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THE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY OF CERTAIN FACTORS
IN SELECTING PRISONERS FOR TRUSTY STATUS

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Gregory Allen Miller

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Walter F. Johnson
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THE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY OF CERTAIN FACTORS
IN SELECTING PRISONERS FOR TRUSTY STATUS

By

Gregory Allen Miller

AN ABSTRACT

Submitted to the School for Advanced Graduate
Studies of Michigan State University of
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ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with determining the significance of data gathered on forty-eight selected items of information concerning the success or failure in trusty status of a group of prisoners at the State Prison of Southern Michigan. For the purposes of this investigation, a successful trusty has been defined as one who has been a trusty outside the prison walls on a prison farm or camp for a period of two years or more. An unsuccessful trusty has been defined as one who escapes while in trusty status.

Two groups of two hundred and forty-three prisoners each were utilized. One was a successful group and the other was an unsuccessful group. The sample, with the exception of a few cases, represented the entire number of available individuals. The period studied was eight and one-half years, from January 1, 1945, to June 30, 1953.

Letters were written to wardens of all adult penal institutions in the United States asking them to list the criteria or factors they use in selecting prisoners for trusty installations. Fifty-one per cent responded to the inquiry, and the factors they listed as selective criteria were used in this study. The total number of factors identified as usable was forty-eight.

The records of the four hundred and eighty-six prisoners in this study were examined for each of the factors. The

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chi-square (χ^2) method was used to enable the investigator to establish the significance of the relationships among the forty-eight factors and success or failure as a trusty.

The major findings showed that of the forty-eight factors analyzed twenty-six were significant at the one per cent level of confidence, two at the two per cent level, and three at the five per cent level. The remaining seventeen were not significant. Those items with predictive efficiency at the one per cent level were: Age, age at the commission of first offense, achievement test ratings, race, use of alcohol and/or drugs, size of home community, length of residence in Michigan, I. Q. score, military service and type of discharge, family social class, family ties, number of visits, stability of occupational history, crime, minimum and maximum sentence, method of conviction, number of juvenile commitments, number of previous paroles, number of parole violations, number of commitments to prison, number of probation violations, length of time to serve before parole consideration, type of parole board action received, supervisor's rating of prison job performance, and amount of money in the prison account.

Factors with little or no significance for use as defined in this study were: Native or non-native of Michigan; education; mental history; homosexuality; physical condition; history of tuberculosis, epilepsy, syphilis or gonorrhea; religion;

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marital status; marital history; amount of mail; broken parental home; familial crime record; family locale, number of children; occupation; number of probations; number of jail commitments; number of accomplices; previous escapes; prison behavior; prison commitment status; and church attendance.

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1955

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candidate for the degree of
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CHAPTER I

THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction

The recurring central issue with outside placement authorities is the problem of whether or not a prisoner will make a "good trusty". Will he be able to make a satisfactory adjustment to his new, relatively unfettered surroundings and contribute effectively to the new program? Can he avoid the new temptations placed in his path by his new "freedom"? Does he have the necessary requisites to profit from a program planned for him? Will he run away?

Unfortunately, prison authorities charged with selecting men for outside placement are not clairvoyant. They cannot predict infallibly whether a person once sent outside the walls will live up to expectations. On the other hand, prison officials, from observation and practical experience, can isolate certain factors that are related to success or failure as a trusty. (A successful trusty in this study is defined as one who has been a trusty for two years or more; a failure or unsuccessful trusty is defined as one who escapes while in trusty status.) These factors can be set up as criteria by which to judge outside placement

candidates. Such a procedure does not automatically end walkaways; it is employed merely with the hope of reducing the percentage of failures.

In the past two decades there has been a rapid growth in the use of open type institutions and such facilities as camps, farms and open Borstals. This rapid expansion was forced on the prison system by overcrowding, but authorities were quick to appreciate the intrinsic value of such systems; that is, the rehabilitative potential of such a system when compared with the traditional walled institutions. There is little doubt, however, that much of the outgrowth of the "prison without walls" is due to the failure of the traditional type of prison.

Scudder (30:276) says "we develop our prison systems on the false fear that all will escape and everything in the average prison revolves around this idea. In the process, the needs of the prisoner are too often forgotten as we eagerly strip him of all his individuality, give him a number, and call him a convict." He cites that in the nine years that had elapsed between the time that the California Institute for Men at Chino (an open institution) had begun operating and his book was published in 1952, "ten thousand prisoners had been transported five hundred miles as ordinary passengers of a common carrier. They never carried handcuffs, billy

clubs, or guns, and yet no man ever attempted to escape enroute, and the conduct and morale were excellent (30:278)." Scudder and other prison authorities have stated that one-half of their inmates do not need maximum custody with its high walls and guarded towers, and that prisons for this group should not be equipped and run just to prevent escapes. They say that they should be administered with a program aimed to adjust men to society, and they should be manned by personnel who understand people.

The penal farm had its beginning in Europe. The farm colony idea, originating about 125 years ago, was used most extensively in Belgium, Switzerland and Holland as the solution to the vagrancy problem. A few years later, several farm colonies started in the United States, the first of these being the Cooley Farm at Cleveland, Ohio. The honor camp of today is analogous to the penal farm and usually involves the same principles; but, it is not usually as large and it is not used for the entire prison population. The honor camp is used for the more trustworthy prisoners, sifted from the larger prison population, who are sent to a camp conducted outside the walls many times located considerable distances from the central institution.

Many penologists and criminologists feel that, of all the methods by which a prison regime may hope to

inculcate self-respect and self-responsibility and in other ways prepare the prisoners for a normal life in society, the open institution appears to be proving itself the most effective. The speed in the rapid expansion of open institutions has been forced on society by overcrowding. It was quickly appreciated that there was intrinsic value in the system, and that probably its development in its present state is the most permanently valuable contribution to enlightened penal treatment of any of the post-war experiences.

Thus the establishment of camps, farm colonies and outside work placements for prisoners affords several advantages. First, overcrowding is reduced; second, prison construction costs are reduced; third, prison operating costs are reduced; fourth, idleness is reduced; fifth, opportunities for self-improvement are afforded prisoners; and sixth, the public domain is protected and improved by the suppression of forest fires, reforestation, road construction, development of state parks, and other improvements on public property, much of which would otherwise not be done at all due to lack of funds, or other reasons. It is, therefore, obvious that a camp or similar installation can serve a most useful purpose. It must, however, be maintained in accordance with standards which provide adequate safeguards against objectionable practices

that have plagued prison labor systems in the past. If this is not seen to, the public would not long tolerate this system.

It follows, then, that the selection of men for such installations should be men who will benefit from this type of treatment, men who will not run away. This is paramount in importance in making the system work.

Statement of the Problem

The main purpose of this study is to analyze various factors bearing upon outside placement with the ultimate end of assisting the prison authorities at the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson; and, it is hoped, the rest of the prisons in the country in their task of defining and crystallizing criteria to be used in the selection of prisoners for placement outside the walls. This objective has been served by analyzing a number of factors related to 486 prisoners, placed outside the walls of the State Prison of Southern Michigan, in the light of their success as trustees.

If relationships can be established between certain items and success as a trusty, and between certain items and failure as a trusty, more definite criteria will emerge and provide a rating scale or system that could be utilized by the outside placement authorities in their job of separating the prisoners most likely to succeed from those

most likely to fail.

An additional purpose which this study serves is that of describing the trusty living in the numerous camps and farms and outside placement facilities in the corrections system of the State of Michigan. In this respect it provides prison authorities with an inventory of the type of person who has passed through their hands in outside placement selection and furnishes them with a substantial body of data upon which to base other studies in their continuing task of improving selection techniques.

Need for the Study

While the writer was employed as the Chief Psychologist of the Michigan Department of Corrections, Psychiatric Clinic, located at the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson, it was noted that between one and two prisoners in trusty status were escaping (walking away) from the institution every week. Although most of them were soon returned, as a result of manhunts, tips by citizens, etc., the consternation caused the local public, the bad publicity resulting, and the morale effect on the rest of the prison group seemed to make it a serious problem.¹

Obviously, no prison authority would place a man outside the walls if he could foresee that he would escape; but this

¹

See Appendix A., "Wanted" posters illustrative of the type used in Michigan.

often happens, in spite of the best intentions, due to the inherent difficulties of predicting human conduct. Any knowledge, therefore, that would assist the authorities in making wise trusty selections would improve their work and would render such correctional treatment more useful to the prison and more acceptable to the community.

The misconception of the public in regard to prisons and prison policies can be a great detriment to proper prison administration. The misunderstanding of such terms as pardon, parole, and probation are legend. There are also misunderstandings regarding trusty placement. It is apparent that the views held by the public, the press and the professional politicians can have an important effect upon the operation of any prison system. Greater public understanding of prison operations would undoubtedly give rise to a demand for more adequate prisons and for rehabilitation concepts.

It will be admitted by many prison authorities that in many instances in the present day, and in most instances in the past, trusty selection has been haphazard and based on inadequate data.

After reviewing thousands of cases for custody reduction for the past several years, the prison authorities became aware of a set of factors which were serving as handrails in groping through these problems of trusty selection. It was thought, therefore, that if these factors and others

obtained from other prisons were listed and analyzed as to their value, they might serve as a guide for future action in custody policies. The State Prison of Southern Michigan is responsible for roughly 6,500 inmates, of which approximately 1,800 are quartered in medium or minimum custody. Over 1,100 of these men are quartered in barracks and over 600 in outside cell blocks.¹

Housing is one of the most pressing problems of prisons today. Post-riot conditions and overcrowding demand that the process of custody reduction be streamlined. Almost every day the newspapers tell of some community turning itself into an armed camp through fear of escaped prisoners. The urgency of the moment demands that every possible improvement in selection be made. Finally, most prison authorities admit that of all the methods by which a prison regime may hope to inculcate self-respect and self-responsibility, and in other ways prepare prisoners for a normal life in society, the open institution appears to be proving itself to be the most effective.

If this study contributes to a more valid and reliable method of selecting trustees from prison populations it will furnish to the institution an additional element for consideration not found in the literature.

Once the scale of criteria is established its utility will not be limited solely to selecting prisoners for OP (outside placement). It might be adapted for placing

¹These are 1955 figures. See Table I for figures, 1945-53

TABLE I
POPULATION FIGURES FOR THE STATE
PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN*

Year	Average Population		Trusty Division		
	Total Institution	Trusty Division	%	Escapes	%Esca.
1945	5,208	920(est) ¹	17.6(est)	30	3.2(est)
1946	5,225	950(est)	18.1(est)	20	2.1(est)
1947	5,671	1,201	21.1	15	1.2
1948	5,905	1,083	18.4	13	1.2
1949	5,646	1,075	19.1	22	2.0
1950	5,877	1,200	20.4	24	2.0
1951	6,164	1,322	21.3	43	3.2
1952	6,481	1,566	23.2	69	4.4
1953 ²	5,880	1,576	26.8	73	4.6

*Table I shows the number and percentages of prisoners in the trusty division of the State Prison of Southern Michigan. It also shows the number and percentages of escapees from the trusty division. This table was presented to show the increase in escape rate. For example, from 1950 to 1953 the trusty population rose thirty-one per cent while the escape rate during the same period rose 204 per cent.

¹Data not available.

²Figures for all of 1953 are shown above; present study includes the first six months, only.

prisoners in various degrees of custody and supervision outside the walls. Furthermore, such a device might give prison authorities clues as to which phase of a prisoner's life needs the most attention.

Limitations and Scope of the Study

Statistical prediction has one serious limitation which might be termed a defect of its virtue. It predicts for a group of cases rather than for each individual, consequently it is concerned with the way in which a given factor operates in the majority of cases, disregarding individual variations. It is, therefore, important to make an intensive study of each individual to determine his particular attitudes and motivations, for in the present state of its development, statistical prediction deals with the external rather than the subjective aspects of behavior.

Since two years was set as the minimum time for a prisoner to be outside the walls in order to be termed successful, it is recognized that many men in the trusty group were eliminated from this study, since there are a large number of prisoners who are placed outside the walls, complete their prison sentence, and are paroled prior to two years. This, of course, would mean that many "good trusties" would be missed. However, the group that is termed successful in this study is considered as successful

as any group; they remained in custody during the same period of time as the group termed unsuccessful (the men who escaped). The purpose of the analysis is not to evaluate the performance of the Michigan Correction System in terms of outside placement success or failure. Rather, it is to derive criteria for the guidance of the authorities in future custody reductions. Although the line between success and failure is not absolute, it is regarded, for purposes of the present study, as the most satisfactory way of comparing men who were the best trustees and those who were not. The tremendous numbers handled in this immense institution make it difficult to examine the total populations throughout the entire history of the institution, therefore, an eight and one-half year period was studied. For example, during this eight and one-half year period 24,000 new admissions or readmissions came through the gates of the prison. The average admissions from all causes including parole violation returns, returns from escape, returns from court orders, and transfers from other institutions approximate 350 a month, or more than 4,000 a year; and the number of men in trusty status and processed for trusty status during any one year will reach as high as 5,000.

Another limitation of the study is the fact that prison records were used to obtain the data on the factors studied. These records are compiled by individuals with

varying degrees of proficiency and may, in some cases, be incomplete or inaccurate.

Other limitations are imposed by the sample used and will be further pointed out in Chapter VIII of this investigation.

This study is limited to the trusty population of the State Prison of Southern Michigan, Jackson, Michigan. This is a specific group of prisoners in a specific prison in a specific state. The findings may or may not apply to trusty groups in general. The number of variables used in the study are certainly not the only variables that could or should be explored. The variables were gathered from data sent by mail from fifty-two per cent of the adult male prisons in the United States and from data available in the Michigan prison system.

Definition of Terms

The terms defined in this section are used in this study or are mentioned in this study as terms about which there is wide spread public misunderstanding. Prison "language" is a jargon almost unto itself. Prison language terms used in connection with this study are defined by the author after consultation with prison personnel. These definitions will be starred. The other terms are paraphrased by the author from the Encyclopedia of Criminology (6).

Borstals - An open type institution for youthful offenders in England.

Commutation - A reduction of the penalty granted by governors or the President by means of an executive order.

*Custody Reduction - The changing of the custody classification of a prisoner from maximum to medium, or from medium to minimum.

*Escapee - A prisoner who leaves the confines of the penal institution without authority.

*"Free World" - A common term used by prisoners, meaning society at large.

Indeterminate Sentence - The sentencing of a prisoner for an indefinite period with a specified maximum. They are released when the releasing authorities reach the conclusion that it is safe to set them at liberty. They must, however, be released on the expiration of the maximum sentence.

Maximum Custody (Security) - Generally means a walled institution with the inmates occupying inside cells at all times surrounded by a high wall manned by armed guards.

Medium Custody (Security) - Generally means an institution with no walls but perhaps a fence, outside cells for night lock-up, and some supervision of working assignments.

Minimum Custody (Security) - Generally means an open institution like a camp with no fence, wall or armed guards and very little direct supervision of working assignments.

Outside Placement - Medium or minimum custody.

Pardon - An executive act associated with clemency but presuming guilt. It effects release of the prisoner where it is felt that the penalty is too severe or there is some doubt of guilt, i.e. extenuating circumstances.

Parole - Granted after the offender has served a portion of his sentence. The sentence is continued, but is served outside the walls in the prisoner's community.

*Pass (Parole Board) - Action taken by a parole board in continuing a prisoner beyond his present possible release date; can be done until maximum sentence is reached.

Probation - A court action whereby the offender is placed under supervision before serving time in prison, and may never go to prison as long as the rules laid down by the court are observed. A procedure usually used for first offenders and juveniles.

Quarantine - The cell block in which a newly arrived prisoner is placed for a period of from twenty to sixty days. Here routine physical and psychological examinations take place. Prisoners are classified as to job and are oriented to prison life. They have no contact with the general prison body.

Trusty - A prisoner in medium or minimum custody.

*Trustyland - Medium or minimum custody where there are no armed guards and very few fences, if any.

Further definition of terms will be found in Chapter III, where the operational definitions of the

variables used in comparing the two groups in the study are included.

Organization of the Study

This chapter has presented a brief background and statement of the problem, the need for the study, the limitations and scope, and a definition of terms.

In Chapter II the review of the literature pertinent to this study is presented. This consists of reporting studies on escape from trusty units of penal institutions, boy and girl runaways, and selected studies regarding trusty installations.

Chapter III consists of a discussion of the methodology and procedures employed in this research. In this chapter the processes of gathering the information, establishing the sample, and tabulating and analyzing the data have been reviewed and discussed.

Chapters IV, V, VI, and VII are the "findings" chapters. A chapter is devoted to the discussion of the findings of each of the four groups into which the variables were divided.

In Chapter VIII the findings of the study are discussed in light of the selection procedures already in use at the State Prison of Southern Michigan. There is, in addition, a discussion of the prison itself and the trusty division.

Chapter IX includes a summary of the main findings of the study with accompanying conclusions and suggestions for further study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Introduction

In general, the previous studies of escapes from prison trusty placements have been few. This chapter will review the literature on runaway boys and girls, prison escapes, and open institutions.

Runaway Boys and Girls

Many studies of escapes and runaways by children are in the literature, and can be used as hypotheses, or suggestions of hypotheses regarding the dynamics which might be similar to adult men escaping or running away from prison. However, they cannot be classified as prison escape studies. Four representative studies are reviewed.

One of the earliest studies of escapes that this writer was able to locate were those of C. R. Keough (21). The study indicated that instability on the part of the boy and varying personalities of cottage parents influenced the number of escapes.

In a Master's Thesis by A. Belkin (5) the author studied eleven boys who had repeatedly run away from home. She found that these boys had all felt rejected at home, hated their fathers, and were neurotic. She found that the running away

was compulsive in nature, and that the boys could not accept frustration. Prognosis was poor.

Lawson Lowery (22) in a study of runaway boys and girls made by the New York Traveler's Aid Society found that running away is not necessarily a complex psychopathological phenomenon, but represents in the great majority of cases a simple and primitive reaction to an uncomfortable situation, the details of which are not necessarily understood by the individual or those in the environment. Hardships undergone during the runaways seem to give positive pleasure such that a self-punishment motive seemed to underly the activity.

