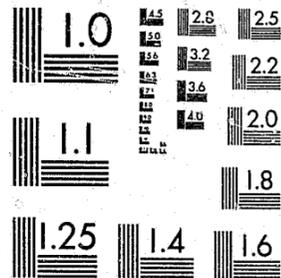


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

1/4/85

95317

✓ Stress, Setting, and Satisfaction:
The Final Report of the Man-Jail
Transactions Project.

by

John J. Gibbs, Laura A. Maiello, Kenneth S. Kolb,
James Garofalo, Freda Adler, and Sharon R. Costello

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/NIJ

U.S. Dept. of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is based on research underwritten by the National Institute of Justice and is the culmination of the project "Man-Jail Transactions: Problems and Stresses of Jail Confinement".

The work would not have been possible without the cooperation of many individuals. Sheriff Ruth Carpenter, Undersheriff Mary Kinney, Acting Warden Nelson Gible, and Lieutenant Wayne Crouse deserve special thanks for their help in the Hunterdon County Jail. In Morris County, Probation Chief John Enright, Colonel Charles Krantz, and Deputy Warden DeWitt Hendrickson provided direction and assistance. Al Collier, the Warden of Essex County Jail, and Bill Jones and Ruth Elam of the Social Service Staff were especially helpful in that institution. A special thanks must go to the correction officers in each of the research sites who, amidst their own hectic schedules, took the time to provide information and assistance and to see that our research ran smoothly.

A number of students of the School of Criminal Justice were hired as interviewers and coders, and did a fine job. Thanks to Charisse Coston, Patricia Critchfield, Karen Ferguson, Dennis Kenney, and Wayne Poburka. We are also indebted to Professor Donald M. Barry for statistical advice and to Dan Bibel and Ken Gallagher for help with the computer. Professor Dale Smith of American University was generous with both his time and his instruments. He furnished important assistance during the early stages of our project. Kate Hanrahan was kind enough to review some of our chapters. We thank her for her many useful suggestions.

Typing of the manuscript was shared by Lucy Gedmintas, Shirley Jackson, Carol Kenney, and Peggy Koon; and to each of them we express our gratitude.

Our greatest debt is to the 339 prisoners who agreed to participate in interviews that covered over 350 items and sometimes lasted as long as two hours. We hope their time was well spent.

Chapter 1 The Scope of Our Investigation

by

John J. Gibbs

This is the final report of the "Man-Jail Transactions: Problems and Stresses of Jail Confinement Project" (Grant Number 81-IJ-0070). This research enterprise was funded by the National Institute of Justice, and the study was conducted by members of the staff of the Research Center of the School of Criminal Justice of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey and members of the staff of the Research Center East of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

As the title of the project implies, the main purpose of the study was to examine the psychological effects of jail confinement. Our research objective was to measure the impact of the jail as a psychological environment or human climate. Meeting our objective required measuring (1) the mental health or the kind and amount of psychological distress felt by our subjects before they entered jail, i.e. while they were in the community, and (2) the mental health of our subjects after confinement. A comparison of these measures yields a measure of the effects of incarceration; however, because we were interested also in exploring the association between the nature of the jail environment and the stresses experienced, we needed to gather information on (1) the needs and concerns of our subjects while confined, (2) their perception of the environmental qualities of the jail which could satisfy their needs, and (3) their satisfaction with the particular jail in which they were confined as a confinement setting.

Implicit in our simply stated research objectives are a number of methodological, theoretical, and practical issues which will be discussed throughout this report, especially in the first two chapters.

The most compelling question raised by our research project, or any other research endeavor, is "Why do it?" Why should we study the problems of jail confinement? Of course, cynics might respond, "Because the National Institute of Justice made funds available for the study of jails." We assume, however, the NIJ had a reason for allocating funds to the study of jails, and we further assume the reason was that the agency realized that after years of low level attention, the problems of jails, which are almost exclusively local institutions, are having a national impact.

There were encouraging signs of Federal interest in the mental health of jail prisoners in 1978 when the National Institute of Corrections, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and the National Institute of Mental Health collaborated to sponsor The Special National Workshop on Mental Health Services in Local Jails (see Dunn and Steadman, 1982). Dunn and Baunach point out that this conference took place in a climate of increasing national awareness of the problems faced by local jails:

The Special National Workshop occurred during a period when momentum for improving jails and local mental health systems was sparked by broader events. In 1977, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) opened its Jail Programs Center in Boulder, Colo., to provide the technical assistance to State and local officials...The President's Commission on Mental Health was created in 1978 and began its broad series of investigations into all facets of mental health services in the country. The National Coalition for Jail Reform, a broad-based group of 28 national organizations, was formed to lobby for the improvement of local jails; the Coalition articulated a policy preference for removing the mentally ill from jail. And the General Accounting Office (GAO) undertook companion studies to investigate the Federal role in providing assistance for mental health problems in prisons and in local jails (Dunn and Baunach, 208: 1982).

Despite the efforts of these organizations, the undertaking of a national census of jails by the Census Bureau, and a good deal of press coverage (mostly bad) in local newspapers, by and large, jails have not received attention in proportion to their role in the American criminal justice system.

Men were detained in jails long before the construction of the first prison wall, yet prisons have received the bulk of national attention and research money for the study of penal institutions in this country. Jails have escaped scientific scrutiny. They remain the "dark institution" of the American correctional system (see Flynn, 1973; Goldfarb, 1975; and Gottfredson, 1982).

It is difficult to reconcile the relative lack of attention paid to jails with their importance and their impact. Millions of people experience the reality of the jail cell each year; for many of them, it is their first contact with the criminal justice system (Flynn, 1973:68). It has been estimated that there are more than 10 times as many jails in this country as there are prisons¹, and although the average local jail is much smaller than the average prison, jails, because of their much greater number and a few immense, large city jails, confine more people in this country than do prisons.² Yet relatively little research has been conducted in jails.

As Don Gottfredson sees it the amount of research money spent studying a subsystem of the American correctional system is inversely related to the number of persons who come into contact with the subsystem:

In corrections, which consists mainly of programs of jails, probation, prison, and parole, the investment of research efforts has been the opposite of that expected, if sheer

numbers of persons involved were the major criterion for the selection of focus. Thus a good deal of study has been done of parole from prison, affecting a relatively small number of persons; perhaps somewhat fewer studies have been made of prisons, which involve many more individuals; and very few studies of jail -- affecting a much larger number of persons -- are to be found. (The investment is, apparently, inversely proportional to the numbers of persons affected.) Within jails, perhaps more persons are held in custody awaiting adjudication than are confined to serve sentences; and yet few studies of them are available (Gottfredson, 1982:175).

