programs.

After these first two need areas, interest or concern with other possible areas of need are significantly low. The next need area and the percent of women stating having the need are as follows: Education--43%; Housing--36%; Mental/physical--29%; Acceptance--29%; Welfare--19%; Parole--17%; Legal--11%; Child care--9%; Relationships--7%. This pattern of need responses could have been a result of one of the following assumptions. One possible explanation is that women were giving the responses that they felt the researcher wanted to hear. Meaning that there are societal pressures of a puritannical

nature that expects all adults to work. Another possible explanation

could be due to the fact that, particularly the child care, mental/

physical, legal, acceptance, and the relationship needs, these cate-

gories are very emotionally-ladden need areas. There may have been

a tendency on the part of the women to ignore or reduce the importance

of a particular need category. None of the prior literature on

recidivism has analyzed the relationship between recidivism and the

above need areas.

In terms of the knowledge of the availability of resources to

solve the areas of need, most women did not know of any agency to help

them. This may mean one or both of the following: the woman may not

know of resources in her community or resources may not exist in her

community. If either of the above is true, it is not surprising.

The women in prison possibly have needs relating to jobs, housing,

education, etc., prior to incarceration. In fact, incarceration may

be a result of having these needs. If the women were aware of these

resources of if these resources existed, they probably would not

have been incarcerated--whether guilty or innocent.

For each need area, women suggested a resource to resolve

their needs. The majority of suggestions offered focussed on

developing resources outside of the prison as opposed to developing

resources inside the prison. Theorists studying the issues of

recidivism allude to the importance of implementing programs in

prison to decrease the level of recidivism (see Irwin, 1970; Webb,

et al., 1975). There are two possible explanations for the response

patterns on resource developments: (1) Women feel that having resources in their communities will serve them better than having programs in the institution. This seems reasonable given that something had happened to them in the outside--in society, thereby forcing them into criminal activities. (2) Women are not aware that it is possible to have positive programs inside a correctional institution. Their perception may be that prisons are about punishing and are not about helping those that find themselves in a situation of imprisonment.

Prediction of Needs

Discriminant analysis was used to describe the relationship between demographic characteristics and "needs." To review, the demographic variables used in the prediction equation were those variables evolved from the Principal Components procedure. (See Table 10 for the list of components and their accompanying variables.) All needs, except Housing and Relationships, had discriminating variables that met the .05 significance level test.

In order to determine the significance of the need prediction equations, two criteria are used: (1) the number of subjects having the need, and (2) the percent increase in predicting a subject having a need. Given these two criteria only two need categories findings appear to be significant--Job and On-the-Job-Training (O.J.T.). More than 50% of the respondents stated having a job or an O.J.T. need. In terms of the increase, better than chance, in prediction, Job

had a 39% increase and O.J.T. had a 29% increase. The other needs
had either a low response number or a small percent increase in pre-
diction capability.

The components in the prediction equation that determined
the presence of Job needs of the female offender was "serious offense
history." Variables in this component were total seriousness of
offense, total number of imprisonments, total number of offenses, and
previous time served. Women having Job needs tended to have low
seriousness of offense history. This discriminating component is not
significant given the overall offense history characteristic of the
total sample. Most women in the study did not have many previous
offenses, did not have previous imprisonments, and their present
offense(s) were not very serious.

In terms of the O.J.T. need area, there were three components
discriminating between those having and not having this need. The
three components were straight/stable, older women with children, and
worked instead of completing school. The first component, straight/
stable, included the variables, "friends incarcerated" and the "number
of times changed address." The older women with children component
includes the variables "number of children," "age of first adult
arrest," and "age." The third component, "worked instead of completing
school," included the variables "length of second occupation," "length
of first occupation," and "education." Women having an O.J.T. need
tended to be older with children, completed school rather than worked,
changed their addresses often and had friends who had been incar-
cerated. It is interesting that the Job need category and the O.J.T.

need category didn't present similar responses and therefore displayed similar need predictors. On-the-job-training is, given the number of respondents, obviously a less attractive alternative to attaining money than is a Job. O.J.T. is more attractive to the older women in the sample and less attractive to the younger women. The younger women perhaps were not aware of the existence of the on-the-job-training programs.

To summarize, there basically were not significant results evolving out of predicting needs from the demographic variables. Realistically, one could contribute this to the relatively small sample size or to the fact that one cannot successfully predict needs from demographics. Those incarcerated may be so heterogeneous that it becomes impossible to make a prediction as to their needs for reintegration. The best one might be able to do it is to be aware of those needs and make plans to remedy the needs, either while one is incarcerated or soon after her release, or prior to incarceration.

Implications of Needs Assessments

The most important finding in this research was that incarcerated women have needs and concerns relating to reintegrating into their communities. The next salient feature of this research was that for the most part, women did not know where they could go to resolve those need areas. The implications of need assessments will be first discussed in terms of the correctional system, then in terms of future research.

Correctional System

The correctional system is one of the largest bureaucratic institutions in this society. Thousands of people are processed through this system. The offender as well as those who operate the system continuously change, as the political, social and economic climate of the society flucturates. Therefore, the need for a thorough and continuous understanding of those that are exposed to the system should not be underestimated.

