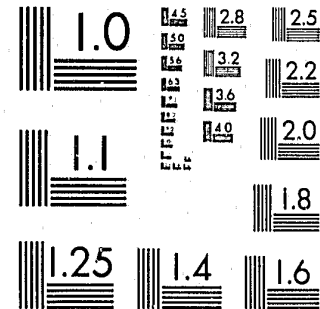


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OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY
TREATMENT CENTER

RESEARCH REPORT #4



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OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY
TREATMENT CENTER

RESEARCH REPORT #4

Prepared as an Evaluation of
Oklahoma Crime Commission Grant 71-f-1
From October 1970 to November 1972.

LEO E. MCCrackEN, DIRECTOR

PREPARED BY

PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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MARCH, 1973

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INTRODUCTION

On May 21, 1970, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was awarded \$242,000 under Oklahoma Crime Commission subgrant application 70f1 to establish Community Based Treatment Centers and public information. At that point, Oklahoma entered into a new concept of corrections.

The Oklahoma Crime Commission, under whose auspices the funds were awarded, and the Oklahoma Department of Corrections both committed themselves to community treatment of offenders in practically the same words. Both listed as their first goal the apparent need to:

...establish pre-release correctional centers in the communities that will utilize modern methods aimed at building solid ties between the offender and the community and reintegrating him into society in a manner that allows him to function in a non-criminal, socially acceptable manner.

Subsequent applications for the development of similar centers and continuation of the Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center have embraced this principle of community treatment.

After two full years of operation, an in-depth study was developed to evaluate the effectiveness of such a center. Even though requirements of the Oklahoma Crime Commission (OCC) specified that only the most recent duration of the grant application (OCC subgrant 71f1) need be considered, the scope of evaluation was enlarged to include the Oklahoma City program from its inception.

This evaluation is in no way intended to be complete or final. Like many reports, its findings are fixed to the quality and quantity of data available and appropriate to only one point in history. Further evaluations are not only necessary for administrative purposes, but fundamental to the development of any viable program.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Midway between the captivity of prisons and the relative freedom of probation and parole stand Residential Centers which serve a wide variety of offenders. These centers serve the adult, and in some instances juvenile, offenders of both sexes at different phases of their correctional experience, trying to meet their diverse needs. Known by different names, these residential centers are commonly designed for the following multiple purposes:

- (1) Assist the reentry of the offender into the community on his way out from the prison, through graduated release.
- (2) Act as an alternative to imprisonment in a large penitentiary, thus preventing complete isolation from the community.
- (3) Facilitate study, training or work in the community, which is not available in a correctional institution.
- (4) Make available some special community services to the prisoner which are not easily available in the prison, such as special medical, surgical, dental or psychiatric care.
- (5) Provide temporary shelter to a probationer or parolee who has been rendered homeless for some reason.
- (6) Detain temporarily a probationer or parolee whose removal from the community is desirable, but whose incarceration in a large prison is not desirable.
- (7) Provide intensive treatment such as individual, group and family counseling to the offenders, either as in-patient or out-patient service.

These institutions are called pre-release centers, work release centers, study-release centers, halfway houses, attendance centers, and community treatment centers. These are operated by federal, state and private agencies. Although Wisconsin has been using work-release programs for several decades, the real incentive for community corrections has come more recently from the United States Prisoner's Rehabilitation Act of 1965.

The Need for Residential Centers

The need for these centers is evident from the aforesaid multiple uses to which these centers are put. However, the necessity of these residential centers has been urged by the following considerations:

(1) About eighty percent of the offenders do not need the maximum custody of the prisons. These large prisons do not always perform a better job with the offenders than that of alternative treatment programs, despite the heavy expense involved. A literature review by the National Institute of Mental Health contends:

The most rigorous research designs generally have elicited the finding that offenders eligible for supervision in the community in lieu of institutionalization do as well in the community as they do in prison or training school. When intervening variables are controlled, recidivism rates appear to be about the same. This is not to derogate community alternatives to institutionalization, for it is a most important finding: a large number of offenders who are candidates for incarceration may instead be retained in the community as safely, as effectively, and at much less expense.

¹National Institute of Mental Health, Community Based Correctional Programs, Models and Practices, Rockville, Maryland, 1971, p. 33.

(2) The non-residential treatment (i.e., probation) at times requires intensive intervention, which can only be applied in residential centers.

The Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons says,

We now have enough experience to know that this is a sound concept for many, but not all, offenders. The most common error, probably is to assume that an offender will be so grateful for the opportunity to remain in the community that he will automatically and immediately become productive, responsible and law abiding. No such magic can be anticipated. The success of a community residential center depends upon a carefully conceived program, resolutely and skillfully administered.²

Many times, location of these centers have been resisted by the neighboring communities because of unfounded fears. Yet, for the success of any community based correctional program, the active cooperation of schools, employers, and a host of other agencies is absolutely essential. It is now realized that before locating the center, the community should be educated in the implications of the community treatment of offenders. Another necessity is the dynamic, devoted and well-trained staff. In the absence of some of the essential ingredients, the program is not likely to show results any better than that of the prison program.

As it has been said earlier, there are a variety of residential centers. Of these, only a few types will be discussed here.

²United States Bureau of Prisons, The Residential Center: Corrections in the Community, Washington, D.C.

Work Release Centers

Work Release Centers may receive the offender either at the beginning of his sentence or close to the release point -- generally about four months before his due date of release. In the latter case, these centers are commonly called Community Treatment Centers. In one case the offender is not sent to the prison and is admitted directly to the center. In the second case, he has served a part of his sentence in the prison before he comes to the Community Treatment Center. In the former case, he may be allowed to carry on the study or work that he was doing prior to conviction. In the latter case, the offender is brought back to the community after a temporary absence. The general pattern is that the offender goes out during the day and returns to the center at night. There are opportunities for individual, group and family counseling; family visits, furloughs, recreation; and employer-employee contacts. As an offender starts earning, he deposits his wages with the center or with the bank directly. He pays taxes, defrays a part of his maintenance cost at the center and also helps his family if he can. This economical aspect of the treatment is greatly emphasized in the defense of this program, although it should be only a secondary consideration.

If these centers can show a recidivism rate lower to that of prisons and reformatories, this will, of course, greatly help the cause of community treatment. A Pennsylvania study showed only eight percent recidivism compared to 15 percent of

the group which had not taken part in the work release program;³ but the two groups proved to be very different. A District of Columbia study showed a recidivism rate of 26 percent among the work release group during a period of one year, which was higher than the same period from the District of Columbia Reformatory. The relative failure of the work release group is interpreted as a function of the fact that those in work release tended to be drawn to a greater extent from high-risk inmate categories.⁴ The District of Columbia researchers are understandably hesitant about making any special claims for work release on the basis of their findings:

No clear-cut evidence is as yet available as to whether the program is a success, either in the sense of bringing about significant reductions in recidivism or in being "cost effective."⁵

It is too early to pass any judgement on the performance of work release programs. The studies done so far were not free from weaknesses. The groups under comparison should be equated as fully as possible, programs should be improved, and longitudinal studies should be implemented. Rates of recidivism are, after all, just one of the many indicators measuring effectiveness. We should make an attitude survey of the inmates (both who succeeded and who failed), the staff, the families and the employers. A National Institute of Mental Health study suggests:

³National Institute of Mental Health, Graduated Release, Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency, Rockville, Maryland, 1971. p. 11

⁴Adams, Stuart and Joseph B. Dellinger. In-program and Post-release Performance of Work-release Inmates: A Preliminary Assessment. District of Columbia Corrections Department. Washington, D.C., 1969, 23 pp. quoted in Graduated Release, op. cit., p. 13.

⁵ibid.

We would like to know, for instance, the response of the public to work release, its impact upon employers, its relationship to sentencing and parole practices, its effect upon prison morale, and a plethora of other questions that should be incorporated into sophisticated, in-depth evaluations of work release programs.⁶

The present study has addressed itself to some of the above issues.

⁶National Institute of Mental Health, Community Based Correctional Programs, Rockville, Maryland, 1971.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Under the guidance of acting Director of the Department of Corrections, Leo McCracken, Oklahoma opened its first community treatment center in October of 1970. The Oklahoma City Center, like many of its counterparts in other states, was the focus of much public concern.

Opposition to the location of a Community Treatment Center (CTC) in Oklahoma City prompted the Governor to appoint a special 25-member committee to study pre-release centers in Oklahoma. After weeks of analyzing data, the board made suggestions that a community treatment center be established in the Oklahoma City area. The board also recommended that only first offenders be considered for the program during its first year of operation and that no alcoholics, drug addicts or those who have been convicted of selling narcotics be allowed in the program. The special committee gave its full support to the new program.

The Oklahoma City center was located at 315 Northwest Expressway, in what was formerly a motel structure. The center, now at full capacity, houses 52 residents and ten trustees who perform maintenance duties. The center consists of two-men rooms, with dining, laundry, and recreational facilities. The center also houses the Department of Corrections'

executive offices, Planning and Research, Probation and Parole and District I Offices.

The Oklahoma City CTC began receiving work release Residents in October of 1970. The center operated with a small number of Residents for the first few months; but by July of 1971, the center was operating at full capacity. As of August 31, 1972, the study period, 304 Residents had been admitted to the Oklahoma City Center, with 108 being discharged, 91 paroled, 50 returned to the institution, one conditional release, and eight escaping. The center has also admitted 28 trustees, with four being discharged, three being paroled, 12 returning to the institution, two by conditional release, and one escaping.

Many programs are emphasized at the Oklahoma City Center. Most of these programs include individual and group counseling, pre-release orientation and counseling to assist Residents in the personal, financial, or employment problems which they may encounter. All counseling is done on a group or individual basis and is conducted by qualified counselors and therapy consultants.

Counselors and counselor's aids at the Center are required to attend 80 hours of intensified training at the Department of Corrections Staff Training Academy at Lexington, Oklahoma. Each counselor is given approximately 80 additional hours of in-service training. Transactional Analysis Therapy is the basic technique emphasized at the Oklahoma City Center, yet counselors are acquainted with most other areas of individual therapy, i.e., Gestalt and Reality therapy. The center is operating at the

present time with seven counselor's aids who act mainly in a security capacity; one employment counselor who assists the Residents in obtaining work in the community; and two counselors involved in individual and group therapy.

There are special programs, in cooperation with public and private agencies, that provide assistance to individuals with any emotional problems. The men receive counseling in regard to community resources that are available upon their release. The Residents are also provided with an opportunity to have social and recreational activities in the community under the supervision of trained staff.

The major program emphasized at the Oklahoma City Center is work release. Allowing the inmate serving time in prison to go into the community to work is a means of eventually making CTCs a routine, and confinement the exception. Bearing this in mind, the first CTC began cautiously selecting Residents. The center operated for approximately one year, only allowing first offenders and Residents from the Oklahoma City area into the CTC program. It was felt by the CTC administration that this rule was restricting the scope and impact of community treatment. The administration also felt that other offenders with a low number of convictions could benefit from the program. Equally restrictive to increased service was the fact that there were a limited number of first offenders who could meet the other required qualifications. To alleviate this problem, the current qualifications for selection of participants were established.

1. Voluntary request to participate
2. Residence anywhere in Oklahoma
3. Good physical health
4. Minimum security risk classification
5. Satisfactory institutional work, disciplinary and program participation records
6. Non-assaultive (specific crimes to avoid are: Assault with a Deadly Weapon, Assault with Intent to Kill, Armed Robbery, Kidnap, Rape, Murder, Assault with Intent to do Bodily Harm)
7. Not a sex offender
8. Probable release within 90 days
9. Need, as it relates to the purpose of the total rehabilitation program
10. Potential for benefiting from a work release experience
11. Skill or trade proficiency and job placement is imminent
12. Number of prior commitments (not restricted to first offenders)

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is continuing its philosophy of Community Treatment in expanding its facilities throughout the state.

METHOD: DESIGN, SAMPLE AND INSTRUMENTS

Sample

The study was centered on those individuals who entered the CTC in Oklahoma City since its opening on October 1, 1970. A time period to allow for failure for those leaving the center was set at four months. This framed the study to look at the people who had entered and left the center between October 1, 1970 and August 31, 1972, a period of 22 months. The inmates who had entered before August 31, but had not left by that date, were not in the study's population. A total of 200 CTC Residents and seven trustees, who had been released, fell into this time frame (Table 1).

Efforts to describe the population (Appendix I) culminated in a search of the Department of Corrections master files. On each individual, it was necessary to find the number of misdemeanors and felonies prior to his incarceration on the prison term which placed him in the CTC. The individual's race and educational level were noted, as was his age at first contact with a law enforcement agency.

The first contact date was available on respective Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) Criminal History Sheets and defined as the first time the individual was arrested and fingerprinted. The disposition of the arrest was not considered. The number of misdemeanors were computed under the condition

TABLE 1

DISPOSITION OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE OKLAHOMA
CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER DURING
PERIOD OF OCTOBER, 1970-AUGUST, 1972

TYPE OF DISPOSITION	RES ^α	TRUST ^β TRANS RES	TRUSTY	COMB ^ψ
I. Released From Custody				
A. Discharged	105	3	4	112
B. Conditional Release	1	0	2	3
C. Parole	82	9	3	94
Subtotal	188	12	9	209
II. Returned to the Institutions:				
A. Medical Reasons	4	1	1	6
B. Reassignment	5	0	1	6
C. Disciplinary Reasons				
(a) Intoxicants	20	1	5	26
(b) Failure to Work	7	0	1	8
(c) Gambling	4	0	0	4
(d) Pass Violation	2	0	0	2
(e) Others	6	0	4	10
Subtotal	48	2	12	62
III. Escaped	8	0	1	9
Residing At The Center	38	8	6	52
Total Admitted To The Center:	282	22	28	332

^α Resident

^β Trusty transferred to Resident Status

^ψ Combined

that a definite conviction had to be indicated. A misdemeanor was defined as a crime punishable by no more than one year in the County jail. Felonies also were recorded only if a conviction was indicated. Felonies were defined as any crime punishable by one year or more in a state correctional institution.

Racial categories used were: White; Black; Indian; and Mexican. Education was broken into class intervals. Zero through six was the initial category; further intervals were in two year spans (i.e., seven through eight, nine through ten, etc.) and ended with seventeen plus (17+).

Recidivism

When investigating the effectiveness of any correctional program, the first measure of its success and failure is the rate at which the inmates return to crime. Most often referred to as a "recidivism rate," this process is a common yardstick in corrections. The drawback of such a term is that it has no universal definition. Some authorities state that a recidivist is anyone who has further contact with any law enforcement agency, others include only new convictions for misdemeanor and felony charges. Some authorities rely only on reinstitutionalization (not distinguishing between parole technical violations and new conviction on parole). Also to be considered is the time to be allowed before a person is considered a success. Is one year long enough, two years, ten, or a lifetime?

Considering these variables, the decision was made to term a "recidivist" as those people who had completed the CTC

program within the period of October 1, 1970 to August 31, 1972 and had been recommitted to an Oklahoma institution (with a new conviction) by January 1, 1973.

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation was consulted and assisted the research team in pulling the appropriate Criminal History Files and reviewing them for any new contacts with law enforcement agencies. All such contacts, misdemeanors and felonies, were noted, as was the place of contact. Those contacts with no disposition to indicate conviction, exoneration, release, etc., were recorded as "open ended." All open ended contacts were then followed up by telephone calls to the respective agencies and outcomes of the contacts were recorded. Only those contacts with felony convictions were considered as failure.

Parole Recidivism Study

Early in the evaluation, the researchers realized that data for comparison of failure rates was not available. The data on return rates, revocation rates, and recidivism rates in Oklahoma are still too unreliable. Efforts are underway to correct this situation; but before accurate figures could be made available, the evaluation of the CTC would be hopelessly behind schedule.

As it has been pointed out earlier in this report, the few studies done at other places previously showed somewhat unreliable results on account of the unmatched samples. To correct this deficiency of the previous studies, it was decided to match

the Residents released through the CTC (experimental group) with the similar offenders who did not pass through this facility (control group). In the interest of the validity of results, the study was tightened by individual matching. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections had at its disposal a computer record on 1,370 parolees. This gave the researchers a pool of data to draw its sample of matched control group. Accordingly, 71 parolees were sorted out from the experimental group for individual matching on the basis of age, race, sex, date of parole and type of offense. To illustrate, for a parolee 18 years old, of black race, male, convicted of auto theft, paroled in January, 1971 and from the experimental group; the data pool of 1,370 parolees was searched to find a man of exactly the same characteristics. The readers realize that this method of matching by individuals is far more rigid than matching by categories. As the comparative data was available only on parolees, the comparison had to be limited exclusively to parolees, excluding dischargees.

When a name appeared in the coded CTC sheet, it was hand-matched to correspondingly classified subjects in the Non-CTC group. When possible, the offenses and date of birth were matched exactly. If not, they were matched as closely as possible. In some cases (four), there was only one subject per category, in both the CTC group and the Non-CTC group. In ten cases, there was no match for the CTC subject. Of the 71 subjects selected for the CTC group, there were 61 matches.

The Non-CTC group's Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Criminal History File was reviewed under the same criteria as the CTC parole groups' had been assessed. The Non-CTC group's master file was also reviewed in order to gain demographic information not available from computerized sources.

The two groups were then compared in respect to failure rates. It was also discerned that a statistical test should be run to insure that there were no significant differences between the group's other various characteristics that could affect any change in outcome. A two-tailed Student "t" Test was completed on the two groups at the 0.05 level of probability. Demographic data was compared both between groups and within groups.

Ex-resident's Evaluation

Recidivism rates are only one facet of any correctional program. Equally important is the Resident's reaction and personal evaluation of the center. It is the man for whom the center operates upon which the impact of its services rest. A review of the literature had indicated that there were no existing questionnaires to investigate this aspect of the CTC operation. The Community Treatment Center Resident Evaluation Questionnaire--I (Appendix II) was developed by the researchers in conjunction with the CTC staff. The questionnaire, when placed in its final format, consisted of 29 open and closed ended questions concerning the Resident's performance since release. Included were questions of the Resident's view of the programs in the CTC.

To supplement the questionnaire, an Inmate Face Sheet Data (Appendix III) was also designed. The Face Sheet pertains to the individual's personal background, employment history, and criminal history. Both questionnaires were to initially serve two functions. They were to furnish data for evaluative purposes and were developmental models to be improved upon for future evaluations. The initial use of the questionnaire was to provide an indication of its format, validity, and reliability. Future development will shorten the questionnaire's length and narrow the categories of responses.

A sample of 88 subjects was selected from the 202 participant population. Criteria of selection was based on the forwarding address of the Resident as he was released from the CTC. Considering the limited amount of manpower and time to conduct the questionnaire interview, only those people with metropolitan Oklahoma City forwarding addresses were selected. Letters were prepared which asked the ex-residents to contact the Planning and Research Office to arrange for an interview. Of the 88 letters sent, 21 were returned marked, "moved," "no such address," "deceased," etc. Only five individuals freely responded and were interviewed.