The number of prisoners processed does not give a complete picture of the significance of jails in our criminal justice system. Not only do jails touch more lives than prisons, but also many believe they are more damaging to those lives. Jail prisoners, administrators, and custodians agree that the jail environment can be psychologically devastating, especially for persons with certain characteristics.³ In a recent survey of ^NNew Jersey jail administrators and social _Aservice providers, more than 85 percent reported that pre-trial prisoners had more problems than their sentenced counterparts (Gibbs, 1981:26).⁴ In the same survey, 66 percent of the respondents rated prisoners with psychological difficulties as a substantial problem in their institutions (Gibbs, 1981:7).⁵

The severity of the jail environment, which promotes feelings of loneliness, boredom, impotence, and anxiety (see Gibbs, 1978), is one reason for the seriousness of the problem in jails of persons who are psychologically disturbed. Another reason often offered is that many people enter jails in a psychologically unstable condition. Jails are seen as dumping grounds for persons who embody social or medical problems that other social control and social service agencies do not, cannot, or will not deal with.⁶ As some see it, jails have become human junk yards in which we store those broken parts

of society that do not fit into other social organizations or social agencies. Counted among these people are some who suffer from severe psychological disturbances and who have been confined in mental institutions (see Nagel, 1973; Mattick, 1974; and Goldfarb, 1974).

The problems associated with storing the mentally ill in jails are not about to abate. The origins of the problem have been traced to the civil liberties movement which resulted in the de-institutionalization of mental hospitals and the development of more stringent criteria for civil commitment (Adler, 1981). The theory is that this resulted in an influx of former mental patients into jail because there was no other place to put them when they were acting out on the streets. Morgan predicts that the trend is not likely to be reversed for the following reasons:

One factor is the unlikelihood that the policies or procedures for state mental hospitalizations will drastically change in the near future. The resumption of vast psychiatric institutionalization of mental patients is improbable, due to the ongoing debates over involuntary treatment, and commitment standards... The other factor which indicates the continued jailing trend is the growing public intolerance with the repeated criminal acts of the psychiatrically released offenders and the recurrent nuisance behavior of the mentally retarded. Consequently, law enforcement intervention has been increasingly requested by the community to resolve or remove the "problem" (Morgan, 1982:35).

The information furnished so far should leave little doubt in anyone's mind that jails feature some serious problems that are in need of scientific investigation. However, up to this point, the data presented on the problems of people entering jails with psychological difficulties and people experiencing psychological disturbances while confined in jails have been based on the observations of those who work in jails and others who are familiar with the operation of

jails. We will now turn our attention to the handful of systematic studies of psychological difficulties among jail prisoners. This will be followed by a discussion of how our approach to the study of the problem will fill some gaps in our knowledge about the impact of jails and ~~and~~ contribute to solving some jail problems.

Studies of Intake Populations

The few scientific investigations of jail populations at the entry stage have resulted in findings that support the unsystematic observations of jail administrators and custodians. The results of these studies suggest that a sizable proportion of those who enter jail have been previously treated for mental health problems, and an even larger proportion are in need of treatment.

As part of a larger program at the Denver County Jail, Swank and Winer (1976) conducted clinical interviews with 100 newly admitted inmates⁷ and classified them into psychiatric diagnostic categories.⁸ The authors present data which show that 24 percent of the new arrivals reported a history of some type of psychiatric contact (evaluation, treatment, or hospitalization), 64 percent admitted no psychiatric history, and 12 percent were classified as undetermined. Of the 24 new admissions who reported psychiatric histories, 21 percent (n=5) were included in each of the following categories: evaluation only, outpatient/day care, and long-term inpatient care. The remaining 37 percent (n=9) had received short-term inpatient care (see Swank and Winer, 1976:Table 1).

Swank and Winer report that 64 percent of the newly admitted prisoners fit one of several diagnostic categories. The antisocial personality and other personality disorder categories accounted for

a combined 45 percent of those who received a diagnosis, and 37 percent of the diagnoses were either alcoholism or drug addiction. None of the other categories represented more than 5 percent of the prisoners who were classified in a diagnostic category (see Swank and Winer, 1976:Table 2).

Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit (1977) conducted structured personal interviews with 199 white, male, newly admitted prisoners to the San Diego Jail who were arrested for non-drug related felonies and who did not have a previous felony conviction.⁹ The interviews were classified by a psychiatrist into one of six categories:¹⁰ alcoholism, drug abuse, antisocial personality, affective disorder, organic brain syndrome, and no diagnosis.¹¹

The authors report that almost half (48 percent) of the interviewees met the criteria of one of the five diagnostic categories. Of those receiving a psychiatric diagnosis, 34 percent were classified as antisocial personalities, and 26 percent, 32 percent, 3 percent, and 5 percent were categorized as suffering from drug abuses, alcoholism, organic brain syndrome, and affective disorders, respectively. The authors considered only 8 percent of those receiving a diagnosis (those suffering from organic brain syndrome or affective disorder) or 5 percent of the entire sample in need of immediate treatment.

Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit's data indicate that 44 percent of the sample¹² had been hospitalized in a mental institution, 48 percent reported that they had experienced depression for more than two weeks, and 24 percent had attempted suicide. All three diagnostic groups included in the analysis (antisocial personality, drug abuse, and alcoholism) were more likely than the no diagnosis

group to report that they had experienced depression, and those receiving diagnoses of antisocial personality or drug abuse were more likely to have attempted suicide than the no diagnosis group¹³ (see Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit, 1977:Table 2).

The authors also compared the groups by a number of background characteristics. The factors that differentiated the no diagnosis group from the three diagnostic category groups were as follows:

- (1) the no diagnosis group showed a lower average number of nonviolent arrests and average total arrests, (2) the diagnosis groups showed a higher average number of days per week drunk, and they were more likely to drive while intoxicated and to appear drunk in public, and (3) the diagnosis groups were more likely to have taken drugs intravenously (see Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit, 1977:Table 3).

Obviously, there are some large discrepancies between the findings of Swank and Winer (1976) and Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit (1977). For example, the authors of the earlier study report that 14 percent of their sample had been hospitalized, whereas Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit indicate that 44 percent of the inmates they interviewed admitted psychiatric hospitalization; and Swank and Winer found that 64 percent of the newly arrived prisoners met the criteria of one of their diagnostic categories, while Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit report that their diagnostic categories fit 48 percent of their sample. Although these differences could reflect actual differences in the populations from which the samples were drawn, they could also be the result of differences in sampling designs or diagnostic schemes. Whatever the case, both studies suggest that a sizable proportion of the jail intake population can be considered as suffering from some

form of mental illness.

Another indication of the number of persons who enter jails with psychological difficulties is the number of persons who are confined for mental observation,¹⁴ or awaiting transfer to a mental hospital, or not accused of a crime, but imprisoned for engaging in bizarre behaviors which suggest mental illness. Some of the jail surveys conducted in various states collected relevant information in this area.