This understanding of the correctional system can be dealt with through the use of a well-constructed and designed needs assessment. This needs assessment would be appropriate at all levels and interfacing of the correctional system. A need's assessment could evaluate the needs and concerns of correctional administrators and staff working in the correctional setting; inmates in the correctional institution, as well as the ex-offender in the community.

The direction that these needs assessment would take would greatly depend upon the question asked. One could use a needs assessment for developing and/or updating programs for the incarcerated offender or for the newly-released offender. At the same time, a needs assessment could be used to develop policies/procedures that would effect those within the correctional system--inmates, staff, and administrators.

Future Research

The needs assessment procedure is an invaluable tool for understanding a given population; particularly an underserved population. Needs assessments allow for a descriptive analysis of a population; in this case, the female incarcerated population and their stated reintegration needs.

The data derived utilizing this technique provides a foundation for conceptualizing the research problem as well as future research areas. Were this study area on reintegration needs of female offenders not an area with sparce data, a needs assessment might not have been useful.

Limitations of Present Research

This research was limited by at least two factors. The first limitation was the sample size. Increasing the size of the sample could have made the analyses, particularly the discriminator analysis, more meaningful. However, given the time and money involved in increasing a sample size, this was not feasible.

The second limitation was the partial use of archival data. Archival data was used to collect only the offense history of the subject. However, not much focus was given to past offense history of the woman. Much criticism has been levied against using archival data, particularly in the area of corrections. However, the point should be made that many policy and level decisions are made utilizing this archival data. Therefore, this method of data resource should be taken seriously.

Implications for Future Research

This research, due to its exploratory nature, lends itself to further research in the area of female offenders and reintegration.

It has been hypothesized that males and females have different concerns for community adjustments (Irvin, 1972). Therefore, another form of future research is to compare reintegration needs of male offenders with those of female offenders.

In terms of the female offender research, this study provides a basis for more detailed analysis of specific need areas as well as an analysis of the resource availability to meet those needs. These results could be used for the development of programs inside the institution and in the communities as well.

There has been an overall lack of research on the female offender.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF RESEARCH

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF RESEARCH

Hello:

You have been selected to participate in a research study on the reentry, from prison to community, of women offenders.

The purpose of the study is to determine the needs and concerns women offenders have when leaving the prison and returning to their communities. Hopefully this study will help develop programs within the prison and communities.

The interview that you have been asked to participate in will provide the information that is necessary to determine needs and concerns for your reentry. All of your responses to this interview are confidential.

APPENDIX B

RESEARCH PARTICIPATION FORM

APPENDIX B

RESEARCH PARTICIPATION FORM

Consent Form

1. I have feeely consented to take part in the study being conducted
   by: _____Winnie R. Griffieth_____

   under the supervison of: __William S. Davidson, Ph.D., M.S.U.____

   Academic Title: _____Assistant Professor of Psychology_____

2. The study has been explained to me and I understand the
   explanation that has been given and what my participation
   will involve.

3. I understand that I am free to discontinue my participation in
   the study at any time without penalty.

4. I understand that the results of the study will be treated in
   strict confidence and that I will remain anonymous. Within
   these restrictions, results of the study will be made avail-
   able to me at my request.

5. I understand that my participation in the study does not
   guarantee any beneficial results to me.

6. I understand that, at my request, I can receive additional
   explanation of the study after my participation is completed.

APPENDICES C

DATA FREQUENCIES

TABLE C.1.--Data Frequencies

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Age (in yrs)			
19-24	17	24%	24%
25-29	30	43	67
30-34	13	19	86
35-39	6	9	95
40-44	2	3	98
45-49	1	1	99
50-54	1	1	100
Mean $\bar{x}$ = 28.657			
Race			
Black	47	67.1%	67%
White	23	32.9	100
Education (in yrs)			
0-6	1	1.4%	1.4%
7-9	15	21.4	22.9
10-12	50	71.4	94.3
13-16	4	5.7	100.0
#Times Changed Address			
0	29	41.4%	41.4%
1	18	25.7	67.1
2	15	21.4	88.6
3	7	10.0	98.6
4	0	0.0	98.6
5	1	1.4	100.0
Living Situation Prior to Incarceration			
Alone	9	12.9%	12.9%
With Others	61	87.1	100.0
Present Marital Status			
Married	7	10.0%	10.0%
Been Married Before	29	41.4	51.4
Never Married	34	48.6	100.0
Marital History			
-Legally Married			
Yes	37	52.9%	52.9%
No	33	47.1	100
-Separated			
Yes	24	34.3%	34.3
No	46	65.5	100.0