In an early study by Armstrong (3) concerning runaway boys, she found that runaway children most often are motivated by the desire to escape and not by wanderlust or desire to see the world, nor self-assertion nor spirited independence. She found that they escape for fear of punishment or emotional conflict with authority. In boys who run away from institutions post-escape institutional adjustment was usually poor. Armstrong feels that running away is a psychoneurotic response to stimuli.

Prison Escapes

In a study by Pigeon (28) it was stated that prisoners will escape and are poor outside placement risks if they have long sentences or anticipate a long sentence, if they have a long criminal record, have a bitter attitude, are psychopaths,

have warrants filed against them, have been denied parole, worry about their families, are concerned about the fidelity of wives and sweethearts, are young, have no family ties, are afraid of assault, and are the "hoodlum" type who have received newspaper notoriety.

In 1942, William H. Johnson (20), Senior Sociologist at the State Prison of Southern Michigan, gathered data on 46 escapees and compared them with 46 non-escapees and 200 general inmates on several factors, by percentages. Johnson considered the following factors important in considering inmates for outside the wall placement: Stability, history of nomadism, and wife in state. The prisoner with two or more offenses is the best risk, and the assaulting offender is the poorest risk. He also found escapees to be younger in age. Factors of no importance seemed to be length of residence in state and parental family in the state. This study seemed to have promise in the selection of factors studied, but chance differences were not ruled out, and the samples were small.

Probably the best study of escapes from outside placement to date is one by Nelson Cochran(8). Cochran studied sixty escapees from the Norfolk Prison Colony in Massachusetts. The factors studied by Cochran and his conclusions are practical in nature. With regard to time of escape, Cochran concluded that the preferred time is in the evening before nine. Most escapes occur in September and the fewest occur in March. Fewer than one-tenth of the men escaped while they had less

than six months prior to their parole hearing, and less than one-third escaped while they had less than a year to go before meeting the parole board. Those who escaped had served less than forty per cent of their time. The type of offense for which a man was sentenced was not considered to be an important factor. The escape group shows a larger per cent of habitual offenders and fewer first offenders which, incidentally, was opposite to the findings in Johnson's study (20). Two-thirds of the escape group were under thirty-one years of age and more than three-quarters were under thirty-six years of age. The escape group showed less geographic stability, as well as greater occupational instability. The strength and nature of family ties was viewed but not studied due to the complexity of classifying family ties. An important observation was that no inmate escaped who was on congenial terms with his wife.

Cochran concluded that the ideal outside placement candidate was one who "has less than six months to his next parole hearing, less than three years to his maximum, has served approximately half his entire term, is a first offender, is over thirty-five years old, is geographically stable, has been a steady worker outside, and is happily married." Cochran's favorable factors were: (1) congenial family ties; (2) served half his entire term; (3) less than one year to parole hearing; (4) less than three years to the maximum; (5) occasional first offender; (6) over thirty-five years of age; (7) fair geographical

stability; (8) employment record fair; (9) no detainers on file; (10) generally cooperative attitude; (11) mild non-aggressive personality. The unfavorable factors were: (1) weak or non-existent home ties; (2) served less than forty per cent of his term; (3) more than eighteen months to parole hearing; (4) more than four years to maximum; (5) habitual offender; (6) under thirty years of age; (7) frequently transient; (8) poor employment record; (9) detainers on file; (10) uncooperative attitude; (11) overbearing aggressive personality; (12) mental instability; (13) inferior intelligence. Although Cochran's study appears to be the best in the literature, it remains statistically weak primarily because of the small sample. Some of the data are negated as far as drawing conclusions is concerned because there was no control with which to compare factors in the escape group.

An article by McKendrick (23) which appears to be based primarily on experience, states that it is incumbent upon good prison management to make sure that all available facilities be used in selecting prisoners for outside work assignments, and that the following information should be studied. First, there should be information gained about the prisoner himself; his emotional stability, the length of his sentence, his type of crime, his previous escape record, and his prison history. Secondly, there should be information obtained about the prisoner's relationship to others such as his family, his free world employment, his community adjustment, his prison

account, and his friends and enemies. Thirdly, the work situation that he will be going into should be evaluated for its productive value and its treatment value, and the health of the inmate and his attitude regarding this work should be evaluated. In addition, the supervisor's attitude in the work is most important. This study appears to be empirical in nature, but contains a good many factors used in the present study in selecting prisoners for outside placement.

In a study by Levy, et al, (29:276) it was found that in using the Minnesota Multi-phasic Personality Inventory there was a decidedly different personality profile between escapee and non-escapee. It showed definitely that the paranoid scale, the schizophrenic scale, and the hypomanic scale are higher among the escapees, which might tend to indicate that some of the escapes are based on the projective mechanisms, and that some goal of the escapee may be to get even with society. On the other hand, on the basis of the high Ma scale, it could also show that the escapee tends to be more restless and hyperactive and thus is unable to settle down in any environment and that in turn might be a basic cause of escape. This study does not differentiate between escapes from the trusty division and "over the wall" escapes.

Open Institutions

There is considerable literature on the subject of the advantages of open institutions over traditional prisons for a great number of prisoners today.

Scudder (30:273-274) says in the last chapter of his book:

America cannot solve her crime problem by locking up a few men in prison. The FBI reports for 1939 showed that in 78 cities with a population of 13 million there were 27 arrests for each hundred major offenses known to the police. Out of the 27 arrested, 19 were held for prosecution and only 14 convicted . . . This means that there are at least 73 known offenses that are never apprehended. It is known to be higher in individual large metropolitan cities such as Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Austin McCormick, professor of Criminology at the University of Southern California, former president of the Osborn Association, and leader in penal reform in the United States, said at the American Prison Congress in Long Beach, California, in 1947 (30:273):

The hard fact is so small a percentage of the total number of offenders are caught and convicted in America today that legal punishment cannot be considered a major factor in the control of crime.

Society derives no benefit from punishing a man . . . Punishment can hardly be classed as rehabilitative. The only possible justification of punishment is as a deterrent. Even in an open institution, incarceration is punishment (30:27).

There can be no regeneration except in freedom. Rehabilitation must come from within the individual and not through coercion (30:50).

This is the concept on which Chino is based. It has proven to be one of the best experiments in open penal institutions. It began by accepting six per cent of the men coming to the prison system in California. In 1952, it was accepting twenty-two per cent.

The institution at Chino, California, when started set as its criteria the following (30:44):

These first men should be of average intelligence, in good physical condition, able to do hard work with no previous escape history or reformatory experience. Above all they must also have a good record in prison.

In this experiment each man was selected by personal interviews and all types of offenses were represented by the final thirty-four men that were picked for this experiment. However, the offense was not the deciding factor in each man's selection but rather his willingness to accept responsibility for his own adjustment. Each man has to make his own decision whether to escape or not to escape. Obviously, the adjustment was more likely to occur in an atmosphere of freedom than in a large penitentiary with locks and guns. Scudder found that the prison officials who recommended men to be transferred to Chino in this initial experiment felt that unless the release date was near the men would escape. They, therefore, recommended men within three or four months of their release on parole; but Scudder felt that it was his responsibility whether they escaped or not, and that it was better to get the men before they had had extended association with hardened offenders, and accordingly he decided that no man should be selected who had less than six months to serve before his release. In the first four years, Chino lost through escapes 4.16 per cent of a population of 600, with what Scudder admits to be "a crude method of selection" (30:195). The study also disclosed the fact that half of those who escaped went within the first thirty days following their arrival. As time went on, empirically better methods were stumbled upon. Of the

9,000 men who had been transferred to Chino during the ten years since it opened, only 290 escaped and all but ten of those were apprehended.

The American Correction Association's publication, A Manual of Correctional Standards (1), indicates a selection of inmates for reduction of custody should be the problem of a group rather than a single person. This system has the advantage of dividing responsibility for decisions. Historically, the Deputy Warden and in many cases the Warden, himself, chooses the trustees personally after interviewing each man considered. Those were the days of smaller trusty units when most of the trustees returned inside the walls each night. This is still the case in many of our southern prisons. Present day classification facilities offer a much greater device for screening and selection due to refined and more objective methods of studying human beings.

In 1952, California had eighteen prison camps with over a thousand men each year working in comparative freedom and rendering outstanding assistance both to the state and the United States Forestry Services. For the taxpayer this is a splendid investment as these men earn their own way instead of being supported at public expense in a state institution, and they are not in competition with labor (30). The Michigan camp system under the direction of Seymour Gilman has expanded its camp program in the last ten years to a point where there are now ten camps in the Upper and Lower Peninsulas of

Michigan, housing over 1,000 men; they do useful and constructive work for the Department of Corrections and the Conservation Department of the State. They are being housed in low cost housing, and they are reducing the frightful idleness inside the walls of the world's largest prison at Jackson, Michigan (2). Ohio, likewise, is proud of its "prison without walls". In the last five years, 935 men have gone out and only 23 have walked away. No criminals with sex offenses are allowed to go out (2).

In Wisconsin at the Wisconsin State Prison, twenty-five per cent of the population is outside the walls. These men are chosen for their industry, their conduct, and their attitude, and return to the penitentiary is their only punishment for walking away (2). Yet, in 1951 Teeters (32) found, on sending out questionnaires, that one prison admitted to still shaving the heads of escapees upon recapture!

In 1925, the governor of New York State, Alfred E. Smith (31:105), said:

I believe that the cell block system as used in our prisons should be abolished. A man locked up in one of these cages overnight cannot feel that the state is treating him as a human being. The ideal prison, in my opinion, should be built on a cottage plan. I do not believe that it is necessary to cage men up as in earlier times. It is not so easy to escape in these days of automobiles and motorcycles, but it would be a good deal better for one or two to get away than for thousands to be so closely confined.

It would seem better that one out of one hundred men escape, which is greater than the present average, than to submit the other ninety-nine to a system of debasement in the operation of a bestial regime. It would be better that one man obtain his freedom illegally and continue in crime until recaptured, than that the

ninety-nine who might be greatly influenced toward a respectable life and obedience to the law by a system which appeals to their highest qualities of manhood, be ground down to despair by a method which debases them and sends them out into the world with a grudge against the state maintaining such a system.

Scudder (30:276-277) says:

The old-timer predicted . . . that the plan upon which Chino is based would fail. They said the public wouldn't stand for the decent treatment of prisoners. The greatest fear has always been that of escapes. The general public still believes that all men in prison are desperate and dangerous . . . The public must be protected they say. In spite of the fact that not more than one-fourth of these men would escape if given the opportunity we develop our prison systems around the false fear that all will escape, and everything in the average prison revolves around this idea. . . All states if they desire can segregate the hardened offender and give the more hopeful cases intensive training and treatment so that they will leave better equipped and adjusted than when they entered prison and less likely to resort to crime. And for this more hopeful group--thirty to fifty per cent of any prison population--we do not need maximum custody with its frowning walls and bristling guns . . . There can be little doubt that a prison experience is too often apt to bring out the worst in a man and leave its permanent scar upon his personality.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

Introduction

In this study an attempt is made to determine the relationship between selected items gathered on the prisoners and their success or failure as trustees.

In the past twenty-five years social scientists have made significant progress in their efforts to find out which prisoners on parole succeed or fail, and under what conditions the success or failure occurs. Out of their research has grown a conviction that notwithstanding the difficulties involved, it is possible to predict to some extent how prisoners will behave on parole. One state, Illinois, has made use since 1933 of techniques developed by such research. It was the reading of this book by Ohlin (26) which led the author to believe that some similar method could be applied to the prediction of trusty success or failure.

The Sample

Method of Selection. The population that was selected for this study consisted of a group of prisoners at the State Prison of Southern Michigan, Jackson, Michigan, who had been selected from inside the walls of the prison and placed in the trusty installations in the prison jurisdiction. These installations include the several farms, relatively near

the main prison, the outside cell blocks directly outside the main prison walls, and the several camps, ranging from within a few miles of the main prison to several hundred miles.¹

The study includes 486 male prisoners living outside the walls for at least some period of time between January 1, 1945, and June 30, 1953. This time period was selected for two reasons: (a) All prisoners now living outside the walls were sent out since January 1, 1945; and (b) this period of time covers three prison administrations, i. e., three different wardens. It is felt that this gives the study wider applicability, since many penologists state that escapism can be related to specific prison administrations.

One-half of this group, or 243 men, were inmates who as of June 30, 1955, had been outside the walls for a period of two years or more, but had not been in the trusty division prior to January 1, 1945. This group was termed "successful".

The other 243 men are men who escaped from their trusty placement during the period from January 1, 1945, to June 30, 1953. This group was termed "unsuccessful".

The total number of escapees during the period was slightly more (about 30) than 243, but due to the unavailability of records as a result of transfer to other institutions, poor record keeping, and other conditions beyond control, the final figure of 243 was reached.

¹See Chapter VIII, this study for a more detailed treatment of the Michigan trusty division.

In the "successful" group there were actually 252 cases. Since this represented only nine more cases than the "unsuccessful" group, an impartial person was asked to select at random nine cases from the "successful" group, thereby making equal "N's" for the two groups in order to make them easier to analyze and compare.

Over 97 per cent of all escapes occurred during the first two years of a prisoner's trusty placement at the State Prison of Southern Michigan. It was felt safe to state, on the basis of this percentage, that a man is a "successful" trusty if he has been outside for two years or more.

With the exception of the nine cases, eliminated by random selection in order to make it easy to handle, this represents the entire number of available individuals for the period studied. Generalization to other prisons in the country will have to be made on the basis of similarity in administration, trusty selection and geography to State Prison of Southern Michigan.¹

Methods of Analysis. Each individual prisoner's file containing case history, prison and criminal record, and other items of information pertinent to the individual was examined.

¹Detailed description of how the prisoners in this study were selected for outside placement are in Chapter VIII of this investigation. Due to length, however, they were not included here. Normally they would have been included in the Appendix, but since the information served an additional purpose it was included as part of Chapter VIII.

The data were recorded on individual printed schedules.¹ Due to the large number of factors involved, machine tabulation was used. Every item was coded and recorded on IBM cards,² the information for each prisoner filling one card. The codes used were those used by the records and research section of the Michigan Department of Correction in cooperation with the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons. Finally, the cards were sorted and counted by IBM machines and frequency tables as well as other appropriate tables were constructed for purposes of summarizing the data accumulated.

After consultation with faculty members of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Michigan State University, it was decided that the tabulated data should be treated by application of the chi-square method. All of the data meet the necessary assumptions for the use of this method. Other methods were considered for use with some of the data, but it seemed advisable to use a uniform statistical method throughout the study since this would facilitate the interpretation of the findings. The chi-square method enables the investigator to establish the significance of the relationships among the factors studied and success or failure as a trusty.

¹See Appendix B.

²See Appendix C.

The Data

In order to predict trusty success or failure, reliable information is needed. Information is needed which will help to distinguish between prisoners most likely to succeed as a trusty and prisoners most likely to fail. It is hypothesized in this study that certain information about trusty prisoners will point in the direction of a successful outcome, and other information will point toward an unsuccessful outcome. The data which reflect most distinctly the actual influences at work in a trusty situation will also provide the sharpest separation between the two outcome groups. The difficulty is, however, that it is arduous to know exactly what the influences or causes of escapism are. The interaction of the many controlled factors operates to produce a particular event.

It was felt, therefore, that the search for good predictive factors would best be accomplished by making use of the observations and insights gained by prison authorities charged with the responsibility of selecting prisoners as trustees. Thus, a letter¹ was written to all the major adult male state and federal prisons (reformatories not included) in the United States. The response to these 65 letters was 52 per cent or 34 answers. The letter asked the prison wardens for the objective and subjective factors used in selecting prisoners

¹See Appendix D.

for outside placement in their respective institutions. All of the criteria mentioned by these institutions were listed and used as the factors to be studied in the investigation. Some factors listed had to be eliminated due to the impossibility of subjecting them to statistical analysis.

Factors such as cooperativeness, personality, character, attitude, and industry were cited frequently and, although they could not be measured specifically, some of these characteristics are included in such factors as job stability both in and out of prison, religious attendance, and prison conduct.

Three other factors listed in the letters from the wardens could not be investigated with the sample used in this study because Michigan trustees were not selected by these means. This fact made it impossible to test these factors with this group. The three items were: a. Recommendation of the sheriff in the jurisdiction where prisoner was sentenced; b. attitude; every prisoner in this study, with one exception, was listed by his counselor as having accepted his crime and/or his imprisonment; and c. recommendation of outstanding citizens in the state.

Therefore, of the 51 factors submitted, the 48 used are listed and operationally defined below. For ease in studying these 48 factors or variables, they were classified into four major categories. These categories comprise the material for the next four chapters of this study. They are:

A. Personal Factors in Relation to Trusty Placement Outcome.

B. Section 1., Family Relationships in Relation to Trusty Placement Outcome.

Section 2., Economic Circumstances Bearing on Family Relationships.

C. Criminal Record in Relation to Trusty Placement Outcome.

D. Prison Record in Relation to Trusty Placement Outcome.

The performance of all prisoners in this study with respect to each of these major categories will be examined.

The successful trustees were matched individually with the escapees on the basis of:

a. Personal Factors.

1. Year of Birth: The year of birth was used to make age constant throughout.

2. Age at First Offense: From age 10 to age 50 or over.

3. Average Grade Rating: Grade on the Stanford Achievement Tests from illiterate through twelfth grade; an achievement test showing grade placement in school subject matter.

4. Race: White race, Negro race or Other.

5. Addiction: Abstinent alcoholic, temperate alcoholic, intemperate alcoholic or drug user.

6. Residence Environment: As related to population, from rural to communities of over 250,000 population.

7. Time in Michigan: From no residence in

Michigan to life time in Michigan.

8. Intelligence Quotient: Intelligence quotients on the Army Alpha, Army Beta, or Wechsler-Bellevue tests; intelligence quotients from below 60 to over 120.

9. Military Service: In the service or not, and if so, whether honorably discharged or discharged under conditions other than honorable.