Arnot's survey of Nebraska county jails during 1968 and 1969 suggested that approximately 2 percent of the state's county jail population was confined for a mental health hearing (1969:Table IV, 11). An NCCD survey of 350 randomly selected cases at the Summit County Jail in Akron, Ohio showed that 7 percent of the sample was incarcerated for "suspicion of insanity" (NCCD, 1972:Table IV). Mattick and Sweet found in their 1967-1968 survey of Illinois jails that .2 percent of the jail population was being held for mental health authorities. And, Goldfarb reported on a 1964 Oklahoma survey which indicated that

...in each of forty jurisdictions, as many as 24 percent of the individuals who appeared in court for sanity hearings previously had been detained in jail; four jurisdictions reported a pre-hearing jail rate of over 75 percent (1975:97).¹⁵

Once again, we see that there is variation among the estimates. Some portion of the difference may reflect actual differences among the jurisdictions; the remainder is the result of differences in survey methodologies or counting rules. While we cannot arrive at a useful "average proportion" of people who enter jails with psychological problems, the studies reviewed reveal that a substantial

number of people manifest problems at the entry stage.

The next section will include a survey of the findings on what proportion of the total jail population experiences psychological difficulties while confined. Again, the issue is not clear cut. In most studies, it is not possible to separate those people who enter jails with problems (the topic of the present section) from those persons whose problems emerge during confinement.

At first glance, this chicken-egg dilemma may not appear to have great practical significance -- something has to be done for both groups. However, if one wishes to measure the impact of the jail environment on nonpsychotic inmates (prisoners considered healthy when they enter the institution), or if one wishes to develop intervention or diversion programs for the two groups, information concerning the proportion of the population in each group and the nature of their problems becomes important.

Studies of Problems Experienced During Confinement

The Swank and Winer study (1976), reviewed in the last section, also contained an analysis of 445 prisoners who were referred to or requested to see the psychiatrist. If this figure is considered a measure of the number of people suffering from psychological problems in the jail population, the rate of psychiatric illness in the Denver County jail during 1974 was 35 per 1000 inmates ($(445/12,453) (1000)$). If we consider only those referrals who received a diagnostic label (412) as ill, the rate becomes 33 per 1000 inmates.

As mentioned above, 412 inmates or about 93 percent of the prisoners evaluated were classified in a diagnostic category. The functional psychosis category contained the greatest number of persons

receiving a diagnosis (25 percent) followed by the categories of other personality disorder (22 percent), antisocial personality (16 percent), and alcoholism (13 percent). None of the other categories (organic psychosis, neurosis, drug addiction, transient situational disturbance, or mental deficiency) contained more than 10 percent of the sample. The Swank and Winer data suggest that those inmates who are referred to jail mental health personnel have substantial problems. Approximately two-thirds of the inmates who were classified in a diagnostic category were considered either psychotics or personality disorders.

The modal profile of the referred inmate was white (57.3 percent), single (38.9 percent), committed for a felony (41.4 percent), previously convicted (56.9 percent), and between the ages of 20 and 29 (52.9 percent). Almost three-fifths of the inmates referred reported psychiatric histories, and two-fifths had a history of psychiatric hospitalization.

When the referral group was compared with a non-random sample of newly arrived prisoners ($n=100$),¹⁶ it was found that whites and men with psychiatric histories were overrepresented in the referral group, and those committed for a felony and those without prior convictions were underrepresented (see Swank and Winer 1976:Table 1, 1132). Members of the referral group were also more likely to fit one of the diagnostic categories than were those included in the new admissions group (93 percent versus 64 percent), and they were comparatively more likely to be diagnosed as functional psychotics and less likely to be classified as alcoholics (see Swank and Winer, 1976:Table 2, 1333).

Petrich (1976) conducted a study of King County Jail, Seattle, inmates who were referred to the institutional psychiatrist from September 1, 1973 to January 31, 1974. The staff psychiatrist examined 122 of an estimated 200 individuals.¹⁷ Based on the number of inmates examined and the estimated number of people booked into jail during the five month study period (2,625), Petrich computed a rate of psychiatric morbidity of 46 per 1000 prisoners.

The referral sample consisted of 102 males and 20 females. The male referrals differed from the general jail population in terms of age and ethnicity. Referrals were older and more likely to be members of a minority group than were members of the general population. The modal picture of the referred inmate in Petrich's sample looks similar to that described by Swank and Winer (1976). The majority of both male and female referrals were single,¹⁸ confined on felony charges, had previously been arrested and confined, and reported a psychiatric history. Approximately one-third of the referrals reported that they had attempted suicide.¹⁹

There are also some similarities between the Swank and Winer study and the Petrich study in the distribution of the referred prisoners among the diagnostic categories.²⁰ The functional psychosis category contained one-fourth of the cases in the Swank and Winer study and about one-fifth of the cases in the Petrich study;²¹ alcoholics were approximately 13 percent of the diagnoses in each study; there was only a 2 percentage point difference in mental defectives and neurotics in the two studies, and antisocial personality was the diagnosis in 16 percent of the cases in the Swank and Winer study and 23 percent of the cases in the Petrich study. Drug dependency, however, was diagnosed

as the problem in 24 percent of the Petrich cases and in only 9 percent of the Swank and Winer cases.

Some of the state jail surveys include estimates of the number of persons in the jail population who are experiencing psychological problems. A 1968 NCCD survey of Wayne County Jail in Michigan found that over 8 percent (80 per 1000 inmates) of the jail population were receiving some type of medication to help control psychotic and psychoneurotic disorders (NCCD, 1968:30). Olds' (1956) survey of the Baltimore City Jail showed that approximately 19 percent of the inmate population were afflicted with some type of mental disorder. Psychosis represented the greatest disturbance (28 percent) followed by chronic brain syndrome (13 percent), personality trait disturbance (12 percent), sociopathic personality (11 percent), and mental deficiency (4 percent).²² And, Mattick and Sweet report,

Although survey statistics must depend on the estimates and judgements of jailers not trained in psychiatry, they are indicative. More than 60 percent of county jails held from 10 to 50 of such persons (mentally ill) varying from a few hours to more than 48 hours (1970:12).

The studies we have reviewed so far furnish us with information on the nature and extent of psychological problems among both intake populations and total jail populations. Because these studies have neglected the time dimension,²³ however, they cannot answer questions that are related to time. We need longitudinal studies to answer questions such as: As the amount of time incarcerated increases are prisoners likely to experience more intense or different problems? To find out what happens to a person in any environment over time, we need repeated measures of the same phenomenon at different points in time.

The only longitudinal study of the problems of jail prisoners that we uncovered was conducted by Oleski in the Suffolk County Jail, Boston, Massachusetts (1977). Oleski administered The Institute for Personality and Ability Testing Anxiety Scale Questionnaire (Self Analysis Form) to a sample of 60 jail prisoners²⁴ after one week and eight weeks of incarceration. The IPAT Anxiety Scale is a 40 item instrument intended to measure subjectively experienced, free-floating, manifest anxiety.²⁵

Oleski reported an average anxiety score of 6.4 after one week and a corresponding score of 7.7 after eight weeks of incarceration. He conducted a one-way analysis of variance and a Newman-Keuls posttest comparison. In both cases, the findings were significant at the .001 alpha level. Oleski's findings suggest that anxiety increases with exposure to the jail environment, and it can reach a level ^{of} psychological morbidity in a period of eight weeks (Oleski, 1977:1008).