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VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Marital History (cont)			
-Divorced			
Yes	22	31.4%	31.4
No	48	68.6	100.0
-Common Law			
Yes	11	15.7	15.7
No	59	84.3	100.0
-Single			
Yes	33	47.1	47.1
No	37	52.9	100.0
Number of Children			
0	19	27.1	27.1
1	16	22.9	50.0
2	20	28.6	78.6
3	7	10.0	88.6
4	3	4.3	92.9
5	4	5.7	98.6
6	1	1.4	100.0
Mean - $\bar{x}$ = 2,255			
Who's Taking Care of Child			
Relative	45	64.3	64.3
Other	6	8.6	72.9
No Children	19	27.1	100.0
Present Custody of Child			
You	31	44.3	44.3
Court	20	28.6	72.9
No Children	19	27.1	100.0
Past Custody of Child			
You	45	64.3	64.3
Court	6	8.6	72.9
No Children	19	27.1	100.0
Father's Occupation			
Professional	1	1.4	1.4
Semi Professional	1	1.4	2.8
Skilled	21	30.0	32.8
Semiskilled	26	37.1	69.9
Unskilled	12	17.1	87.0
Don't Know	9	13.0	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Father's Education			
0-6	15	21.4	21.4
7-9	15	21.4	42.9
10-12	28	40.0	82.9
13-16	3	4.3	87.1
17-20	1	1.4	88.6
Don't know	8	11.4	100.0
Mother's Education			
0-6	11	15.7	15.7
7-9	15	21.4	37.1
10-12	36	51.4	88.6
13-16	7	10.0	98.6
17-20	0	0.0	98.6
Don't know	1	1.4	100.0
Socio-Economic Status			
High 1	1	1.4	1.4
High Middle 2	0	0.0	1.4
Middle 3	7	10.0	11.4
High Low 4	21	30.0	41.4
Low 5	41	58.6	100.0
Parent's Marital Status			
Married	40	57.1	57.1
Been Married Before	25	35.7	92.9
Never Married	5	7.1	100.0
Number of Siblings			
- Brother			
0	11	15.7	15.7
1-2	33	47.1	62.9
3-4	18	25.7	88.6
5	8	11.4	100.0
Mean - x: 2,271			
- Sisters			
0	13	18.6	18.6
1-2	24	34.3	52.9
3-4	20	28.6	81.4
5	13	18.6	100.0
Mean - $\bar{x}$: 2,586			
Occupation 1 - Most Recent to Incarceration			
Professional	0	0.0	
Semi-Professional	1	1.4	1.4
Skilled	12	17.1	18.5
Semiskilled	32	45.7	64.2
Unskilled	16	22.9	87.1
Not Employed	9	12.9	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Occupation 1 - Most Recent (cont)			
-Type of Occupation			
Full Time	37	52.9	52.9
Part Time	24	34.2	87.1
Not Employed	9	12.9	100.0
Occupation 2 (next most recent)			
Professional	0	0.0	0.0
Semi-Professional	0	0.0	0.0
Skilled	9	12.9	12.9
Semiskilled	19	27.1	40.0
Unskilled	15	21.4	61.4
Not employed	27	38.6	100.0
-Type of Occupation 2			
Full Time	33	47.1	47.1
Part Time	10	14.3	61.4
Not Employed	27	38.6	100.0
Occupation 3 (next most recent)			
Professional	0	0.0	0.0
Semi-Professional	1	1.4	1.4
Skilled	6	8.6	10.0
Semiskilled	12	17.1	27.1
Unskilled	11	15.7	42.9
Not Employed	40	57.1	100.0
-Type of Occupation 3			
Full Time	21	30.0	30.0
Part Time	9	12.9	42.9
Not Employed	40	57.1	100.0
Occupation 4 (next most recent)			
Professional	0	0.0	0.0
Semi-Professional	0	0.0	0.0
Skilled	5	7.1	7.1
Semiskilled	5	7.1	14.3
Unskilled	6	8.6	22.9
Not Employed	54	77.1	100.0
-Type of Occupation 4			
Full Time	9	12.9	12.9
Part Time	7	10.0	22.9
Not Employed	54	77.1	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Occupation 5 (next most recent)			
Professional	0	0.0	0.0
Semi-Professional	0	0.0	0.0
Skilled	0	0.0	0.0
Semiskilled	2	2.9	2.9
Unskilled	1	1.4	4.3
Not Employed	67	95.7	100.0
-Type of Occupation 5			
Full Time	3	4.3	4.3
Part Time	0	0.0	4.3
Not Employed	67	95.7	100.0
Total # of Occupations			
0	9	12.9	12.9
1	18	27.7	38.6
2	13	18.6	42.9
3	14	20.0	77.1
4	13	18.6	95.7
5	3	4.3	100.0
Family Members Incarcerated			
Yes	34	48.6	48.6
No	46	51.4	100.0
Friends Incarcerated			
Yes	45	64.3	64.3
No	25	35.7	100.0
Narcotics History			
-User Marijuana			
Yes	12	17.1	17.1
No	58	82.9	100.0
-User Uppers/Downers			
Yes	12	17.1	17.1
No	58	82.9	100.0
-User Cocaine			
Yes	7	10.0	10.0
No	63	90.0	100.0
-User LSD			
Yes	5	7.1	7.1
No	65	92.9	100.0
-User Heroin			
Yes	31	44.3	44.3
No	39	55.7	100.0
-User Alcohol			
Yes	11	15.7	15.7
No	59	84.3	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Age When First Arrested			
15-19	29	41.4	41.4
20-24	17	24.3	65.7
25-29	20	28.5	94.2
30-34	0	0.0	94.2
35-39	2	2.9	97.1
40-55	2	2.9	100.0
Mean $\bar{x}$: 22,671			
Juvenile Detainment			
None	42	60.0	60.0
Juvenile Home	10	14.3	74.3
Institution	18	25.7	100.0
Times Served			
None	38	54.3	54.3
Jail Only	17	24.3	78.6
Prison	15	21.4	100.0
Offense History			
-Present Offense A			
Person Offense	44	62.9	62.9
Property Offense	14	20.0	82.9
Drug Offense	10	14.2	97.1
Other	2	2.9	100.0
-Present Offense B			
Person Offense	1	1.4	1.4
Property Offense	8	11.4	12.8
Drug Offense	3	4.3	17.1
Other Offense	2	2.9	20.0
No Second Offense	56	80.0	100.0
-Offense 1 (Offense most recent to present offense)			
Person Offense	4	5.7	5.7
Property Offense	13	18.6	24.3
Drug Offense	4	5.7	30.0
Other Offense	2	2.9	32.9
Misdemeanor	27	38.6	71.4
No Prior	20	28.6	100.0
-Offense 2			
Person Offense	1	1.4	1.4
Property Offense	11	15.7	17.1
Drug Offense	3	4.3	21.4
Other Offense	3	4.3	25.7
Misdemeanor	19	27.1	52.9
No Prior	33	47.1	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Offense History (con't)			
-Offense 3			
Person Offense	5	7.1	7.1
Property Offense	5	7.1	14.2
Drug Offense	2	2.9	17.1
Other Offenses	1	1.4	18.5
Misdemeanor	13	18.6	37.1
No Prior	44	62.9	100.0
-Offense 4			
Person Offense	1	1.4	1.4
Property Offense	3	4.3	5.7
Drug Offense	0	0.0	5.7
Other Offense	1	1.4	7.1
Misdemeanor	12	17.1	24.3
No Prior	53	75.7	100.0
-Offense 5			
Person Offense	1	1.4	1.4
Property Offense	3	4.3	5.7
Drug Offense	1	1.4	7.1
Other Offense	0	0.0	7.1
Misdemeanor	9	12.9	20.0
No Prior	56	80.0	100.0
-Offense 6			
Person Offense	2	2.9	2.9
Property Offense	3	4.3	7.2
Drug Offense	0	0.0	7.2
Other Offense	0	0.0	7.2
Misdemeanor	8	11.4	18.6
No Prior	57	81.4	100.0
-Offense 7			
Person Offense	2	2.9	2.9
Property Offense	1	1.4	4.3
Drug Offense	0	0.0	4.3
Other Offense	0	0.0	4.3
Misdemeanor	7	10.0	14.3
No Prior	60	85.7	100.0
-Offense 8			
Person Offense	2	2.9	2.9
Property Offense	4	5.7	8.6
Drug Offense	0	0.0	8.6
Other Offense	0	0.0	8.6
Misdemeanor	2	2.9	11.4
No Prior	62	88.6	100.0