10. Social Status: The classes used were upper, upper middle, middle, lower middle and lower.

11. Birth Place: Born in Michigan or born in another state or country.

12. Education: From no education through four years of college.

13. Psychiatric History: History of psychiatric treatment or no history of psychiatric treatment of any nature.

14. Homosexuality: History of homosexuality, no history of homosexuality. History was defined here as meaning any consistent record of homosexual behavior.

15. Religion: No professed religion, Hebrew, Protestant, Catholic or Other.

16. Physical Condition: Normal or partially disabled; taken from prison medical record.

17. Physical Diseases: None, history of syphilis, gonorrhea, tuberculosis, or epilepsy.¹

¹Only these diseases were used as they are the only ones classified by the Michigan Department of Corrections, Form #14, from which some of the data for this study was obtained. This form appears in Appendix B.

All of the above factors were determined upon admission to the prison.

b. Family Relationships

1. Family Ties: Close, average, loose, or unknown. These judgments were made by a three man panel after reading the case histories.

2. Visits: Regular, receiving one or two visits per month; occasional, receiving at least one visit every three months; and none.

3. Marital Status: Single, married, widowed, divorced, separated, or common-law.

4. Marital History: Classified as to the compatibility of the marriage, or whether married or single.

5. Mail: Received regularly; five or more letters a month from relatives; occasionally two letters a month, not more than one every three months; and none.

6. Parental Home Broken: No broken home, or home broken before ages 3, 6, 9, 12, 16, or after 16.

7. Family Crime: Crime in the family, other than the inmate, classified as none, father, brother, or others. Crime is defined as a legal conviction of a criminal act or acts.

8. Locale of Family: All Michigan, some in Michigan, none in Michigan, or unknown.

9. Number of Children: None, one or two under 16 years of age, three to five under 16, six or over under 16, or children 16 or over, or a combination of the above.

10. Occupational Stability: Stable means working steadily all of his working life at one or only a few jobs; fairly stable defined as holding a job for no length of time but showing fairly continuous employment; and unstable defined as a man who could not hold a job for more than a few months at a time, and who is generally discharged or quits because of his indifferent attitude toward work in general.

11. Occupation: Unskilled labor, farm hand, skilled trade, own business, profession, clerical, or other.

c. Criminal Record.

1. Crime: The official charge for which the offender is committed. If the offender has been committed on more than one offense, the offense which is regarded as the most serious is recorded. This is defined as the crime which carries the longest term as a maximum. If two offenses carry the same statutory maximum, the one that appears to be of the most advanced type of criminal behavior has been selected.

2. Maximum Term: Less than two years to life sentences.

3. Minimum Term: Less than one year to life sentences.

4. Method of Conviction: Whether the inmate was convicted by a plea of guilty, by trial by judge, or by a jury trial.

5. Juvenile Commitments: No juvenile commitments, one juvenile commitment, two or more.

6. Paroles: None through more than three.
7. Parole Violations: None through more than two.
8. Prison Commitments: None through more than four.
9. Probation Violations: None through more than one.
10. Probations: None through more than one.
11. Jail Commitments: None through more than four.
12. Number of Accomplices: None through more than two. These are the number of persons associated with the offender on the offense for which he is serving time. For where there has been several different charges, the largest number of associates has been indicated.

13. Escapes: Previous escapes from none through more than one. These are defined as escapes from any penal institution or the military service, including desertion but not including AWOL.

d. Prison Record.

1. Time between the Date Placed Outside and Earliest Possible Release Date: Indicates the amount of time a man has left to serve before he can be considered for release. This does not guarantee a release, but indicates that a man had this to look forward to. From one month to men serving life sentences who technically have no release date, although they may be considered for parole after ten years for all life sentences except Murder, 1st Degree. In Michigan it is the present policy, and has been for a number of years,

to consider 1st degree lifers for commutation of sentence after seventeen years' servitude.

2. Parole Action: From no action through the various other considerations a parole board may give an inmate. This does not include all the possible action the Michigan Parole Board may give, but includes all actions given to the sample in this investigation.

3. Prison Job Ratings Prior to Outside Placement: These are the classifications received on the jobs held by the prisoners while inside the walls; good, fair, and poor, or directly placed outside from quarantine. Ratings are made by job supervisors.

4. Prison Financial Account: Amount of money the inmate has in his prison account at the time of outside placement from \$5.00 or less to over \$500.00.

5. Prison Behavior: Listed from no reports to minor and major reports.

6. Entrance Status: First commitments were those coming to prison for new offenses, although not necessarily for the first time.

7. Church Attendance: Regular, meaning at least twice a month; occasional meaning at least four times a year; and no church attendance.

It should be noted that most of these 48 items are objective, factual data. Those which required subjective judgment were rated by a panel of two psychologists and one psychiatric social worker, because experience has shown that a combination of several judgments generally has greater validity.

CHAPTER IV

PERSONAL FACTORS IN RELATION TO TRUSTY PLACEMENT OUTCOME

It would seem that the personal characteristics of the prisoners would contribute appreciably to the body of facts which may be related to trusty success or failure. Information from the personal life of an individual usually forms the most basic information learned about him. This chapter is the first one of five devoted to an analysis of the factors used in trusty selection. It is directed toward an examination of the prisoners' physical and mental make-up to ascertain which personal characteristics tend to be associated with success or failure in the process of placing prisoners outside prison walls.

The tables to be presented in this chapter and in the next four chapters have all been similarly constructed, and make it possible to present the actual frequency distributions of the prisoners used in this study in each of the forty-eight variables. A brief description of how the tables are made up and interpreted follows.

In the first column the factor being studied is subdivided; for example, in Table II year of birth is divided into six sub-groups. The second column in each table presents the actual or observed frequencies of the escapees. The third column presents the "normal" or expected distributions that

One would find by chance of the escapees. The fourth and fifth columns are identical to the second and third columns except that these data are for the trusty group. The sixth column gives the total number of frequencies found in the sample. The seventh column is the second column minus the third column, or the observed frequencies of the escapees minus the expected frequencies of the escapees. This column is used for two reasons. It is part of the formula for the chi-square, and it presents the discrepancy between the observed and expected frequencies. Negative discrepancies are favorable for trusty success and positive discrepancies are unfavorable for trusty success. The eighth column is the seventh column squared and divided by the expected frequency. This column presents the individual contribution to the chi-square. The total of the eighth column doubled is the chi-square. If any one contribution to the chi-square in the eighth column is 3.5 or more this indicates that this particular item in the table is significant beyond the one per cent level of confidence. In these cases it is then possible to use the negative or positive signs in the seventh column to predict trusty success or failure on a particular item.

Tables of total chi-square bearing a triple asterisk indicate that this result is significant at or beyond the one per cent level of confidence, or stated another way, that the probability of obtaining a result such as this due to chance is less than one out of a hundred. A double asterisk indicates the two per cent level of confidence and a single

asterisk the five per cent level of confidence. It is generally accepted by statisticians such as Garrett (15) that these results are too significant to be wholly accidental or ascribable to chance. The remaining tables, without asterisks, present factors that, according to this investigator's methods and sample, cannot be considered as useful in predicting trusty success or failure.

In the study of behavior it is very difficult to control which factors are at work in a given situation and to determine their effect in causing a given event. The interaction of many uncontrolled factors operates to produce a particular event. For this reason chi-square values at the one per cent level only, will be described as significant for use in effectively predicting trusty success or failure.

The tables which follow and the accompanying discussion summarize the findings concerning the 17 personal factors which were studied.

Year of Birth (age)

Table II presents the relationship between the prisoner's age and his success or failure as a trusty. This factor is significant beyond the one per cent level of confidence. The data indicate that prisoners born prior to 1910 made more successful trustees than prisoners born after 1920. Prisoners in this sample born after 1920 made relatively successful trustees.

TABLE II

YEAR OF BIRTH

Year	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee	(O-E) ²
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
1926-34	36	22	8	22	44	14	8.91
1921-25	80	54.5	29	54.5	109	25.5	11.93
1911-20	75	73	71	73	146	2	.05
1901-10	32	47.5	63	47.5	95	-15.5	5.06
1890-00	18	39.5	61	39.5	79	-21.5	11.70
1870-89	2	6.5	11	6.5	13	- 4.5	3.12
Totals	243		243		486		40.77
$\chi^2 = 81.54***$							

Age at First Offense

A review of the State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation records was made and information recorded as to when these prisoners had their first contact with the law, other than just being picked up for questioning. In Table III these data are significant beyond the one per cent level in predicting trusty success or failure, and indicates that those involved in criminal activity between the ages of 13 and 16 made unsuccessful trusty risks. Men who become involved in their first criminal activity between the ages of 25 and 40 made significantly better trusty risks than any others.

In general, however, those involved in early anti-social behavior were poorer risks than those whose criminal behavior

began in adulthood.

TABLE III

AGE AT FIRST OFFENSE

Age	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee	(O-E) ²
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
10-12	14	9	4	9	18	5	2.78
13-16	74	47.5	21	47.5	95	26.5	14.78
17-19	66	58	50	58	116	8	1.10
20-25	58	69.5	81	69.5	139	-11.5	1.90
26-30	16	26.5	37	26.5	53	-10.5	4.16
31-39	10	18.5	27	18.5	37	- 8.5	3.91
41-49	3	7.5	12	7.5	15	- 4.5	2.70
50&over	2	6.5	11	6.5	13	- 4.5	3.12
Totals	243		243		486		34.45
							$\chi^2 = 68.90***$

Stanford Achievement Test Average Grade Rating

Table IV, which is the only table with unequal numbers, shows the relationship between the two groups and the average grade rating received on the Stanford Achievement Test. The unequal N's occur here because of the fact that some men in the study had never received this test since it was not given routinely until about 1948. Although an attempt was made to test all men, those already outside were not tested and obviously those on escape were not tested. The number of cases here is 439. Consequently, the columns in this test differ from the columns in all other tables.

TABLE IV
STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST AVERAGE GRADE RATING

Grade Rating	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee		Trusty	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	
Illit.	10	12.6	14	11.4	24	- 2.6	.54	.59	
2nd.	3	8.9	14	8.1	17	- 5.9	3.91	4.30	
3rd.	20	24.7	27	22.3	47	- 4.7	.89	.99	
4th.	28	31	31	28	59	- 3	.29	.32	
5th.	43	37.9	29	34.1	72	5.1	.69	.76	
6th.	33	28.9	22	26.1	55	4.1	.58	.64	
7th.	20	22.1	22	19.9	42	- 2.1	.20	.22	
8th.	20	17.9	14	16.1	34	2.1	.25	.27	
9th.	26	17.9	8	16.1	34	8.1	3.67	4.08	
10th.	17	13.2	8	11.8	25	3.8	1.09	1.22	
11th.	6	9.5	12	8.5	18	- 3.5	1.29	1.44	
12th.	5	6.3	7	5.7	12	- 1.3	.27	.30	
Totals	231		208		439		13.67	15.13	
							$\chi^2 = 28.80***$		

The item is significant as a whole beyond the one per cent level of confidence. Strongest evidence with single cells here shows that men with Grade Rating Scores of the second grade made more successful trustees than men with ninth grade scores. Very generally low and high scores made better trusty risks than middle scores.

Race

Analysis of Table V reveals that race is a significant factor in differentiating between the two groups.

TABLE V

RACE

Race	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee	(O-E) ²
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
White	207	185	163	185	370	22	2.61
Negro	30	52	74	52	104	-22	9.30
Other	6	6	6	6	12	0	0
Totals	243		243		486		11.91
$\chi^2 = 23.82***$							

White and Negro prisoners make up the great majority of the prison population in Michigan. Other races include mostly Mexican, Indian, Chinese and Japanese. Here the evidence is that Negro prisoners made significantly better risks as trustees than whites. No prediction could be made for the other races on the basis of these data because of the small number involved.

Addictions

Whether a prisoner has been a user of alcohol or drugs or neither is shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI
ADDICTIONS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Abstinent							
Alcoholic	23	33.5	44	33.5	67	-10.5	3.29
Temperate							
Alcoholic	63	74	85	74	148	-11	1.63
Intemperate							
Alcoholic	156	131.5	107	131.5	263	24.5	4.56
Drugs	1	4	7	4	8	- 3	2.25
Totals	243		243		486		11.73
						$\chi^2 = 23.46***$	

Prison administrators frequently mention this item as one which they use. These data show that this is an item significant beyond the one per cent level in differentiating between the trusty and the escapee. The former intemperate users of alcohol were not likely to make successful trusty risks. The abstainer appeared to be a successful trusty risk; and the evidence concerning drug users is not considered significant as significance is defined for this study, but indicates at about the three per cent level of confidence that former drug addicts were more successful as trustees than they were unsuccessful.

Environment

The type of environment in terms of the size of the community from which the prisoner comes is presented in Table VII.

TABLE VII
ENVIRONMENT

Population	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee	(O-E) ²
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Rural	31	38.5	46	38.5	77	- 7.5	1.46
1M-5M	17	17	17	17	34	0	0
5M-10M	18	13	8	13	26	5	1.92
10M-50M	21	22	23	22	44	- 1	.04
50M-100M	44	30.5	17	30.5	61	13.5	5.97
100M-250M	24	24.5	25	24.5	49	- .5	.01
Over 250M	88	97.5	107	97.5	195	- 9.5	.96
Totals	243		243		486		10.32
						$\chi^2 = 20.64***$	

There is no constant pattern in this table, and the only significant single cell indicated that prisoners from communities of from 50 to 100 thousand made the least successful risks. The item is significant beyond the one per cent level.

Time Lived in Michigan

Table VIII shows the length of time the prisoner lived in Michigan prior to his arrest. This information is gathered routinely on all prisoners in Michigan, and is significant beyond the one per cent level in differentiating between successful and unsuccessful trusty risks.

TABLE VIII
TIME LIVED IN MICHIGAN

Intervals	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee (O-E) ²	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
O-6 mos.	18	13	8	13	26	5	1.92
7m.-1yr.	10	9.5	9	9.5	19	.5	.03
2-3 yrs.	17	14	11	14	28	3	.64
4-6 yrs.	19	20	21	20	40	- 1	.05
7-10 yrs.	19	19.5	20	19.5	39	-.5	.01
Over 11y.	47	67	87	67	134	-20	5.97
Life	113	100	87	100	200	13	1.69
Totals	243		243		486		10.31
						$\chi^2 = 20.62^{***}$	

More than half of this significance comes from the one item which predicted beyond the one per cent level of confidence, that prisoners who have lived in Michigan for eleven years or more, but not for a life time, have made successful trustees. There is some evidence (at the five per cent level) that non-residents and life time residents made the least successful risks.

Intelligence Quotient Scores

Table IX which is based on intelligence quotient test scores indicates that intelligence is significant in the prediction of trusty success or failure at the one per cent level of confidence. All prisoners on admission to the State Prison of Southern Michigan were given, during the period of time used in this investigation, an Army Alpha

Test or an Army Beta Test. Selected men on whom invalid group results were suspected were given individual Wechsler-Bellevue examinations.

TABLE IX
INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT SCORES

Scores	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee (O-E) ²	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Below 60	7	8.5	10	8.5	17	- 1.5	.26
60 - 69	15	16	17	16	32	- 1	.06
70 - 79	35	49.5	64	49.5	99	-14.5	4.29
80 - 89	65	60.5	66	60.5	131	4.5	.33
90 - 99	45	40	35	40	80	5	.62
100-109	41	33	25	33	66	8	2.13
110-119	25	18.5	12	18.5	37	6.5	2.28
Over 120	10	12	14	12	24	- 2	.33
Totals	243		243		486	$\chi^2 = 20.60***$	
							10.30

This table very generally resembles Table IV, the table showing grade ratings on the Stanford Achievement Grade Rating Test. The lower and higher I. Q. scores tended to be better risks than the middle I. Q. scores. The most significant single cell revealed that prisoners with I. Q. scores from 70 to 79 made successful trusties. At the three or four per cent level of confidence I. Q.'s of between 100 and 119 tended to be unsuccessful.

Military Service

In Table X military service is explored. The item is significant beyond the one per cent level with the greatest single contribution to the chi-square from the cell regarding

TABLE X
MILITARY SERVICE

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
No Military Service	161	180.5	200	180.5	361	- 19.5	2.10
Honorable Discharge	49	41	33	41	82	8	1.56
Dishonorable Discharge	16	10	4	10	20	6	3.60
Other Types of Discharge	17	11.5	6	11.5	23	5.5	2.63
Totals	243		243		486	$\chi^2 = 19.78^{***}$	

dishonorably discharged veterans. These men made less successful trusty risks than any other group. There are many men with no service at all. This is due primarily to the fact that many of these men were in prison during the war. The "no service" group tends to be (four per cent level) successful.

Social Status

Table XI analyzes social status. For purposes of this study the social classifications of upper, upper middle, middle, lower middle, and lower were used. No classification of upper was used since the judging panel did not find any prisoners that they could classify as upper in social status according to the accepted meaning of this term in Sociology text books.

TABLE XI
SOCIAL STATUS

Class	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee (O-E) ²	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E.
Upper Middle	6	8	10	8	16	- 2	.50
Middle	160	147.5	135	147.5	295	12.5	1.06
Lower Middle	49	62	75	62	124	-13	2.73
Lower	3	6.5	10	6.5	13	3.5	1.88
Unknown	25	19	13	19	38	6	1.89
Totals	243		243		486		8.06
						$\chi^2 = 16.12^{***}$	

The category is significant beyond the one per cent level of confidence. The only individual contribution to the total which is significant (the two per cent level) indicates that the lower middle class prisoners made more successful trustees than any other social status group.

Birthplace

Table XII tabulates those prisoners who were born in Michigan and those who were not. Those not born in Michigan were born in other states or other countries.

TABLE XII
BIRTHPLACE

	Escapes		Trusty		Total	Escapes		$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E	
In Mich.	120	106	92	106	212	14		1.84
Out of Mich.	123	137	151	137	274	- 14		1.43
Totals	243		243		486			3.27
$\chi^2 = 6.54^{**}$								

This factor is significant at the two per cent level of confidence and although the two per cent level is not of sufficient confidence to predict in this type of study, it is noteworthy that this sample indicates trusty success for non-natives of Michigan and trusty failure for natives of Michigan.