Studies of Self-Injury and Suicide

The last set of studies we will review deal with self-destructive behavior among jail prisoners. Self-injury is not only the jail problem that has attracted the attention of the press and the public, but also it is an important measure of psychological disorder or breakdown for a number of reasons:

(1) Self-destructive behavior is not uncommon in jail. Toch reports on the extent of self-injury in jails and prison: "...with even the most conservative figures we can show that the problem of self-mutilation is endemic and that nothing commensurate occurs in other settings. If a problem even remotely similar were to arise in the outside world, it would provoke outrage and emergency intervention" (1975:127).

Johnson notes that 41 percent of the inmate crisis situations described to him by prison staff members involved self-injury (1976:30). The problem of self-injury also touches the lives of men who do not injure themselves. Inmates who report they are experiencing problems in confinement often provide information about suicidal thoughts to indicate the depth of their distress (Toch, 1975:283-284).

(2) Self-injury is not only statistically associated with a number of other indices of psychological stress (Johnson, 1976:30), but also goes beyond these measures by representing a wider range of motives, symptoms, problems, and concerns (Toch, 1976:3). Other measures of psychological breakdown -- requests for protective segregation or commitment to a mental institution, for example -- may reflect a more limited set of concerns, such as fear or psychotic difficulties (Johnson, 1976:30). Self-injury covers a broader spectrum of concerns.

(3) Inasmuch as self-inflicted injury is an act that typically requires medical attention, it is more likely to be reflected in institutional records than are some other actions that indicate breakdown. Other behaviors that represent a wide range of psychological difficulties may be less visible, handled informally, and therefore may never appear in official records.

The few available investigations of self-injury have been characterized by small sample size, restricted definitions of self-injury, emphasis on the method of self-injury, and efforts to develop a self-injury profile to identify self-injury prone inmates through analysis of demographic characteristics. Only three of the nine studies reviewed compare the self-injury group with a control sample drawn from the general jail population. Most of the research

reviewed is on the characteristics of the man who injures himself, and it tends to overlook system-individual interactions or transactions.

It appears that self-injury is a more serious problem in jail than in prison or in the community, and in those jails that contain both detention and sentenced prisoners, detention prisoners are more likely to injure themselves. Esparza (1973) reported a suicide rate of 57.5 per 100,000 in a sample of the county jails in a Midwestern state. He compares this with the suicide rate of 10.5 per 100,000 in federal prisons (Rieger, 1971), and with the 16-17 per 100,000 suicide rate reported for the general male population (Hendin, 1967). Heilig found that 96 percent of the suicides committed in Los Angeles County jails in the years he sampled occurred in the detention setting (Heilig, 1973:49). In New York City jails, 93 percent of the men who committed suicide between October, 1970 and September, 1971 did so in detention (Martin, 1971:1). The National Center on Institutions and Alternatives (NCIA) reports that in 1979 over 90 percent of the suicides that occurred in jails were committed by detained prisoners (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:26).²⁶

The amount of time incarcerated prior to the self-destructive act was found to be an important variable in some of the investigations. Danto (1973) reported that six of the ten suicides he studied occurred within 30 days of incarceration. Esparza (1973) found that 24 of the 60 attempted suicides on which he collected information happened within three weeks of confinement, and four of the six suicides in his sample occurred within 90 days of confinement. Heilig (1973) reported that 19 of his 26 cases committed suicide within their first 24 hours of confinement. Fawcett and Marrs' (1973) data reveal that 52 percent

of their combined attempt and suicide sample (n=21) committed their self-destructive act within 30 days of confinement, including 19 percent of the sample who injured themselves within the first three days of institutionalization. Death within the first 30 days of incarceration resulted in 69 percent of the suicide group (n=13). Beigel and Russell report in their study that "all the suicide attempts (n=30) occurred in a period from the end of the first week to the end of the sixth week after placement in jail. None was found after six weeks, despite far longer stays in jail for many of the prisoners" (1973:110). Martin's (1971) data show 62 percent of the suicides (n=13) occurring within the first 10 days of jail confinement. NCIA researchers found in their nationwide study that approximately 50 percent of jail suicides (n=322) occur within 24 hours of confinement and almost one-third within 3 hours of incarceration (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:37). They report that suicide within a few hours of confinement is especially prevalent among self-destructive prisoners who have been charged with alcohol or drug related offenses. Fifty five percent of these prisoners committed suicide within 3 hours of confinement. Less than 20 percent of the suicide victims in each of the other charge categories (serious property, minor other, violent/personal) committed suicide within this time period (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:39).

As previously mentioned, although most of the studies reviewed do not include comparisons between self-injury samples and samples of the general jail population, they do provide some data on the characteristics of those who injured themselves. Danto (1973) reports that 6 of the 10 suicides he studied at the Wayne County Jail were committed

by prisoners charged with a violent felony. Esparza (1973) found that 84 percent of the cases he reviewed (n=66) had a violent personal crime appearing on their record. Wilmotte and Plat-Mendkiewicz (1973) noted in their study of a Belgian jail that of the 137 crimes the 84 members of the self-injury group were suspected of committing, there were 48 violent personal crimes, 57 property crimes and 18 drug offenses. Fawcett and Marrs (1973) discovered that 67 percent or 14 of the 21 prisoners who committed suicide or who made "high intent suicide attempts" were charged with violent personal crimes including homicide charges. And the data collected in New York City detention facilities by Gibbs (1978) indicate that men who injure themselves are more likely to have a history of arrest for a violent offense and a violent charge pending than are members of a randomly selected sample of the general jail population.

In contrast to the findings reported above, Beigel and Russel (1973) report in their study of attempted suicides in Arizona jails that 50 percent of the control group was charged with a violent crime in comparison with 23 percent of the attempt group; the chi square computed for this difference was significant at the .05 level. Heilig (1973) found that of the 26 individuals who committed suicide in his sample none was charged with a violent personal crime. Martin's (1971) analysis of 13 suicides that occurred in City of New York Department of Corrections institutions between October 1970 and September 1971 indicates that the vast majority of the cases were not charged with a violent crime. NCIA reports that suicide victims are fairly evenly distributed among offense categories. Approximately one-third of their sample were charged with an alcohol or drug related

offense, about one-quarter were confined for a violent crime, and slightly more than two-tenths were charged with either a serious property crime or a minor offense (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:23). In the same study, it was reported that only 11 percent of the 257 prior offenses charged against members of their sample were violent crimes (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:26).