VARIABLE	99 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Offense History (con't)			
-Offense 9			
Person Offense	0	0.0	0.0
Property Offense	0	0.0	0.0
Drug Offense	1	1.4	1.4
Other Offense	0	0.0	1.4
Misdemeanor	5	7.1	8.6
No Prior	64	91.4	100.0
-Offense 10			
Person Offense	0	0.0	0.0
Property Offense	0	0.0	0.0
Drug Offense	0	0.0	0.0
Other Offense	0	0.0	0.0
Misdemeanor	2	2.9	2.9
No Prior	68	97.1	100.0
Total Offense			
0	20	28.6	28.6
1-2	24	34.3	62.9
3-4	12	17.1	80.0
5-6	4	5.7	85.7
7-8	8	11.4	97.1
9-10	2	2.9	100.0
Total Prison			
0	58	82.9	82.9
1	7	10.0	92.9
2	3	4.3	97.1
3	2	2.9	100.0
Property Risk			
Low	27	38.6	38.6
Medium	33	47.1	85.7
High	10	14.3	100.0
Assault Risk			
Very Low	9	12.9	12.9
Low	12	17.1	30.0
Medium	38	54.3	84.3
High	8	11.4	95.7
Very High	3	4.3	100.0

| | 100 | | |
VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)

Frequencies - Needs

How are you going to support yourself

-Job (ranked)

1	9	12.8	12.8
2	34	48.6	61.4
3	23	32.9	92.3
4	4	5.7	100.0

-Welfare (ranked)

1	0	0.0	0.0
2	34	48.6	61.4
3	23	32.9	92.3
4	4	5.7	100.0

-On the Job Training

1	5	7.1	7.1
2	33	47.1	54.3
3	28	40.0	92.3
4	4	5.7	100.0

-Family (ranked)

1	56	80.0	80.0
2	0	0.0	80.0
3	3	4.3	84.3
4	11	15.7	100.0

What Kind of Job Do You Want?