Education

The way in which educational level was related to trusty success is seen in Table XIII. Educational level is listed from no education at all through college.

College included both college graduates and those with any attendance at college. Although these data are significant only at the five per cent level it is more noteworthy because it is identical to the somewhat similar items of I. Q. and average grade rating (Tables IV and IX, respectively).

TABLE XIII

EDUCATION

Grade	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee	$(O-E)^2$
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	2	3.5	5	3.5	7	- 1.5	.64
1 - 2	4	8.5	13	8.5	17	- 4.5	2.53
3 - 4	19	25.5	32	25.5	51	- 6.5	1.65
5 - 6	45	45	45	45	90	0	0
7 - 8	103	94.5	86	94.5	189	8.5	.76
9 - 10	46	40	34	40	80	6	.90
11 - 12	21	20	19	20	40	1	.05
College	3	6	9	6	12	- 3	1.50
Totals	243		243		486		8.03

$\chi^2 = 16.06*$

From these three tables it may be generally concluded that prisoners with the lower and higher levels of education, grade achievement, and I. Q. made more successful trusties than the middle level groups.

Psychiatric History

Another item frequently mentioned in the letters received from the wardens was that of the psychiatric background of the prisoners. This factor seems to be taken into

account in most states in selecting or rejecting prisoners for trusty placement. Although few prisoners in the State Prison of Southern Michigan trustyland have been placed out if they had a history of psychiatric attention this item is tabulated in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV
PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	231	226	221	226	452	5	.11
History of.	12	17	22	17	34	- 5	1.66
Totals	243		243		486		1.77
$\chi^2 = 3.54$							

It was not of statistical significance, with the sample used in this study, in predicting trusty success or failure.

Homosexuality

Prisoners with a history of homosexuality and those without are listed in Table XV.

TABLE XV
HOMOSEXUALITY

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	233	228.5	224	228.5	457	4.5	.08
History of.	10	14.5	19	14.5	29	-4.5	1.40
Totals	243		243		486		1.48

$\chi^2 = 2.96$

This factor was not statistically significant within the definition of this study, and probably has little bearing on trusty success or failure.

Religion

The several most common religions are listed in Table XVI.

TABLE XVI
RELIGION

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	7	9.5	12	9.5	19	- 2.5	.65
Hebrew	2	5	8	5	10	- 3	1.80
Protestant	74	167.5	161	167.5	335	6.5	.25
Catholic	58	58.5	59	58.5	117	- .5	0
Other	2	2.5	3	2.5	5	- .5	.10
Totals	243		243		486		2.80

$\chi^2 = 5.60$

The data on this factor were not statistically significant and would indicate that with the sample used in this study religion was not an effective predictor of trusty success or failure.

Physical Condition

Table XVII presents frequencies on those trusties and escapees who were disabled and those who were able. As the working assignments in the trusty installations throughout Michigan require primarily hard, outdoor, physical labor, no disabled and very few partially disabled prisoners can be placed in such installations.

TABLE XVII
PHYSICAL CONDITION

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Normal	240	238	236	238	476	2	.01
Partially Disabled	3	5	7	5	10	- 2	.80
Totals	243		243		486		.81
$\chi^2 = 1.62$							

The data here indicate that the physical condition of the prisoners in regard to partial disablement or no disablement was not a significant predictor of trusty success or failure.

Physical Diseases

Data regarding physical diseases gathered by the Michigan Department of Corrections is limited to gonorrhea, syphilis, tuberculosis, and epilepsy. These diseases or the history of them is tabulated in Table XVIII, and from the evidence in this investigation this factor was not an efficient predictor of success or failure as a trusty.

TABLE XVIII
PHYSICAL DISEASES

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	198	189.5	181	189.5	379	8.5	.38
History of Syphilis	11	10.5	10	10.5	21	.5	.02
Syphilis	7	9.5	12	9.5	19	- 2.5	.69
History of Gonorrhea	23	30.5	38	30.5	61	- 7.5	1.84
History of TB or Epilep.	4	3	2	3	6	1	.33
Total	243		243		486		3.26
						$\chi^2 = 6.52$	

Summary

Seventeen personal factors were studied in this chapter. These factors were based on information concerning a prisoner that existed on imprisonment and not subsequent to imprisonment. Of the seventeen studied, ten were found significant at the one per cent level of confidence, one at the two per cent

level, one at the five per cent level, and five were found to be of no statistical significance.

1. Successful trustees were found among prisoners who were born prior to 1910. Prisoners born after that time were considerably less successful.

2. Men who got into criminal activities from age 13 to 16 made less successful trusty risks than men whose criminal activities did not begin until the ages of from 26 to 39.

3. Prisoners with the outer limits (high and low) of education, intelligence quotients, and Stanford Achievement Test Ratings made more successful trustees than those in the middle ranges.

4. Negroes were found to be better risks as trustees when compared to whites and other races.

5. Prisoners who had been intemperate alcoholics were found to be unsuccessful as trustees.

6. Prisoners from communities of from 5,000 to 100,000 made less successful trustees than prisoners from any other sized communities or from rural areas.

7. Those who had lived in Michigan 11 years or more but not a life time, made better risks for trusty placement than those who had lived in Michigan all their lives or than those who had lived in the state for less than 11 years.

8. Dishonorably discharged veterans made less successful trustees than prisoners without such discharges or without military service.

9. The social status from which a prisoner comes was an efficient predictor of trusty success or failure.

10. Those who were born in Michigan were not as successful as those who were born in states or countries other than Michigan.

11. Factors concerning a prisoner's mental history, homosexuality, physical condition, history of tuberculosis, epilepsy, syphilis, gonorrhea, or his religion, seemed to have little bearing on whether a prisoner did or did not make a successful trusty.

CHAPTER V

FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IN RELATION TO TRUSTY PLACEMENT OUTCOME

The close connection between unsatisfactory environment and instability, particularly in reference to criminal activity, has long been recognized. Criminologists have found that unstable or disrupted family relationships are frequently the direct cause of crime.

Studies by Graham (17) and Ohlin (26) have revealed that family ties and the condition of the home play an important role in the criminal's life after release and even during confinement. The first section of the chapter analyzes the family relationships of Michigan trustees and escapees in an effort to determine the bearing they have upon success or failure in trusty status. Section II of this chapter discusses the economic circumstances bearing on family relationships.

Section I

Family Ties

Table XIX considers the first factor in family relationships, that of family ties, and its relationship to trusty success or failure. Judgements were made on the basis of the prisoner's case history as to whether his ties with his family could be considered close, average, loose, or unknown.

TABLE XIX
FAMILY TIES

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Close	5	17	29	17	34	- 12	8.47
Average	123	1245	126	1245	249	- 1.5	.02
Loose	94	84.5	75	84.5	169	9.5	1.07
Unknown	21	17	13	17	34	4	.94
Totals	243		243		486		10.50
$\chi^2 = 21.00***$							

The factor was significant beyond the one per cent level of confidence. The greatest contribution to this result was from the single cell indicating that prisoners with close family ties were likely to have been successful as trusties.

Visits

The way in which visits affected prisoner success as a trusty are shown in Table XX. Prisoners in trusty status at the State Prison of Southern Michigan are allowed two visits a month on Sundays. The rule is relaxed only in the most unusual circumstances. Visits used in this sense indicate visits with family or friends, as visits with legal personnel were not considered as visits. (Visits with legal personnel do not count against the prisoner's two visits per month quota.)

TABLE XX
VISITS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee (O-E)²</u>	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	98	94	90	94	188	4	.17
Occasional	99	83.5	68	83.5	167	15.5	2.88
Regular	46	65.5	85	65.5	131	- 19.5	5.81
Totals	243		243		486		8.86
					$\chi^2 = 17.72***$		

Prisoners who received regular visits during their entire imprisonment were much more likely to make successful trusties than those who received only occasional visits or no visits at all. The table is significant beyond the one per cent level of confidence. It is recognized that it may not have been the visits, per se which produced this relationship, but rather such factors as closer home ties, and so forth, of which it could well be symptomatic.

Marital Status

An important problem to be considered is that of marital status. Its relationship to the adjustment of prisoners in trustyland can be seen in Table XXI. In this table were listed the marital status of the prisoners at the time they were selected for outside placement.

TABLE XXI
MARITAL STATUS

	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee	(O-E) ²
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Single	77	77	77	77	154	0	0
Married	90	80.5	71	80.5	161	9.9	1.22
Widowed	10	16.5	23	16.5	33	- 6.5	2.56
Divorced	36	30.5	25	30.5	61	5.5	.99
Separated	21	23.5	26	23.5	47	- 2.5	.26
Common Law	9	15	21	15	30	- 6	2.40
Totals	243		243		486		7.43
$\chi^2 = 14.86^{**}$							

The factor is significant at the two per cent level of confidence which indicates that more caution should be used in applying this information than in applying the information gained from factors which were at or beyond the one per cent level of confidence. Evidence from the findings on this factor indicated that widowed prisoners and prisoners married by common law made more successful trustees than any of the other marital groups. Unmarried prisoners failed and succeeded in equal number in both the trusty and escapee groups, thereby indicating that this factor alone could not be used as an effective predictor of trusty success or failure.

Marital History

After studying case histories, judgments were made concerning the compatibility of the prisoner's marriage.

The marriages were rated as compatible, fairly compatible, or incompatible. A fourth category was used for unmarried men. This factor which is shown in Table XXII did not predict with statistical significance, trusty success or failure.

TABLE XXII
MARITAL HISTORY

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Single	77	82.5	88	82.5	165	- 5.5	.37
Compatible	21	20.5	20	20.5	41	.5	.01
Fairly Compatible	47	40.5	34	40.5	81	6.5	1.04
Not Compatible	98	99.5	101	99.5	199	- 1.5	.02
Totals	243		243		486		1.44
$\chi^2 = 2.88$							

Mail

Table XXIII is a table of the mail received by prisoners in this study. Prisoners in the State Prison of Southern Michigan are allowed to write ten letters a month and to receive the same number. As with visits, communications concerning legal matters are not included in the limit of ten.

TABLE XXIII

MAIL

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	31	29	27	29	58	2	.13
Occasional	71	65	59	65	130	6	.55
Regular	141	149	157	149	298	- 8	.42
Totals	243		243		486		1.10
$\chi^2 = 2.20$							

Evidence from this investigation indicates that there was no evidence that this item significantly differentiated between successful and unsuccessful trusties.

Broken Parental Home

Some prison authorities feel that a broken home history is a significant factor in deciding whether or not to put prisoners in trusty installation. Table XXIV shows the results of this factor with the prisoner sample used in this study.

TABLE XXIV
BROKEN PARENTAL HOME

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Not Broken	53	54.5	56	54.5	109	- 1.5	.04
Before							
Age of 3.	35	33	31	33	66	2	.12
Before							
Age of 6.	32	30	28	30	60	2	.13
Before							
Age of 9.	22	17.5	13	17.5	35	4.5	1.16
Before							
Age of 12.	14	15	16	15	30	- 1	.07
Before							
Age of 16.	26	28	30	28	56	- 2	.14
After							
Age of 16.	61	65	69	65	130	- 4	.25
Totals	243		243		486		1.91
						$\chi^2 = 3.82$	

From the evidence here this factor did not differentiate between the two groups.

Family Crime

Crime in the prisoner family is shown in Table XXV. It was intended that familial criminal behavior would be shown by this means although only 46 prisoners of the four hundred eighty-six in the study had families in which there was reported criminal activity other than their own.

TABLE XXV
FAMILY CRIME

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	215	220	225	220	440	- 5	.11
Father	6	6.5	7	6.5	13	.5	.04
Brother	17	13	9	13	26	4	1.23
Others	5	3.5	2	3.5	7	1.5	.64
Totals	243		243		486		2.02
$\chi^2 = 4.04$							

With the sample used in this study there is no evidence that this factor efficiently predicted between the successful trustees and the escapees.

Locale of Family

The geographic location of immediate members of the prisoner's family is shown in Table XXVI. If all, or all but one of the prisoner's family lived in Michigan at the time of his consideration for outside placement, tabulation was made as "all Michigan"; if at least one immediate family member lived in Michigan, tabulation was made as "some Michigan"; if no family lived in Michigan, tabulation was made as "no Michigan". This information was unavailable on 16 men in the study and they were tabulated as "unknown".

TABLE XXVI
LOCALE OF FAMILY

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
All Mich.	124	121	118	121	242	3	.07
Some Mich.	67	76	85	76	152	- 9	1.07
No Mich.	45	38	31	38	76	7	1.29
Unknown	7	8	9	8	16	- 1	.12
Totals	243		243		486		2.55

$\chi^2 = 5.10$

There is no evidence that this information can be used to predict success or failure in trusty placements.

Number of Children

Tables XXVII lists the number of children that the prisoners had when considered for outside placement. More than half of the men in this sample were childless and/or unmarried. There was no basis to state, from the results of this analysis, that the number of children a prisoner has effectively predicted his potential trusty placement outcome.

TABLE XXVII
NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	141	146	151	146	292	- 5	.17
1 or 2							
under 16 yr.	65	59	53	59	118	6	.61
3 to 5							
under 16 yr.	30	25.5	21	25.5	51	4.5	.79
6 or over							
under 16 yr.	2	3	4	3	6	- 1	.33
16 yr. or							
over, or							
combination.	5	9.5	14	9.5	19	- 4.5	2.13
Totals	243		243		486		4.03
						$\chi^2 = 8.06$	

Section II

Economic Factors Related to Family Relationships

Criminologists and Sociologists, among them Bates (4), Clemmer (7), Glueck (16), Minehan (24) and Teeters (32), have emphasized that fact that economic factors frequently are the sole cause of crime. Although this is also disputed in these same references, the consensus seems to reveal evidence that economic status bears a direct relationship to total personal stability and thus to criminal activity. In obtaining the data for the study, the prison officials who responded to the letter sent to them mentioned economic factors very infrequently. Only two factors were analyzed that could be

classified as economic circumstances.

Occupational Stability

The stability of the prisoner's occupational history prior to incarceration is shown in Table XXVIII. This information was obtained from letters received from prisoners' former employers.

TABLE XXVIII
OCCUPATIONAL STABILITY

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Stable	13	33	53	33	66	-20	12.12
Fairly Stable	70	82	94	82	164	-12	1.75
Unstable	146	113.5	81	113.5	227	32.5	9.30
Unknown	14	14.5	15	14.5	29	- .5	.02
Totals	243		243		486		23.19
						$\chi^2 = 46.38***$	

The factor is significant at the one per cent level of confidence and indicates that occupationally stable prisoners were more successful as trusty risks than prisoners who had unstable occupational histories.

Occupation

The type of work in which a person was engaged prior to conviction often gives an indication of economic status. The distribution in Table XXIX is made on the basis of the

occupation that this group reported on arrest, verified in part by letters from former employers. Only two men in this study reported no occupation whatsoever.

TABLE XXIX

OCCUPATION

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Unskilled							
Laborer	186	187.5	189	187.5	375	- 1.5	.01
Farmer or							
Farm Hand	11	11.5	12	11.5	23	- .5	.02
Skilled							
Trade	32	29.5	27	29.5	59	2.5	.21
Own							
Business	6	4	2	4	8	2	1
Professional	2	2.5	3	2.5	5	- .5	.10
Clerical	5	7	9	7	14	- 2	.57
No history of occup.	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Totals	243		243		486		1.91
						$\chi^2 = 2.82$	

This table shows that in this study occupation has no efficiency in predicting trusty success or failure.

Summary

Eleven family and economic factors were studied and only three proved to be efficient at the one per cent level as predictors of trusty success or failure. One item was at the two per cent level of confidence. The remaining seven

were not statistically significant for use as defined in this study.

1. The prisoners with close family ties appeared to be better trusty risks than those with average, loose or unknown family ties.

2. Prisoners who received regular visits made more successful trusties than those who received only occasional visits or no visits.

3. The marital status of a prisoner was an efficient predictor of trusty success or failure at the two per cent level. Widowed prisoners and those married by common law made more successful trusties than separated, divorced, married, or single prisoners.

4. Factors concerning marital history, mail, broken parental homes, familial crime, family locale, and number of children seemed to have little bearing on trusty success or failure.

5. Prisoners with stable occupational histories made more successful trusties than prisoners with unstable occupational histories.

6. Occupations did not differentiate between the successful trusties and the escapees.

CHAPTER VI

CRIMINAL RECORD IN RELATION TO TRUSTY PLACEMENT OUTCOME

Criminal records provide, according to the data analyzed in this study, one of the principal criteria by which outside placement candidates were judged. These data are more accurate than the data in the preceding chapters since they were gathered officially; whereas, personal, family and economic factors were obtained from the records, in some cases, but mostly from information from the prisoner himself and from others who knew him.

Crime

One of the crucial points in this process of identifying and appraising factors affecting trusty outcome lies in determining which types of criminals are most successful in outside placement. Table XXX shows the relationship between the type of crime for which the prisoner was sentenced and trusty success or failure. The classifications in the table are largely self-explanatory. The crime classification in Michigan is basically similar to that in the majority of states, and the classification in this table comes from the crime classification used in the Department of Corrections of Michigan.¹

¹See Appendix E.

TABLE XXX

CRIME

	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee	(O-E) ²
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Homicide	7	48	89	48	96	-41	35.02
Rape	15	21.5	28	21.5	43	- 6.5	19.65
Robbery	37	31	25	31	62	6	1.16
Assault	10	9.5	9	9.5	19	.5	.26
Burglary	59	39.5	20	39.5	79	19.5	9.62
Larceny	36	20.5	5	20.5	41	15.5	11.71
Auto Theft	18	10.5	3	10.5	21	7.5	5.35
Forgery	19	14	9	14	28	5	1.78
Emb. & Fraud	9	7	5	7	14	2	.57
C. C. W. ¹	6	5	4	5	10	1	.20
Sex Offenses ²	12	23.5	35	23.5	47	-11.5	5.62
Other Offenses	15	13	11	13	26	2	.31
Totals	243		243		486		91.26
$\chi^2 = 182.52***$							

Table XXX shows data that were significant at the one per cent level and indicates that crime is an efficient predictor in determining trusty success or failure. Table XXX indicates that prisoners serving sentences for homicide, rape and other sex offenses made successful trustees while burglars, larcenists, and auto thieves made unsuccessful trusties. The other crimes listed show relationships to failure but the levels of confidence make the prediction tenuous.