Prisoners who injure themselves are not uniformly distributed among ethnic groups. Most studies show that whites represent a greater percentage of the self-injury population than blacks, and in jails that house a sizable Puerto Rican population Latins are also more often included in the self-injury population than are blacks.

Gibbs (1978) found that in comparison with the general jail population, the jail self-injury groups contained an underrepresentation of blacks (23 percentage points), and an overrepresentation of whites (14 percentage points), and Latins (11 percentage points). Martin (1971) discovered that although whites comprised only 10 percent of the New York City jail population, they accounted for 38 percent of the suicides. Puerto Ricans also represented 38 percent of the jail suicides while they accounted for 25 percent of the jail population. Blacks were extremely underrepresented; although blacks represented 65 percent of the jail population, they accounted for only 23 percent of suicides. Esparza (1973) reported an ethnic breakdown for suicides and attempted suicides of about 80 percent white and 20 percent black. Heilig (1973) found that the overwhelming majority of the cases in his study were white. Only one black and two Mexican-American suicides were reported. Fawcett and Marrs (1973) reported that 52 percent of the cases studied were white followed by

33 percent black and 14 percent Latin. In the NCIA study, 67 percent of those who committed suicide were white, 22 percent were black, and 11 percent were classified as other (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:19).

The findings of two of the studies reviewed diverge from the trend described above. Danto (1973) reported that 6 of the 10 cases he studied were black, and Beigel and Russel (1973) found that although the difference was not statistically significant, there were 17 percent more non-whites (predominately Mexican-Americans) in the attempt group compared with the control group.

Many of the studies on self-destructive behavior in jails have examined the link between self-injury and mental illness and self-injury and prior suicide attempts. Danto (1973) reported that 7 of the 10 suicides he studied had a history of mental illness and 4 of the 10 cases had a history of prior attempts. Esparza comments, "these prisoners had also invariably received some type of psychiatric assessment and/or treatment since a high percentage of them had previously had a history of mental illness and previous attempts and were known as 'mentals' to the jail authorities" (1973:35). He does not present a percentage figure to define what he considers a high percentage, and it is assumed "invariably" means all the cases received psychiatric evaluation or treatment.

Wilmotte and Plat-Mendlewicz (1973) indicate that 25 percent of the 84 cases studied were considered to be suffering from mental diseases: schizophrenics, epileptics with character disorders, and heavy drinkers. Fawcett and Marrs' (1973) mental illness category included recorded statements of suicidal threat or intent, symptoms of clinical depression recorded by county jail officers, and a history

of psychiatric hospitalization. There were 22 indices of mental illness recorded for the sample. Unfortunately, the number of cases displaying these symptoms cannot be determined because of the fashion in which the data were recorded, i.e., the categories were not mutually exclusive. Martin (1971) discovered that 46 percent of the suicides reviewed were committed by prisoners who had a history of a suicide attempt. The findings of the NCIA study show that in 17 percent of the cases of suicide jail officials were aware that the victim had injured himself on at least one other occasion, and 29 percent of those who committed suicide were known to be mentally ill (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:35-36).

Age is another variable that has been examined in conjunction with self-injury. Based on the 5 studies which furnished mean age information (Danto, 1973; Esparza, 1973; Fawcett and Marrs, 1973; Beigel and Russel, 1973; and Hayes and Kajdan, 1981), we computed a weighted average age of 27. The modal age categories in Heilig's (1973) and Martin's (1971) studies were 20-29 and under 25, respectively. The two studies which compared self-mutilators with controls by age (Beigel and Russel, 1973; and Gibbs, 1978) present contrasting findings. Beigel and Russel (1973) found that those who committed acts of self injury were younger than controls; Gibbs (1978) discovered that self-mutilators were older than members of a randomly selected comparison sample.

The findings surveyed suggest that there may be a relationship between self-destructive behavior in jail and violence, ethnicity, and mental illness. However, because in most cases the self-injury sample is not compared with a random sample of the jail population, it is not

possible to determine (1) whether the self-injury sample differs from the general jail population in terms of these factors, and (2) the strength of the association between self-injury and the variables of interest.

In the one study (Gibbs, 1978) that did make extensive comparisons between a jail self-injury population (415) and a random sample of the jail population (1188 unweighted and 1537 weighted to reflect adolescent and adult populations), those who injured themselves were more likely to be older, married, and addicted to drugs. They were also more likely to have (1) a history of previous arrest for a property, drug, or violent offense, (2) previous incarceration experience in jail or prison, and (3) a violent charge pending (Gibbs, 1978:31). All these differences were statistically significant at the .05 level using the chi square statistic. However, the strength of association (phi) between self-injury and any one of the above variables never reached a magnitude of .20. The unimpressiveness of the strengths of these relations indicates that knowledge of these personal history variables associated with self-injury in jail is not of great assistance in identifying or predicting self-injury prone inmates in jails.

Few of those who have studied self-destructive behavior in jail have explored the problems experienced by those who have injured themselves. Danto notes guilt, hopelessness, and social isolation (1973). Esparza mentions the shock of family separation (1973). Fawcett and Marrs consider the self-destructive acts of inmates a "decisive and desperate action of control over the outcome of their lives..." (1973:86). Specifically, they contend that

Feelings of isolation, helplessness and often hopelessness created by the inmate's isolation and loss of control over his situation make the experience of loss of support by

significant others outside the jail especially intolerable (Fawcett and Marrs, 1973:94).

...the pressure caused by the unknown future and lack of control of the inmate over his own life, as well as the possible presence of depressive features creates the conditions that militate toward suicidal behaviors (Fawcett and Marrs, 1973:100).

The only study to systematically explore motives for self-injury in jail was conducted by Gibbs (1978). Part of the data analyzed in this study were 105 tape recorded and transcribed clinical interviews with men who had injured themselves in jail. The interview content was classified by means of an elaborate typology containing 16 mutually exclusive themes; each represents one of three psychological dimensions and one of three levels of crises. For present purposes, however, a general description of the themes associated with self-injury in jail will suffice.²⁷

A content analysis of interviews with jail prisoners indicated that one component of the majority (53 percent) of self-destructive breakdowns in jail was problems stemming from self-doubt, self-worth, or failure to measure up to self-imposed or more universal standards (a Self-Perception Crisis). One implication of this finding is that the jail environment challenges a man's competence and adequacy. Tests of worth require assessment; and for some men, self assessment means certain failure.

The finding that self-destructive men in jail report low self-esteem at the time of injury is not unexpected. Such problems are considered a common experience among suicidal persons:

In their review of the literature on suicide from 1945 to 1956, Vitanza, Church, and Offendrantz (1957) find that one of the few points upon which researchers generally agree is that suicidal persons have self-derogatory feelings,

feelings of worthlessness and self-hatred. Andics (1947), in a study of 100 persons who attempted suicide, found them to have feelings of unworthiness as well as a sense of meaninglessness (Kobler and Stotland, 1964:14).