After a one week period in which the subjects were not otherwise contacted, efforts began to reach the subjects by phone or visitation. After two more weeks, parole officers were asked to assist in contacting their respective clients and arrange interview appointments. A total of 23 ex-residents in the community were interviewed; 17 ex-residents, now incarcerated, were interviewed. A total of 40 individuals were interviewed.

Apart from findings which indicated the total tested populations' view of the Oklahoma City CTC (Appendix IV), statistical tests were applied to sample any difference between the "success" subjects and "failure" subjects. Used where appropriate were the Chi Square, Contingency Coefficient and Student "t" Tests (Appendix V and VI).

Employer Attitudes

A major emphasis of the Oklahoma City CTC is in the Work Release Program; therefore, a particular interest was taken in the attitudes of the employers who had utilized the program. Literature research pointed out that there was no existing tool appropriate to our needs in this area. As a result, the Community Treatment Center Work Release Employer Questionnaire--II (Appendix VII) a 29 item, open and closed ended, interview situation instrument was developed to sample the experiences, opinions, and suggestions of those employers using work release manpower. The names of 56 employers were obtained by the CTC Employment Counselor. The list was inclusive of all recorded employers (records of this type were sporadically maintained early in the center's history). Employers were selected randomly from this group regardless of the number of program participants used, or the fact that the employer may or may not have been using work release manpower at that time. Twenty-eight employers were selected for interview. Four businesses could not be located and apparently were no longer in operation. Four more establishments were randomly selected and interviewed. This data was further organized into a frequency display for further discussion (Appendix VIII).

FINDINGS I

Success/Failure Rate of the Residents (Intergroup Comparison)

For the purposes of this study, recidivism is defined as the rate of new conviction for a felony offense. It is debatable whether a conviction for a misdemeanor should be included in rates of recidivism. Keeping track of an ex-offender's continuing criminal activities is always a very difficult task, and it is extremely baffling to keep a reliable account of misdemeanors. Not all agencies have a policy of fingerprinting misdemeanants.

Also, there is such a wide variance of misdemeanor crimes, ranging from littering to possession of marijuana, that lumping them in the same category for comparison introduces bias to the study.

A study of parole subjects, matched by parole date, birth date, sex, race, age at first contact and crime type was conducted. Both groups were comprised of 61 individuals. Research of Criminal History Files indicated that the outcome of success and failure was identical. Both groups had 54 successes and seven failures.

Equally identical were the types of failures. Both groups were balanced with seven new felony convictions, four misdemeanor convictions and two parole violations (Appendix IX).

Statistical tests were computed to determine if there were any demographic differences that were not controlled. Neither group was significantly different in any tested area, although the CTC group did appear to have a higher number of misdemeanor convictions (Table 2).

TABLE 2

A COMPARISON BETWEEN CTC AND NON-CTC MATCHED SAMPLES--
OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

	N	\bar{X} Age	\bar{X} Age at First Contact	Misd. Fel.		W	Race B I	\bar{X} Educa. Level
CTC	61	28.86	21.70	4.33	1.70	43	16 2	10.68
Non-CTC	61	27.21	21.21	2.75	1.80	43	16 2	10.78

Success and failure comparisons between the groups and within the groups could demonstrate no significant differences (Appendix X).

Rate of Recidivism in Community Treatment Center (Intragroup Comparison)

When recidivists and the new crimes they committed are compared against their old crime, we find that burglars and stolen property/larceny offenders are prone to commit the same crime as that for which they were earlier committed (Table 3).

TABLE 3

A COMPARISON OF RECIDIVIST'S NEW CRIMES AND THEIR
PREVIOUS COMMITMENT CRIME--OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER
1970 -- AUGUST 1972

		NEW CRIME							
Crime of Committal	No.	Burg. No.	%	Check No.	%	*S.P./L. No.	%	Other No.	%
Burg.	6	3	50						
Check	4			1	25				
*S.P./L.	9					5	55		
Other	6							3	50

* Stolen Property/Larceny

Parolees had a 12 percent recidivism rate with two new burglary convictions, two check writing convictions, two stolen property/larceny convictions and five others (Table 4).

TABLE 4

A COMPARISON OF PAROLED RECIDIVISTS' NEW CRIMES AND THEIR
PREVIOUS COMMITMENT CRIME--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY
TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

		NEW CRIME							
Paroled Crime	No.	Burg. No.	%	Check No.	%	*S.P./L. No.	%	Other No.	%
Burg.	4	1	25	1	25			2	50
Check	1	1	25						
*S.P./L.	2					2	100		
Other	4			1	25			3	75
TOTAL	11	2		2		2		5	

* Stolen Property/Larceny

Those discharged who became recidivists were found to have eight new burglary crimes, four for stolen property/larceny and two other crimes. Together, these 14 accounted for a 14.9 percent recidivism rate (Table 5).

TABLE 5

A COMPARISON OF DISCHARGED RECIDIVISTS' NEW CRIMES AND THEIR PREVIOUS COMMITMENT CRIME--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

		NEW CRIME			
Crime of Committal	No.	Burg.	Check	*S.P./L.	Other
Burg.	2	2			
Check	3	3	1**		
*S.P./L.	7	2		3	2
Other	2	<u>1</u>	—	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	14	8		4	2

* Stolen Property/Larceny

** Returned with two convictions

Only one Resident was released by conditional release. He was not a recidivist. Of the 200 Residents released as in-house success, 25 recidivists were found. This amounted to a 12.5 percent recidivism rate.

A hand tally of information gathered in the population study represents the difference between success and failure by mean age at reception in the CTC, mean age at first contact with law enforcement agency, mean number of felonies, mean educational level, and race.

A disposition of all categorical information was recorded and assigned to a position in a series of categories depending upon the specific type of release the resident received; i.e., paroled, discharged, returned to the institution, conditional release, or escaped (Appendix XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV respectively).

Of the three comparisons, a degree of significance was shown consistently in one area. The mean age category was computed between the success and failure classification of the CTC's parolees (Table 6). This revealed that the mean age of the successful parolees was 29.16 as compared to 25.31 for the parolees who failed since release. This variance of 3.05 years was significant at the 0.01 level. This information would indicate that the age of a man is a contributing factor in regard to his success after parole.

TABLE 6

CTC RESIDENTS RELEASED BY PAROLE--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

	N	\bar{X} Age*	\bar{X} Age at First Contact	Misd. Fel.		Race			\bar{X} Educa. Level
						W	B	I	
Success	80	29.16	21.82	2.91 1.74	59	18	3		10.68
Failure	11	25.31	20.40	1.00 1.90	6	5	-		10.77

*Note: $p < 0.01$

A study sampling the total number of successes from both the discharged and paroled Residents was made to determine if a specific type of release had any bearing on the outcome of

a man's reintegration. A significant finding was again in the mean age. The age of the successful discharges and parolees was 28.82 while the mean age of the discharged and paroled failures was 24.94 (Table 7).

TABLE 7

DISCHARGE AND PAROLE SUCCESS COMPARED TO DISCHARGE AND PAROLE FAILURES--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

	N	\bar{X} Age*	\bar{X} Age at First Contact	Misd. Fel.		W	Race B I	\bar{X} Educa. Level
Success	174	28.82	21.30	3.96 1.79	116	40	18	10.41
Failure	25	24.94	20.14	5.00 1.56	17	8	--	10.16

*Note: $p < 0.01$

These discharged Residents judged successful in their readjustment to the community were found to have a significantly higher age than failures (Table 8).

TABLE 8

CTC RESIDENTS RELEASED BY DISCHARGE--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

	N	\bar{X} Age*	\bar{X} Age at First Contact	Misd. Fel.		W	Race B I	\bar{X} Educa. Level
Success	94	28.53	20.85	3.44 1.86	57	22	15	10.24
Failure	14	24.64	19.92	7.66 1.28	11	3	--	9.67

*Note: $p < 0.02$

These three findings corroborate each other and strengthen the notion that the older offender is more prone to success in the community.

FINDINGS II

Community Treatment Center Resident Evaluation Questionnaire--I

The questionnaire was administered to 40 Ex-residents of the Oklahoma City CTC. Of these 40, 23 were classified as successes and 17 as failures (recidivists).

Face sheet information indicated that the "average" man interviewed had a mean age of 29.3 years. He had completed eleven or more years of school and listed himself as a native Oklahoman. He held a semi-skilled or unskilled job and had experienced what may be called an unstable childhood. He was a non-violent property offender with a median rate of six arrests. He had spent an average of 17.92 months in prison and 3.58 months in the CTC (Table 9).

Comparisons Between Successful and Unsuccessful Groups

Although both success and failure groups were quite similar, certain differences did emerge. The success group was significantly older than the failure group, 31.52 years of age as compared to 26.29 years. Over half of these men were presently married while only 11.8 percent of the failures were married. The successes also had been married more times and had significantly more children than did the unsuccessful group (Appendix XXIV).

Responses to these questions indicated a lack of family involvement and responsibility by those unsuccessful in their

TABLE 9

CRIMINAL HISTORY AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF RESIDENTS--
OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER
1970 -- AUGUST 1972

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age (Mean)	31.25		26.29		29.30	
Number of arrests						
a) mean	13.8		20.1		16.5	
b) median	6		7.5		6.5	
Last imprisonment						
a) period spent in prison (mean)	18.59		17.05		17.92	
b) period spent in CTC (mean)	3.68		3.35		3.58	
How long have you been on the streets after your release from the CTC?						
a) mean time by months	13.39		6.64		10.52	
With whom did you live the first six years of your life?	23	59.0	16	41.0	39	100.0
a) parents	18	78.3	12	75.0	30	76.9
With whom did you live the next ten years of your life?	23	56.1	18	43.9	41	100.0
a) parents	12	52.2	8	44.4	20	48.8

attempt to re-enter the community (Table 10).

Previous Adjustment Pattern

Men in both groups appeared to have a positive remembrance of their childhood. However, the failures had a more negative remembrance of their adolescence than did those who were successful. Successes "got along" much better with their school teachers

TABLE 10

MARITAL BACKGROUND OF RESIDENTS--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY
TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mean Age t-test sig. at 0.05	31.52		26.29		29.30	
Marital Status	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) married	13	56.5	2	11.8	15	37.5
Number of times married	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) once	7	30.4	9	52.9	16	40.0
b) twice	10	43.5	2	11.8	12	30.0
Number of children *	23	59.0	16	41.0	39	100.0
b) two	6	26.1	0	0.0	6	15.4
c) three	5	21.7	0	0.0	5	12.8
e) five	2	8.7	5	31.3	7	17.9
h) zero	5	21.7	9	56.3	14	35.9

*Note: $p < 0.05$

than did failures. Forty-one percent of the failures indicated they "got along" poorly with their teachers while 54 percent of those successful said they "got along" well. Failures indicated that they used alcohol excessively, 25 percent more often than those successful (Table 11).

A noteworthy finding was that failures were written up for disciplinary action 46 percent less often than those individuals who were successful. This piece of information given by the respondents needs verification from the prison record in future research.

TABLE 11

PREVIOUS ADJUSTMENT PATTERN OF RESIDENTS--OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
How were you treated by your parents during your adolescence (13-18)?	20	51.3	19	48.7	39	100.0
a) good	10	50.0	6	30.0	16	41.0
How did you get along in school with your teachers?	22	56.4	17	43.6	39	100.0
a) good	12	54.5	5	29.4	17	43.6
b) bad	3	13.6	7	41.2	10	25.6
How often have you used alcohol excessively?	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0
a) often	3	13.6	7	38.9	10	25.0
How many times was he written up for disciplinary action in the institution?	23	57.5	17	45.0	40	100.0
a) never	7	30.4	13	76.5	20	50.0

Community and Job Adjustment Following Release

Responses pointed out that those who were unsuccessful had a more difficult time adjusting and integrating into the community. Forty-two percent of the failures indicated that nothing in the community was helpful to them, only 24 percent of those successful so indicated this attitude. Twenty-seven percent of the success group said family and friends were most helpful, while none of the failures indicated such. This confirms our notion that the interaction between the offender and the community is an important factor.

Failures seemed to encounter more difficulties after their release from the center. Twenty-seven percent fewer of the failure group said they had encountered no difficulties. A large difference appeared to be with drinking and/or drug problems. Twenty-four percent of the failures pointed out such problems, while none of those successful made this indication. Nearly 26 percent of the failures spent their free time "running around" or traveling, while two percent of the successful group reported the same. The Resident who fails tends to demonstrate irresponsible behavior.

While the men in both groups worked at skilled positions approximately at the same rate, failures settled into unskilled work 42 percent more than did the successfals. Forty-four percent more of the successfals worked at semi-skilled jobs (Appendix IV). Ironically, failures were more pleased with their jobs than were those successful. More frequently the failures tended to keep the same work they had while still a Resident at the CTC (Table 12).

A significant difference appeared when the mean lengths of time spent out since release were compared. The unsuccessful spent only 6.64 months out before being returned to prison, while the successfals have spent a mean time of 13.39 months in the street.

When asked how much of their success in resettling was due to their own effort, 30 percent more of the failures stated that 90 to 100 percent of the success they had was due solely to effort on their own part. Twenty percent fewer of the failures

credited their parole officer with helping in some manner. The failures do not seem to perceive the help rendered them by the parole officers or other community agencies.

TABLE 12

RESIDENTS' ADJUSTMENT IN JOB AND COMMUNITY FOLLOWING
RELEASE--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
What were some of your difficulties after your release from the CTC?	21	51.2	20	48.8	41	100.0
a) no difficulties	11	52.4	5	25.0	16	39.0
c) drinking and drug problems	0	0.0	5	25.0	5	12.2
What has been most helpful to you in the community? (Resources, agency, institution, etc.)	29	60.4	19	39.6	48	100.0
a) nothing	7	24.1	8	42.1	15	31.3
b) family and friends	8	27.6	0	0.0	8	16.7
How do you spend your free time?	42	60.9	27	39.1	69	100.0
b) travel and run around	1	2.4	7	25.9	8	11.6
What has been your work after your release from the CTC?*	22	56.4	17	43.6	39	100.0
b) semi-skilled	11	50.0	1	5.9	12	30.8
c) unskilled	5	22.7	11	64.7	16	41.0
Is it the same work that you secured through the CTC?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) yes	11	47.8	12	70.6	23	57.5
b) no	12	52.2	5	29.4	17	42.5
Did you like your job?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) very much	8	34.8	10	58.8	18	45.0

*Note: $p < 0.02$

Twenty-two percent of those unsuccessful said they had done nothing to stay out of trouble, while none of the success group responded with this reply. Twenty-two percent more of the success group said they were at least trying to stay away from old friends. Seemingly, the successful ex-offenders indicate greater effort in their desire to succeed (Table 13).

TABLE 13

PERFORMANCE OF RESIDENTS SINCE RELEASE FROM COMMUNITY
TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT
CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
How long have you been on the street after your release from the CTC?						
a) mean time out (years)	13.39		6.64			
If you think you have been successful in resettling yourself, how much of it is due to your own effort?	23	59.0	16	41.0	39	100.0
a) 90 to 100% own effort	3	13.0	7	43.8	10	25.6
What are you doing to insure that you do not get into trouble again?	18	50.0	18	50.0	36	100.0
b) keep away from old friends	5	27.8	1	5.6	6	16.7
f) doing nothing	0	0.0	4	22.2	4	11.1
How are you being helped by your parole officer?	28	58.3	20	41.7	48	100.0
d) is helping in some way	10	35.7	3	15.0	13	27.1
Could you list any of the problems that are still bothering you?	32	59.3	22	40.7	54	100.0
e) drinking and drugs	0	0.0	6	27.3	6	11.1

Residents' Opinions of the Community Treatment Center

The majority of the Residents, regardless of success or failure, expressed positive opinions about the work release program. A small percentage (approximately nine percent) of the responses indicated the center was of no help. Those interviewed said the center did aid them with their employment, transportation to and from work, and finances.

Responses to questions asking about ways the CTC helped Residents indicated that in their opinion the center did help in adjusting to the community (Table 14).

When responding to questions pertaining to the counseling services rendered at the center, 45 percent stated that individual counseling helped them in some way. Twenty-two percent reported that they did not have any and 30 percent said it did them no good. Fifty percent indicated group counseling as being beneficial to them. Twelve percent did not have any and 30 percent said it was of no value to them (Table 15).

When asked what expectations the men had upon their arrival to the center, 71 percent of the responses indicated the men had some accurate expectations about the center's operation. Twenty-nine percent reported they did not know what to expect (Table 16).

Responses concerning the extent of fulfilled expectations supported the fact that Residents did speak highly of the program. Fifty-nine percent reported that the center met their expectations fully and another 16 percent said it was better than expected.

TABLE 14

OPINIONS OF RESIDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--
OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Question	No. of Resp.	%
In what way did the CTC help you with your work?	51	100.0
a) provided transportation	10	19.6
b) helped me save money	11	21.6
c) no help	5	9.8
d) found me a job	21	41.2
e) helped me buy tools	2	3.9
f) counseling	2	3.9
Besides employment, what other way did the CTC help you?	48	100.0
a) adjust to the community	20	41.7
b) through counseling	8	16.7
c) helped save money	9	18.8
d) helped in no way	4	8.3
e) other	7	14.6
If your release to the community had not been routed through the CTC, what difference would it have made?	53	100.0
a) no money to fall back on	15	28.3
b) would not have adjusted as well	27	50.9
c) no difference	4	7.5
d) no job	5	9.4
e) other	2	3.8
What program was most helpful to you in the CTC?	44	100.0
a) working	20	45.5
b) individual counseling	15	34.1
c) group meetings	5	11.4
d) nothing was helpful	4	9.1

TABLE 15

OPINIONS OF RESIDENTS ON COUNSELING SERVICES AT THE
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER
1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Question	No. of Resp.	%
What did you gain from individual counseling?	40	100.0
a) helped in some way	18	45.0
b) didn't help	12	30.0
c) didn't have any	9	22.5
d) other	1	2.5
What did you gain from group counseling?	40	100.0
a) helped in some way	20	50.0
b) didn't help	12	30.0
c) didn't have any	5	12.5
d) other	3	7.5

TABLE 16

EXPECTATIONS OF RESIDENTS AT COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--
OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 --
AUGUST 1972

Question	No. of Resp.	%
What kind of help were you expecting when you came to the CTC?	48	100.0
a) expected to get a job and save money	21	43.8
b) didn't know what to expect	14	29.2
c) counseling and adjustment	6	12.5
d) more freedom	4	8.3
e) expected to see my family	3	6.3

The Ex-residents were asked if anything could be done to improve services at the center. Suggestions for improvement involved better counseling services, more lenient passes, visitation procedures and more recreational facilities (Table 17). Following are some quoted responses judged to be typical of these suggestions:

Pass and visitation suggestions:

a) Family should be able to visit during the day or after working hours.

b) Change the pass system. Let me have a twelve hour pass after one week.

c) You shouldn't have to wait thirty days before getting a pass.