¹Carrying Concealed Weapons.

²Not including the crime of Rape.

Maximum Term

Table XXXI presents a study of the length of the maximum sentence in relation to trusty success or failure. The maximum sentence for any felony in Michigan is set by statute.

TABLE XXXI
MAXIMUM TERM

Years	Escapée		Trusty		Total	Escapée (O-E) ²	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Two or less	5	3	1	3	6	2	1.33
Three	3	1.5	0	1.5	3	1.5	1.50
Four	24	13.5	3	13.5	27	10.5	8.17
Five	50	36.5	23	36.5	73	13.5	4.99
Six to Ten	35	40	45	40	80	- 5	.62
Eleven to Fifteen	88	71.5	55	71.5	143	16.5	3.71
Sixteen to Twenty	12	11.5	11	11.5	23	.5	.02
Over Twenty	15	19	23	19	38	- 4	.84
Life Term	11	46.5	82	46.5	93	-35.5	27.10
Totals	243		243		486		48.28
					$\chi^2 = 96.56***$		

This factor is significant at the one per cent level of confidence. The data show that prisoners serving life sentences enjoyed greater success as trustees than those serving a maximum sentence of a specified number of years. This must be interpreted with some caution, since lifers are not usually placed outside until they have served several years inside the walls and have demonstrated their stability.

Prisoners serving maximum sentences of four years or five years made the least successful trusties.

Minimum Term

The results of Table XXXII indicate similar conclusions drawn from Table XXXI. Minimum terms in Michigan for any felony are set by the sentencing judge. The minimum represents the prisoner's first chance (less the customary time off for good behavior) for release consideration.

TABLE XXXII

MINIMUM TERM

Years	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee (O-E) ²	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Less than							
One	10	7	4	7	14	3	1.29
One	56	41.5	27	41.5	83	14.5	4.82
Two	51	38	25	38	76	13	4.45
Three	37	27	17	27	54	10	3.70
Four	9	8.5	8	8.5	17	1.5	.26
Five	24	24	24	24	48	0	0
Six	3	3	3	3	6	0	0
Seven	20	18.5	17	18.5	37	1.5	.12
Eight to							
Ten	10	13	16	13	26	- 3	.69
Eleven to							
Fifteen	8	8.5	9	8.5	17	- .5	.29
More than							
Fifteen	2	7.5	13	7.5	15	- 5.5	4.03
Life Term	11	46.5	82	46.5	93	-35.5	27.10
Totals	243		243		486		46.75
					$\chi^2 =$	93.50***	

The evidence shows that men who pleaded guilty to their crimes made unsuccessful trusty risks and men who received jury trials made successful trusties. Those who were convicted by a judge tended to make successful trusties but this is not as efficient a predictor as the two other items in Table XXXIII.

Juvenile Commitments

Table XXXIV tabulates the vocational school type sentence, the juvenile misdemeanor convictions, and the juvenile felon conviction of this sample. Only actual convictions were recorded. Cases brought to court but not prosecuted were not tabulated. These criminal acts were committed before the age of sixteen in most cases. However, because of the incompleteness of fingerprint systems and court records, these figures cannot be presumed wholly accurate in every particular.

TABLE XXXIV
JUVENILE COMMITMENTS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee (O-E)²</u>	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	163	189.5	216	189.5	379 (-)	26.5	3.70
One	57	40	23	40	80	17	7.22
Two	14	9	4	9	18	5	2.77
More than two	9	4.5	0	4.5	9	4.5	4.50
Totals	243		243		486		18.19
					$\chi^2 = 36.38***$		

The factor is significant at the one per cent level and indicates that prisoners with no criminal commitments as juveniles succeeded as trustees while those with one or more juvenile commitments tended to fail.

Paroles

More than half of the sample had never been on parole, whereas most of the rest of the group had had one or more paroles. This factor is an efficient predictor of trusty success as the chi-square is at the one per cent level of confidence.

Table XXXV shows prisoners who have never been on parole made significantly better trusty risks than prisoners who had had one parole. Prisoners who had had more than one parole did not show significantly either as successful or unsuccessful trusty risks.

TABLE XXXV

PAROLES

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	113	140.5	168	140.5	281	-27.5	5.38
One	76	56.5	37	56.5	113	19.5	6.79
Two	37	32	27	32	64	5	.78
Three	9	7.5	6	7.5	15	1.5	.30
More than three	8	6.5	5	6.5	13	1.5	.35
Totals	243		243		486		13.60
							$\chi^2 = 27.20***$

1

Parole Violations

Table XXXVI is very similar to Table XXXV. The table shows prisoners who have previously violated parole and shows prisoners who have never been paroled, therefore, could not have violated a parole. These data, too, are significant at the one per cent level of confidence and indicate that prisoners who had not violated parole, either because of good behavior on parole or because of never having had a parole, make better risks as trustees than did prisoners who have had one parole violation.

As in the table on paroles, data on prisoners who had had more than one parole violation were not significant.

TABLE XXXVI
PAROLE VIOLATIONS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	137	162	187	162	324	-25	3.85
One	71	54.5	38	54.5	109	16.5	4.99
Two	25	18	11	18	36	7	2.72
More than two	10	8.5	7	8.5	17	1.5	.26
Totals	243		243		486		11.82
					$\chi^2 = 23.64***$		

Prison Commitments

Those men who had been in the State Prison of Southern Michigan previously or in any other prisons, foreign or domestic, and those men for whom their present prison commitment was their first are tabulated in Table XXXVII.

TABLE XXXVII
PRISON COMMITMENTS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	83	104	125	104	208	-21	4.24
One	91	73.5	56	73.5	147	17.5	4.16
Two	45	38.5	32	38.5	77	6.5	1.09
Three	14	16	18	16	32	- 2	.25
Four	4	4	4	4	8	0	0
More than four	6	7	8	7	14	- 1	.14
Totals	243		243		486		9.88
					$\chi^2 = 19.76***$		

The factor of previous prison commitments is significant as a predictor of trusty success or failure at the one per cent level and indicated that prisoners with no previous prison experience made more successful trustees than prisoners who had been in prison once before. More than one previous prison commitment yielded results not considered significant for prediction in this study.

Probation Violations

Table XXXVIII lists in tabular form the prisoners who had had neither probation nor probation violations, plus those who had violated their probation. It can be predicted at the one per cent level of confidence that prisoners who violate probation one time made significantly less successful trusty risks than those prisoners who had never violated probation, or those who had never received probation.

TABLE XXXVIII
PROBATION VIOLATIONS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	182	196	210	196	392	-14	1
One	58	44.5	31	44.5	89	13.5	4.09
More than one	3	2.5	2	2.5	5	.5	.10
Totals	243		243		486		5.19
						$\chi^2 = 10.38***$	

Probations

The data on Table XXXIX indicate that prisoners who have had probation and prisoners who have not had probation were not differentiated as to trusty success or failure.

TABLE XXXIX

PROBATIONS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	182	179.5	177	179.5	359	2.5	.35
One	58	59.5	61	59.5	119	- 1.5	.38
More than one	3	4	5	4	8	- 1	.25
Totals	243		243		486		.98
						$\chi^2 = 1.96$	

Jail Commitments

Jail commitments in relation to outside placement success or failure are shown in Table XL.

TABLE XL

JAIL COMMITMENTS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	156	167	178	167	334	-11	.72
One	53	45	37	45	90	8	1.42
Two	16	16	16	16	32	0	0
Three	7	6	5	6	12	1	.17
Four	4	4.5	5	4.5	9	- .5	.56
More than four	7	4.5	2	4.5	9	2.5	1.39
Totals	243		243		486		4.26
						$\chi^2 = 8.52$	

Here is listed the number of times a prisoner has been in jail (not prison). There is no evidence from this study that indicates that this factor can be used in predicting success or failure as a trusty.

Number of Accomplices

Table XLI reveals that in Michigan the factor of associates in crime (or number of accomplices) was of no significance in terms of predicting trusty placement outcome.

TABLE XLI
NUMBER OF ACCOMPLICES

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	181	174.5	168	174.5	349	6.5	.24
One	38	37.5	37	37.5	75	.5	.07
Two	15	15.5	16	15.5	31	- .5	.17
More than two	9	15.5	22	15.5	31	6.5	2.73
Totals	243		243		486		3.21
					$\chi^2 = 6.42$		

Previous Escapes

Although very few prisoners are placed outside the walls if they have an escape on their record, escape is considered such an important factor that an analysis of the prisoners in this study and their escape records are given in Table XLII. In this study fifteen prisoners had escape

records. The item is not significant from the data used in this study. There is some evidence (four per cent level) that prisoners with escape records made more successful trustees than those with no escape records.

TABLE XLII
PREVIOUS ESCAPES

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O-E	E
None	234	235.5	237	235.5	471	- 1.5	.01
One	5	5.5	6	5.5	11	- .5	.05
More than one	4	2	0	2	4	2	2
Totals	243		243		486		2.06
						$\chi^2 = 4.12$	

Summary

Thirteen factors were studied that concerned the prisoners' criminal record. All of these data are a matter of official record in the individual inmate's file. Of the thirteen factors, nine were significant at or beyond the one per cent level of confidence. The remaining four were not statistically predictive.

1. Successful trustees were found among prisoners who were serving time for homicide, rape and other sex offenses. Burglars, larcenists and auto thieves were the least successful in trusty placements.

2. The maximum and the minimum term were found to be significant factors in predicting success or failure. In general the prisoners with the shorter sentences made less successful trustees than those serving relatively long sentences or life sentences.

3. Men convicted by jury trial made significantly better trusty risks than did men who pleaded guilty.

4. One or more than two juvenile commitments by the prisoners made them less successful as trustees than prisoners with no juvenile commitments.

5. Those prisoners who had had no paroles, no parole violation, and no probation violation succeeded as trustees significantly more frequently than those who had had a previous parole, a previous parole violation, or a previous probation violation.

6. The investigation also revealed that those prisoners who had been in prison once previously failed as trustees significantly more than those who had never been in prison.

7. Information regarding probation, jail commitments, number of accomplices and previous escapes did not have statistically significant bearing on whether a prisoner would remain in trusty status or would escape.

CHAPTER VII

PRISON RECORD IN RELATION TO TRUSTY PLACEMENT OUTCOME

In this chapter the record a man obtains or makes in prison is analyzed through the use of seven tables. This record is the information on which many penal workers judge prisoners as to their suitability for outside placement. Prison record is defined as that record the prisoner has which is directly connected to his current imprisonment in the State Prison of Southern Michigan.

Time between Outside Placement and Earliest Release Date

All prisoners except the most defective or psychotic know how much time they have before they "go to the board" for release consideration. Table XLIII indicates the number of months or years the prisoner had left, when he was placed outside, before he would appear before the paroling authorities. The factor itself is significant beyond the one per cent level of confidence and signifies in general that prisoners with a longer period to serve made more successful trustees than those with short terms. Statistically significant at the one per cent level is the following: Prisoners with one year or less to serve were more unsuccessful as trustees than prisoners with five years or more to serve.

As a result of the fact that the single cell of lifers

in the chi-square table made such a large contribution to the chi-square, the table was retabulated without lifers. It was still significant beyond the one per cent level of confidence.

TABLE XLIII
TIME BETWEEN OUTSIDE PLACEMENT
AND EARLIEST RELEASE DATE

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
1 to 6 mos.	43	26	9	26	52	17	11.12
7 to 12 mos.	58	41.5	25	41.5	83	16.5	6.56
1 year	90	71.5	53	71.5	143	18.5	4.79
2 years	26	31.5	37	31.5	63	- 5.5	.96
3 years	8	15	22	15	30	- 7	3.27
4 years	5	5	5	5	10	0	0
Over 4 yrs.	2	6	10	6	12	- 4	2.67
Lifers	11	46.5	82	46.5	93	-35.5	27.10
Total	243		243		486		56.47
						$\chi^2 = 112.94***$	

Parole Action

When a prisoner in Michigan goes to the parole board, if he is not released he can be given several other types of action such as are outlined in Chapter III of this study. In Table XLIV are listed these actions as they were given by the parole board to the sample in this study. Many prisoners who had had no parole board action, as yet, were lifers (especially in the trusty group) and this must be considered

when using this table.

TABLE XLIV
PAROLE ACTION

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
None	165	185.5	206	185.5	371	-20.5	2.27
1-2yr.pass	22	13	4	13	26	9	6.23
3yr.pass	15	17	19	17	34	- 2	.24
Pass to maximum	31	19	7	19	38	12	7.58
Other	10	8.5	7	8.5	17	1.5	.26
Totals	243		243		486		16.58

$\chi^2 = 33.16***$

This item is significant at the one per cent level of confidence and indicates that prisoners who have had one or two year passes, or who have been continued by the parole board on to their maximum sentences made much less successful risks in trusty status than did the prisoners who had had no parole board action. The board action shown in this table was the most recent action taken at the time the individual records were reviewed for this study.

There was no attempt made in this study to separate the sample as to whether they received the parole board action listed prior to outside placement or while outside. It might be inferred, however, from this table that if a prisoner is outside and is passed over or not released when he goes to the parole board that he be removed from minimum or medium custody

for re-evaluation.

Prison Job Ratings

The rating a prisoner received by his job supervisor on his prison job is shown in Table XLV. These are jobs held inside the prison walls. There are a few men who are selected to be placed outside the walls directly from quarantine. As no men in quarantine have steady working assignments (they may do janitorial or kitchen work for a few days), they have been listed separately.

TABLE XLV
PRISON JOB RATINGS

Rating	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee (O-E) ²	
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Good	200	207.5	215	207.5	415	- 7.5	.27
Fair	28	17.5	7	17.5	35	10.5	6.30
Poor	9	4.5	0	4.5	9	4.5	4.50
Outside Place- ment from Quarantine	6	13.5	21	13.5	27	- 7.5	4.17
Totals	243		243		486		15.24
						$\chi^2 = 30.48***$	

This factor is significant beyond the one per cent level in predicting trusty success or failure. It predicts with significance that prisoners with "fair" or "poor" job ratings

inside the prison walls did not succeed as trustees as well as those with "good" ratings, and that those selected for outside placement directly from quarantine are statistically significant successful risks. This may indicate that some highly significant predictive items relating to success as a trusty were being used in selecting prisoners for outside placement directly from quarantine.

Prison Financial Account

Table XLVI reveals that the amount of money a prisoner has in his prison account is significantly related, beyond the one per cent level, to his success or failure as a trusty.

The monies in these accounts may be earnings since coming to prison, may have been brought in with the prisoner, may have been sent by persons outside the prison or may be a combination of these. There is no limit as to how much a prisoner may have in his account, but he may spend no more than \$14.00 a month. These amounts are spent on small items in the prison stores such as soap, cigarettes, toothpaste, and similar items. Men without jobs are furnished these items and indigents who cannot work are given one dollar a month in addition. Since no man outside the walls at the State Prison of Southern Michigan is not working, they must furnish their own personal items. Prisoners in the trusty division are paid from five cents to forty cents a day for their labor. Unlimited amounts may be sent out by the prisoner to approved individuals.

Table XLVI indicated that the prisoners with between one hundred and five hundred dollars in their accounts made more successful trusty risks than those with less.

TABLE XLVI
PRISON FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Amount	Escapee		Trusty		Total	Escapee	(O-E) ²
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
\$5 or less	66	56	46	56	112	10	1.79
\$50 or less	154	140.5	127	140.5	281	13.5	1.30
\$100 or less	14	21	28	21	42	- 7	2.33
\$500 or less	7	20	33	20	40	- 13	8.45
Over \$500	2	5.5	9	5.5	11	- 3.5	2.23
Totals	243		243		486		15.10
						$\chi^2 = 30.20***$	

Prison Behavior

Prisoners who violate Michigan's prison rules are summoned before a court made up of prison officials where the charge is read to them and where they are allowed to plead guilty or offer some defense. If guilty, they are usually given some punishment in solitary confinement, usually ranging from three days to thirty days. In this study sentences of five days or less are considered minor, and sentences of more than five days are listed as major.

In Table XLVII are tabulated the findings in this factor. It is significant at the five per cent level of confidence, but in this study it was felt that levels of confidence must be

one per cent for predictive efficiency.

TABLE XLVII
PRISON BEHAVIOR

Reports	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>		$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E	
One or two minor	30	23	16	23	46	7		2.13
One major	5	6	4	6	12	- 1		.16
More than two	8	5.5	3	5.5	11	3.5		2.22
None	200	208.5	217	208.5	417	- 8.5		.35
Totals	243		243		486			4.86
						$\chi^2 = 9.72*$		

Entrance Status

Also significant at the five per cent level was the factor analyzed in Table XLVIII.

TABLE XLVIII
ENTRANCE STATUS

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>		$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E	
New commitment	231	224.5	218	224.5	449	6.5		.16
Other	12	18.5	25	18.5	37	- 6.5		1.96
Totals	243		243		486			2.12
						$\chi^2 = 4.24*$		

Although not significant enough to use as an efficient predictor, the trend should be noted as it is contrary to the notion held by many prison workers. First prison offenders do not appear to have made more successful trusty risks than prisoners coming to prison other than the first time.

Church Attendance in Prison Prior
to Outside Placement

Records are poorly kept on this item. However, this item was analyzed in Table XLIX since it was mentioned by one prison as a factor in their selection of men for outside placement. The evidence from this study indicates this factor did not predict potential success or failure as a trusty.