When the interviews were examined to determine which of three psychological dimensions (Impotence, Fear, and Need for Support) were represented in the content, it was found that Impotence was represented in 37 percent of the jail interviews, Need for Support emerged in 36 percent of the interviews, and Fear was the primary psychological dimension in 26 percent of the interviews. These findings suggest that in jail feelings of helplessness, resentment, loss of control, and need for emotional sustenance and tangible assistance are more important self-injury motivators than fear for one's safety.

This concludes our review of the relevant research. Many of the studies we have examined suffer from methodological shortcomings. We have already mentioned some of these problems, and in the next section of this chapter we will examine these problems and others. Our purpose is not to criticize researchers who in many cases have made important contributions to knowledge on very limited budgets, but to suggest how our approach addressed some of these common methodological problems.

The Basics of Our Approach

The purpose of our study was not only to count and describe the problems that people have when they enter jails and the difficulties they encounter while in jail, but also to develop a set of tools that jail personnel can use to deal with people and their problems. Our review of the literature convinced us that the classification schemes used in previous studies often have very little meaning to jail personnel who must deal with real world inmate problems.

Diagnostic classifications like functional psychosis, affective disorder, and transient situational disturbance do not convey useful information to the average jail employee or any non-clinician. The categories simply do not represent data upon which a judgement or decision can be made. For this reason, we spent a great deal of our time developing some instruments that can be readily understood and used by jail personnel for classification and deployment purposes.

In nearly all of the studies we reviewed, no attempt was made to link the problems to the context in which they occurred: the jail. Our view is that even the most extreme and internal psychological difficulties are in some way shaped by the environment in which they take place. Our theoretical perspective is that human problems and behaviors always occur in some social context or human environment. And the problems experienced are the product of the characteristics of the individual -- his perceptions, sentiments, attitudes, and concerns -- and the environment (Lewin, 1951). The relation between the person and the environment is not simply additive; it is interactive. People influence environments and environments influence people. The process is transactional (see Dewey and Bentley, 1949; Ittelson, Proshansky, Rivlin, and Windel, 1974; and Toch, 1977). Combinations of different factors (persons and places) produce different kinds of problems and behaviors. From our perspective, understanding the problems experienced by jail inmates requires that we obtain information about persons and the environmental qualities or attributes that are important to these persons. Obtaining this information was the thrust of our research.

Our study also differs from most others because we included a longitudinal component. We attempted to interview each subject twice to chart the effects of the environment on perceived problems and needs.

In the next chapter, we will fill in the details of our methodological approach. We will describe the instruments we used, discuss their uses and limitations, and show how they fit together into the research plan. We will also describe our sampling procedures, and discuss the problems encountered when conducting research in jails.

Notes

¹Goldfarb estimates that there are about 400 prisons in the United States and about 5,000 jails (1975:13). An Abt Associates study of jails and prisons in 1978 found there were 559 prisons and 3,493 jails (Mullen with Carlson and Smith, 1980:158). The National Center on Institutions and Alternatives National Study on Jail Suicides discovered 16,909 jails: 3,343 county jails and 13,566 local jails. In their report, "County jails are defined as commitment and pre-trial detention facilities (over 48 hours), and include such euphemisms as house of corrections, workhouse, correction center, and farm. Local jails are defined as temporary holding facilities (less than 48 hours) and include city jails and police department lockups" (Hayes & Kadjan, 1981:7).

²It has been estimated that jails process between one and one-half million and five and one-half million persons per year (Flynn, 1973:55; and Mattick, 1974:795).

³This appeared to be the concensus among the jail personnel who attended the special National Workshop on Mental Health Service in Local Jails, Baltimore, 1978.

⁴Thirty of the 35 jail custodians, administrators, and social service providers surveyed responded affirmatively to the question, "Do you think detained prisoners seem to experience more problems than do sentenced prisoners?" (Gibbs, 1981:26).

⁵On a 1 (not a problem) to 5 (serious problem) scale, over 65 percent of the sample rated inmates who experience psychological problems as 4 or 5. This item received the third highest average ranking of the 24 jail problems rated by the sample (Gibbs, 1981:7).

⁶Eighty six percent of the sample responded affirmatively to the question, "Do you think there has been an increase in the percentage of jail prisoners who are social and medical problems rather than criminal justice problems in the last few years?" (Gibbs, 1981:24).

⁷Swank and Winer report that the "...100 inmates were seen for psychiatric evaluation as they entered the jail in daily consignments. On these occasions all arriving inmates were seen..." (1976:1332).

⁸The diagnostic categories reported in the study were functional psychosis, organic psychosis, antisocial personality, neurosis, alcoholism, drug addiction, transient situational disturbance, mental deficiency, and convulsive disorder. The authors do not provide definitions for the diagnostic categories nor do they indicate if more than one examiner evaluated the inmate for purposes of reliability.

⁹The restricted nature of the sample limits its usefulness for estimation purposes because any variation in rates by ethnicity, charge, or prior criminal history is eliminated.

¹⁰"The 199 subjects were divided into diagnostic categories based on the psychiatric disorder which appeared first chronologically" (Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit, 1977:199). There is no mention in the study of a reliability check on the diagnostic classifications.

¹¹The authors defined their diagnostic categories as follows:
 "(1) Alcoholism These individuals had evidence of a major life problem in at least one of four life areas. Thus, they demonstrated an alcohol-related marital separation or divorce, or two or more nontraffic alcohol-related arrests, or physical evidence that alcohol had harmed health, or a job loss or layoff related to alcohol.
 (2) Drug abuse These individuals had a major life problem related to the abuse of drugs. Difficulties were the same as those outlined for alcoholism.

(3) Antisocial personality (AP) These men demonstrated serious antisocial life problems (not directly related to alcohol or drugs) beginning before age 16 and occurring in all major life areas: problems in school (repeated suspension or expulsions), and difficulties with peers (frequent fights or using weapons, or hurting someone in a fight to a point requiring hospitalization, and problems with the family (frequent runaways or being considered by one or both parents to be incorrigible), and a history of serious police difficulties.

(4) Affective disorder The exact criteria presented in the Woodruff text were utilized. To paraphrase, these persons showed a serious depressive mood lasting at least 2 weeks, along with changes in body functioning (fatigue, insomnia, constipation, etc.) and mind functioning (feelings of hopelessness, inability to concentrate, etc.) occurring at a time when alcohol and drug abuse were absent.

(5) Organic brain syndrome (OBS) To meet this definition, the individual had to demonstrate confusion as well as at least one of the following: impaired orientation or memory or decreased intellectual functions" (Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit, 1977:118-119).

¹²Those diagnosed as suffering from organic brain syndrome or an affective disorder were not included in this analysis.

¹³Although the authors indicate statistically significant differences based on the chi square statistic, they do not provide any measures of strength of association between the diagnostic categories and psychiatric histories. In some cases, the strength of the relation could be quite low, although the differences may be statistically significant due to a substantial number of cases.