Professional	1	1.4	1.4
Semi-Professional	7	10.0	11.4
Skilled	25	35.7	47.1
Semiskilled	20	28.6	75.7
Unskilled	13	18.6	94.3
Don't Know	4	5.7	100.0

JOB

Job Needs:

-Need Help in Applying for Job

Yes	31	44.3	44.3
No	39	55.7	100.0

Agency Known?

Yes	18	25.7	25.7
No	13	18.6	44.3
N/A	39	55.7	100.0

VARIABLE	101 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Job Needs (con't)			
[1]Service to Exist			
1	5	7.1	7.1
2	3	4.3	11.4
3	8	11.4	22.8
4	2	3.9	25.7
5	13	18.6	44.3
N/A	39	55.7	100.0
-Need More Education			
Yes	39	41.4	41.4
No	41	58.6	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	18	25.7	25.7
No	11	15.7	41.4
N/A	41	58.6	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	5	7.1	7.1
1	6	8.6	15.7
2	2	2.9	18.6
3	6	8.6	27.1
5	10	14.3	41.4
N/A	41	58.6	100.0
-Needs Skills/Training			
Yes	45	64.3	64.3
No	25	35.7	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	19	27.1	27.1
No	26	37.1	64.3
N/A	25	35.7	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	9	12.9	12.0
1	4	5.7	18.6
2	2	2.9	21.5
3	13	18.6	40.1
4	1	1.4	41.5
5	16	22.8	64.3
N/A	25	35.6	100.0
-Need Transportation			
Yes	39	55.7	57.7
No	31	44.3	100.0

VARIABLE	102 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Job Needs (con't)			
Agency Known?			
Yes	18	25.7	25.7
No	21	30.9	55.7
N/A	31	44.3	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	7	10.0	10.0
1	5	7.1	17.1
2	3	4.3	21.4
3	16	22.9	44.3
5	8	11.4	55.7
N/A	31	44.3	100.0
-Need Child Care			
Yes	15	21.4	21.4
No	55	78.6	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	5	7.1	7.1
No	10	14.3	21.4
N/A	55	78.6	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	1	1.4	1.4
1	2	2.9	4.3
2	3	4.3	8.6
3	3	4.3	21.4
N/A	55	78.6	100.0
WELFARE			
What Kind of Welfare will you need?			
[2]no need	2	2.9	2.9
one need	20	28.6	31.5
two needs	19	27.1	58.6
three needs	19	27.1	85.7
four needs	10	14.3	100.0
Welfare Need:			
-Need Help in Applying for Welfare			
Yes	10	14.3	14.3
No	60	85.7	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	2	2.9	2.9
No	8	11.4	14.3
N/A	60	85.7	100.0

VARIABLE	103 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Welfare Need (con't)			
[1]Service to Exist			
0	5	7.1	7.1
1	3	4.3	11.4
2	1	1.4	12.9
3	1	1.4	14.3
N/A	60	85.7	100.0
-Need Help in Locating Welfare Office			
Yes	3	4.3	4.3
No	67	95.7	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	2	2.9	2.9
No	1	1.4	4.3
N/A	67	95.7	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
2	2	2.9	2.9
3	1	1.4	4.3
N/A	67	95.7	100.0
OJT			
What Kind of Job Would You Like To Be Trained For?			
Professional	1	1.4	1.3
Semi-Professional	10	14.3	15.7
Skilled	35	50.0	65.7
Semiskilled	15	21.4	87.1
Unskilled	8	11.4	98.6
Don't Know	1	1.4	100.0
OJT Need: -Need Help in Locating OJT Programs			
Yes	23	32.9	32.9
No	47	67.1	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	10	14.3	14.3
No	13	18.6	43.9
N/A	47	67.1	100.0

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VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
OJT Need (con't)			
[1]Service to Exist			
0	5	7.1	7.1
1	1	1.4	8.6
2	7	10.0	18.6
3	8	11.4	30.0
5	2	2.9	32.9
N/A	47	67.1	100.0
-Need Help in Applying for OJT Programs			
Yes	18	25.7	25.7
No	72	74.3	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	3	4.3	4.3
No	15	21.4	25.7
N/A	52	74.3	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	2	2.9	2.9
2	2	2.9	5.7
3	5	7.1	12.9
5	9	12.9	25.7
N/A	52	74.3	100.0
-Need Transportation			
Yes	16	22.9	22.9
No	54	77.1	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	4	5.7	5.7
No	12	17.1	22.9
N/A	54	77.1	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	3	4.3	4.3
2	2	2.9	7.1
3	10	14.3	21.4
5	1	1.4	22.9
N/A	54	77.1	100.0
-Need Child Care			
Yes	11	15.7	15.7
No	59	84.3	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	2	2.9	2.9
No	9	12.9	15.7
N/A	59	84.3	100.0