TABLE XLIX
CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN PRISON

	<u>Escapee</u>		<u>Trusty</u>		Total	<u>Escapee</u>	<u>(O-E)²</u>
	O.	E.	O.	E.		O - E	E
Regular	28	35	42	35	70	- 7	1.40
Occasional	35	32.5	30	32.5	65	2.5	.19
None	120	115.5	111	115.5	231	4.5	.17
No record	60	60	60	60	120	0	0
Totals	243		243		486		1.76
						$\chi^2 = 3.52$	

Summary

The relationship between prison record and trusty placement outcome is summarized in the following terms.

Seven factors were analyzed. Four were found to be significant as predictions of trusty success or failure at or beyond the one per cent level of confidence using the chi-square method, two were found to be significant at the five per cent level, and one was found to be of no statistical significance.

1. The time remaining before parole consideration and outside placement was one of the most highly significant items in the study. It can be confidently predicted, within the limits of this study, that those prisoners with one year or less to serve before parole action were less successful as trustees than those prisoners who had three years before consideration or who were lifers and technically had no consideration.¹

2. The type of parole action a prisoner received was a predictive factor. Prisoners who had not yet been to the board made more successful trusty risks than those who had had board action.

3. The job rating a prisoner received on his prison job was an efficient predictor of trusty success or failure.

¹See Chapter III, page 37, this study, for differentiation of prisoners serving life sentences in Michigan.

Prisoners with fair or poor job ratings were more likely to escape than those rated good, or than those sent to the trusty installation directly from quarantine.

4. Prisoners with several hundred dollars in their prison accounts were more successful as trusties than those with little or no money.

5. Behavior in prison was somewhat significant but not sufficiently so to be emphasized in this study.

6. Men brought to Michigan prisons or any prisons for the first time were less successful trusties than were previous offenders; however, this was significant at the five per cent level which is actually not enough to serve as an efficient predictor as defined in this study.

7. The factor of church attendance appeared to have no predictive efficiency with the sample used in this study.

CHAPTER VIII

RELATING THE FINDINGS TO THE PRISON SETTING

It is possible now, from the analyses provided by the foregoing chapters, to construct a composite picture of the successful and unsuccessful trusty prisoner. Certain factors, attributes and characteristics are associated generally with success as a trusty, certain others with failure.

The interrelationships of the factors used in this study run literally into the hundreds. The dependence of one factor upon another for its significance is manifest in many of the tables. These facts must be considered in applying the findings.

Finally, included to provide better understanding of the State Prison of Southern Michigan and its settings for those who might wish to utilize the findings, is a further discussion of the sample and of the general population from which it has been drawn. Also discussed are the prison, itself, the prison farms, and the prison camps of Michigan.

Factors Related to Success

What characteristics and qualities are related most definitely to success in the trusty division? Only factors with levels of confidence at the one per cent level have been used in drawing the composite picture.

Generally speaking, the successful trusty was born before

1910, and got into difficulty with the law after the age of 25. He had a grade placement level of the second grade. He was a Negro, and an abstainer from alcohol. He lived in Michigan for over 11 years but not all of his life. He had an I. Q. of between 70 and 79. He had close family ties and received regular visits. He had a stable pre-prison job rating. He was in prison for homicide, or for a sex offense, and was serving a maximum sentence of "life" and a minimum sentence of 15 years or more or "life". He was tried by a jury and has had no juvenile commitments. He has never had a parole or a parole violation. He has never been in prison before. He has very little hope of parole, but went directly to the trusty division from quarantine. He has from one hundred to five hundred dollars in his prison account.

Obviously, no successful trusty would be likely to fit precisely this description; for each individual presents a separate problem, reacts to conditions in his own way, and so falls into no such easy pattern as delineated above. It is necessary, therefore, to examine certain of the major factors related to success in the light of what factors and selection procedures were in use at the time he was selected to go outside. In addition, these factors must be examined with any other important success factors if a true picture of the successful trusty is to be obtained.

Factors Related to Failure

The "typical" escapee was born after 1920, and first became involved with the law between the ages of 13 and 16. He had a grade placement level of the ninth grade. He was an intemperate alcoholic, and came from a community with a population of from fifty to 100,000. He was a dishonorably discharged veteran, and was unstable on his pre-prison job. He was convicted of burglary, larceny or auto theft, and was serving a maximum term of four, five, or 11 to 15 years. His minimum term was one, two, or three years. He pleaded guilty to his crime, and has had either one or more than two juvenile commitments. He had been given one parole and has had one parole violation and one probation violation. He had been in prison once before. He had less than one year to serve before parole consideration and had been passed by the parole board for from one to two years, or had been passed to his maximum sentence. He had fair or poor ratings from his prison job supervisor.

No escapee would be likely to fit precisely this description; but in using this study it is as important to use the negative findings as it is the positive findings. Also, it is important to use those findings which were of no statistical significance.

Interrelationship of Factors

The interrelationship of these factors is recognized by

the author although all these possible relationships were not discussed in each chapter. Also, no group of factors could be given as hard or fast rules for trusty success or failure at even one institution, due to the changing needs in the prison system and changing administration and philosophy.

Factors in the Selection of Trustees at the State Prison of Southern Michigan

A Director of Outside Placement position was established at the prison immediately after the riots of April, 1952. This official is paid a salary of approximately \$8,000 a year and is a college graduate. He states that he interviews at least thirty per cent of the applicants for outside placement and makes a complete study of all materials in the records of each inmate. On the basis of this he effects a custody reduction as he believes the case merits. A notation is made in each case of the reasons for approval or denial, and each inmate is notified of the progress of his application and of its ultimate approval or denial, and is told the reasons for this action. In Michigan, all inmates are classified to medium custody, and subsequent reduction to minimum custody is made by the Classification Committee in the Trusty Division after the inmate has been placed outside the walls.

Actually, the group selected as potential trustees are subject to review and are screened by the warden's office and by the Classification Committee as soon as the prisoner arrives. In nearly every case the inmate's counselor evaluates

the case, classifying the applicant for outside placement as poor, fair, or good prior to screening.

The Director of Outside Placement uses 18 principal factors which are considered to be basic in determining a prisoner's eligibility for custody reduction. They are at least touched upon in each case and serve as the gauntlet through which each prisoner must run. The factors are listed in the order of importance as established by the authorities at the prison, although they are not, of course, invariable. It must be pointed out that housing shortages and changing philosophy have caused prison authorities to be less arbitrary in denying custody reduction. The Director of Outside Placement states that officials are advancing to trusty status inmates who would have been emphatically rejected by them several years ago, on the basis of a single entry in their records. A brief description of these 18 factors follows:

Public Safety: The motto, "The Safety of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law" could be well followed in custody reduction. The primary factor to consider is: Does the particular individual's background under consideration show a sustained pattern of predatory violence? The compulsive arsonist, the rapist who has repeatedly receded and who shows no indication of favorable personality change, are not the best of material under any conditions.

Escape History: The inmate whose background pictures flights from custody and arrest shows also flights from

reality, and could be reasonably expected to abscond as he has in the past more readily than an equal number of non-escapes. Prisoners are arbitrarily denied outside placement if they have had an escape from custody within the last five years.

Mental and Physical Health: The inmate who is mentally ill or medically hospitalized or undergoing treatment should certainly not be considered. In addition to those actually under treatment there is a high percentage, sometimes as much as 50 per cent of a selected group of 20 inmates or so, who although ambulatory and in superficial hearty health cannot measure up to the physical demands of field hands required of nearly all trustees. An impressive number of inmates develop mental illness and a small, but substantially shocking number, not only have a history of mental illness and hospitalization but have been known to be psychotic upon commitment. The selector of trustees must be aware of the likelihood of remissions in making his decisions.

Detainers: There are a number of men in custody whom other jurisdictions want for trial or further imprisonment. It is considered more or less a courtesy of the trade that an inmate be available to another jurisdiction if that jurisdiction has filed a legal detainer against him. Also, the prisoner with a detainer has compounded time and has a problem which will not make him the choice candidate over one who has but his present sentence to weigh upon him.

Social-Emotional Situations: The immediate emotional situation of the applicant for reduced custody must be considered. A sudden or recent death of a child, wife or parent should cause the inmate to be passed over long enough to overcome the initial shock of misfortune and possible depression. Divorce notifications and "Dear John" letters fall in this category.

Inmates Treatment Program: The program of the inmate is also to be borne in mind, as an individual may be developing vocational or other skills on his present assignment; placing the subject out and away from the training facilities would be a penny-wise and pound-foolish transaction, treatment-wise. This becomes all the more apparent in the case of the illiterate enrolled in the primary academic school.

Essential Inmate Skills: The operation of a large institution demands that certain key inmates not be removed from their assignments. If they were, essential services would be disrupted. In this category are placed the inmate surgical nurses and the industrial machinists. It has been estimated that one thousand inmates (23 per cent of those within the enclosure) are needed to provide for the maintenance and daily operation of the institution. Eight hundred and thirty-eight are employed in the prison industry, alone, on off seasons. In similar token men must be assigned to the trusty division because of a need of specialized skills, notwithstanding the lack of complete eligibility. In this group one would find the blacksmith, the veterinarian nurse and skilled garage mechanics.

Inmates in Degrees of Isolation: Inmates in certain categories awaiting classification in quarantine, those in detention, the seniles and others total about eight hundred, somewhat more than twenty per cent of those inside. These, of course, are not eligible for assignment to the trusty division.

Time to Serve: The remaining time to serve is a basic factor. Ordinarily three years is considered the customary maximum of remaining time for custody reduction to minimum, unless the applicant has nine years or so of good service on the present sentence, as in the case of lifers.

Limitations of Trusty Programs: Reduced custody generally brings reduced scope of recreational facilities and professional contacts. In some incidence open housing conditions and dormitories are not as easily endured by some inmates. To this group there is a loss of dignity and privacy, as well as protection of possessions from what they had in a single housing unit. There are inmates who prefer to spend their leisure hours in writing, hobbycraft or listening to the radio and resent the loss of privacy which becomes more noticeable to them with the passing years.

Migratory Tendancies: Migratory tendencies in some cases are very obviously noted by following their arrest reports. The viewer is able to trace the major railroad lines of the United States as the subject moved from one arrest to another. To such individuals escape usually comes naturally. Nomadic tendancies, too, seem to be associated

closely with the absence of primary group ties.

Outside Contacts: The frequency and nearness of family and group ties is an item in the screening of inmates for outside placement. The fear of disapproval of loved ones, as well as the absence of the rejected, forlorn feeling which goes with no contact with the outside world are not likely to be experienced as readily by the inmate who has regular letters and talks with his family. The person with nearby in-state ties could be more readily located. His possible sources of aid and comfort in case of escape are nearby, known and within the jurisdiction of state officials. The same cannot be said for the prisoner who hails from out of state.

Welfare of the Trusty Division Eliminates Certain Types: The solicitous and predatory homosexuals might look with favor upon the sleeping quarters of an open barracks with reduced custodial check. Actually, some inmates have been terrorized by the presence of this kind, some driven to escape. The known sneak-thief and cell-thief can create consternation in minimum custody. The known conniver promotes many fights through the sale of contraband and illicit contacts, vastly easier secured and arranged. The unwashed inmate with poor personal hygiene causes disorder in a confined, arid group. The trusty, relatively speaking, must be a socially acceptable person because of the greater social inter-action in camp or barracks life. This is a magnified principle when we consider that prisons are made up of, among others, many

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maladjusted personalities.

Sensational Cases: Public gaze seldom pierces the high prison walls, but trusties are constantly on parade to at least the local citizenry. Society is eager to seek the sensational and condemn quickly, often upon isolated cases or bizaare occurrences. An incident of minor consequence in a prison community has on occasion been blown up by the press, which curtailed, if not endangered, proper and progressive prison administration. For that reason, sensational cases are carefully screened and in many instances the individual inmate could have been placed in the trusty division, but his transfer was forestalled on the principle of securing the best for the most.

Prison Record and Progress: In a sense, the prisoner leaves behind footprints of progress and adjustment by his prison record. A steady prison work record, or one of school training shows not only an attempt to improve the inmate's position but may be an indication of his stability. An inmate should not earn his way to trusty status by misconduct, but each misconduct report must be fully studied before rejecting the applicant. Misconduct is a likely symptom of psychopathic or at least sociopathic tendencies which, if progressive, might jeopardize others in the trusty group. Adverse factors of impetuosity and immaturity are gleaned through study of prison conduct records. Previous trusty experience is one of the most potent, favorable recommendations for trusty assignment, even out-balancing, perhaps,

multiple past prison terms.

Military History: A history of military desertion is given more emphasis than a record of AWOL's. The person with a good military record has given evidence of being able to respond to rigid personal limitations and could be expected to adjust to a reduced custody program better than his errant comrade. In recent years less emphasis is placed upon the AWOL, perhaps because the passing years have turned youthful soldier into a matured or middle-aged man. Recently a high Air Force official stated that the daily number of AWOL's reaches into five figures. AWOL may deserve but passing consideration unless it matches other similar symptoms previously discussed.

Narcotic and Alcoholic Addiction: The alcoholic and narcotic personalities are found on trusty assignments in great numbers. Prisons are stocked with drunks or dypso-maniacs serving a sentence. The inmate who gets drunk and escapes is somewhat common. Quite a few escapes have been traced to a mere trickle of contrabrand liquor, but the drunk who absconds to get drunk is rather unusual and frequently after escaping can be searched out in some local saloon. In part, the same holds for the narcotic addict. The problem of reducing custody in these cases is controlling the addicts' access to barbiturates and drugs. Lines of supply become most likely in a freer environment. A principal consideration is that sufficient time be permitted for withdrawal. Upon conference with students of narcotics and those engaged

in the treatment of addicts, it has been arbitrarily established that three months will be a minimum period of withdrawal, and at least a thirty day period for the dyspsemaniac. During these periods they should be in maximum custody. It would be unfair to the patient-prisoner to place him in an open field in the latter stages of DT's or painful withdrawal.

Age: Until a short time ago inmates under 23 years of age, and positively under 21, were not considered eligible for medium custody except in outstanding cases. In eleviating housing conditions inside the walls, the age limit was one of the first bars lowered. When a youthful age appears as a factor along with immaturity, and particularly with a record of numerous automobile thefts, truancies, and AWOL's, the particular inmate is not approved for trusty housing; as such a descriptive background may be based on impulsive immaturity, the stuff of which many walkaways seem to be made.

Racial Factors: In 1953 the Federal institutions reported one hundred and twenty-six escapes, 21 still at large at the time of the report, and of that group only one escapee was Negro although almost 25 per cent of the Federal prison population is colored (11:40). At the State Prison of Southern Michigan Negroes accounted for only five of the 80 walkaways in 1954 and two of the 30 up to May 27, 1955.¹

¹The 18 factors just related were supplied by and used with the permission of Robert A. Northrup, Director of Outside Placement of the State Prison of Southern Michigan.

The penalty for escape in Michigan is a four and one-half year maximum sentence. The minimum usually given is one and one-half years. In the case of an escapee who has had two or more previous convictions of any felony, the escape penalty is usually compounded and the sentence is from three to six years. This penalty is statutory. The prison also has the authority, and usually exercises it, to take away all of the escapee's accumulated good time and to require him to serve thirty days in solitary confinement.

Personal interrogation of many escapees over a two year period by the author tends to influence the thinking that most walkaways are not premeditated to any great degree. It seems to be a situation in which a given amount of immaturity or insecurity has added to it an unpleasant incident, of fancied or actual basis, which cannot be restrained by a barrier-less environment. Most of the interviews have followed the pattern given below, taken from an actual interrogation of a walkaway.

Inmate:	John Doe, #00000
Interviewed by:	Psychologist
Purpose:	Returned from Escape
Place:	15 Block (Detention) State Prison
Date:	May 15, 1953

Psychologist: The purpose of this interview is to procure for the record your account of your walkaway last night.

Doe: Well, that is easy and simple, I got tired of having them mess with me on my parole.

Psych't.: This has nothing to do with your prosecution, it is more of a statistical process for us to determine how and by what means you left. What time did you leave?

Doe: 8:00 or 8:30 P.M.

Psych't.: Was the movie in process?

Doe: Yes sir.

Psych't.: And how did you leave?

Doe: Just walked out of the barracks.

Psych't.: Did you meet Rich (the other escapee) after you left the show?

Doe: No, we both walked out the door.

Psych't.: When did you make up your mind to leave?

It seemed contradictory that you sent in a letter asking the assistant deputy to move you, and also that you borrowed several library books last night.

Doe: Yes sir.

Psych't.: So that rather gave us the impression that this was a spontaneous move.

Doe: It was.

Psych't.: Did you talk this over with Rich?

Doe: Yes sir, yesterday afternoon.

Psych't.: Then how did you go?

Doe: Just walked out of the barracks, out across the field and walked down the railroad tracks.

Psych't.: Did you have any particular place you were going?

Doe: No.

Psych't.: Did Rich?

Doe: I don't know for sure. I guess he was going home.

Psych't.: Where were you stopped?

Doe: Munith. (small town 15 miles northeast of Jackson)

Psych't.: How did that happen?

Doe: We just walked right up on the officer.

Psych't.: John, I rather believe that this was a spur of the moment sort of a deal because your maximum would have expired a year from July with special good time. Did you tell any official or officer that you were being bothered on the farm?

Doe: Yes sir, I told Mr. Smith out there on the Root Farm. I told him I wanted to get off the farm because there were too many colored men there.

Psych't.: Do you think this walkaway was perfectly mutual on both yours and Rich's part?

Doe: Yes sir, because he was expecting a visit for the last six weeks.

Psych't.: He is concerned about his wife?

Doe: Yes sir.

Psych't.: I have seen a lot of men that were delayed for placement and eventually they do go home.

Doe: (no comment)

Psych't.: Well, if that is all you have to say, that is all I want of you.

Doe: When are we supposed to go to court?

Psych't.: In a few days. When you walked away did you know there was a state law for walking away?

Doe: Yes sir.

Psych't.: Do you know what the maximum is?
Doe: Four and a half years, I guess.
Psych't.: That is right.