¹⁴Measures such as mental observation should be viewed with caution. In some jurisdictions, persons accused of certain offenses (e.g., homicide) are invariably placed on mental observation status independent of psychiatric diagnosis.

¹⁵Of course, it is not possible to estimate the number of persons confined who are in this situation because the number of people upon which the percentages are based are not provided.

¹⁶Since the members of the newly arrived group did not have as much exposure to the jail environment or as much opportunity to be referred to the jail psychiatrist as did inmates who had been confined for longer periods of time, the new admissions cannot be treated as a sample of the general jail population.

¹⁷Petrich reports that: "A number of individuals were referred for treatment, but were released from the jail prior to examination or were judged to need no psychiatric examination" (1976:1140).

¹⁸This category includes those who were never married, and those who are divorced or separated.

¹⁹Petrich does not compare his referral sample with the general jail population on any of the variables mentioned in the modal profile.

²⁰In the Swank and Winer study, the diagnostic categories (other than the convulsive disorder category, which is not considered in this report) are mutually exclusive. In the Petrarch study, a referred inmate could receive more than one diagnosis. The comparisons between the two studies referred to in the text of this paper are comparisons between the percentage of persons in each Swank and Winer diagnostic category and the percentage of diagnoses in each Petrarch diagnostic category.

²¹For the Petrarch study, the mania and schizophrenia cases were combined to compute the functional psychosis percentage.

²²Olds defines his diagnostic categories as:

"Psychosis (unpredictable disturbance in emotion, thought judgment, behavior, with or without brain damage)

Chronic brain syndrome without psychosis (relatively permanent brain damage due to alcohol, injury, or illness, with less than psychotic disturbances in emotion, thought, etc.)

Personality trait disturbance (emotionally unstable)

Personality pattern disturbance (includes a variety of conditions which can rarely be altered such as lack of physical and emotional stamina, inability to express feelings, inability to form significant relations with others)

Sociopathic personality (inability to conform or to profit from punishment or to maintain group loyalties; at war with the world)

Mental deficiency (defect of intelligence since birth)" (1956:19).

²³We do not mean to imply that those who conducted the research we have reviewed were ignorant of the time dimension or intentionally overlooked it and cleverly forgot to mention it. In most cases, a longitudinal design was not necessary to answer the questions they posed, and in all cases, we assume that they did not have the time or the money to conduct a longitudinal study.

²⁴All members of Oleski's sample were volunteers, and he reports that "In order to maintain homogeneity in the sample and to avoid confounds due to prior extensive prison experience, all Ss had to meet the following criteria:

(a) No S had more than one prior felony conviction; (b) No S who had been detained during the prior 6 months either in jail or prison; (c) No S was used whose prior incarcerations totaled more than 2 years; (d) All Ss' educational level was sufficient to insure adequate comprehension at the IPAT Anxiety Scale; (e) All Ss were held in the county jail at least 8 weeks before finally going to trial; and (f) Drug Abusers who had undergone detoxification were used. Those on methadone maintenance were excluded due to the possible influence of methadone on their anxiety levels" (Oleski, 1977:1006). Obviously, these restrictions limit the generalizability of the findings.

²⁵Oleski (1977) does not report reliability measures for the IPAT Anxiety Scale.

²⁶The National Center on Institutions and Alternatives National Study of Jail Suicides is the only national study of jail suicides. The study was conducted in 3 phases. The first phase consisted of an enumeration of all the jails in the U.S. The second phase included (1) a survey of state departments of correction to gather information on the number of jail suicides in each state. (2) a questionnaire survey of the 16,909 jails enumerated in the first phase requesting estimates of the number of suicides which occurred during 1979 in each jail, (3) the hiring of a newspaper clipping service to collect articles on jail suicides. The second phase resulted in the identification of 419 incidents of suicide in jails. In the third phase of the project, questionnaires were mailed to the jails identified in the second phase of the project. Jail officials were requested to furnish information on each suicide that took place in their institution. This effort resulted in information on 284 incidents. Data on an additional 50 cases was gathered from the reports of medical examiners and newspaper articles (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981).

²⁷Those interested in a detailed description of the themes contained in the typology should refer to Toch (1975) or Gibbs (1978).

Chapter 2

Method of Inquiry

by

John J. Gibbs, Laura A. Maiello,

Kenneth S. Kolb, and Wayne J. Poburka

The Evolution of our Design

As was mentioned in Chapter 1, our research objective was to explore the psychological impact of the jail environment. The accomplishment of this objective required that we gather information on individuals before and during confinement and on the qualities of the jail environment. This meant that we would either interview subjects on one occasion and ask them to recollect how they felt in the community and during different stages of their incarceration, a strategy that has obvious liabilities, or interview them more than once.

Our original research plan called for three interviews with each available subject of entry cohorts from an urban, a suburban, and a rural jail. Initial interviews with members of the reception cohorts were to be conducted within the first few days of confinement. This first interview was to include measures, which will be discussed in more detail ^{presently} ~~presently~~, of symptoms of psychopathology, history of psychological and substance abuse problems, and environmental needs. The main purposes of the first interview were to gather information on the subject's mental health history and stability in the community as well as to determine how he was reacting to the first few days of incarceration.

Our design for the initial interview called for asking subjects only about personal characteristics, environmental preferences, psychopathological symptoms, and history of mental illness and substance abuse because we assumed that during their first few days of confinement respondents would not have enough information about the jail to make judgements about our other areas of interest --

environmental qualities, satisfaction with the environment, and the group structure of the institution. We thought it best to give subjects a chance to settle in before asking them to make these kinds of evaluations.

Two follow-up interviews were to be conducted with cohort subjects who remained in the jail. The first follow-up was scheduled for five to seven days after the initial interview; the second was to be completed another two or three weeks later. Symptoms of psychopathology and environmental preferences were again to be measured in the follow-up interviews by the same methods used in the initial interviews. In addition, questions that measured environmental satisfaction and the perceived qualities of the environment were to be included in the follow-up interviews.

We also intended to interview a cross-section of prisoners who had been confined for at least one week about inmate group structure and attachment to an inmate code. Because these interviews were to be conducted during the same time period as the follow-up interviews with inmates in the entry cohort, we expected some overlap between the two groups.

Another part of our design was to interview a small sample (n=10) of inmates in each jail who had been confined in mental hospitals. Our intention was to tape record their responses to queries about their lives on the streets and in institutions and to content analyze transcriptions of the tapes.

The final segment of our original research plan was to survey custodians, administrators, and social services providers in each jail about their perceptions of the problems in the jail and their

evaluations of the jail environment.

As is the case with most research enterprises, what we originally intended to do and what we did do are somewhat different. The complexity of conducting research in real world settings and human error forced us to simplify our design.