Counseling suggestions:

Although most thought the counseling program was a good idea, many still had suggestions for improvement.

a) The counselors need to be more knowledgeable about prisons and prison life.

b) Upgrade the counseling services. You should deal with the anxiety of being released. There is not enough assurance and there is lack of personal respect for many.

c) I would like to see some family counseling, not just individual.

d) There should be a full-time psychiatric evaluation team.

e) You should have more counseling

f) There is too much counseling.

Group counseling:

a) We needed speakers that we could relate to, not just D.A.S. and policemen.

b) The group meetings should not be mandatory.

Recreational suggestions:

a) I would like to see more recreational facilities, there is nothing to do with your free time.

TABLE 17

RESIDENTS' SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT--OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Question	No. of Resp.	%
According to you, what could the CTC do to improve the services for their residents?	52	100.0
What other services should the CTC render?		
a) nothing, everything is OK	8	15.4
b) improve pass and visitation procedure	7	13.5
c) more or better counseling	13	25.0
d) more and better facilities and recreation	12	23.1
e) other	12	23.1

Other suggestions were offered that did not fit into any of the major response categories. These were listed as "general procedure" suggestions and are listed below:

General procedure suggestions:

a) Hire employers with the right attitude. I would also like to see the residents get some vocational rehabilitation.

b) Make our stay shorter. I stayed six months and that was too long.

c) I wish I was closer to my home.

d) Expand the program so more inmates can come.

e) We needed better laundry facilities.

f) We needed better medical facilities.

FINDINGS III

In-house Successes and Failures

An in-house failure is an individual who, because of his behavior in the community or in the CTC was returned to the institutional system. Also considered an in-house failure is the individual who escaped from the CTC.

For the purpose of this study, the individual who is released to the community by Conditional Release, Discharge, or Parole was considered an in-house success.

Of the 62 individuals who participated in the CTC and were returned to the institution, 50 were considered as in-house failures. Twelve of the 62 were transferred for administrative and medical reasons (Table 18).

Disciplinary action was the major reason for returning the Resident to the institution. Twenty-six (50 percent) of the disciplinary returns were related to intoxicants (Table 19).

Of the 207 individuals staying in the Oklahoma City CTC during October, 1970 through August, 1972, nine escaped (four percent). Surprisingly, eight of these were Residents to whom release was imminent. Only one escapee was on "trusty" status. This might be expected if considerations are given to the ratio of Residents to Trustees. The ratio during the study period was approximately eight Residents to each Trusty (computed to be 7.69:1).

TABLE 18

RESIDENTS RETURNED TO THE INSTITUTION--OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

	RESIDENTS	TRUSTIES TRANSFER RESIDENTS	TRUSTY	COMB
Returned to the Institutions:				
A. Medical Reasons	4	1	1	6
B. Reassignment	5	0	1	6
C. Disciplinary Reasons				
(a) Intoxicants	20	1	5	26
(b) Failure to Work	7	0	1	8
(c) Gambling	4	0	0	4
(d) Pass Violation	2	0	0	2
(e) Others	6	0	4	10
Total	48	2	12	62

TABLE 19

REASONS FOR IN-HOUSE FAILURES IN THE OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Disciplinary Returns	
Intoxicants	52%
Failure to Work	16%
Gambling	8%
Pass Violation	4%
Other	20%

Considering those individuals with disciplinary transfers back to the institution and the individuals who escaped, a total

of 59 Residents and Trustees were considered as in-house failures. These failures represented 17.8 percent of the 332 inmates admitted to the Oklahoma City CTC in the study period.

The returned Resident (not including those who escaped) averaged about 31 years of age, significantly older than his successful counter part, but in other respects was of no real difference (Table 20).

TABLE 20

COMPARISON BETWEEN IN-HOUSE SUCCESS AND FAILURES--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

	N	\bar{X} Age*	\bar{X} Age at First Contact	Misd.	Fel.		Race			\bar{X} Educa. Level
							W	B	I	
Success	200	28.35	21.23	3.38	1.76	117	30	18		10.38
Failure	50	31.42	21.25	4.40	1.72	30	7	2		10.00

*Note: $p < 0.02$

FINDINGS IV

Employers' Reactions

The employer questionnaire was administered by interview to 28 various company officials randomly selected from 56 firms who had utilized CTC manpower. Significant responses from this project were divided and placed in tables under four major categories: employer description, employee performance, reaction to offender status and the employer's attitude toward hiring of the offenders. This section has been subdivided by these categories and contains a description of the pertinent responses with each table. The questions within the tables were taken directly from the context of the employer questionnaire and maintain their original question and response numbers. Within the tables some questions may have more or fewer than 28 replies due to the fact that some interviewees chose not to reply to certain queries while others gave several responses.

Employer Description

The majority of the employers were involved in motel and restaurant service operations (21 percent), construction (29 percent), and manufacturing and fabricating operations (29 percent) (Table 21). Eighty-nine percent of all the businesses were non-union shops with seven percent partial union. Thirty-nine percent of the companies had hired only one worker within the last 12 months, with 28 percent hiring two, and the remaining

three categories (three to four workers, five to ten, 12 to 60) each making 11 percent of the responses. The hourly pay scale for Residents ranged thusly: 37 percent of the employers paid \$1.60 to \$2.00, 46 percent paid \$2.01 to \$2.75, and 17 percent paid \$2.76 to \$6.10 (Table 22).

TABLE 21

BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION OF FIRMS EMPLOYING WORK RELEASE
PROGRAM RESIDENTS--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT
CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Question Number	Question	Response	
		No.	%
1.	What type of work is done by your firm?		
	Motel and Restaurant Service	6	21
	Construction	8	29
	Janitorial	2	7
	Manufacturing and Fabricating	8	29
	Auto Service	3	11
	Recreation	1	3

TABLE 22

AVERAGE PAY DRAWN BY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM RESIDENTS--
OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Question Number	Question	Response	
		No.	%
7.	What do you generally pay the Work Release Participant on an hourly basis?		
	\$1.60-2.00	13	37
	\$2.01-2.75	16	46
	\$2.76-6.10	6	17

Employee Performance

Employee participation in the Work Release Program posed personnel problems to only 21 percent of the businesses with 79 percent experiencing no troubles. Fifty-eight percent of all conventional employees had a tenure of less than one year with the establishments; hence, the employee mobility of this type firm was high. Upon release of the CTC Resident from the center, 56 percent of the companies reported that none of the Residents remained with the firm, 18 percent said that one to ten percent stayed, and seven percent claimed that all workers maintained their employment. Of the employers who retained men that had been released, 77 percent stated that there was no attitude change in the offender. The 23 percent of the companies that did report an attitude change in their workers gave various explanations, the majority of which claimed that the men worked hard until their release date, whereupon their work output decreased.

Replies concerning the quality of Residents' work were very optimistic. Thirty-six percent of the employers claimed better than average labor output from CTC Residents, with 53 percent observing average work, and only 11 percent reporting substandard performance (Table 23). Fifty-eight percent of all the businesses interviewed claimed that Work Release manpower was an asset to their operation. Twenty-one percent stated the opposite, and another 21 percent said that it was no different than other labor sources (Table 24).

TABLE 23

EMPLOYER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE QUALITY OF WORK OUTPUT BY
THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM RESIDENT--OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Question Number	Question	Response	
		No.	%
15.	Is the quality of work output by the Work Release Participant:		
	Better Than Average Employee	10	36
	As Good As Average Employee	15	53
	Worse Than Average Employee	3	11

TABLE 24

EMPLOYER'S ATTITUDE OF THE MERIT OF THE WORK RELEASE
PROGRAM'S MANPOWER POOL--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY
TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Question Number	Question	Response	
		No.	%
16.	Do you feel the Work Release Man- power is an asset to this company?		
	Yes	16	58
	No	6	21
	No Different From Other Sources	6	21

An important question in employee relations concerns informing co-workers of the ex-offender status of the Resident. While 39 percent of the employers felt that it was a good policy to inform the co-workers rather than letting them learn through the grapevine, 22 percent felt that it was up to the Resident's

judgement to tell his fellow workers of his ex-offender status. The remaining 39 percent of the employers maintained that it would make no difference in employee relations. Positive attitudes and acceptance by the company of the CTC employee was exhibited in 50 percent of the population sampled. Eleven percent expressed fair relations and seven percent poor relations. Sixty-eight percent of all the company officials interviewed said they had experienced no attitude change toward the ex-offender as a result of their interaction with him. Of the group which expressed an attitude change, 36 percent experienced a negative change while 34 percent felt they had a positive change. Fellow workers accepted the CTC resident. Eighty-nine percent of the employers stated that co-workers did know of the ex-offender's status, seven percent replied negatively, and four percent were not aware of the co-workers knowledge. The Resident, in 42 percent of the cases, informed fellow workers of his status. Another 18 percent of the conventional employees were advised by their supervisor, with an additional 18 percent deducing his status because of the CTC vehicle in which he arrived daily or the attire of the Residents. It was interesting to note that after the CTC Residents terminated their employment, 32 percent of the employers stated that they kept in touch. It was also the feeling of the employers that the conventional co-worker saw the CTC Work Release Program as being good for the community (Table 25).

TABLE 25

CONVENTIONAL CO-WORKER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WORK RELEASE
PROGRAM--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

Question Number	Question	Response	
		No.	%
28.	What is the attitude of the general employee toward the Work Release Program?		
	Good Attitude	14	50
	Fair Attitude	3	11
	Poor Attitude	2	7
	Has Not Been Discussed	9	32

Employer's Attitude Toward Hiring of the Offenders

Of the employers interviewed, 79 percent responded that they would continue to hire CTC residents. Of those employers who would not utilize the Work Release Program, 44 percent cited the reason that the CTC Residents did not work out as reliable employees. Suggestions for improvements to the program were: on-the-job training should be provided (29 percent); the Department of Corrections should determine the industrial manpower needs and train accordingly; extended vocational trade schools should be available to inmates (23 percent); and many suggested that the Work Release Program should be made longer than the current 90 days (18 percent).

Responding to the question of how the Department of Corrections could convince other prospective employers that the CTC Work Release Residents have been valuable workers, 20 percent

suggested that referrals should be made to employers who have had previous success with the Program. Another 20 percent replied simply that the prospective businessmen should be told "the facts." When asked whether or not the employer being interviewed would aid the Department of Corrections in a community awareness program to inform other communities of their experiences, 50 percent answered yes, 46 percent said maybe, and four percent replied no.

FINDINGS V

Financial

One of the major concepts of community treatment is to allow the individual to work in the community and lessen his burden on the community. This is accomplished in two manners: The inmate is required to pay a portion of his support (room, board, transportation) and pay taxes to the state, federal and local governments.

Evaluating any Community Treatment Center should necessarily involve an investigation of the financial aspects of the center and its participants. The Department of Corrections has studied its cost per man per day within its institutions and found that on the average day, an inmate costs approximately \$5.00 to incarcerate in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary and \$6.44 in the Oklahoma State Reformatory⁷ (Table 26).

The cost per man per day in the Oklahoma City CTC during the period of May 1, 1972 to October 31, 1972 was computed to be \$9.48, of which \$2.09 were state funds and \$7.39 federal funds (Table 27). The taxes paid by Residents during this same period can be seen as further self-support by the Resident (Table 28).

⁷Oklahoma Department of Corrections, 1972 Annual Report, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. pp. 99-102.

TABLE 26

OKLAHOMA STATE PENITENTIARY AND REFORMATORY COST DATA--
FISCAL YEAR 1972--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT
CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

OKLAHOMA STATE PENITENTIARY	
Average Daily Population.	3238 inmates
General Cost Per Capita Per Month	\$152.77
General Cost Per Capita Per Day	\$5.00
OKLAHOMA STATE REFORMATORY	
Average Daily Population.	614 inmates
General Cost Per Capita	\$193.35
General Cost Per Capita Per Day.. . . .	\$6.44

TABLE 27

GENERAL COST OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS--MAY 1, 1972 -- OCTOBER 31, 1972

Average Daily Population.52 Residents
FEDERAL FUNDS		
Total Federal Funds Expended.	\$70,369.41	
Federal Cost Per Capita Per Month	225.54	
Federal Cost Per Capita Per Day		\$7.39
STATE FUNDS		
State Funds Expended.	39,226.66	
Resident Reimbursement.	19,289.90	
Total State Cost.	19,936.76	
State Cost Per Capita Per Month	63.90	
State Cost Per Capita Per Day		\$2.09
TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS		
Total Funds Expended.	90,306.17	
Total Cost Per Capita Per Month	289.44	
Total Cost Per Capita Per Day		\$9.48

TABLE 28

STATE AND FEDERAL TAXES PAID BY INMATES--OKLAHOMA CITY
 COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF
 CORRECTIONS--MAY 1, 1972 -- OCTOBER 31, 1972

State Taxes Paid.	\$ 609.26
Federal Taxes Paid.	9,715.98
Total State and Federal Taxes .	10,325.24
Taxes Paid Per Man Per Month. .	33.09
Taxes Paid Per Man Per Day. . .	1.09

Data was gathered from the Work Release Office of the Oklahoma City CTC for the bar chart in Figure 1. Represented for comparison are the totals of the major categories of earnings and expenditures. The \$37,835 composing the amount brought into the center by Residents is set against the gross earnings figure of \$244,851. Next in the chart is the savings total category of \$133,569. Room and board paid into the center totals \$52,911, followed by the Resident's expense sum of \$46,819. State and federal tax are combined to equal \$23,809. Total amount paid to the Resident's family is \$20,512. The social security, or FICA, total makes up the last bar on the chart and equals \$11,918 (Appendix XVI).

Nine line charts were drawn for the eight major financial categories used in the bar chart and one for Resident population. Graphs concerning amounts brought into the center by the men (Appendix XVII), savings (Appendix XVIII), room and board paid in (Appendix XIX), expenses (Appendix XX), state and

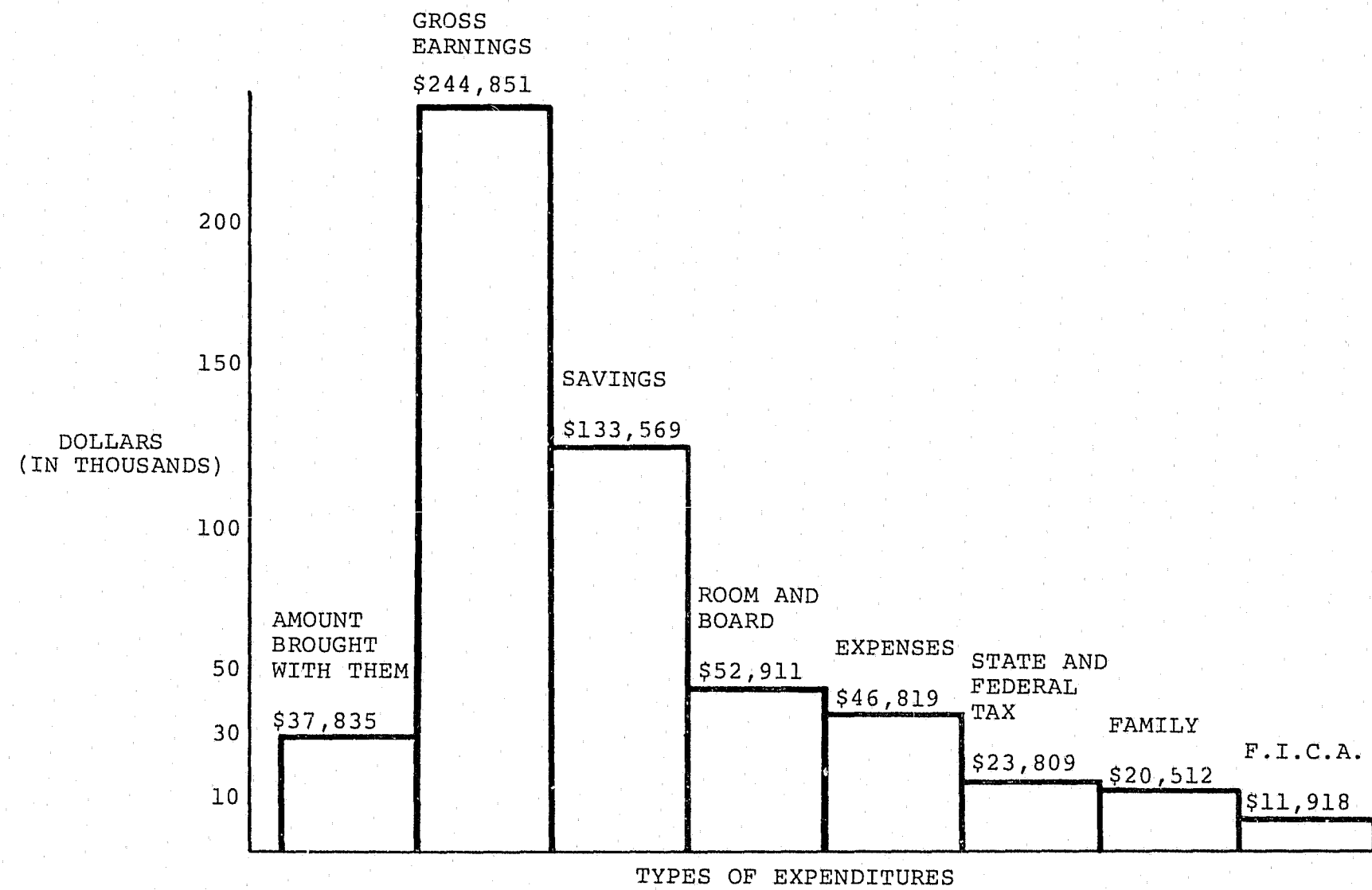


Figure 1. Financial statement of inmate gross expenditures and earnings, Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center for October, 1970 to November, 1972.

federal tax combined (Appendix XXI), amount paid to family (Appendix XXII) and social security or FICA (Appendix XXIII). Of all the graphs, two key instruments are the mean population chart (Figure 2) and the earnings chart (Figure 3). The Resident population chart illustrates most of the variations in the other graphs. It has a direct impact on the earnings chart, on which most of the others are dependent. With a rise in Resident population at the center, there usually came a climb in gross earnings of the population, simultaneously causing a rise in the gross earnings sub-categories such as federal tax, state tax, and social security. Seasonal labor demand fluctuations caused some of the variations in the gross earnings chart, an example of which is the soaring of the line during the peak work months of summer.