VARIABLE	105 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
OJT Need (con't)			
[1]Service to Exist			
0	1	1.4	1.4
1	1	1.4	2.9
2	2	2.9	5.7
3	5	7.1	12.9
5	2	2.9	15.7
N/A	59	84.3	100.0
<u>FAMILY</u>			
Family Need:			
None	61	87.1	87.1
-Family wouldn't have money to give me	9	12.9	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	0	0.0	0.0
No	9	12.9	12.9
N/A	61	87.1	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	8	11.4	11.4
2	1	1.4	12.9
N/A	61	87.1	100.0
<u>HOUSING</u>			
Where are you going to live?			
Own Home (rank)			
1	3	4.3	4.3
2	63	90.0	94.3
3	4	5.7	100.0
4	0	0.0	100.0
With Relative (rank)			
1	57	81.4	81.4
2	2	2.9	84.3
3	6	8.6	92.9
4	5	8.1	100.0
With Friends (rank)			
1	1	1.4	1.4
2	1	1.4	2.8
3	30	42.9	45.7
4	38	54.3	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Housing (con't)			
Halfway House (rank)			
1	9	12.9	12.9
2	4	5.7	18.6
3	30	42.9	61.4
4	27	38.6	100.0
Housing Need:			
-Need help finding a place to stay			
Yes	22	31.4	31.4
No	48	68.6	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	7	10.0	10.0
No	15	21.4	31.4
N/A	48	68.6	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	3	4.3	4.3
1	13	18.6	22.9
2	6	8.5	31.4
N/A	48	68.6	100.0
-Need Help in Finding Furniture			
Yes	15	21.4	21.4
No	55	78.6	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	6	8.6	8.6
No	9	12.8	12.4
N/A	55	78.6	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	2	2.9	2.9
1	6	8.5	11.4
2	7	10.0	21.4
N/A	55	78.6	100.0
-Need Help in Locating Halfway Houses			
Yes	2	2.9	2.9
No	68	97.1	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	1	1.4	2.9
N/A	68	97.1	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE (FREQ (%)
Housing Need (con't)			
[1]Service to Exist			
1	2	2.9	2.9
N/A	68	97.1	100.0
SCHOOL			
Is School Important?			
Yes	51	74.3	74.3
No	18	25.7	100.0
Degree Wanted			
GED	14	20.0	20.0
Vocat's	9	12.9	32.9
A.S.	16	22.9	55.8
B.A./B.S.	7	10.0	65.8
M.A./M.S.	5	7.1	72.9
PHD	0	0.0	72.9
N/A	19	27.1	100.0
Education Need:			
-Need Money			
Yes	21	30	30
No	49	70	100
Agency Known?			
Yes	8	11.4	11.4
No	13	18.6	30.0
N/A	49	70.0	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	6	8.6	8.6
1	2	2.9	11.4
3	2	2.9	14.3
4	2	2.9	17.1
5	9	12.9	30.0
N/A	49	70.0	100.0
-Need Help in Locating School			
Yes	8	11.4	11.4
No	62	88.6	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	2	2.9	
No	6	8.6	11.4
N/A	62	88.6	100.0

VARIABLE	108 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Education Need (con't)			
[1]Service to Exist			
0	1	1.4	1.4
1	1	1.4	2.9
2	2	2.9	5.7
3	0	0.0	5.7
4	4	5.7	11.4
5	0	0.0	11.4
N/A	62	88.6	100.0
-Need Child Care			
Yes	1	5.7	5.7
No	66	74.3	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	0	0.0	0.0
No	4	5.7	5.7
N/A	66	94.3	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	1	1.4	1.4
2	2	2.9	4.3
3	1	1.4	5.7
N/A	66	94.3	100.0
<u>CHILD CARE</u>			
Do you want your child(ren) when you get out?			
Yes	44	62.9	62.9
No	4	7.1	70.0
N/A	21	30.0	100.0
Who's going to take care of your child(ren) when you get out? (ranked)			
-Daycare			
1	4	9.3	9.3
2	16	37.2	46.5
3	23	53.5	100.0
-Babysitter			
1	6	13.9	13.9
2	22	51.2	65.1
3	15	34.9	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Child Care (con't)			
-Relatives			
1	35	81.4	81.4
2	4	9.3	90.7
3	4	9.3	100.0
Childcare Needs:			
-Need Help Locating Child-care Services			
Yes	4	5.7	5.7
No	66	94.3	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	3	4.3	5.7
N/A	66	94.3	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	1	1.4	1.4
1	1	1.4	2.9
2	1	1.4	4.3
3	1	1.4	5.7
N/A	66	94.3	100.0
-Need Help with Transportation			
Yes	3	4.3	4.3
No	67	95.7	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	2	2.9	4.3
N/A	67	95.7	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
3	3	4.3	4.3
N/A	67	95.7	100.0
-Need child care with flexible hours			
Yes	3	4.3	4.3
No	67	95.7	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	0	0.0	0.0
No	3	4.3	4.3
N/A	67	95.7	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
3	3	4.3	4.3
N/A	67	95.7	100.0