Locale of Michigan Prison System

The State Prison of Southern Michigan is located four miles north of Jackson, Michigan, in Blackman Township. Jackson is a city of approximately 52,000 persons in south central Michigan, about seventy miles west of Detroit, and 38 miles south of Lansing. The land is relatively flat for Michigan; the wooded areas in the environs are fairly numerous and are of average density.

There are several prison farms within a few miles. They engage in typical Michigan farming activities. Some of the men working these farms live at the farms in barracks, and others live in one of the two cell blocks just outside the main prison wall. Most of these farms have been in operation for many years.

There are ten prison camps in the Michigan Prison System. Three are in the Upper Peninsula; however, neither these camps nor the prison in the Upper Peninsula were used in this study. Of the seven camps in the Lower Peninsula, six were in use during the period covered by this study.¹ The first camp was opened in Michigan in May, 1948. This was Camp Waterloo, located 20 miles east of Jackson. Opened in June, 1949, and located seven miles west of Pontiac, is Camp Pontiac. In

¹The seventh camp, near Grayling, was opened in July 1954.

October, 1949, Camp Wilderness was opened; this camp is located 12 miles west of Mackinac City. Camp Lehman located eight miles from Grayling was opened in June, 1950. In February, 1951, Camp Brighton, located five miles southwest of Brighton, was dedicated. The Michigan Parole Camp located adjacent to the prison was begun in April, 1953. All of the men at these camps are engaged in camp housekeeping duties, or in working with the Michigan Conservation Department in state park upkeep and similar tasks.

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Problem

The determination of what factors are most diagnostic in selecting prisoners to be placed in reduced custody, outside walls of the prison, is a complex and difficult problem. Empirical data and observations which have not been systematized constitute the major part of the knowledge available to prison administrations for selection of trustees.

The problem of this study was to select and to analyze and refine some of the factors which weigh for or against placement of prisoners outside the walls, and the determination of the relative significance of each of the factors.

During the past several years in the United States, there has been a rapid growth in the use of the open type institutions. This has, in part, been forced upon the prisons by overcrowding, but the value of these institutions for themselves alone was soon recognized by penal authorities. With this increase in the number of men serving their prison sentences as trustees, there has, of course, been an increase in the number of prison escapes, or walkaways as they are called by prison workers. The proportion of escapes has risen much more rapidly than the proportion of inmates serving their sentences as trustees.

The main hypothesis of this study is that there are relationships between certain factors and success or failure

as a trusty.

The public's concern with the problem of prisoners living in comparative freedom near their homes has become more acute in the past several years. More camps were established each year, more men put outside the walls to man these camps, and more men escaped. Communities have held mass meetings to protest camps already established or about to be established in their areas. Other communities have petitioned the Michigan Department of Corrections to have camps placed in their locales.

Methodology and Procedures

The sample chosen for study was selected for its representativeness of trustees and escapees at the State Prison of Southern Michigan during the eight and one-half year period between January 1, 1945 and June 30, 1953. Half of this group was labeled "successful", since they remained in trusty status two years or longer, the other half labeled "unsuccessful", since they left from their trusty status by escaping. The data utilized consisted of 48 factors obtained from over half of the prisons of the United States. These were submitted by the wardens as the factors employed in trusty selection. Each prisoner's file was examined for each of the 48 variables. Data for each of the prisoners were placed on IBM punch cards, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary summary data by means of IBM tabulating machines.

In the analysis of the data the statistical procedure used was the chi-square method. This method enabled the

investigator to establish the significance of the relationships between the factors studied and success or failure as a trusty. All factors appearing in this study appear in tabular form, in such a manner as to enable the reader to see clearly the variations between the two groups.

The Findings

The findings resulting from the analysis of the 17 personal factors in relation to trusty placement outcome include the following:

1. At the one per cent level, these factors appeared to differentiate between trusty success and trusty failure: Age, age at the commission of first offense, achievement test ratings, race, use of alcohol and/or drugs, size of home community, length of residence in Michigan, I. Q. scores, military service and type of discharge, and family social class.
2. At the two per cent level, it appeared that natives of Michigan could be differentiated from non-natives of Michigan.
3. At the five per cent level was the factor of education. The pattern here was similar to the pattern of I. Q. and achievement test rating.
4. Factors concerning a prisoner's mental history, homosexuality, physical condition, history of tuberculosis, epilepsy, syphilis, gonorrhea, or his religion seemed to have little bearing on whether a prisoner did or did not make a successful trusty.

The findings resulting from the analysis of the 11 family and economic factors in relation to trusty placement outcome indicate the following:

1. Three factors were predictive at the one per cent level. These were family ties, number of visits, and the stability of the prisoner's occupational history.

2. The marital status of the prisoner was predictive of success or failure as a trusty at the two per cent level of confidence.

3. Factors concerning marital history, mail, broken parental homes, familial crime, family locale, number of children, and occupations seemed to have little bearing on trusty success or failure.

Findings relative to criminal record in relation to trusty placement outcome revealed the following:

1. Nine items were significant at or beyond the one per cent level of confidence. These were crime, minimum and maximum sentence, method of conviction, number of juvenile commitments, number of previous paroles, number of parole violations, number of commitments to prison, and number of probation violations.

2. The four remaining items of the 13 investigated in this area reveal that information regarding probation, jail commitments, number of accomplices, and previous escapes had statistically little significance in differentiating between those prisoners who remain in trusty status and those

who escape.

The findings indicated the following with respect to prison record and its relationship to trusty placement outcome. Seven factors were analyzed.

1. Four factors in this group were significant at the one per cent level of confidence. These were length of sentence to serve before parole consideration, the type of action received by the parole board, the supervisor's rating of the prisoner's performance on his job, and the amount of money in the inmate's prison account.

2. At the five per cent level of significance were the factor of prison behavior record and the factor of the prisoner's entrance status into the institution.

3. The factor of church attendance appeared to have no predictive efficiency with the sample used in this study.

Conclusions and Implications

The outcomes of this research, considered in the light of the objectives of the study, point to several conclusions with implications of significance to prison workers charged with the responsibility of selecting prisoners for prison camps and farms in the trusty division. While it is recognized that the following statements must be tempered by the stated limitations of this study, the evidence commands serious consideration by those interested in prison management.

1. It can be concluded that there are some factors which

differentiate between the two groups studied. It must be realized, however, that very few, if any, of these factors are independent from each other.

2. The search for good predictive factors must be continuous. As theories of crime become more precise, as research knowledge accumulates, and as understanding of the influences at work in trusty success or failure increases, new factors may emerge which may help to improve the accuracy of prediction. It appears that the greatest increases in predictive accuracy will undoubtedly depend on securing better factors rather than refining the techniques and methods of prediction work.

3. The incidence of escape does not appear to be solely associated with the selection process, since many other factors may be brought to bear upon the individual after his transfer outside the walls, factors which were present at the time of custody reduction. It may be that economic conditions of the times entered the picture. As stated in earlier studies, escapes seem to be more frequent in the long summer days than in the winter months. Prisons have come to expect two or so walkaways over a prolonged holiday weekend, such as Memorial Day, Fourth of July, or Labor Day, and escape records at Southern Michigan Prison do much to substantiate that assumption. The weather itself seems to enter the picture. Few escapes were reported during a blizzard or inclement conditions. Escapees seem to know enough to stay

in out of the rain. There may be a discouraging, or a melancholy message, from friends or family. Many personal factors may develop in the comparatively unrestricted atmosphere of barracks room existence over cellular housing. There may be adverse developments in the inmate's release program, or possibly even in his status in the prison community, which would tip the scales of emotional balance, causing him to start out across lots.

Since the warden recommends parole action or no parole action for each prisoner about thirty days before he goes to the board, prisoners in the trusty division may be upset by his recommendations and walk away. If a prisoner's circumstance changes from the time when he was placed in the trusty division, such as his parole status, family status, and the like, it appears that he should be returned inside the walls and reevaluated.

4. Most escapes seem to be a spur-of-the-moment decision. This is substantiated in both this study and the literature. Some prisoners have walked away with less than one week to serve on the maximum sentence.

5. The selection of prisoners for camp or farm assignment should be the function of a committee. A group should produce more reliable results than a single individual regardless of how capable that person is. This is particularly true if the committee is composed of persons who, through different orientations and training and experience, can see

the prisoner from a diverse perspective. The shortage of some types of personnel will make this difficult but it should be a goal. Corsini and Miller cite the shortage of psychologists in prisons (9).

6. From both the literature in the field and the author's personal interviews with hundred of prison inmates it seems imperative that ^{the} prisoner must be permitted to refuse to go outside the walls. To do otherwise, may be inviting escape and it should be assumed that some prisoners are wise enough not to expose themselves to temptations which they feel they are unable to resist. In the final judgment, the prisoner's individual welfare is the welfare of the institution and probably a moral obligation exists not to afford the potential escapee an opportunity for further confinement.

7. It appears that the type of program and the amount and type of supervision to which the man is assigned determines, to some extent, his behavior. There are different escape rates for the different trusty installations throughout the state. Current administration appears to affect escape rate. More or less escapes were noted to have taken place during specific months when administrative personnel were shifted.

8. The drastic and sudden demands placed upon the personnel of the trusty division may have made it difficult for them to keep pace. This demand is shown in the notable rise in percentage of men and number of men placed outside the walls during the period studied in this investigation.

It might be that specific recruitment and training of correctional officers for reduced custody programs be developed. Professional orientation is repeatedly called upon in the camp and farm program.

9. It would appear that all areas of a prisoner's life, personal, family, criminal and prison should be studied, since this investigation revealed significant findings with several factors in each area. Regardless of the problems presented, more men in reduced custody are in the "correctional cards" for the future. It is hoped that our institutions can become more like open housing units and our open housing units could come to have more of the facilities of the institutions themselves.

Implications for Further Research

In the course of carrying out this investigation, a number of issues and questions were raised which were beyond the scope of this research. Thus, while certain conclusions were reached in terms of the data of this study, it constitutes only a small beginning into the controlled study of the factors which may determine trusty success or failure. There is some evidence to show that the following points are a few of the more important avenues of future study:

1. No doubt, the area most obviously in need of further research is the one concerning the interrelationship

of these factors upon each other. Future investigators could cross match many of the factors, particularly the ones which purport to predict success significantly or to predict failure significantly. Future investigations may show how dependent all or some of these factors are on race, or crime, or sentence, for example,

(a) Is it the murderers who make the lifers successful trustees, since all of the former are also the latter, or is the reverse true, or are they independent?

(b) Are frequent visits which are related to trusty success dependent for their significance on close family ties which is also related to success?

2. Another persistent issue implying further study is that of trying to weigh the various favorable or unfavorable factors and set up prediction tables. This would help to show which traits are related and the manner in which one trait might offset another.

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APPENDIX A

"WANTED" POSTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF
THE TYPE USED IN MICHIGAN

OFFERED by STATE \$50 REWARD

127

The reward will be paid to the Citizen or Citizens who causes the arrest or who turns the Prisoner over to a law enforcement official. Police personnel are not eligible for reward nor is the reward payable if prisoner is arrested for any offence other than escape.

NOTIFY WARDEN:

**STATE PRISON of SOUTHERN MICHIGAN
JACKSON, MICHIGAN**



KARBOWSKI, ALFRED SPSM#83804

ALIAS: ALFRED KARBY

RACE: WHITE

**WALKED AWAY FROM 16 BLOCK (TRUSTY
ASSIGNMENT) AUGUST 31, 1955. LAST
SEEN AT 6:00 PM. REPORTED MISSING
AT 9:00 PM.**

CRIME: B & E NIGHT TIME	
REC'D: 8-12-53	FROM: R.C. DETROIT
SENT: 8-10-53	TERM: 5-15 YRS.
AGE: 30 in 1953	EYES: GREEN
HGT: 5-9	HAIR: BROWN
WGT: 137	COMP: MEDIUM
BUILD: SLENDER	NAT: AMERICAN

MARKS & SCARS: CLEAR

FPC: (21) M 1 U 000 12 REP: LMM
L 1 U 000 10 MDM

No. 86541 STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGANName CHASE, MILLARD JOHN




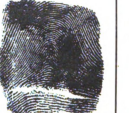






JACKSON, MICHIGAN

F. P. _____

Alias Bill ChaseESCAPED August 7, 1955**\$50. REWARD**

The reward will be paid to the Citizen or Citizens who causes the arrest or who turns the Prisoner over to a law enforcement official. Police personnel are not eligible for reward nor is the reward payable if prisoner is arrested for any offense other than escape.

Arrest and Wire Warden, STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, JACKSON, MICH., or COMMISSIONER, MICHIGAN STATE POLICE, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

1. Right Thumb	2. R. Index	3. R. Middle	4. R. Ring	5. R. Little
				
LEFT HAND				
6. Left Thumb	7. L. Index	8. L. Middle	9. L. Ring	10. L. Little
				



Recd. 6-2-54 Age 26 in '54 Wgt. 170
 Sent. 5-27-54 Hgt. 5-8½ Comp. Ruddy
 Crime B & E Eyes Brown
 Night Time Hair Brn & Curly Bld. Muscular
 Term 2-15 Yrs Nat. American
 From R.C. Det. Conjugal Mar. (Dawn)
 Occup. Laborer
 Marks & Scars Clear

FATHER: Owen Willard Chase,
 Correspondents: S. Petersburg, Florida
 STEP'FR.: Roland Van Vuren, 4555
 Division Ave., Grand Rapids,
 Michigan
 WIFE: Dawn Chase, Box 400, Cedar Spring,
 Michigan

CIRCULAR #14 - FBI#4975622 - MSB#299181 - ISSUED AUGUST 17, 1955

APPENDIX B

FORMS USED IN RECORDING DATA

NAME

NO.

PREV. NOS.

INST. DATE

Dept. of Corrections — Social History Report No. 14

38	Convicted by	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
39	No. of accomplices	Code on Birthplace — Cols. 50-51																																																			
40	Juvenile Commitments	(For Native Bore)																																																			
41	Idol Commitments																																																				
42	No. Previous Prison Commitments																																																				
43	No. of Probations																																																				
44	No. of Probations Viol.																																																				
45	No. of Paroles																																																				
46	No. of Paroles Violated																																																				
47	No. of Escapes																																																				
48	Age on Admission (Years only)																																																				
49	Age on Admission (Years only)																																																				
50	Birthplace (Inmate)																																																				
51	Country or State (code)																																																				
52	Race	0	White	1	Negro	2	Indian	3	Mexican	4	Chinese	5	Japanese	6	Other																																						
53	Citizenship (Inmate)	0	Native	1	Naturalized	2	1st Papers	3	Alien																																												
54	Citizenship (Father)	0	Native	1	Naturalized	2	1st Papers	3	Alien																																												
55	Citizenship (Mother)	0	Native	1	Naturalized	2	1st Papers	3	Alien																																												
56	Religion	0	Not Any	1	Hebrew	2	Moham.	3	Protestant	4	R. Catholic	5	G. Catholic	6	Other																																						
57	Education	0	None	1	Grades 1-2	2	Grades 3-4	3	Grades 5-6	4	Grades 7-8	5	H. S. 1-2	6	H. S. 3-4	7	Coll. 1-2	8	Coll. 3-4																																		
58	Average grade rating	0	Illiterate	1	Second	2	Third	3	Fourth	4	Fifth	5	Sixth	6	Seventh	7	Eighth	8	Ninth	9	Tenth	x	Eleventh	y	Twelfth																												
59	Intelligence Quotient	0	0-49	1	50-59	2	60-69	3	70-79	4	80-89	5	90-99	6	100-109	7	110-119	8	120-129	9	130 -																																
60	Marital Status	0	Single	1	Married	2	Widowed	3	Divorced	4	Separated	5	Com. Law	6	Comb. 1 and 4	7	2 and 4	8	3 and 4	9	3 and 5	x	3 and 6																														
61	No. of Children	0	Not Any	1	Under 16	2	2 or 3	3	3 or 4	4	4 or 5	5	5 or more	6	6 or more	7	7 or more	8	8 or more	9	9 or more	x	Student	y	Prof. Criminal																												
62	Occupation	0	Not Any	1	Com. Labor	2	Farm Labor	3	Farmer	4	Skilled Trade	5	Own Business	6	Profession	7	Housewife	8	Domestic	9	Clerk																																
63	Time in State	0	Less Than 30 Days	1	1-6 Mos.	2	7 Mos.-1 Yr.	3	2-3 years	4	4-6 Years	5	7-10 Years	6	11 yrs. over	7	Life																																				
64	Environment	0	Rural	1	Pop. 1-M-5-M	2	5-M-10-M	3	10-M-50-M	4	50-M-100-M	5	100-M-250-M	6	Over 250-M																																						
65	Physical condition	0	Normal	1	Partially Disabled	2	Seriously Disabled	3	Syphilis & Gonorrhea	4	Hist. of Gonorrhea	5	Gonorrhea	6	Hist. of T. B.	7	T. B.	8	Hist. of Epilepsy	9	Epilepsy	x	T. B. and Epilepsy																														
66	Physical diseases	0	Not Any	1	Hist. of Syphilis	2	Syphilis	3	Syphilis & Gonorrhea	4	Hist. of Gonorrhea	5	Gonorrhea	6	Hist. of T. B.	7	T. B.	8	Hist. of Epilepsy	9	Epilepsy	x	T. B. and Epilepsy																														
67	Addiction	0	Abstinent Alc.	1	Temperate Alc.	2	Intemperate Alc.	3	Drugs—Yes	4	Drugs—Formerly																																										
68	Military Service	0	Hon. Disch.	1	Dishon.	2	Other	3	Hon. Disch.	4	Dishon.	5	Other	6	Hon. Disch.	7	Dishon.	8	Other	9	Hon. Disch.	x	Dishon.	y	Other																												
69	Parental home broken	0	No	1	Before Age 6	2	Before Age 9	3	Before Age 12	4	Before Age 16	5	Before Age 18	6	After Age 16	7	After Age 18	8	After Age 20	9	After Age 22	x	After Age 24	y	After Age 26																												
70	Fa dly Crime Record	0	Not Any	1	Father	2	Mother	3	Step-parents	4	Brother	5	Sister	6	Half or Step Siblings	7	1 and 2	8	1 and 4	9	1 and 5	x	4 and 5	y	4 and 6																												