One of the direct benefits of the work release program to the community is the "Multiplier Effect." Economists have long noted that when money, even of small denomination, is spent in a community, it generates economic betterment and growth when changing hands in the business transactions. Spending provides the impetus for economic expansion; hence, by allowing a Resident to earn and spend money within a community, benefits will occur long after the man has completed his act of spending.

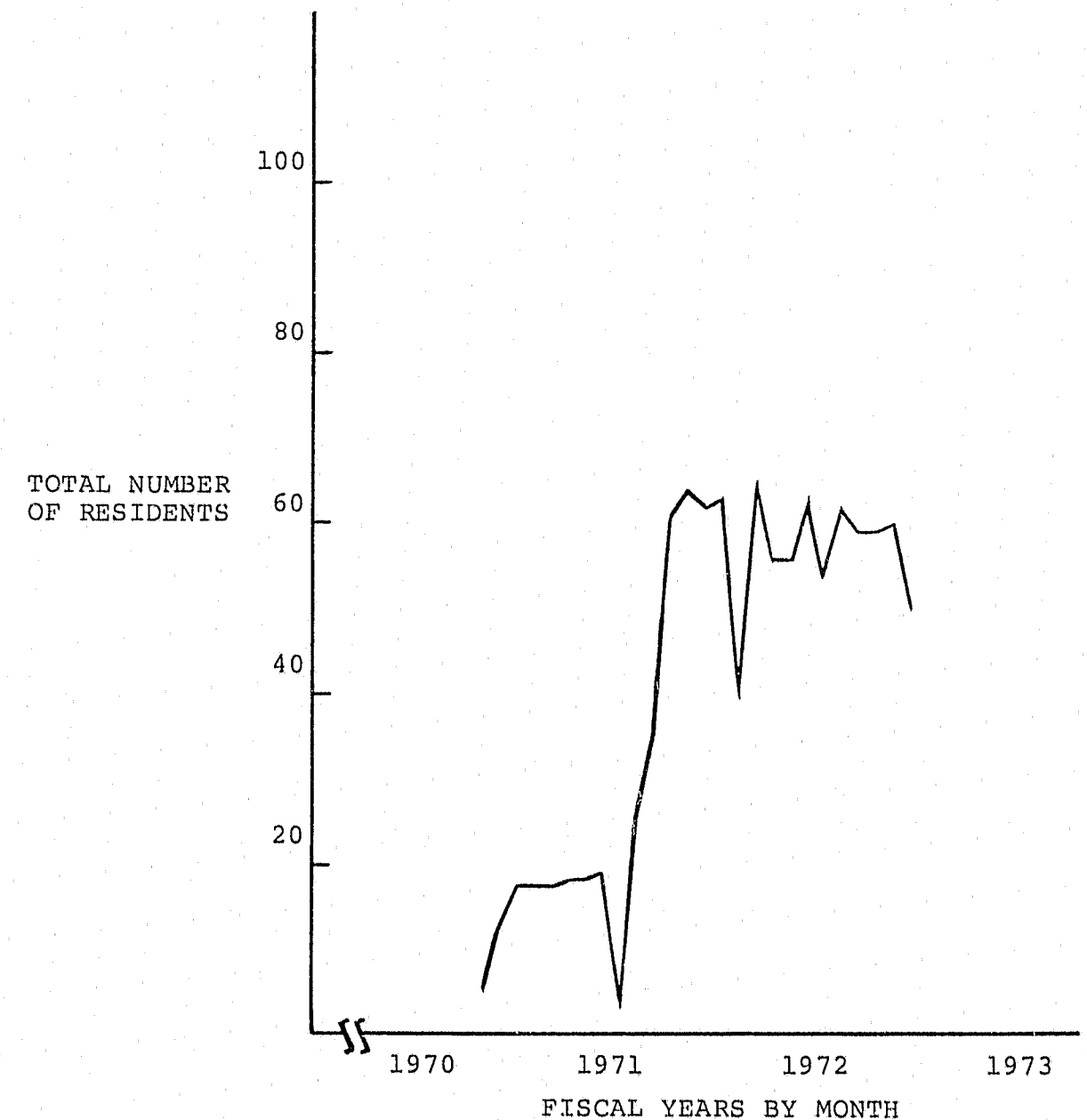


Figure 2. Total Number of residents per month of Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center by month for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

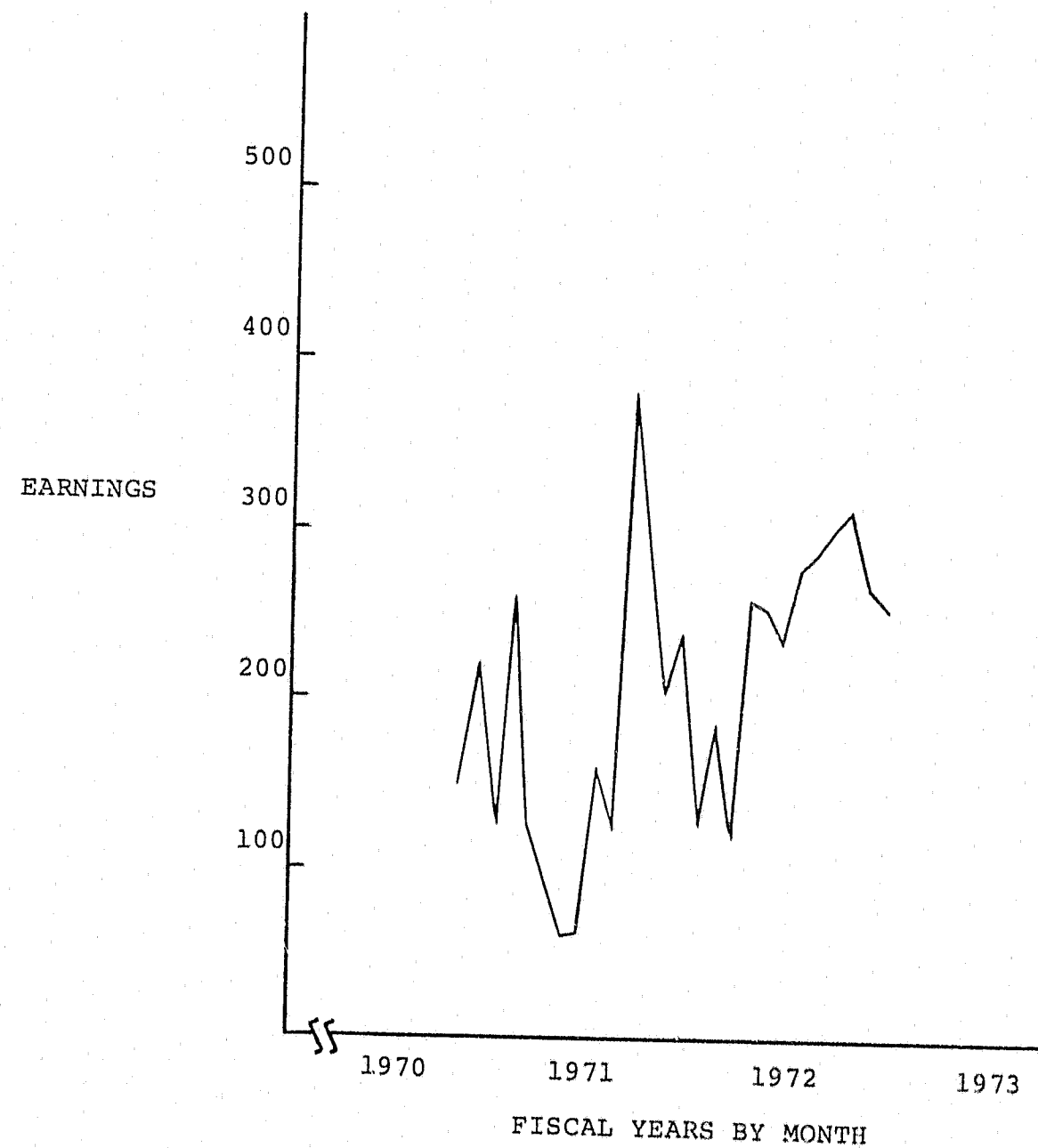


Figure 3. Gross Earnings per man per month of Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center residents by month for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report evaluated the impact of the Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center. The initial portion of the evaluation dealt with successful reintegration of the ex-offenders within the community. From October 1, 1970 to August 30, 1972, the center served 332 Residents and Trustees. From this number, 71 were returned to the institution for administrative, medical and other reasons; 62 were still residing on August 30, 1972. This gives us a balance of 200 Residents who were either discharged or paroled to the community. During the period October 1, 1970 to January 1, 1973, only 25 former Residents returned to Oklahoma institutions. This gives us a recidivism rate of 12.50 percent and the success rate of 87.50 percent. This was an encouraging result. Similar studies in the nation have shown a recidivism rate ranging from eight percent to 26 percent. Several previous studies complained of inadequate matching of treated groups with untreated groups. The present study took pains to match the center Residents with other offenders who had not benefited from this program. The discharges could not be matched because of the non-availability of information. The Ex-resident parolees were matched with other parolees on the bases of age, sex, race, type of offense and length of time on parole. It must be mentioned here that this matching was done on individual basis

and as such the two groups were similar in most respects, however, differing in their criminal history.

The treated group members had a higher rate of misdemeanors. If this variable had also been equated in both groups, the comparison between the two groups could have been more favorable for the Community Treatment Center group, but there was a limit on the factors which could be equated. As they were matched, the rate of recidivism was the same as in the case of matched parolees. This should not be construed to indicate that the Community Treatment Center was demonstrating the same success or failure as the parole system.

Several previous studies showing similar results suggested that rate of recidivism was just one of the several measures of evaluating the program. Other measures were the Resident's attitude to the program, attitude to job, impact on employers, a Resident's attitude to his family and the change in the community's attitude to the Community Treatment Center. This report has evaluated some of these dimensions.

Researchers measuring the impact of different programs and the correctional administrators who direct them agree that new treatment programs are good for some offenders and not good for others. The question that arose was who is the prisoner who benefits more from this kind of residential program in the community. The findings indicated that relatively older offenders tend to show a higher success rate, however, older offenders tend to show a higher success rate in all treatment settings. Since younger offenders have a higher

recidivism rate, the new correctional strategy should be directed toward them.

The Community Treatment Center Residents who failed tended to be younger, often were not married, had fewer children, were given to drinking and drug problems, held unskilled jobs, did not put effort into their readjustment, were not inclined to accept help and exhibited a chronic pattern of maladjustment in school and other situations. They impressed the interviewers as irresponsible persons who did not seem overly concerned about what was happening to them in life. On the other hand, the Residents who succeeded in reintegrating themselves with the community seemed to be more matured and responsible, as evidenced by their family involvement, possession of skilled employment, displayed effort towards readjustment and more willingness to accept help and recognize the helper. These indicators should be considered in the selection of the future Residents.

The most promising feature of this study was the acceptance of the community as evidenced by the attitude of the employers. Of the 56 employers exercising the work release program, the research staff interviewed half. The large majority of the employers were very satisfied with the performance of the Residents, 36 percent rated the Residents as better than average workers. About 60 percent thought the work release manpower an asset to their business. These center Residents proved to fit in well with their co-workers; and the latter accepted the Residents very well in spite of the fact that they

at
 rather than as offenders. These are encouraging signs for what the Community Treatment Center residents have worked in the community for a number of years. Relationships would further improve, despite any present fears. It is gratifying to note that 84 percent of the employees showed their willingness to recommend the use of Community Treatment Center residents to other employees.

The Residents generally spoke favorably of the Center's programs; however, those who succeeded on the street still thought more of their own self-correcting efforts. This was an indication that the Center has to prepare the residents for their independent decisions and actions. At this point it would be hoped that counseling services were optional, at the discretion of the residents. Those who did use the services greatly appreciated them. The counselor's function in recruiting the residents to an active role in recidivism should not be underestimated. The counselors play an indispensable part in the lives of individuals often characterized as "self-correcting." Evidence of this situation was seen with resident requests for continued upgrading of the counseling services and expansion to a family counseling program. The residents had several other suggestions, such as inviting guest speakers on subjects concerning the availability of community resources, expansion of programs to cover more inmates and expansion of laundry and medical facilities.

There were some in-house failures, as everywhere else in any corrections program, but those who failed were, for the most

part, indistinguishable from those who succeeded. The only significant difference was that the successful Residents were three years older with a mean age of 31.42 years. Regarding this development, the staff has to continue to rely on their intuitive judgement in selecting the right candidates for residency.

Financially speaking, the center's operation compares favorably with the two major penal institutions in Oklahoma. The \$3.04 difference that arises in comparison to the Oklahoma State Reformatory should not necessarily be construed as added cost to the taxpayer. The additional burden implied is undoubtedly inflated, and could be erased due to the effect of the Community Treatment Center Residents spending their incomes in the community. Direct taxes that otherwise would not have been received accounted for an average of \$1.04 per man per day during the six-month cost study. This was not adjusted to the cost of operation, but can make an appreciable difference in the costs.

Any small difference that might exist between community treatment and institutionalization would appear a worthwhile investment towards reduced recidivism.

In conclusion, the Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center has shown successful results with a minimal rate of recidivism. Good impact on the Residents and favorable community acceptance were demonstrated and offer even more promising results in the future. Community based treatment is the slogan of the 1970s and represents a forward stride in the history of corrections and Oklahoma.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER DATA GATHERING
 INSTRUMENT--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--
 OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

SUCCESS AND FAILURES BY AGE & OUTCOME	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+

APPENDIX II

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RESIDENT
EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE--I

(For an ex-offender who is in the community.)

1. What was your work after your release from the CTC? _____

2. Was it the same work that you secured through the CTC? Yes (1); No (2)
3. How many times did you change your work? Never (1); Once (2); Twice (3);
Thrice + (4)
4. In what way did the CTC help you with your work? _____

5. Besides employment, what other way did the CTC help you? _____

6. If your release to the community had not been routed through the CTC, what
difference would it have made? _____

7. What kind of help were you expecting when you came to the CTC? _____

8. To what extent was your expectation fulfilled? _____
9. According to you, what could the CTC do to improve the services for their
residents? What other services should the CTC render? _____

10. What were some of your difficulties after your release from the CTC? _____

11. What program was most helpful to you in the prison? _____
In what way? _____
12. What program was most helpful to you in the CTC? _____
In what way? _____

REHABILITATION QUESTIONNAIRE I
PAGE 2

13. What was the most helpful to you in the community? (Resources, agency, institution, etc.)

14. During your stay in prison, the CTC, and then on release to the community, have people attempted to help you both in works (counseling) and in deed (material help)?

Could you rank them in order of importance to you?
1st _____
2nd _____
3rd _____
15. List any of the problems that were bothering you after your release.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
16. Do you have friends who could cause you trouble with the law? _____
17. What did you do to insure that you did not get into trouble again?

18. Could you think of some emergencies when you needed immediate help of some kind? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, one time _____

Another time _____

19. Has your employment been: Regular (1); Sporadic (2) _____
20. In resettling yourself, how much of it was your own effort, and how much was the contribution of other people?
Mine _____% Others _____%
21. Who are the others? What per cent was their contribution?

Total _____%

REHABILITATION QUESTIONNAIRE I
PAGE 3

22. To what extent have you supported your family during your stay in the CTC?

23. What were your earnings and taxes during your stay at the CTC?
Earnings \$ _____ Taxes \$ _____
24. How were you helped by the parole officer? _____
25. How did the CTC enable you to earn these wages? _____
26. What did you gain from individual counseling? _____
27. What did you gain from group counseling? _____
28. Have there been any changes in relationship with your family as a result of your imprisonment (1); your stay in the CTC (2)?
What changes? _____
29. How do you spend your free time? _____

APPENDIX III

EVALUATION: COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER, _____

FACE SHEET DATA

Serial Number: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Native State: _____ Sex: Male _____ Female _____ Age: _____

Race: White (1); Black (2); American Indian (3); Mexican American (4); Other (5)

Number of Arrests: _____

1st Conviction: Offense _____ Sentence _____ Age _____

2nd Conviction: Offense _____ Sentence _____ Age _____

3rd Conviction: Offense _____ Sentence _____ Age _____

Last Imprisonment: Period spent in Prison _____

Period spent in CTC _____

Type of Release: Parole _____ Discharge _____

How long have you been on the street after your release from the Community Treatment Center (CTC)? _____
Months

Number of years in school: _____
Years

What are your job skills? _____

What was your main job before your last conviction? _____

Did you like your job? Very much (1); So, so (2); Did not like (3)

Marital Status: Married (1); Single (2); Separated (3); Divorced (4);
Widowed (5); Commonlaw (6)

Number of times married: Once (1); Twice (2); Thrice (3); Four times + (4)
(Include commonlaw marriages)

Number of children: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7+

With whom did you live the first six years of your life? _____

With whom did you live the next ten years of your life? _____

EVALUATION: COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER, _____
PAGE 2

How many times was your father married? _____

How many times was your mother married? _____

How were you treated by your parents during your childhood? _____

How were you treated by your parents during your adolescence (13-18)? _____

How did you get along in your school with the teachers? _____

Was any one in your close family ever convicted? _____ Who? _____

For what offense? _____

How often have you used alcohol excessively? Often (1); Seldom (2); Rarely (3);
Never (4)

Have you ever used a drug illicitly? Yes (1); No (2); What drug? _____

How often did you use this drug? Often (1); Seldom (2); Rarely (3); Never (4)

How long did you serve in the military? _____
Years

How were you discharged from the military? Honorably (1); Dishonorably (2)

Adjustment made in the CTC (Consult record). _____

Adjustment outcome in the community (after release from CTC).
Normal Adjustment (1); Parole Violation, Minor Offense (2); New Offense, Under
Trial (3); Reconvicted (4)

If reconvicted, what was the offense (less grave)? _____

What training did you receive in your institutional stay? _____

How many times was he written up for disciplinary action in the institution? _____

How often were you visited by your family in the institution? _____

How often did you receive the mail from your family? _____

APPENDIX IV

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO COMMUNITY TREATMENT
CENTER RESIDENT EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE--I--OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 --
AUGUST 1972