	110 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
VARIABLE			
Child Care Needs (con't)			
Mental/Physical Needs			
-Drug Treatment Help			
Yes	5	7.1	7.1
No	65	92.9	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	2	2.8	2.8
No	3	4.3	7.1
N/A	65	92.9	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	2	2.8	2.8
1	1	1.4	4.3
3	1	1.4	5.7
4	1	1.4	7.1
N/A	65	92.9	100.0
-Marital Counseling Help			
Yes	0	0.0	0.0
No	70	100.0	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	0	0.0	0.0
No	0	0.0	0.0
N/A	70	100.0	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
N/A	70	100.0	100.0
-Psychological Help			
Yes	4	5.7	5.7
No	66	94.3	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	3	4.3	4.3
No	1	1.4	5.7
N/A	66	94.3	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	2	2.8	2.8
3	2	2.8	5.7
N/A	66	94.3	100.3
-Physical Treatment			
Yes	12	17.1	17.1
No	58	82.9	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Mental/Physical Needs (con't)			
Agency Known?			
Yes	7	10.0	10.0
No	5	7.1	17.1
N/A	58	82.9	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	6	8.6	8.6
2	4	5.7	14.3
3	2	2.8	17.1
N/A	58	82.9	100.0
Legal Needs			
-Getting Kids Back From Custody			
Yes	6	8.6	8.6
No	64	91.4	100.0
Agency Known:			
Yes	0	0.0	0.0
No	6	8.6	8.6
N/A	64	91.4	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	6	8.6	8.6
N/A	64	91.4	100.0
-Divorce			
Yes	2	2.8	2.8
No	68	97.1	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	2	2.9	2.9
No	0	0.0	2.9
N/A	68	97.1	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	2	2.9	2.9
N/A	68	97.1	100.0
Do You Know People That Do Not Want to Get Out of Prison?			
Yes	37	52.9	52.9
No	33	47.1	100.0

VARIABLE	ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Legal Needs (con't)			
Reason People Do Not Want To Get Out			
1. Prison is security, afraid of free world, nothing to go back to	32	45.7	45.7
2. Don't want responsibility	5	7.1	52.9
3. Not Applicable	33	57.1	100.0
What Do You Fear About Getting Out?			
1. Nothing	27	38.6	38.6
2. Readjustment	20	28.6	67.1
3. Coming Back	14	20.0	87.1
4. How Family/Friends Will React To Me	9	12.9	100.0
Parole Needs			
-Will Not Be Able To Make It On Parole			
Yes	4	5.7	5.7
No	66	94.3	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	1	1.3	1.3
No	3	4.3	5.7
N/A	66	94.3	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	1	1.4	1.4
1	2	2.9	4.3
N/A	66	94.3	100.0
-Parole Requirements Will Be Too Stiff			
Yes	7	10.0	10.0
No	63	90.0	100.0
Agency Known:			
Yes	3	4.3	4.3
No	4	5.7	10.0
N/A	63	90.0	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	3	4.3	4.3
2	4	5.7	10.0
N/A	63	90.0	100.0

VARIABLE	113 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Parole Needs (con't)			
-Will Not Get Along With Parole Officer			
Yes	2	2.9	2.9
No	68	97.1	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	1	1.4	2.9
N/Z	68	97.1	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	2	2.9	2.9
N/A	68	97.1	100.0
Acceptance Needs			
- Acceptance By Employer			
Yes	10	14.3	14.3
No	60	85.7	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	9	12.9	14.3
N/A	60	85.7	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	42	88.6	88.6
2	8	11.4	100.0
N/A	60		
-Acceptance by Children			
Yes	9	12.9	12.9
No	61	87.1	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	3	4.3	4.3
No	6	8.6	12.9
N/A	61	87.1	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	3	4.3	4.3
2	4	5.7	10.0
3	2	2.9	12.9
N/A	61	87.1	100.0
-Acceptance by Others			
Yes	8	11.4	11.4
No	62	88.6	100.0

VARIABLE	114 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
Parole Needs (con't)			
-Will Not Get Along With Parole Officer			
Yes	2	2.9	2.9
No	68	97.1	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	1	1.4	2.9
N/Z	68	97.1	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	2	2.9	2.9
N/A	68	97.1	100.0
Acceptance Needs			
- Acceptance By Employer			
Yes	10	14.3	14.3
No	60	85.7	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	9	12.9	14.3
N/A	60	85.7	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
0	42	88.6	88.6
2	8	11.4	100.0
N/A	60		
-Acceptance by Children			
Yes	9	12.9	12.9
No	61	87.1	100.0
Agency Known?			
Yes	3	4.3	4.3
No	6	8.6	12.9
N/A	61	87.1	100.0
[1]Service to Exist			
1	3	4.3	4.3
2	4	5.7	10.0
3	2	2.9	12.9
N/A	61	87.1	100.0
-Acceptance by Others			
Yes	8	11.4	11.4
No	62	88.6	100.0

VARIABLE	115 ABSOLUTE FREQ (%)	RELATIVE FREQ (%)	CUMULATIVE FREQ (%)
What Programs In Huron Valley Have Helped You?			
Law/Paralegal Course			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	69	98.6	100.0
Other Classes			
Yes	10	14.3	14.3
No	60	85.7	100.0
Shar House			
Yes	16	22.9	22.9
No	54	77.1	100.0
Plymouth State			
Yes	5	7.1	7.1
No	65	92.9	100.0
Work Duties			
Yes	6	8.6	8.6
No	64	91.4	100.0
Psychologist			
Yes	9	12.9	12.9
No	61	87.1	100.0
Counsellors			
Yes	2	2.9	2.9
No	68	97.1	100.0
Guards			
Yes	1	1.4	1.4
No	69	98.6	100.0
Inmates			
Yes	0	0.0	0.0
No	70	100.0	100.0
Nothing			
Yes	19	27.1	27.1
No	51	72.9	100.0