CODE ON BIRTHPLACE — COLS. 50-51
(For Foreign Born)

Code

1. Africa — Egypt
2. Australia — New Zealand
3. Austria — Vienna
4. Belgium
5. Canada — Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
6. Central America — Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Guatemala
7. China
8. Czechoslovakia, Bohemia — Slovakia
9. Cuba
10. Denmark
11. England — Isle of Man
12. Finland
13. France
14. Germany — Prussia — Bavaria — Balin, Baden Saxony
15. Greece — Inc. Macedonia
16. Holland — Netherlands
17. Hungary — Austria — Hungary
18. India — E. India — Indo China
19. Ireland
20. Japan
21. Italy — Sicily, Tiromo
22. Iugo-Slavia — Inc. Bosnia — Croatia Serbia — Montenegro — Dalmatia
23. Mexico
24. Norway
25. Norway
26. Poland — Russia Poland — Austria Pol. Galicia
27. Portugal (Also Azores and Cape Verde Islands)
28. Rumania — Transylvania
31. Scotland
30. Russia — Ukrania
32. South America
33. Spain
34. Sweden
35. Switzerland
36. Turkey in Asia — Inc. Syria — Armenia — Palestine
37. Turkey in Europe
38. Wales
39. West Indies (except Cuba) Haiti Jamaica
41. Other Countries (Including Europe and Asia not specified) Isle of Malta, Arabia, Cape Zriton
42. Unknown
43. Bulgaria
44. Albania
45. Lithuania
46. Estonia
47. Latvia
48. Luxemburg
49. Danzig
50. Danzig — Saar Basin
53. Atlantic Islands — Iceland
54. Other Pacific Islands

DAILY REGISTER

DATE _____

ADDITIONS TO BOOK POP.														REMOVALS FROM BOOK POP.														BOOK	INST.	PAROLE	P. V.	T. R.	ESC.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
INV.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

POPULATION MOVEMENT CODE

	ADD.	REM.
5. NEW COMMITMENT	I	
6. NEW COMMITMENT (P.V.)	I	
7. NEW COMMITMENT (ESC.)	I	
12. TRANS. IN-JACKSON	I	
13. TRANS. IN-MARQ.	I	
14. TRANS. IN-IONIA	I	
15. TRANS. IN-DHC	I	
16. TRANS. IN-C. LAKE	I	
17. TRANS. IN-ISH	I	
21. TRANS. IN-PAROLEE	I	
22. TRANS. IN-AS P.V.	I	
23. RET. BY CT. ORDER	I	

REMOVALS FROM BOOK

30. PARDON	I	
31. DISCH. ON MAX.	I	
32. TRANS. OUT	I	
33. TRANS. TO ISH	I	
34. DEATH IN INST.	I	
35. REL. BY CT. ORDER	I	
41. DISCH. FR. PAROLE	P	
42. DEATH ON PAROLE	P	
43. TRANS. FR. PAROLE	P	
44. PAROLE TO ISH	P	
45. TRANS. AS P.V.	V	
46. TRANS. AS P.V. (N.S.)	V	
47. DEATH AS P.V.	V	
48. TRANS. AS ESC. (N.S.)	E	
49. DEATH ON ESCAPE	E	

CHANGES IN STATUS

51. RET. FR. PAR. IN CUST.	I	P
52. RET. AS P.V.	I	V
53. RET. AS P.V. (N.S.)	I	V
55. RET. FR. TEMP. REL.	I	R
56. RET. FR. ESCAPE	I	E
57. RET. FR. ESC. (N.S.)	I	E
61. PAROLE	P	I
62. PAROLE IN CUST.	P	I
63. P.V. TO PAROLE	P	V
64. PAROLE TO P.V.	V	P
72. TEMP. REL. (REASON)	R	I
73. ESCAPE	E	I
74. ESCAPE FROM T.R.	E	R
81. DISCH. AND RECOMMIT		
82. VISITOR PEND. TRANS.		
83. VISITOR TRANS.		

55.										
56. Age at first offense								62867	81366	(85323) M
57.										
58. Date of Escape										
59.										
60. O. P. Date										
61. Time Between OP and										
62. Earliest Rel. Date										
63.										
64. Year of Birth										
65. Parole Action	1. None	2. 1 yr. pass	3. 2 yr. pass	4. 3 yr. pass	5. Cont'd to Recom.	6. Cont'd to Max	7. Special Case Cont'd	8. Other		
Psychiatric	1. Pt. in	2. Pt. Clinic	3. P. Clinic	4. P. Clinic	5. Comb. 1 & 3	6. Comb. 1 & 4	7. Comb. 2 & 3	8. Comb. 2 & 4	9. Unknown	
66. History	1. History	2. Homo	3. Epileptic	4. Comb. 1 & 2	5. Comb. 1 & 3	6. Comb. 2 & 3	7. Unknown	8. Other		
Psychiatric	1. History	2. Homo	3. Epileptic	4. Comb. 1 & 2	5. Comb. 1 & 3	6. Comb. 2 & 3	7. Unknown	8. Other		
67. Anomalies	1. Close	2. Average	3. Loose	4. Unknown	5. Lower	6. Unknown				
68. Family Ties	1. Upper	2. Upper Mid.	3. Middle	4. Lower Mid.	5. Lower	6. Unknown				
69. Social Status	1. All Mich.	2. Some Mich.	3. No Mich.	4. Unknown						
70. Locale of Family	1. 1.	2. Fairly	3. Not							
71. Marital History	1. Compatible	2. Compatible	3. Compatible							
72. Visits	1. None	2. Occasional	3. Regular							
73. Mail	1. None	2. Occasional	3. Regular							
Prison Financial	1. Less	2. Less	3. Over \$50	4. Over \$100	5. Over \$500					
74. Account	1. Less than \$5	2. Less than \$50	3. Over \$50	4. Over \$100	5. Over \$500					
Geographic & Occupa-	1. Stable	2. Fairly	3. Unstable	4. Mixed	5. No Hist. of Occup.	6. Unknown				
75. tional Stability	1. Stable	2. Stable	3. Unstable	4. Mixed	5. No Hist. of Occup.	6. Unknown				
Misconduct reports	1. One or	2. One	3. Two	4. Comb. 1 & 2	5. Comb. I & 3	6. More than four	7. None	8. Top-Lock only		
76. (in past 2 years)	1. One or	2. One	3. Two	4. Comb. 1 & 2	5. Comb. I & 3	6. More than four	7. None	8. Top-Lock only		
Prison Job Stability	1. Good	2. Fair	3. Poor	4. No Job	5. O.P. From Quarantine					
77. (Before O.P.)	1. Good	2. Fair	3. Poor	4. No Job	5. O.P. From Quarantine					
78. "000" Time	1. None	2. Protection	3. Misconduct	4. Homo	5. Comb. 2 & 3	6. Comb. 2 & 4	7. Comb. 3 & 4			
Attitude Toward	1. Accepting	2. Antag'tic	3. Both	4. Unknown						
79. Imprisonment	1. Accepting	2. Antag'tic	3. Both	4. Unknown						
Religious	1. Regular	2. Occasional	3. None	4. No Record						
80. Attendance	1. Regular	2. Occasional	3. None	4. No Record						

APPENDIX C

MACHINE TABULATION PUNCH CARD

IBM 5081

APPENDIX D

LETTER TO WARDENS

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
EAST LANSING

I36

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE
AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

April 15, 1955

Dear Warden:

As the former Chief Psychologist of the Michigan Department of Corrections, I began a doctoral dissertation on the problem of prison walkaways. I am presently coordinator for rehabilitation counseling at this university and am finishing my dissertation.

I would appreciate it very much if you would turn this letter over to the person or persons responsible in your institution for the selection of inmates for placement outside the walls. My study is concerned with all trustees regardless of the degree of custody they are under while outside.

Please indicate on the back of this letter, if you choose, the objective and subjective criteria used in selecting men for outside assignments at your institution and return to me at the above address.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



Gregory A. Miller



"IT IS FOR US THE LIVING . . . TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK . . ."

LINCOLN

APPENDIX E

**CRIME CLASSIFICATION FORM AND PARTIAL CODING
SYSTEM USED FOR ANALYSIS OF DATA**

MOVEMENT CODE — COL. 3

ADDITIONS

5. New Commitment
6. New Commitment (P.V.)
7. New Commitment (Esc.)
17. Trans. In-ISH
21. Ret. by Ct. Order
23. Disch. and Recommit.

REMOVALS

30. Pardon
31. Disch. on Max.
33. Trans. to ISH
34. Death in Inst.
35. Rel. by Ct. Order
61. Parole
62. Parole in Cust.
73. Escape
74. Escape From T. R.

COUNTY CODE COL. 4

CODE

1. Alcona
2. Alger
3. Allegan
4. Alpena
5. Antrim
6. Arenac
7. Baraga
8. Barry
9. Bay
10. Benzie
11. Berrien
12. Branch
13. Calhoun
14. Cass
15. Charlevoix
16. Cheboygan
17. Chippewa
18. Clare
19. Clinton
20. Crawford
21. Delta
22. Dickinson
23. Eaton
24. Emmet
25. Genesee
26. Gladwin
27. Gogebic
28. Grand Traverse
29. Gratiot
30. Hillside
31. Houghton
32. Huron
33. Ingham
34. Ionia
35. Isco
36. Iron
37. Iosella
38. Jackson
39. Kalamazoo
40. Kalkaska
41. Kent
42. Keweenaw
43. Lake
44. Lapeer
45. Leelanau
46. Lenawee
47. Livingston
48. Luce
49. Mackinac
50. Macomb
51. Manistee
52. Marquette
53. Mason
54. Mccalla
55. Menominee
56. Midland
57. Missaukee
58. Monroe
59. Monticou
60. Montmorency
61. Muskegon
62. Newaygo
63. Oakland
64. Oceana
65. Ogemaw
66. Ontonagon
67. Osceola
68. Ottawa
69. Oscoda
70. Osage
71. Presque Isle
72. Roscommon
73. Saginaw
74. St. Clair
75. St. Joseph
76. Sanilac
77. Schoolcraft
78. Shiawassee
79. Tuscola
80. Van Buren
81. Washtenaw
82. Wayne
83. Westford

OFFENSE CODE — COL. 5

HOMICIDE

10. Murder — first degree
12. Murder — second degree
14. Manslaughter — other than motor vehicle
16. Homicide — due to reckless driving of motor vehicle
19. Negligent homicide — other than motor vehicle

RAPE

20. Rape
22. Statutory Rape
23. Carnal knowledge of ward
24. Assault with intent to rape
25. Aiding and abetting rape

ROBBERY

30. Robbery armed
31. Robbery not armed
32. Assault to rob — armed
33. Assault to rob — unarmed
34. Bank, safe and vault robbery
37. Attempted robbery

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

40. Assault with intent to commit murder
41. Assault with intent to maim
42. Attempted murder by poisoning, strangulation, etc.
43. Felonious assault
45. Mayhem
46. Assault to do great bodily harm less than murder
47. Assault and serious injury
49. Attempts to commit above

OTHER ASSAULT

60. Resisting officer in discharge of duty
61. Simple assault
62. Assault and battery
63. Others, as intimidation, drawing dangerous weapons, threatening life, etc.

BURGLARY

50. Breaking and entering at night
51. Breaking and entering during day and entering without breaking at any time
52. Burglary with explosives
53. Breaking and entering outside cases or receptacles
55. Assault with intent to commit burglary
56. Attempts to commit above

LARCENY

60. Larceny
61. Larceny from house, store, factory, etc.
63. Larceny from person—pickpocketing
67. Attempted larceny (larceny by conversion — see embezzlement)
69. Attempted larceny from person

AUTO THEFT

70. Taking possession of and driving away motor vehicle
71. Attempt to unlawfully drive away motor vehicle (See also traffic laws)
72. Unlawful use of auto

PROPERTY

75. Buying, receiving, possessing stolen property
76. Removing contract or chattel mortgaged property

FORGERY

90. Forgery and counterfeiting
91. Uttering and publishing forged instruments
92. Attempts to commit above

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUD

100. Embezzlement
101. Falsely personating public officers
102. Obtaining money or property by false pretense
103. Written false financial statements
104. Gross frauds and cheats by common law
105. Checks without sufficient funds
106. Larceny by conversion
107. Larceny by trick
108. Conspiracy to defraud
109. Attempts to commit above

WEAPONS

110. Carrying concealed weapons
111. Offenses against regulations on manufacture and sale of deadly weapons and silencers

MARRIAGE LAWS

114. Abduction
116. Adultery
117. Bastardy
118. Bigamy and polygamy
119. Incest and illegal marriage

SEX OFFENSES

120. Accosting — second and third offense
121. Indecent liberties
122. Pandering, transporting, procuring women for prostitution
123. Keeping house of ill-fame
124. Seduction
125. Sodomy, gross indecency or acts of sexual perversion
126. Attempts to commit any of sex offenses
127. Debauching morals of children — enticing away female child
128. Indecent exposure
129. Lewd and lascivious cohabitation (abortion—see misc.)

OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY

130. Desertion and abandonment
131. Non-support
132. Refusing to support wife and children as required in divorce
133. Contempt of court by non-payment of alimony
134. Cruelty to children

DRUG LAWS

140. Violation of the State Narcotic Drug Act

TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS

150. Driving while intoxicated, or under influence of liquor
151. Reckless driving
152. Leaving the scene of an accident
153. Misrepresentation of license required
154. Other traffic law violations

LIQUOR LAWS

160. Violation of State Liquor Laws

DRUNKEN AND DISORDERLY

170. Drunkenness or habitual drunkard
181. Disorderly conduct including disturbing the peace, public intoxication
182. Vagrancy
183. Blasphemy, profanity, etc.

GAMBLING

190. Keeping gaming room, etc., for hire, gain or reward
191. Gambling in any manner
192. Conducting lotteries, promoting gambling devices, etc.

OTHER MAJOR OFFENSES

210. Arson
216. Possession of burglar's tools
220. Kidnapping
221. Bombing and malicious destruction of property
223. Unlawful possession or use of explosives
225. Attempts to commit above
226. Lifers under Habitual Criminal Act
234. 2nd felony under code
235. 3rd felony under code
236. 4th felony except life

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

115. Abortion and illegal medical practice
211. Extortion
212. Bribery
214. Conspiracy to obstruct justice, or to commit crime
215. Criminal syndicalism
218. Unfair discrimination
219. Disinfectant and mutilation of dead human bodies
222. Perjury and subordination of perjury

(continued)

224. Possession or sale of obscene literature
226. Contributing to juvenile delinquency other than sex
230. Escaping jail or prison, or attempts
231. Aiding escapes
232. Contempt of court other than non-payment of alimony
237. Accessory after the fact
238. Violation of election laws as altering votes, etc.
241. Violation of "Blue Sky" or State Securities Law
242. Violation of probation
243. Fugitive from justice
400. Crimes not otherwise included

RACE CODE — COL. 10

0. White
1. Negro
2. Indian
3. Mexican
4. Chinese
5. Japanese
6. Other

CODE ON BIRTHPLACE — COL. 11

If the code numbers as listed below are not preceded by "1", "2", or "3" the inmate is native born. If the code numbers as listed below are preceded by the figure "1" the inmate is foreign born and has been naturalized. If "2", the inmate has first papers. If "3" the inmate is an alien.

(For Native Born)

1. Alabama
2. Arizona
3. Arkansas
4. California
5. Colorado
6. Connecticut
7. Delaware
8. Florida
9. Georgia
10. Idaho
11. Illinois
12. Indiana
13. Iowa
14. Kansas
15. Kentucky
16. Louisiana
17. Maine
18. Maryland
19. Massachusetts
20. Michigan
21. Minnesota
22. Mississippi
23. Missouri
24. Montana
25. Nebraska
26. Nevada
27. New Hampshire
28. New Jersey
29. New Mexico
30. New York
31. North Carolina
32. South Carolina
33. North Dakota
34. South Dakota
35. Ohio
36. Oklahoma
37. Oregon
38. Pennsylvania
39. Rhode Island
40. Tennessee
41. Texas
42. Utah
43. Vermont
44. Virginia
45. West Virginia
46. Wisconsin
47. Washington
48. Wyoming
49. District of Columbia
50. Alaska
51. Hawaiian Islands
52. Philippines
53. Virgin Islands
54. Panama Canal Zone

(For Foreign Born)

1. Africa — Egypt
2. Australia — New Zealand
3. Austria — Vienna
4. Belgium
5. Canada — Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
6. Central America — Nicaragua, Porto Rico, Guatemala
7. China
8. Czechoslovakia, Bohemia — Slovakia
9. Cuba
10. Denmark
11. England — Isle of Man
12. Finland
13. France
14. Germany — Prussia — Bavaria — Balin, Baden, Saxony
15. Greece — Inc. Macedonia
16. Holland — Netherlands
17. Hungary — Austria-Hungary
18. India — E. India — Indo China
19. Ireland
20. Japan
21. Italy — Sicily, Tiremo
22. Jugo-Slavia — Inc. Bosnia — Croatia — Serbia — Montenegro — Dalmatia
23. Mexico
24. Norway
25. Poland — Russia Poland — Austria Pol. Galicia
26. Portugal (Also Azores and Cape Verde Islands)
27. Rumania — Transylvania
28. Russia — Uzmania
29. Scotland
30. South America
31. Spain
32. Sweden
33. Switzerland
34. Turkey in Asia — Inc. Syria
35. Armenia — Palestine
36. Turkey in Europe
37. Wales
38. West Indies (except Cuba)
39. Haiti, Jamaica
40. Other Countries (including Europe and Asia not specified) Isle of Malta, Arabia, Cape Briton
41. Unknown
42. Bulgaria
43. Albania
44. Lithuania
45. Estonia
46. Latvia
47. Luxembourg
48. Danzig — Saar Basin
49. Atlantic Islands — Iceland
50. Other Pacific Islands

MARITAL STATUS CODE — COL. 13

0. Single
1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Separated
5. Com. Law

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