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. What has been your work after your release from the CTC?	22	56.4	17	43.6	39	100.0
a) skilled	4	18.2	4	23.5	8	20.5
b) semi-skilled	11	50.0	1	5.9	12	30.8
c) unskilled	5	22.7	11	64.7	16	41.0
d) unemployed, student	2	9.1	1	5.9	3	7.7
2. Is it the same work that you secured through the CTC?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) Yes	11	47.8	12	70.6	23	57.5
b) No	12	52.2	5	29.4	17	42.5
3. How many times have you changed your work?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) never	8	34.8	4	23.5	12	30.0
b) once	9	39.1	7	41.2	16	40.0
c) twice	5	21.7	5	29.4	10	25.0
d) thrice +	1	4.3	1	5.9	2	5.0
4. In what way did the CTC help you with your work?	31	60.8	20	39.2	51	100.0
a) provided transportation	6	19.4	4	20.0	10	19.6
b) helped me save money	8	25.8	3	15.0	11	21.6
c) no help	4	12.9	1	5.0	5	9.8
d) found me a job	9	29.0	12	60.0	21	41.2
e) helped me buy tools	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	3.9
f) counseling	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	3.9
5. Besides employment, what other way did the CTC help you?	28	58.3	20	41.7	48	100.0
a) adjust to the community	15	53.6	5	25.0	20	41.7
b) through counseling	3	10.7	5	25.0	8	16.7
c) helped save money	5	17.9	4	20.0	9	18.8
d) helped in no way	1	3.6	3	15.0	4	8.3
e) other	4	14.3	3	15.0	7	14.6
6. If your release to the community had not been routed through the CTC, what difference would it have made?	32	60.4	21	39.6	53	100.0
a) no money to fall back on	9	28.1	6	28.6	15	28.3
b) would not have adjusted as well	17	53.1	10	47.6	27	50.9
c) no difference	2	6.3	2	9.5	4	7.5

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(6 continued)						
d) no job	3	9.4	2	9.5	5	9.4
e) other	1	3.1	1	4.8	2	3.8
7. What kind of help were you expecting when you came to the CTC?	26	54.2	22	45.8	48	100.0
a) expected to get a job and save money	8	30.8	13	59.1	21	43.8
b) didn't know what to expect	11	42.3	3	13.6	14	29.2
c) counseling and adjustment	2	7.7	4	18.2	6	12.5
d) more freedom	2	7.7	2	9.1	4	8.3
e) expected to see my family	3	11.5	0	0.0	3	6.3
8. To what extent was your expectation fulfilled?	25	59.5	17	40.5	42	100.0
a) fully	12	48.0	13	76.5	25	59.5
b) better than expected	5	20.0	2	11.8	7	16.8
c) not applicable, other	8	32.0	2	11.8	10	23.8
9. According to you, what could the CTC do to improve the services for their residents? What other services could they render?	31	59.6	21	40.4	52	100.0
a) nothing, everything is OK	4	12.9	4	19.0	8	15.4
b) improve pass and visitation procedures	5	16.1	2	9.5	7	13.5
c) more and/or better counseling	8	25.8	5	23.8	13	25.0
d) more and better facilities and recreation	7	22.6	5	23.8	12	23.1
e) other	7	22.6	5	23.8	12	23.1
10. What were some of your difficulties after your release from the CTC?	21	51.2	20	48.8	41	100.0
a) no difficulties	11	52.4	5	25.0	16	39.0
b) job related problems	5	23.8	5	25.0	10	24.4
c) drinking and drug problems	0	0.0	5	25.0	5	12.2
d) convict discrimination	2	9.5	1	5.0	3	7.3
e) family troubles	3	14.3	1	5.0	4	9.8
f) other	0	0.0	3	15.0	3	7.3
11. What program was most helpful to you in the prison?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) nothing was helpful	9	39.1	8	47.1	17	42.5
b) skilled training	6	26.1	6	35.3	12	30.0
c) education	3	13.0	2	11.8	5	12.5
d) on the job training-prison industry	2	8.7	1	5.9	3	7.5
e) other	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	7.5

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12. What program was most helpful to you in the CTC?	27	61.4	17	38.6	44	100.0
a) working	13	48.1	7	41.2	20	45.5
b) individual counseling	10	37.0	5	29.4	15	34.1
c) group meetings	3	11.1	2	11.8	5	11.4
d) nothing was helpful	1	3.7	3	17.6	4	9.1
13. What has been the most helpful to you in the community? (Resources, agency, institution, etc.)	29	60.4	19	39.6	48	100.0
a) nothing	7	24.1	8	42.1	15	31.3
b) family and friends	8	27.6	0	0.0	8	16.7
c) unemployment office	2	6.9	3	15.8	5	10.4
d) my work	5	17.2	0	0.0	5	10.4
e) my own resources	4	13.8	0	0.0	4	8.3
f) other organizations and agencies	3	10.3	2	10.5	5	10.4
g) other	0	0.0	6	31.6	6	12.5
14. Discarded due to sampling error						
15. Could you list any of the problems that are still bothering you?	32	59.3	22	40.7	54	100.0
a) no problems	8	25.0	3	13.6	11	20.4
b) work related problems	5	15.6	4	18.2	9	16.7
c) personal problems	5	15.6	3	13.6	8	14.8
d) my prison record	9	28.1	3	13.6	12	22.2
e) drinking and drug problems	0	0.0	6	27.3	6	11.1
f) bad health	3	9.4	0	0.0	3	5.6
g) other	2	6.3	3	13.6	5	9.3
16. Do you have friends who could cause you trouble with the law?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) Yes	4	17.4	6	35.3	10	25.0
b) No	19	82.6	11	64.7	30	75.0
17. What are you doing to insure that you do not get into trouble again?	18	50.0	18	50.0	36	100.0
a) stay away from trouble	5	27.8	4	22.2	9	25.0
b) keep away from old friends	5	27.8	1	5.6	6	16.7
c) hold my job	3	16.7	3	16.7	6	16.7
d) watch my money	4	22.2	1	5.6	5	13.9

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(17 continued)						
e) staying at home	0	0.0	2	11.1	2	5.6
f) doing nothing	0	0.0	4	22.2	4	11.1
g) other	1	5.6	3	16.7	4	11.1
18. Could you think of some emergencies when you needed immediate help of some kind?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) Yes	8	34.8	9	52.9	17	42.5
b) No	15	65.2	8	47.1	23	57.5
19. Has your employment been	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) regular	16	69.6	9	52.9	25	62.5
b) sporadic	7	30.4	7	41.2	14	35.0
c) no employment	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	2.5
20. If you think you have been successful in resettling yourself, how much of it is your own effort?	23	59.0	16	41.0	39	100.0
a) 90 to 100%	3	13.0	7	43.8	10	25.6
b) 80 to 89%	3	13.0	2	12.5	5	12.8
c) 70 to 79%	6	26.1	0	0.0	6	15.4
d) 60%	1	4.3	1	6.3	2	5.1
e) 50%	10	43.5	5	31.3	15	38.5
f) 30%	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	2.6
21. Who are the others?	31	64.6	17	35.4	48	100.0
a) parents and immediate family	9	29.0	3	17.6	12	25.0
b) wife and conjugal family	7	22.6	4	23.5	11	22.9
c) "family"	4	12.9	4	23.5	8	16.7
d) friends	4	12.9	2	11.8	6	12.5
e) parole officer	3	9.7	2	11.8	5	10.4
f) employer	2	6.5	2	11.8	4	8.3
g) other	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	4.2
22. To what extent have you supported your family during your stay in the CTC?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) none	16	69.6	9	52.9	25	62.5
b) \$20 to \$50 a week	3	13.0	5	29.4	8	20.0
c) \$90 to \$115 a week	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.5
d) sent some money	3	13.0	3	17.6	6	15.0
23. Discarded due to sampling error						
24. How are you being helped by the parole officer?	28	58.3	20	41.7	48	100.0

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(24 continued)						
a) have no parole officer	8	28.6	5	25.0	13	27.1
b) haven't seen my parole officer	3	10.7	3	15.0	6	12.5
c) no help	3	10.7	3	15.0	6	12.5
d) is helping in some way	10	35.7	3	15.0	13	27.1
e) he doesn't harrass me	4	14.3	1	5.0	5	10.4
f) other - no answer	0	0.0	5	25.0	5	10.4
25. How did the CTC enable you to earn your wages?	32	56.1	25	43.9	57	100.0
a) found me the job	16	50.0	13	52.0	29	50.9
b) furnished transportation	8	25.0	6	24.0	14	24.6
c) gave me opportunity to work, save money	5	15.6	4	16.0	9	15.8
d) found my own job	1	3.1	1	4.0	2	3.5
e) other - no answer	2	6.3	1	4.0	3	5.3
26. What did you gain from individual counseling?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) helped in some way	8	34.8	10	58.8	18	45.0
b) didn't help	7	30.4	5	29.4	12	30.0
c) didn't have any	8	34.8	1	5.8	9	22.5
d) other	0	0.0	1	5.8	1	2.5
27. What did you gain from group counseling?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) helped in some way	10	43.5	10	58.8	20	50.0
b) didn't help	8	30.4	4	23.5	12	30.0
c) didn't have any	2	8.7	3	17.6	5	12.5
d) other	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	7.5
28. Have there been any changes in your relationship with your family as a result of your imprisonment?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) no change	15	65.2	12	70.6	27	67.5
b) positive change	4	17.4	2	11.8	6	15.0
c) negative change	2	8.7	2	11.8	4	10.0
d) other	2	8.7	1	5.9	3	7.5
29. How do you spend your free time?	42	60.9	27	39.1	69	100.0
a) T.V. and movies	10	23.8	4	14.8	14	20.3
b) travel and run around	1	2.4	7	25.9	8	11.6
c) bars and beer	6	14.3	3	11.1	9	13.0
d) outdoor sports and activities	6	14.3	5	18.5	11	15.9
e) indoor sports and activities	5	11.9	2	7.4	7	10.1

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(29 continued)						
f) socializing	4	9.5	3	11.1	7	10.1
g) hobbies	7	16.7	1	3.7	8	11.6
h) other	3	7.1	2	7.4	5	7.2

APPENDIX V

STATISTICAL TEST RESULTS
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RESIDENT
EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE--I

Quest. Number	Stat. Test Used	Results	Degrees of Freedom	Significance
1	chi square	5.76	1	significant at 0.02
2	chi square	2.07	1	not significant (NS)
3	chi square	0.69	2	NS
4	chi square	5.43	4	
	C-Test*	0.096	4	NS
5	chi square	1.18	2	NS
6	chi square	0.023	2	
	C-Test	0.066	2	NS
7	chi square	5.16	2	NS
8	chi square	3.52	2	
	C-Test	0.278	2	NS
9	chi square	0.74	5	NS
10	chi square	3.89	2	NS
11	chi square	0.102	1	NS
12	chi square	0.00	1	NS
13	chi square	3.39	2	
	C-Test	0.256	2	NS
14	not tested			
15	chi square	5.35	4	
	C-Test	0.304	4	NS
16	chi square	1.67	1	NS
17	chi square	11.57	6	
	C-Test	0.49	6	shows possible difference
18	chi square	1.31	1	NS
19	chi square	1.15	1	NS
20	not tested			
21	chi square	0.088	1	NS
22	chi square	1.15	1	NS
23	not tested			
24	chi square	0.45	2	NS
25	chi square	0.048	3	
	C-Test	0.0289	3	NS
26	chi square	2.79	1	NS
27	chi square	1.48	1	NS
28	chi square	0.128	1	NS
29	chi square	11.57	7	
	C-Test	0.378	7	NS

*In order to calculate a value for "C", a chi square value must first be found by using the formula

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{\chi^2}{N + \chi^2}}$$

"C" values of 0.4 or larger were judged to be indications of possible difference.

APPENDIX VI

STATISTICAL TEST RESULTS
INMATE FACE SHEET DATA

Quest. Number	Stat. Test Used	Results	Degrees of Freedom	Significance
1	not tested			
2	not tested			
3	not tested			
4a	chi square	2.76	1	
	C-Test	0.254	1	NS
4b	not tested			
4c	t-test	2.37	38	significant at 0.05
5	chi square	0.004	2	NS
6	t-test	0.907	38	NS
7a	t-test	0.422	37	NS
7b	t-test	0.628	37	NS
8	chi square	2.063	1	NS
9	t-test	3.665	38	significant at 0.001
10	not tested			
11	chi square	2.76	2	NS
12	chi square	1.204	2	
	C-Test	0.17	2	NS
13	chi square	2.97	1	NS
14	chi square	2.55	1	NS
15	chi square	7.32	4	
	C-Test	0.392	4	NS
16	chi square	4.88	1	significant at 0.05
17	chi square	2.35	3	
	C-Test	0.236	3	NS
18	chi square	4.18	6	
	C-Test	0.304	6	NS
19	chi square	0.12	1	NS
20	chi square	0.004	1	NS
21	chi square	1.22	4	
	C-Test	0.167	4	NS
22	chi square	1.78	4	
	C-Test	0.207	4	NS
23	chi square	4.24	2	NS
24	chi square	0.017	1	NS
25	not tested			
26	chi square	3.36	2	NS
27a	chi square	1.109	1	NS
27b	chi square	0.42	1	
	C-Test	0.1367	1	NS
28	chi square	3.61	3	
	C-Test	0.2944	3	NS
29	chi square	1.03	2	NS
30	chi square	0.035	1	NS
31	not tested			

Inmate Face Sheet Data continued

Quest. Number	Stat. Test Used	Results	Degrees of Freedom	Significance
32	not tested			
33	not tested			
34	chi square	0.622	2	NS
35	chi square	1.38	1	NS
36	chi square	1.07	1	NS
37	chi square	0.058	1	
	C-Test	0.0424	1	NS

APPENDIX VII

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER WORK RELEASE
EMPLOYER QUESTIONNAIRE--II

INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____
FIRM'S NAME _____
PERSON INTERVIEWED _____
POSITION _____

1. What type of work is done by your firm? _____

2. Is this a union shop? yes(1); no(2); both(3) _____
3. If union: Does the Work Release Participant have to join the union in order to work? yes(1); no(2) _____
4. If union: Has the union posed any problems with the Work Release Participant? yes(1); no(2) _____
5. If union and yes: How has the union posed a problem? _____

6. What types of jobs do you generally fill with Work Release Participants? _____

7. What do you generally pay the Work Release Participant on an hourly basis? \$ _____
8. How do you feel the Work Release Participant have been accepted by their co-workers? _____
9. Do the Work Release Participants' co-workers know they are an ex-offender? yes(1); no(2) _____

10. If yes: Who sometimes tells the co-workers of his prison status? 89
staff(1); foreman(2); work release participant(3); don't know(4) _____
11. During the past 12 months how many Work Release Participants have you employed? _____
12. Why did you decide to use the Work Release Program's Manpower? _____

13. What percentage of the Work Release Participants have been satisfactory employees for this company? _____
14. Is the Work Release Participant as trustworthy as your average employee? yes(1); no(2); about same(3) _____
15. Is the quality of work output by the Work Release Participant; as good as(1); better than(2); or worse than(3); your average employee? _____
16. Do you feel the Work Release Manpower is an asset to this company? yes(1); no(2); no different from other sources(3) _____
17. What expectations did you have of the Work Release Participant? _____

18. Has the Work Release Participant lived up to these expectations? yes(1); no(2) _____
19. What have you found to be the greatest disadvantage, for this company, in the employment of the Work Release Participant? _____

20. Has the employment of the Work Release Participant presented any personnel problems? yes(1); no(2) _____
21. If yes: What type of personnel problems has the Work Release Participant posed? _____

22. What have you found to be the greatest advantage, for this company, in the employment of the Work Release Participant? _____
23. How long does the average employee stay with this company? less than 1 year(1); 1 year(2); 2-5 years(3); more than 5 years(4) _____
24. Have the Work Release Participants had any training from the prison that made their employment more attractive do you? yes(1); no(2); don't know(3) _____
25. If yes: What areas of training were most valuable? _____
26. Do you feel that it is a good or bad policy to inform co-workers that a man is a Work Release Participant? good(1); bad(2); no difference(3) _____
27. Why do you believe this? (Question #25) _____
28. What is the attitude of the general employee toward the Work Release Program? _____
29. Has your attitude changed toward the ex-offender during your interaction with him? yes(1); no(2) _____
30. In what way has your attitude toward the ex-offender changed? _____
31. What percentage of the Work Release Participants have remained in your employment after their release from the Work Release Program? _____ %
32. Have you followed any of the Work Release Participants after their release from employment here? yes(1); no(2) _____

33. Will you continue to employ the Work Release Participant? yes(1); no(2) _____
34. If you are no longer using Work Release Participants why did you stop hiring them? _____
35. Do you think ex-offenders should be placed in Work Release Programs sooner than three months before release to the community? yes(1); no(2); I don't know(3) _____
36. Can you think of any other program that could be offered to the Work Release Participant that would better prepare him for employment? _____
37. How can the Department of Corrections convince other prospective employers that the Work Release Participants are a valuable employee? _____
38. Would you be willing to aid the Department of Corrections in a community awareness program that is designed to inform other communities about the ex-offenders? yes(1); no(2); maybe(3) _____
39. Could you add anything to this interview that I have overlooked? _____
40. If employed by this company after leaving Work Release, was there a change in the offenders attitude? yes(1); no(2) _____
41. If yes: Please explain the change that took place _____

APPENDIX VIII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO COMMUNITY TREATMENT
CENTER EMPLOYER QUESTIONNAIRE--II--OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 -- AUGUST 1972

		RESPONSES	
		No.	%
		N=28*	
1.	What type of work is done by your firm?		
	Motel and Restaurant Service	6	21.
	Construction	8	29.
	Janitorial	2	7.
	Manufacturing and Fabricating	8	29.
	Auto Service	3	11.
	Recreation	1	3.
2.	Is this a union shop?		
	Yes	2	7.
	No	25	89.
	Some positions are unionized	1	4.
3.	If union: Does the Work Release Participant have to join the union in order to work?		
	Yes	2	100.
	No	0	0.
4.	If union: Has the union posed any problems with the Work Release Participant?		
	Yes	0	0.
	No	2	100.
5.	If union and yes: How has the union posed a problem?		
	(only one reply----Union costs quite a bit).-		---
6.	What types of jobs do you generally fill with Work Release Participants?	N=44	
	Consumer and Restaurant Service	18	41.
	Mechanical	6	14.
	Carpentry	4	9.
	Industrial Services	16	36.
7.	What do you generally pay the Work Release Participant on an hourly basis?	N=35	
	\$1.60-2.00	13	37.
	\$2.01-2.75	16	46.
	\$2.76-6.10	6	17.

*N=28 unless otherwise specified.

		RESPONSES	
		No.	%
8.	How do you feel the Work Release Participants have been accepted by their co-workers?		
	Well Accepted	14	50.
	Moderately Accepted	14	50.
9.	Do the Work Release Participant's co-workers know they are an ex-offender?		
	Yes	25	89.
	No	2	7.
	I don't know	1	4.
10.	If yes: Who sometimes tells the co-workers of his prison status?	N=27	
	Administration	3	11.
	Supervisor	5	18.
	Work Release Program Participant	11	42.
	Don't Know	3	11.
	Other (co-workers notice attire and transportation)	5	18.
11.	During the past 12 months how many Work Release Participants have you employed?		
	One	11	39.
	Two	8	28.
	Three-Four	3	11.
	Five-Ten	3	11.
	Twelve-Sixty	3	11.
12.	Why did you decide to use the Work Release Program's manpower?		
	Economic Reasons	13	46.
	Offer a second chance to offenders	15	54.
13.	What percentage of the Work Release Participants have been satisfactory employees for this company?		
	0%	2	7.
	10%	1	4.
	35%	1	4.
	50%	1	4.
	75%	2	7.
	84%	1	4.
	90%	1	4.
	100%	19	66.
14.	Is the Work Release Participant as trustworthy as your average employee?		
	Yes	20	71.
	No	1	4.
	About Same	7	25.