APPENDIX D

SUPPLEMENT TO DATA FREQUENCIES

SERVICES TO EXIST

VARIABLE	CODE
<u>Job</u> - Applying for Job	0 = don't know
	1 = nothing, already exists
	2 = clearinghouse of job listings in prison
	3 = job placement serve as liaison between offenders and employers in prison
	4 = clearinghouse on the outside
	5 = job placement on the outside
- Education	0 = don't know
	1 = nothing, already exists
	2 = clearinghouse of school listings in prison
	3 = school placement, set up grants, courses, etc. in prison
	4 = clearinghouse...on the outside
	5 = school placement on the outside
	6 = separate school for ex-offenders
- Skills/Training	0 = don't know
	1 = nothing, already exists
	2 = clearinghouse of skills and training listings in prison
	3 = skills and training placement voc. rehab. in prison
	4 = clearinghouse on the outside
	5 = skills and training placement on the outside
- Child Care	0 = don't know
	1 = nothing, already exists
	2 = connected with a job program
	3 = program with flexible hours

VARIABLE	CODE

__Job__ - Transportation

0 - don't know
1 = nothing, already exists
2 = information center for transportation possibility located in prison
3 = car pools for ex-offenders
4 = same as #2 but located in the community

__OJT__ - Help in Applying

0 = don't know
1 = nothing, already exists
2 = clearinghouse in prison
3 = placement in prison
4 = clearinghouse out of prison
5 = placement out of prison

 - Locating

0 = don't know
1 = nothing, already exists
2 = clearinghouse in prison
3 = clearinghouse out of prison

For Transportation and Child Care see Job Variable

__Welfare__ - Help in applying

0 = don't know
1 = nothing, already exists
2 = welfare information center, how to apply, reapply in prison
3 = welfare information center out of prison

 - Location of DSS

0 = don't know
1 = nothing, already exists
2 = welfare clearinghouse in prison
3 = information center out of prison

__Child Care__ - Locating

0 = don't know
1 = nothing, already exists
2 = child care information center listing of centers, babysitters in prison

 - Flexible hours

0 = don't know
1 = nothing, already exists
2 = information center in prison
3 = information center out of prison

VARIABLE	CODE

Child Care - Transportation

0 = don't know
1 = nothing, already exists
2 = information center for transportation possi-bilities in prison
3 = car pools for ex-offend-ers

- Money

0 = don't know
1 = listings of agencies to fit my needs

Why Job -

1 = like to work
2 = support myself (family)
3 = independence
4 = society says I have to work
5 = so I won't have to come bak to prison

Why Education -

1 = so I can go to college
2 = Want to be a _____?
                    occupation
3 = stay out of prison
4 = can get better job
5 = other

Why Want Children Back -

0 - don't know, no answer
1 = yes, I love them
2 = yes, they need me
3 = yes, she(he) is mine
4 = yes, so we can be a family
5 = no, won't have it togethee
6 = no, better off where they are
7 = no, too many legal

Establishing Relationships -

1 - information on social activities
2 = help from program in prison
3 = help from program out of prison

Legal Need - Divorce

0 = don't know
1 = prison should help women
2 = courts should help with this
3 = legal aid clinic for ex-offenders

VARIABLE	CODE
<u>Legal Needs</u> - Court Custody	0 = don't know 1 = attorney that will handle custody problems for ex-offenders
<u>Housing</u> - Furniture	0 = dont' know 1 = agencies to donate furniture 2 = referral for furniture
- Afford	0 = don't know 1 = clearninghouse of housing 2 = housing placement
- Halfway House	0 = don't know 1 = clearinghouse of information
<u>Parole</u> - Requirements	1 = should be more lax 2 = be able to have someone to talk to; counselor /psychologist ombudsman
- Won't Make It	0 = don't know 1 = counseling/counselor 2 = nothing already exists
- Parole Office and I Won't Get Along	0 = don't know 1 - mediator between parole officer and ex-offender
<u>Family - Money</u>	0 = don't know 1 = already exists 2 - other
<u>Establishing Relationships</u>	1 = groups for ex-offenders 2 = counseling for ex-offenders
<u>People Don't Want To Get Out</u>	1 = person is security, afraid of free world, nothing to go back to 2 = don't want responsibility

VARIABLE	CODE
Fear About Getting Out	1 = nothing 2 = readjusting - job, money 3 = coming back 4 = how family, friends, society will react to me
Acceptance	0 = don't know 1 - nothing; will work it out myself 2 = counseling 3 = 24 hour hot line 4 = other
Physical/Mental Health Care	0 = don't know 1 = noting - already exists 2 = free clinics - health 3 = counseling 4 = other

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