		RESPONSES	
		No.	%
15.	Is the quality of work output by the Work Release Participant:		
	Better Than Average Employee	10	36.
	As Good As Average Employee	15	53.
	Worse Than Average Employee	3	11.
16.	Do you feel the Work Release Manpower is an asset to this company?		
	Yes	16	58.
	No	6	21.
	No Different From Other Sources	6	21.
17.	What expectations did you have of the Work Release Participant?		
	Better Than Average Performance	1	3.
	Average Performance	22	79.
	Extended Employment Period	2	7.
	No Expectations	3	11.
18.	Has the Work Release Participant lived up to these expectations?		
	Yes	21	75.
	No	7	25.
19.	What have you found to be the greatest disadvantage, for this company, in the employment of the Work Release Participant?	N=29	
	They Leave After Release From Center	10	34.
	Limited by Regulations on Work Hours	4	14.
	Releasee Performance Is Below Standards	3	11.
	No Disadvantage Felt	12	41.
20.	Has the employment of the Work Release Participant presented any personnel problems?		
	Yes	6	21.
	No	22	79.
21.	If yes: What type of personnel problems has the Work Release Participant posed?		
	Work Release Participant didn't stay long enough	2	33.
	Work Release Participant wanted to advance too fast	1	17.
	Poor Performance and Behavior	2	33.
	Other Workers Were Replaced By Work Release Participant, Causing Strife	1	17.

RESPONSES			
No.	%		
22. What have you found to be the greatest advantage, for this company, in the employment of the Work Release Participant?			
Source of Manpower, Ready Employment	4	14.	
Performance is up to or above standards	7	25.	
Dependability and Attendance is Good	10	36.	
No Advantage Over Other Sources	7	25.	
23. How long does the average employee stay with this company?			
Less Than One Year	16	58.	
One Year	4	14.	
Two-Five Years	4	14.	
More Than Five Years	4	14.	
24. Have the Work Release Participants had any training from the prison that made their employment more attractive to you?			
Yes	10	36.	
No	13	46.	
Don't Know	5	18.	
25. If yes: What areas of training were most valuable?			
Welding	4	52.	
Machining	1	12.	
Cooking	1	12.	
Plumbing	1	12.	
Manufacturing Mattresses	1	12.	
26. Do you feel that it is a good, or bad policy to inform co-workers that a man is a Work Release Participant?			
Good Policy	11	39.	
Bad Policy	6	22.	
No Difference is noted	11	39.	
27. Why do you believe this?			
Good Policy	N=25		
1. Better Than Informing Through Grapevine	1	4.	
2. Better for Worker, Company Relations	4	16.	
3. Honesty is Best	2	8.	
4. He has Paid His Debt, Start Him Off Right	2	8.	
5. Participant Will Tell if We Don't	1	4.	
Bad Policy			
1. It Should be Man's Own Decision To Tell	1	4.	
2. No Need to Treat Man Differently	1	4.	
3. Too Many People Biased, and it is None of Their Business	2	8.	
4. They Should Start off New	2	8.	

		RESPONSES	
		No.	%
(27 continued)			
<u>No Difference Noted</u>			
1.	Everyone Talks at Lunch, and Work Release Programmer's Will Tell	3	12.
2.	People Would Pre-judge, be Opinionated	1	4.
3.	People Don't Care About Background	4	16.
4.	We Didn't Know What To Do	1	4.
28.	What is the attitude of the general employee toward the Work Release Program?		
	Good Attitude	14	50.
	Fair Attitude	3	11.
	Poor Attitude	2	7.
	Has Not Been Discussed	9	32.
29.	Has your attitude changed toward the ex-offender during your interaction with him?		
	Yes	8	28.
	No	19	68.
	Don't Know	1	4.
30.	In what way has your attitude toward the ex-offender changed?	N=15	
	<u>Negative Change</u>		
	Yes	4	26.
	No	1	7.
	<u>No Change</u>		
	Yes	0	0.
	No	1	7.
	<u>Positive Change</u>		
	Yes	5	34.
	No	4	26.
31.	What percentage of the Work Release Participants have remained in your employment after their release from the Work Release Program?	N=27	
	0%	15	56.
	1-10%	5	18.
	11-50%	4	15.
	100%	2	7.
	Not Applicable	1	4.
32.	Have you followed any of the Work Release Participants after their release from employment here?	N=25	
	Yes	8	32.
	No	17	68.

		RESPONSES	
		No.	%
33.	Will you continue to employ the Work Release Participant?		
	Yes	22	79.
	No	6	21.
34.	If you are no longer using Work Release Participants why did you stop hiring them?		
	They Didn't Work Out as Reliable Employment	3	44.
	No Calls for Arrangements	1	14.
	No Reason, Just No Interest	1	14.
	They Must Prove Themselves	1	14.
	Labor Market is Full	1	14.
35.	Do you think ex-offenders should be placed in Work Release Programs sooner than three months before release to the community?	N=27	
	Yes	13	48.
	No	6	22.
	Don't Know	8	30.
36.	Can you think of any other program that could be offered to the Work Release Participant that would better prepare him for employment?	N=17	
	1. Provide a different mode of transportation, closer contact with Work Release Program counselors, better screening.	1	6.
	2. Provide On-the-Job training, or have them already trained for jobs. (Train him in field in which he will be employed).	5	29.
	3. McAlester should find out what industry needs and train accordingly, plus they should establish vocational schools.	4	23.
	4. Employers should be better informed about rules and regulations of the Work Release Program.	1	6.
	5. Work Release should be made longer.	3	18.
	6. Employment relations classes should be given.	1	6.
	7. Better lunches, more trust, longer passes, more free time on weekends should be provided.	1	6.
	8. Participants should be trained in filling out applications and how to find a job.	1	6.

RESPONSES

No. %

4. Biggest problem when they leave the Work Release Program is that they now have money after being confined for so long; it is natural that they would leave and have fun. 1 8.
5. A good project would be to get money and help for job training. 1 8.
6. McAlester should work closer with industry. 1 8.
7. Oklahoma businessmen are uninformed about the Work Release Program; they need to be told of it. 1 8.
8. The center location is fine, but the community and ex-convict's attitudes toward each other need to be strengthened. 1 8.
9. Men need to be screened more effectively. 1 8.
10. Counselors won't let the offender talk during an interview. Counselor interrupts every question. Why can't man answer phone? Why can't he buy clothes? It bothers him. 1 8.
11. No question about their work. Their men are excellent workers. 1 8.

40. If employed by this company after leaving Work Release, was there a change in the offender's attitude? N=17
- Yes 4 23.
- No 13 77.

41. If yes: Please explain the change that took place.
1. As release date approaches good workers turn sour. 1 14.
2. Worker can slow job down when he doesn't show up. 1 14.
3. Worker quit. He walked straight line until his release date. 1 14.
4. Worker didn't control himself well; he was an alcoholic. 1 14.
5. Man worked hard while in program, after he got out he was not as anxious to work. 1 14.
6. When the men come out of the bus in their khaki uniforms it puts a difficult strain on their pride. 1 14.

RESPONSES

No. %

7. What money the workers got they received all at once, for three or four days they weren't as dependable, then they get back to themselves and work just as good if not better. 1 14.

APPENDIX IX

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RESIDENTS RELEASED DURING
THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 1, 1970-AUGUST 31, 1972 WITH "RECIDIVIST"
OR "MISDEMEANANT" FAILURES AFTER THEIR RELEASE AND PRIOR TO
JANUARY 1, 1973 WITH DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS BY AGE,
CRIMINAL HISTORY, RACE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

RECIDIVIST AND MISDEMEANANT * FAILURES BY AGE AND CATEGORIES	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL** NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
18-21													
Recidivist	17&Under	3		5	3						1	2	
	18-21	3		3	2	1					3		
Misdemeanant	17&Under	2	2	2	2					1	1		
	18-21	5	2	5	3	2				1	2	2	
22-25													
Recidivist	17&Under	5	1	11	3	2				1	2	2	
	18-21	4		6	3	1				1	2	1	
	22-25	2		2	2							1	1
Misdemeanant	17&Under	1	1	1		1					1		
26-29													
Recidivist	18-21	1	1	2		1						1	
	22-25	4	1	5	4						2	1	1
	26-29	2		2	1	1						2	
Misdemeanant	17&Under	1	5	1	1					1			
	26-29	1		1			1					1	

RECIDIVIST AND MISDEMEANANT FAILURES BY AGE AND CATEGORIES	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
30-33													
Recidivist	17&Under	1	21	1	1				1				
	18-21	1		3	1								1
	22-25	1		3	1					1			
Misdemeanant	18-21	1		3	1					1			
34-37													
Recidivist	22-25	1	1	3	1					1			
38-41													
Misdemeanant	30-33	1	2	1	1							1	
	38-41	1		1	1					1			
42+													
Misdemeanant	26-29	1	11	2	1							1	
	34-37	1	6	3	1				1				

*Note: Only categories with participants were listed.

**Note: Total number of felonies does not include latest felony conviction.

APPENDIX X

A vertical strip of film, possibly a microfilm or a strip from a camera, showing a sequence of frames. The frames are arranged vertically, with each frame containing a dark, somewhat indistinct image. The images appear to be of a person or object in a dark environment, but the details are obscured by the high contrast and grain of the film. The strip is oriented vertically, with the frames running from top to bottom.

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RESIDENTS RELEASED BY DISCHARGE DURING
THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER, 1970-AUGUST, 1972 WITH DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS BY AGE,
CRIMINAL HISTORY, RACE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	SUCCESS AND FAILURE BY AGE & OUTCOME	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
						W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
106	18-21 Success	17&Under	9	6	11	5	2	2			1	6	2	
		18-21	10	3	10	4	6				3	3	4	
	Failures	17&Under	2	0	3	2							2	
		18-21	3		3	2	3					3		
	22-25 Success	17&Under	11	9	15	7	2	2			2	4	5	
		18-21	10	5	22	5	3	2			1	3	5	1
		22-25	5		5	2	2	1				1	4	
	Failures	17&Under	1		1	1							1	
		18-21	2		2	2					1	1		
		22-25	1		1		1							1
	26-29 Success	17&Under	5	7	11	4		1			1	2	2	
		18-21	7	14	9	4	1	2			2	3	2	
		22-25	1	1	2			1			1			
		26-29	1		1			1					1	
	Failures	17&Under												
		18-21	1	1	2		1						1	
		22-25	1		1	1						1		
		26-29												
	30-33 Success	17&Under	2	1	5	1	1						1	1
		18-21	2	5	2	2					1		1	
		22-25	1	2	3	1						1		
		26-29	1		2			1				1		

SUCCESS AND FAILURE BY AGE & OUTCOME	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
	30-33												
Failures	17&Under	1	21	1	1				1				
	18-21												
	22-25	1		3	1				1				
	26-29												
	30-33												
34-37	17&Under												
	18-21	3	11	10	2		1				1	2	
	22-25	5	5	15	4	1					2	3	
	26-29												
	30-33	2		2	1		1		1			1	
	34-37	1	1	2	1							1	
Failures	17&Under												
	18-21												
	22-25	1	1	1	1				1				
	26-29												
	30-33												
	34-37												
38-41 Success	17&Under	2	16	7	2							1	1
	18-21	3	1	8	2		1				2	1	
	22-25												
	27-29	2	6	4	1	1			1			1	
	30-33	1	2	1	1							1	
	34-37												
	38-41												
Failures	17&Under												
	18-21												

SUCCESS AND FAILURE BY AGE & OUTCOME	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
	22-25												
	26-29												
	30-33												
	34-37												
	38-41												
42 + Success	17&Under	1	4	4	1					1			
	18-21	3	10	7		3				1	1		1
	22-25	1	3	2	1						1		
	26-29	3	47	5	3					1			1
	30-33												
	34-37												
	38-41	1	3	4	1								1
	42+	1		1	1			1					
Failures	17&Under												
	18-21												
	22-25												
	26-29												
	30-33												
	34-37												
	38-41												
	42+												

APPENDIX XI

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RESIDENTS RELEASED BY PAROLE DURING
THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER, 1970-AUGUST, 1972 WITH DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS BY AGE,
CRIMINAL HISTORY, RACE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	SUCCESS AND FAILURE BY AGE & OUTCOME*	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
						W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
110	18-21 Success	17&Under	1		1		1					1		
		18-21	8	1	11	8						7	1	
	Failures	17&Under	1		2	1						1		
	22-25 Success	17&Under	5	7	12	2	3					3	2	
		18-21	11	4	18	7	3	1		1		3	6	1
		22-25	2		2	2						1	1	
	Failures	17&Under	4	1	10	2	2			1		2	1	
		18-21	2		4	1	1			1			1	
	26-29 Success	17&Under	5	18	10	5				2		2	1	
		18-21	7	6	13	3	4					1	5	1
		22-25	3		4	3				1		1		1
		26-29	1		1			1				1		
	Failures	22-25	3	1	4	3						1	1	1
		26-29	2		2	1	1						2	
	30-33 Success	17&Under	3	16	8	3				1			2	
		18-21	3	1	6	1	2					1		2
		22-25	4	5	5	1	3			1			3	
		26-29	1		1	1				1				
	Failures	18-21	1		3	1								1

SUCCESS AND FAILURES BY AGE & OUTCOME	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
34-37 Success	18-21	2	3	4	1	1					1	1	
	22-25	2	6	3	2						1		1
	30-33	1	1	1	1							1	
	34-37	1		1	1						1		
38-41 Success	17&Under	1	1	3		1						1	
	26-29	2	13	6	2					1		1	
	30-33	1		1	1								1
	38-41	1		1	1								1
	Failures	38-41	1		1	1					1		
42+ Success	18-21	3	2	6	3							2	1
	22-25	2	7	2	2						1	1	
	26-29	1	2	4	1								1
	34-37	1	6	3	1				1				
	42+	3		5	2	1						3	

*Note: Only categories with participants are listed.

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER TRUSTIES RELEASED BY DISCHARGE DURING THE
PERIOD OF OCTOBER, 1970-AUGUST, 1972 WITH DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS BY AGE, CRIMINAL
HISTORY, RACE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

SUCCESS AND FAILURES BY AGE & OUTCOME*	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
26-29 Success	22-25	1	1	1	1							1	
30-33 Success	17&Under	1	0	4	1					1			
42+ Success	30-33	1	2	3	1								
	42+	1	0	1	1					1			

*Note: Only categories with participants are listed.

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER TRUSTIES RETURNED TO THE INSTITUTION DURING
THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER, 1970-AUGUST, 1972 WITH DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS BY
AGE, CRIMINAL HISTORY, RACE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

SUCCESS AND FAILURES BY AGE & OUTCOME*	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
18-21 Success	18-21	1		1		1						1	
26-29 Success	18-21	1		1	1							1	
30-33 Success	17&Under	1	1	3	1								1
	18-21	2	4	7	2					1			1
	26-29	1		1		1						1	
34-37 Success	18-21	1	1	3		1						1	
38-41 Success	22-25	1	15	3	1					1			
	30-33	1	1	3			1		1				
42+ Success	17&Under	1	10	2	1						1		
	18-21	1	3	3	1					1			

*Note: Only categories with participants were listed

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER TRUSTIES RELEASED BY CONDITIONAL
RELEASE DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER, 1970-AUGUST, 1972
WITH DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS BY AGE, CRIMINAL HISTORY,
RACE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

SUCCESS AND FAILURES BY AGE & OUTCOME*	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
30-33 Success	22-25	1	1	1	1							1	
42+ Success	38-41	1	1	1	1							1	

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*Note: Only categories with participants are listed.

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RESIDENTS WHICH ESCAPED DURING THE
PERIOD OF OCTOBER, 1970-AUGUST, 1972 WITH DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS
BY AGE, CRIMINAL HISTORY, RACE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

SUCCESS AND FAILURES BY AGE & OUTCOME*	AGE AT FIRST CONTACT DATE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISD.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES	RACE				EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
					W	B	I	M	0-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+
119	18-21												
	17&Under												
	18-21	2	3	2	2					1	1		
	22-25												
	17&Under												
	18-21	2	5	5	2								
	22-25												
	26-29												
	17&Under	1	2	5	1							1	
	18-21												
	22-25												
	26-29												
	30-33												
	17&Under												
	18-21	1	1	2			1				1		
	22-25												
	26-29	1		3	1						1		
	30-33												
	34-37												
	17&Under	1	12	6	1							1	
	18-21												
	22-25												
	26-29												
	30-33												
	34-37												

*Note: All escapees are considered in-house failures, therefore, categories success and failure were deleted.

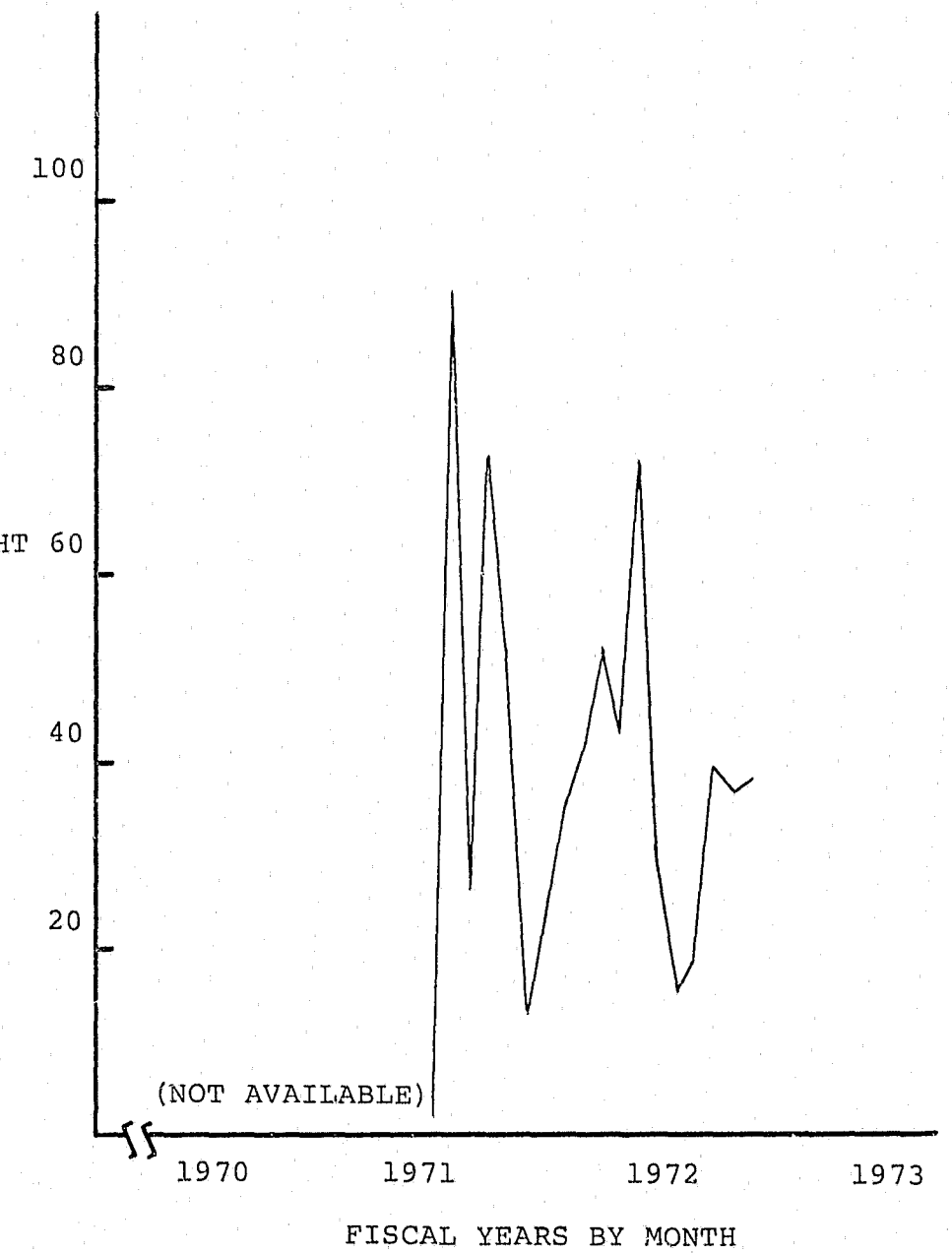
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF PARTICIPANT'S GROSS EXPENDITURES
AND EARNINGS--OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT
CENTER. OCTOBER, 1970 TO NOVEMBER, 1972

FISCAL 71		MEN	EARNINGS	SAVINGS	EXPEND.	FAMILY	BOARD	FED.TAX	FICA	ST.TX	PREV.SAV
	Oct	5	\$151.83	\$37.43	\$47.88	\$20.00	\$34.50	\$15.15	\$8.26	\$.97	
MONTHLY	Nov	13	222.36	71.32	60.38	11.11	56.15	12.85	9.83	.68	
MEAN	Dec	17	131.68	51.42	111.57	5.14	28.23	9.52	5.76	.47	AMOUNT
	Jan	17	261.90	56.53	85.41	11.17	56.08	21.18	11.68	1.05	NOT
	Feb	17	128.31	30.08	33.25	14.83	27.50	11.57	6.32	.57	RECORDED
	Mar	18	98.73	22.45	23.11	7.57	39.61	10.11	5.18	.48	FIRST
	Apr	18	61.99	33.11	10.26	16.47	13.52	8.18	3.57	.42	YEAR
	May	19	62.88	52.42	4.46	68.44	16.90	7.79	3.00	.37	
	Jun	4	161.30	88.50	67.21	32.50	50.10	29.62	12.36	1.78	
*TOTALS			\$17,103	\$5,774	\$5,060	\$2,557	\$4,247	\$1,542	\$821	\$78	
FISCAL 72											
MONTHLY	Jul	27	\$123.05	\$133.18	\$27.19	\$8.12	\$28.77	\$9.25	\$5.85	\$.52	\$91.69
MEAN	Aug	36	381.59	181.16	59.59	23.13	81.35	34.90	17.59	2.48	25.42
	Sep	61	268.18	156.87	49.18	38.90	65.66	19.60	11.34	1.18	72.81
	Oct	64	204.91	106.53	54.88	48.17	53.69	19.34	8.80	.85	50.44
	Nov	62	241.30	117.27	46.63	10.17	53.55	21.16	11.68	1.29	13.09
	Dec	63	127.80	65.84	28.74	8.49	35.80	8.68	7.06	.53	21.77
	Jan	41	188.78	100.59	43.24	20.03	45.01	13.87	8.32	.92	35.85
	Feb	65	124.46	83.99	27.81	9.13	30.29	9.80	5.63	.60	42.28
	Mar	58	259.30	154.58	53.47	8.70	57.07	26.08	13.44	1.45	52.20
	Apr	58	254.23	154.65	42.26	9.56	54.20	24.27	12.83	1.25	43.13
	May	63	233.26	170.45	42.58	7.93	50.41	23.06	12.26	1.23	72.27
	Jun	54	278.47	133.92	57.97	13.70	60.83	26.71	14.10	1.45	29.10
*TOTALS			\$144,895	\$83,414	\$29,042	\$11,390	\$33,454	\$12,821	\$6,982	\$736	\$29,117
FISCAL 73											
MONTHLY	Jul	62	288.72	130.64	53.14	20.19	55.60	29.61	14.49	1.81	15.80
MEAN	Aug	59	301.56	151.19	43.29	21.84	54.66	31.52	16.29	2.12	18.40
	Sep	59	313.86	170.92	46.68	29.98	56.43	28.12	14.90	1.96	39.66
	Oct	60	264.89	161.95	36.34	23.30	47.10	24.42	12.38	1.66	36.53
	Nov	50	254.96	151.16	38.64	17.11	47.61	25.64	12.64	1.49	38.68
*TOTALS			\$82,852	\$44,380	\$12,716	\$6,564	\$15,209	\$8,103	\$4,115	\$527	\$8,532
*GRAND TOTALS			\$244,851	133,569	46,819	20,512	52,911	22,467	11,918	1,341	37,835

*All total figures are rounded off to nearest dollar.

APPENDIX XVII

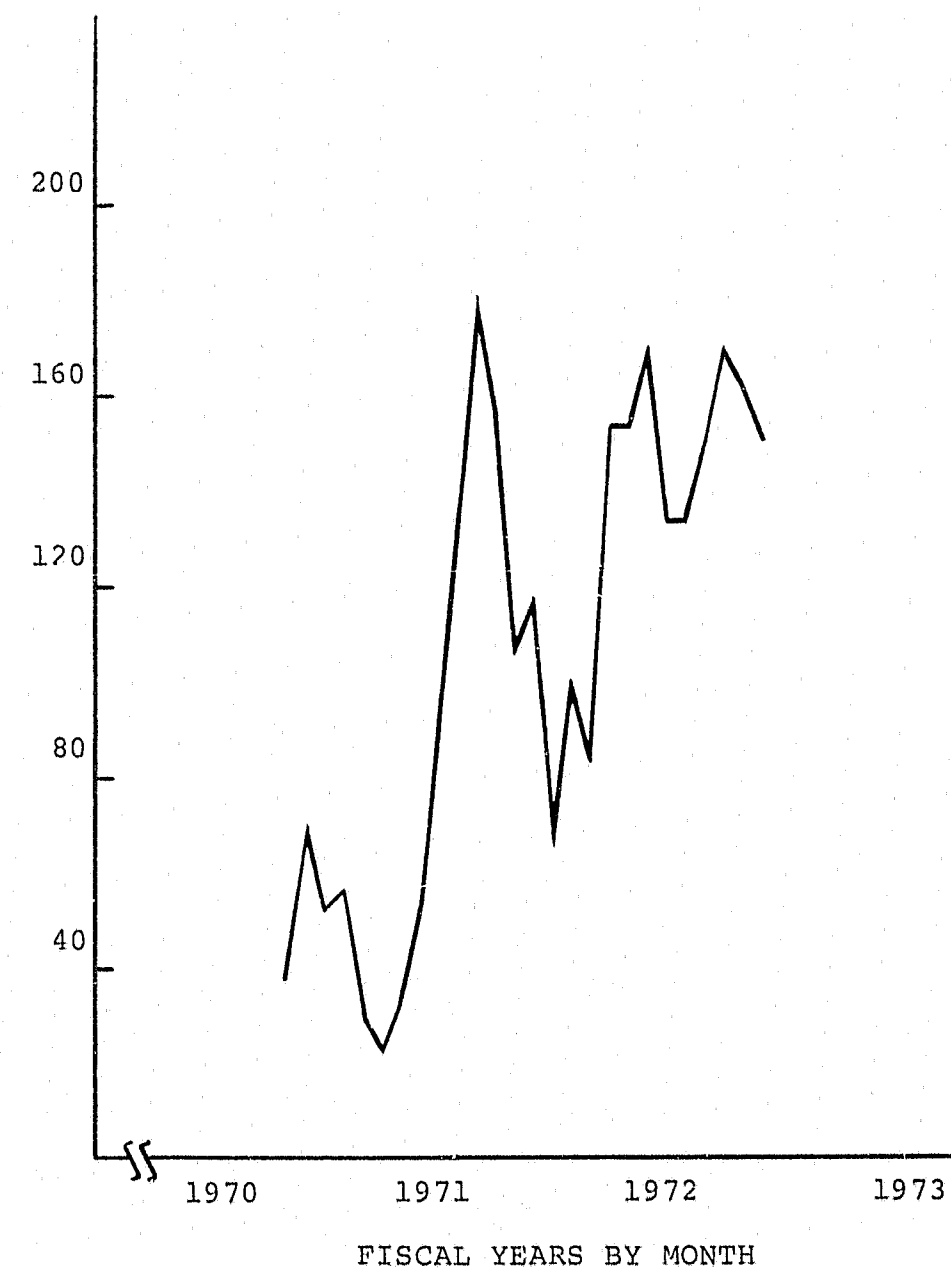
AMOUNT BROUGHT
WITH MEN
(IN DOLLARS)



Mean Amount Brought in per man per month of
Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center residents by month
for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

APPENDIX XVIII

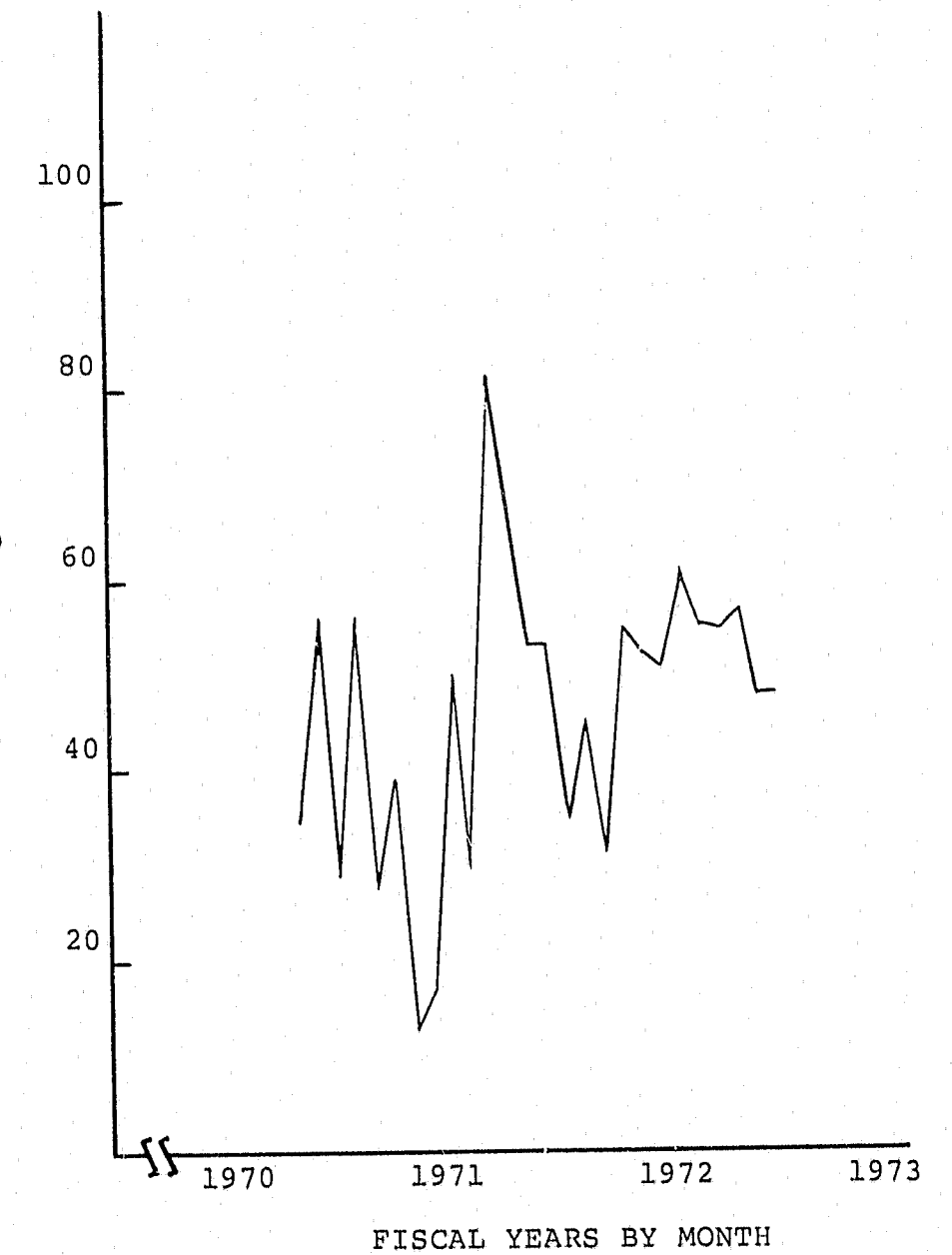
SAVINGS
(IN DOLLARS)



Mean Amount of Savings per man per month of
Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center residents by month
for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

APPENDIX XIX

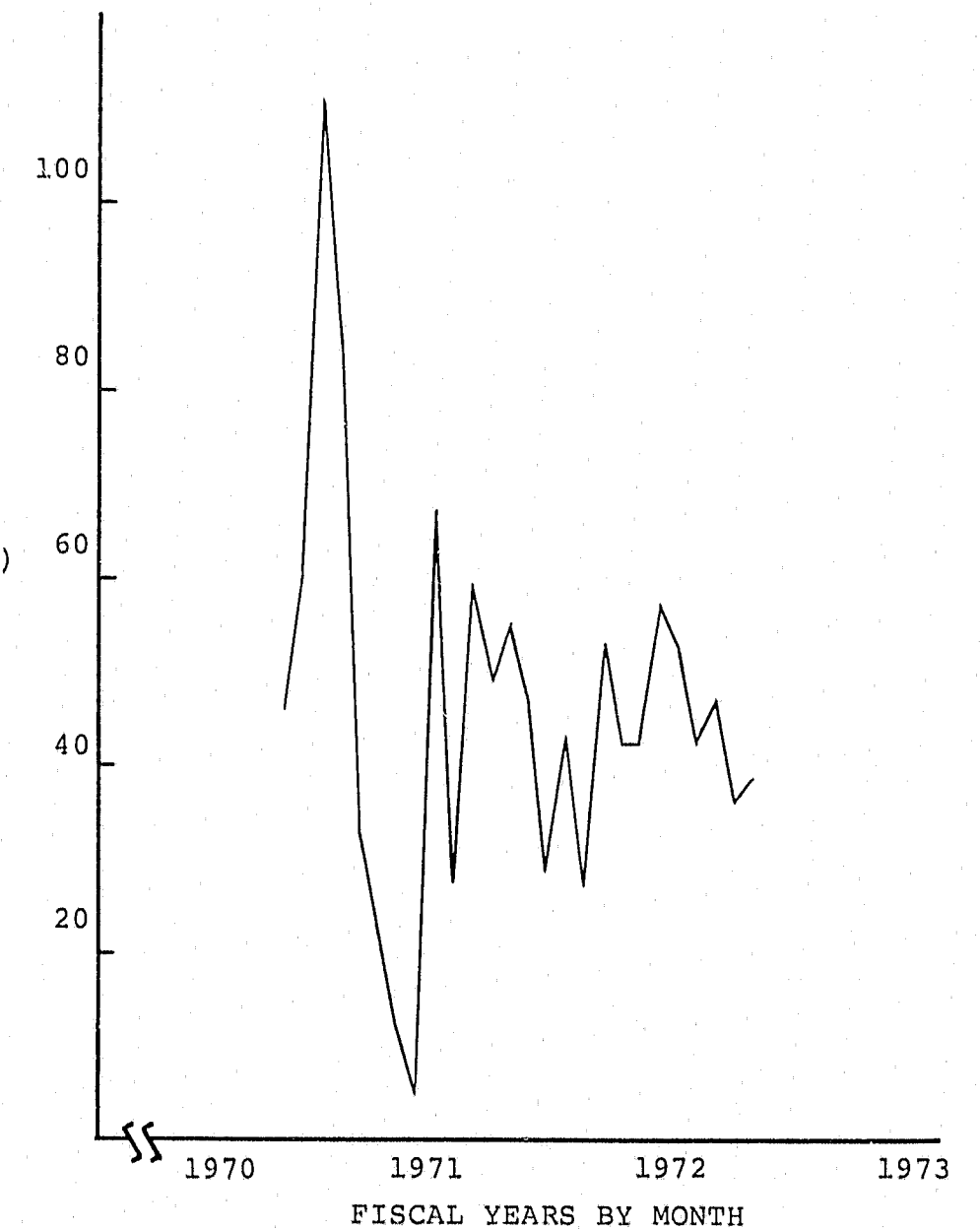
ROOM AND BOARD
(IN DOLLARS)



Mean room and board paid in per man per month of
Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center residents by month for
fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

APPENDIX XX

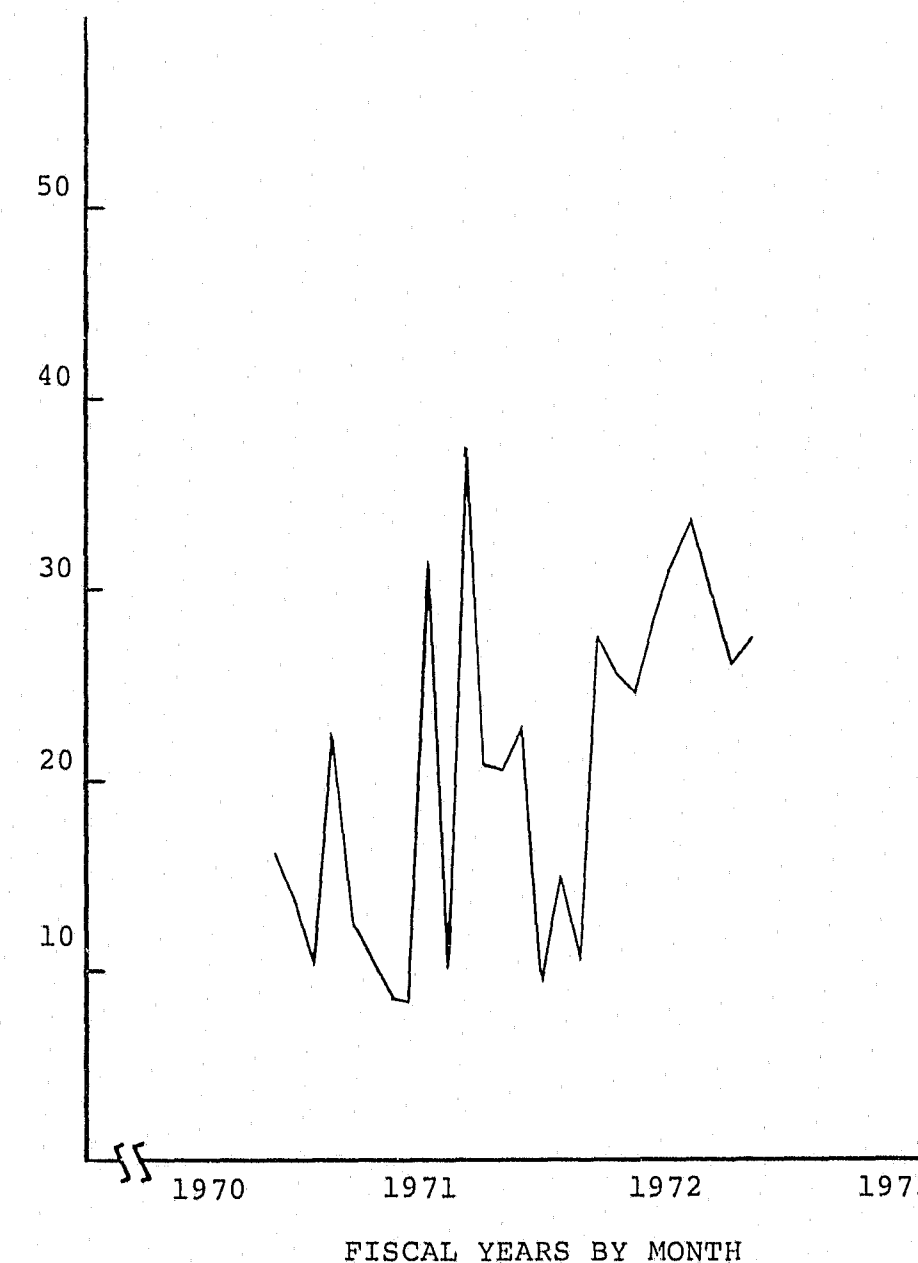
EXPENDITURES
(IN DOLLARS)



Mean Personal Expenditures per man per month of Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center residents by month for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

APPENDIX XXI

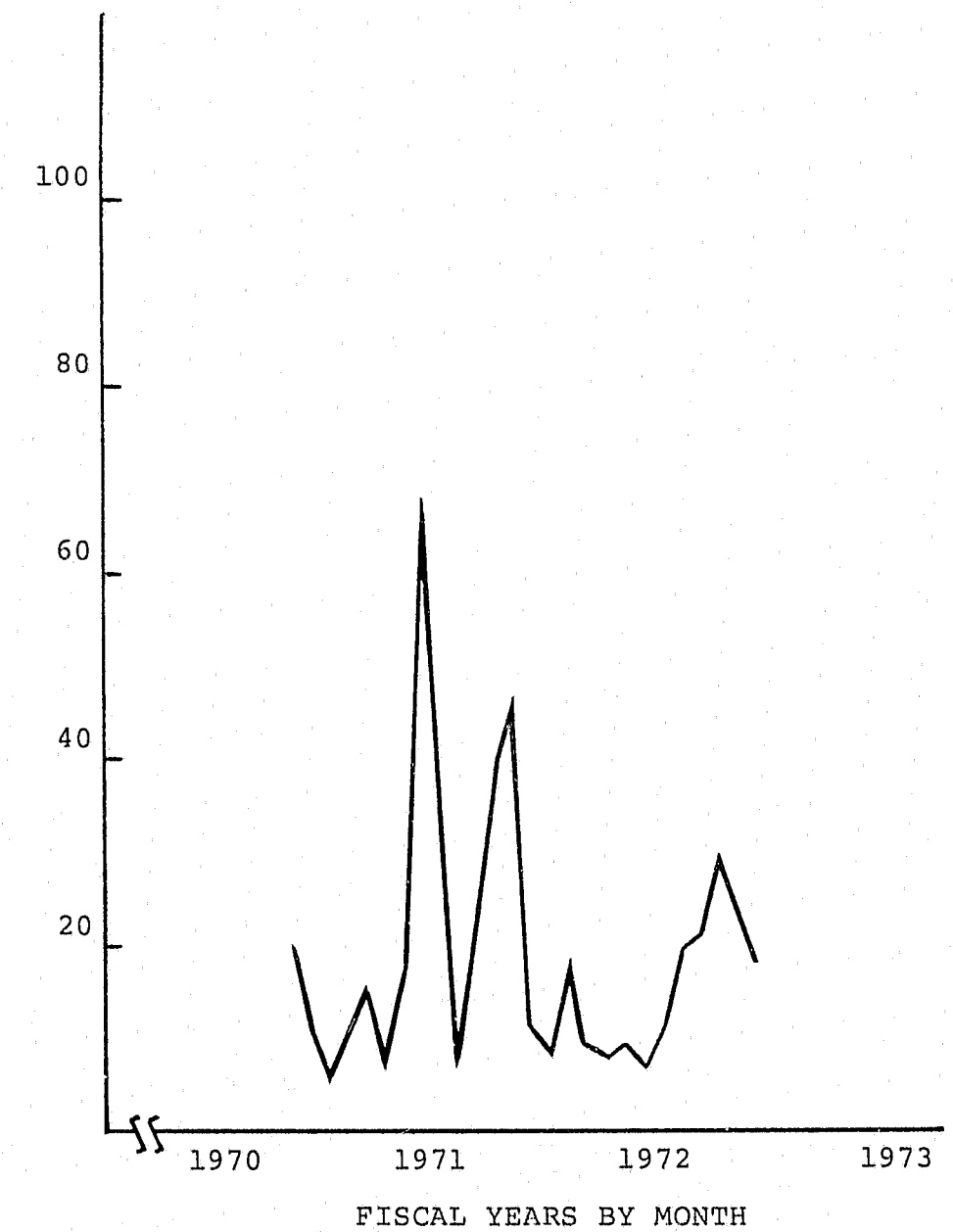
STATE AND
FEDERAL TAX
(IN DOLLARS)



Mean State and Federal Tax paid per man per
month of Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center residents
by month for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

APPENDIX XXII

AMOUNT PAID
TO FAMILY
(IN DOLLARS)



Mean Family Support per man per month of
Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center residents by month
for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

APPENDIX XXIII

SOCIAL SECURITY
(IN DOLLARS)

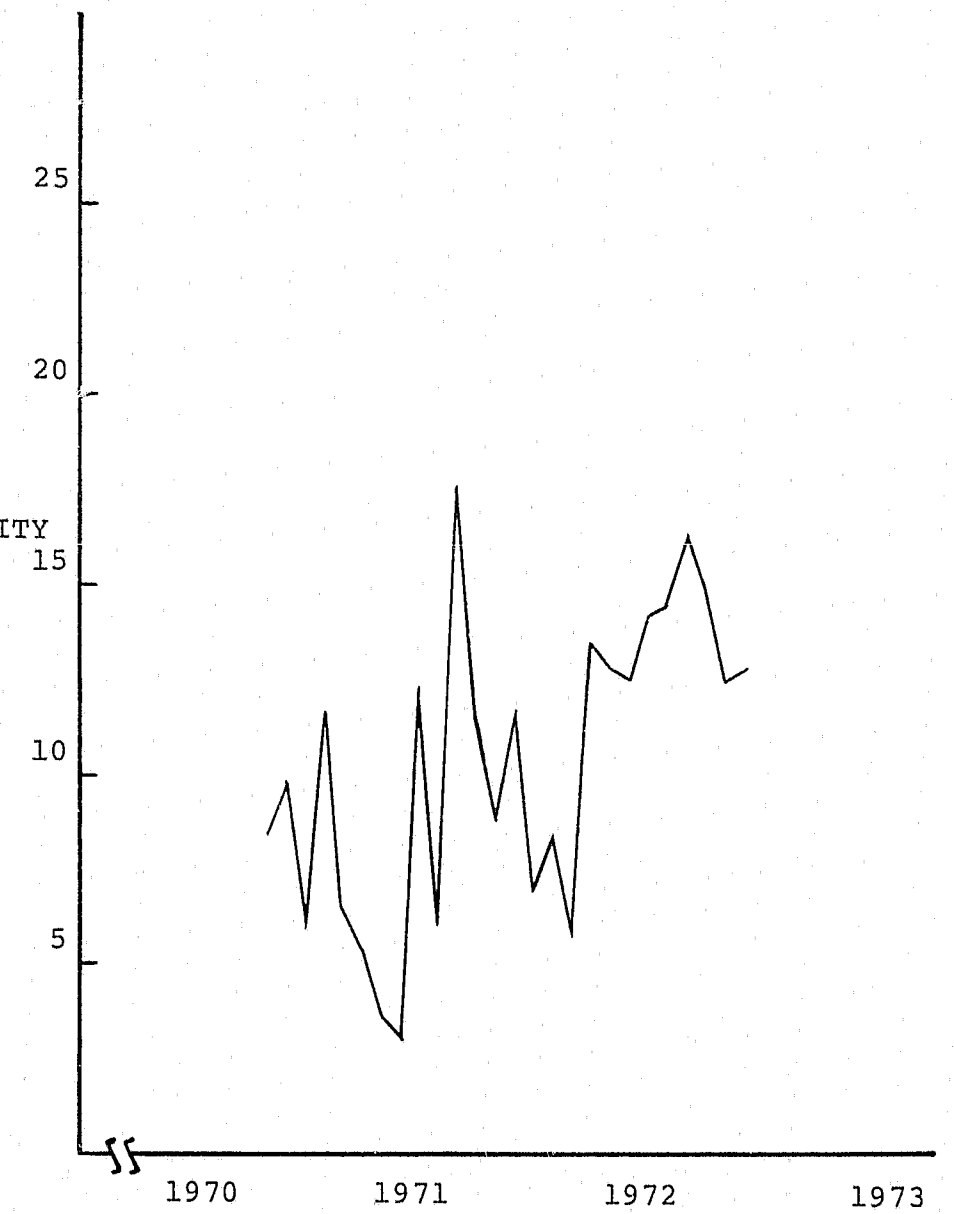


Figure Mean Social Security accumulated per man per month of Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center residents by month for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973.

APPENDIX XXIV

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO INMATE FACE SHEET
OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER--OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS--OCTOBER 1970 --
AUGUST 1972

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
4a Native State	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) Oklahoma	15	65.2	15	88.2	30	75.0
b) Not Oklahoma	8	34.8	2	11.8	10	25.0
4c Age (Mean)	31.25		26.29		29.23	
5. Race	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) White	16	69.6	12	70.6	28	70.0
b) Black	6	26.1	5	29.4	11	27.5
c) American Indian	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.5
6. Number of Arrests						
mean	13.8		20.1		16.5	
median	6.0		7.5		6.5	
7. Last Imprisonment						
a) period spent in prison (mean)	18.59		17.05		17.92	
b) period spent in CTC (mean)	3.68		3.35		3.58	
8. Type of Release	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) parole	16	69.6	8	47.1	24	60.0
b) discharge	7	30.4	9	52.9	16	40.0
9. How long have you been in the street after your release from the CTC?						
mean	13.39		6.64		10.52	
10. Number of years in school	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) 0-6	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.5
b) 7-8	1	4.3	2	11.8	3	7.5
c) 9-10	2	8.7	3	17.6	5	12.5
d) 11-12	16	69.6	10	58.8	26	65.0
e) 13-14	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	7.5
f) 15-16	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	2.5
g) 17 +						
11. What are your job skills	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) skilled	14	60.9	7	41.2	21	52.5
b) semi-skilled	7	30.4	10	58.8	17	42.5
c) unskilled	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	5.0

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12. What was your main job before your last conviction?	23	59.0	16	41.0	39	100.0
a) skilled	8	34.8	3	18.8	11	28.2
b) semi-skilled	9	39.1	8	50.0	17	43.6
c) unskilled or unemployed	6	26.1	5	31.3	11	28.2
13. Did you like your job?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) very much	8	34.8	10	58.8	18	45.0
b) so, so	7	30.4	5	29.4	12	30.0
c) did not like	6	26.1	2	11.8	8	20.0
d) no job	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	5.0
14. Marital Status	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) married	13					
b) single	3	13.0	4	23.5	7	17.5
c) separated	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.5
d) divorced	5	21.7	6	35.3	11	27.5
e) widowed	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	2.5
f) common law	1	4.3	4	23.5	5	12.5
15. Number of times married	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) once	7	30.4	9	52.9	16	40.0
b) twice	10	43.5	2	11.8	12	30.0
c) three	1	4.3	2	11.8	3	7.5
d) four +	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	5.0
e) never married	3	13.0	4	23.5	7	17.5
16. Number of children	23	59.0	16	41.0	39	100.0
a) 1	2	8.7	2	12.5	4	10.3
b) 2	6	26.1	0	0.0	6	15.4
c) 3	5	21.7	0	0.0	5	12.8
d) 4	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	5.1
e) 5	2	8.7	5	31.3	7	17.9
f) 6	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.6
g) 7 +	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
h) 0	5	21.7	9	56.3	14	35.9
17. With whom did you live the first six years of your life?	23	59.0	16	41.0	39	100.0
a) parents	18	78.3	12	75.0	30	76.9
b) mother	2	8.7	2	12.5	4	10.3
c) grandparents	1	4.3	2	12.5	3	7.5
d) father	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
e) aunts, uncles, cousins	2	8.7	0	0.0	2	5.1
18. With whom did you live the next ten years of your life?	23	56.1	18	43.9	41	100.0

QUESTIONS	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(18 continued)						
a) parents	12	52.2	18	43.9	41	100.0
b) mother	6	26.1	4	22.2	10	24.4
c) father	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
d) grandparents	2	8.7	3	16.7	5	12.2
e) aunts, uncles, cousins	2	8.7	1	5.6	3	7.3
f) foster parents	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	2.4
g) sister	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.4
h) boy's home	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	2.4
19. How many times was your father married?	21	56.8	16	43.2	37	100.0
a) once	13	61.9	9	56.3	22	59.5
b) 2	6	28.6	4	25.0	10	27.0
c) 3	1	4.8	2	12.5	3	8.1
d) 4 +	1	4.8	1	6.3	2	5.4
20. How many times was your mother married?	22	56.4	17	43.6	39	100.0
a) once	14	63.6	11	64.7	25	64.1
b) 2	5	22.7	4	23.5	9	23.1
c) 3	1	4.5	1	5.9	2	5.1
d) 4 +	2	9.1	1	5.9	3	7.7
21. How were you treated by your parents during your childhood?	25	59.5	17	40.5	42	100.0
a) Good	10	40.0	6	35.3	16	38.1
b) Bad	5	20.0	3	17.6	8	19.0
c) Average	6	24.0	3	17.6	9	21.4
d) Strict	2	8.0	3	17.6	5	11.9
e) Lenient	2	8.0	2	11.8	4	9.5
22. How were you treated by your parents during your adolescence (13-18)?	20	51.3	19	48.7	39	100.0
a) Good	10	50.0	6	30.0	16	41.0
b) Bad	3	15.0	4	21.1	7	17.9
c) Average	4	20.0	4	21.1	8	20.5
d) Strict	1	5.0	1	5.3	2	5.1
e) Lenient	2	10.0	4	21.1	6	15.4
23. How did you get along in school with your teachers?	22	56.4	17	43.6	39	100.0
a) good	12	54.5	5	29.4	17	43.6
b) bad	3	13.6	7	41.2	10	25.6
c) average	3	13.6	4	23.5	7	17.9
d) up and down	4	18.2	1	5.9	5	12.8

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
24. Was anyone in your close family ever convicted?	23	57.5	17	42.5	40	100.0
a) yes	9	39.1	7	41.2	16	40.0
b) no	14	60.9	10	58.8	24	60.0
25. Discarded due to sampling error						
26. How often have you used alcohol excessively?	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0
a) often	3	13.6	7	38.9	10	25.0
b) seldom	8	36.4	5	27.8	13	32.5
c) rarely	4	18.2	2	11.1	6	15.0
d) never	7	31.8	4	22.2	11	27.5
27. Have you ever used a drug illicitly?	21	55.3	17	44.7	38	100.0
a) yes	11	52.4	6	35.3	17	44.7
b) no	10	47.6	11	64.7	21	55.3
If yes, what drug	13	59.1	9	40.9	22	100.0
a) marijuana	9	69.2	5	55.6	14	63.6
b) amphetamines	2	15.4	3	33.3	5	22.7
c) barbiturates	1	7.7	1	11.1	2	9.1
d) everything once	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	4.5
28. How often did you use this drug?	21	55.3	17	44.7	38	100.0
a) often	4	19.0	4	23.5	8	21.1
b) seldom	4	19.0	0	0.0	4	10.5
c) rarely	2	9.5	2	11.8	4	10.5
d) never	11	52.4	11	64.7	22	57.9
29. How long did you serve in the military?	23	59.0	16	41.0	39	100.0
a) less than one to two years	4	17.4	5	31.3	9	23.1
b) 3 years +	9	39.1	5	31.3	14	35.9
c) never served	10	43.5	6	37.5	16	41.0
30. How were you discharged from the military?	13	54.2	11	45.8	24	100.0
a) honorable	9	69.2	8	72.7	17	70.8
b) dishonorable	4	30.8	3	27.3	7	29.2
31. Discarded due to sampling error						
32. Discarded due to sampling error						
33. Discarded due to sampling error						

QUESTION	SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
34. What training did you receive in your institutional stay?	24	57.1	18	42.9	42	100.0
a) no training	8	33.3	7	38.9	15	35.7
b) vocational training	8	33.3	7	38.9	15	35.7
c) prison industry	8	33.3	4	22.2	12	28.6
35. How many times was he written up for disciplinary action in the institution?	23	57.5	17	45.0	40	100.0
a) never	7	30.4	13	76.5	20	50.0
b) 1	5	21.7	2	11.8	7	17.5
c) 2	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	2.5
d) 3	1	4.3	2	11.8	3	7.5
e) Not applicable	9	39.1	0	0.0	9	22.5
36. How often were you visited by your family in the institution?	17	50.0	17	50.0	34	100.0
a) never	4	23.4	4	23.4	8	23.5
b) infrequent	2	11.8	5	29.4	7	20.6
c) regularly	11	64.7	8	47.1	19	55.9
37. How often did you receive mail from your family?	17	53.1	15	46.9	32	100.0
a) regularly	13	76.5	12	80.0	25	78.1
b) infrequent and never	4	23.5	3	20.0	7	21.9

END