The first change in our research plan was a misunderstanding that worked to our advantage. The Project Director, Gibbs, takes full responsibility for the error and no credit for the result. The mistake was that those members of the staff who were conducting the initial interviews administered the full battery of instruments to subjects. The Project Director was not aware of the error until one of the interviewers provided him with an unsolicited description of the initial interview. This took place when more than half of our initial interviews had been completed.

The effects of this error were fortunately in our favor. As was mentioned before the reason that we did not plan to administer the full battery of instruments during the initial interview was we felt subjects would not have enough experience in the environment to evaluate the environmental qualities and group structure of the institution. We found, however, that the intake sample at one of our institutions did have some confinement experience just prior to their entry in the jail in which they were interviewed. Because of the overcrowding in the jail, these men spent an average of one week in cells at police precincts before they entered the jail. According to our interviewers, this week of confinement experience provided them with enough information to make judgements comfortably about the jail environment. Our most experienced interviewers observed

that even prisoners who were straight from the streets or court were not hesitant about offering their evaluations of the qualities of the jail's environment. They felt that prisoners could make judgements and predictions about their environment soon after they arrive in it.

We therefore revised and consolidated our research protocol to include the administration of all of our instruments during the initial interviews. This made second follow-up interview unnecessary. Originally, we proposed to administer the measures of environmental qualities and their evaluation by prisoners during the first follow-up interview and again in the second follow-up interview to provide a measure of change. Our modified design allowed us to measure these changes in perception and evaluation of the environment by comparing the results of the initial interview with the first follow-up interview.

Our error also included asking questions about the social structure of the jail, expectations concerning confinement and the sources of these expectations, and previous confinement experience during the first interview. We decided to continue this practice and thereby eliminate the necessity for a cross-sectional component in our design.

In some ways, we were very fortunate to have made the error. If we had not consolidated our design and eliminated the second follow-up interview and the cross-sectional aspect, either we would still be in the jails conducting interviews or our sample size would be considerably smaller. Indeed, we strained our human and financial resources to the limit conducting one and one-half to two and one-half hour interviews -- depending on the respondent's cooperativeness,

intelligence, education, and loquacity -- with 339 initial subjects and 102 follow-up subjects. It is not surprising that the interviews were lengthy. The initial interview schedule (see Appendix A) contained 7 instruments which included over 350 separate items or questions.

The staff questionnaire survey and former mental patient interview components of our original research were modified. Our intention was to conduct research in these areas in each of our sites. Due to overcrowding at one jail and a very small staff at another, we conducted our staff survey in only one institution. We also found that because of time, cost, and space restraints, it was possible to conduct interviews with former mental hospital patients in only one institution. We were not able to tape record interviews with these subjects, as we had originally planned. The changes in our staff survey and former mental hospital patient study will be discussed in more detail in subsequent chapters.

The next few sections of this chapter will contain an overview of the questions we posed to our subjects. Estimates of the reliability of the instruments based on the results of our survey will be discussed in subsequent chapters in which we will describe the response patterns to each set of questions. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the reader with a sense of the nature and purpose of our questions.

Personal History and Characteristics

After introducing the project to the respondent and obtaining his written consent to participate in the study (see the instructions in Appendix A), we began requesting information from the subject by asking a series of standard questions about demographic characteristics and personal history. We asked the subject about his age, race, marital

status, employment, income, and education. The personal history and characteristics section of our interview schedule also contained a number of inquiries concerning the respondent's legal and confinement status. For example, we asked the subject about his charges, lawyer, bail, and the amount of time he had been confined.

The personal history and characteristics section of our interview was designed not only to elicit important information but also to introduce the project to the subject by asking familiar, easily answered, relatively non-threatening questions. One purpose of the questions was to establish some foundation for a respondent-interviewer relationship before exploring more sensitive areas of the subject's life, such as the questions contained in our mental health inventory.

The Mental Health Inventory

The questions contained in the mental health section of our interview schedule are intended to measure the nature, duration, and location of hospitalization or other treatment for a mental disorder. We also asked subjects about drinking, drug taking, and self-injury -- behaviors that could be associated with serious psychological problems.

SCL-90

The SCL-90 was used to measure the psychological problems with which people enter jails and the problems they experience while confined. The SCL-90 is a symptom checklist consisting of 90 items intended to measure "...psychopathology in psychiatric and medical out-patients" (Derogatis, Rickels, and Rock, 1976: 280). The items cluster into 9 scales or symptom dimensions. Table 2.1 contains a definition of each dimension along with an estimate of the internal consistency of each and the identification of the items that represent each dimension.

We selected the SCL-90 because it has a number of advantages over instruments such as the MMPI and the CPI which have been used more extensively in criminological and penological research. The greatest advantage is its brevity. Another benefit is the relatively straightforward relation between the content of the SCL-90 items and the definitions of the dimensions they represent. Even though SCL-90 is understandable to those who are not trained in the administration and interpretation of sophisticated psychological tests, e.g. the MMPI, the results of one study suggest that the SCL-90 can adequately measure some of the same dimensions as the MMPI. Substantial associations were computed between SCL-90 dimensions and MMPI scales intended to measure similar constructs (Derogatis, Rickels, and Rock, 1976).

We modified the SCL-90 protocol to suit our sample and their situation. Instead of self-administration, which is usually the procedure used with the SCL-90, we read the items to each of our subjects because we suspected that many members of our sample had language or literacy deficiencies. We felt that an oral administration of all of our instruments would enhance their reliability.

Another modification we made was to change the time period for which subjects are asked to report the severity of any of the symptoms described by the SCL-90 items. Typically, subjects are asked to rate how much they had been bothered by each problem listed in the SCL-90 during the past week. Because we were interested in measuring symptoms at three distinct points in time--on the street, first few days of con-

finement, and after about a week of confinement -- we used a slightly different approach. Our subjects were asked, "Since you've been in here how much have you been bothered by headaches (or any other SCL-90 symptom)..."

Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1	2	3	4	5

How about on the streets about a week before you got locked up...

Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1	2	3	4	5

Those subjects with whom we conducted follow-up interviews were instructed to rate their symptoms since the last time we interviewed them (the initial interview).

Some of the SCL-90 items were not relevant to the confined population (e.g. 13, 25, and 47). These items were modified so they would make sense to men who were incarcerated. For example, we changed item 47 from "Feeling afraid to travel on buses, subways, or trains" to "Feeling afraid to walk around alone." We do not anticipate that the slight changes in the content of a few items will have a profound effect on how well they represent symptom dimensions. We will, however, explore any effects when we examine item-total correlations for the SCL-90 in Chapter 4.

The Jail Preference Inventory

As we mentioned in Chapter 1, our perspective is that in order to understand problems and behavior we have to know something about the context within which they occur. This context is the interaction between

Table 2.1 Descriptions of the 9 Primary Symptom Dimensions of the SCL-90 with Contributing Items and Internal Consistency Reliabilities. *

Symptom dimension	Coefficient (N=565)	Contributing Items	Dimension Description
I. Somatization	.86	1,4,12,27,40,42,48,49,52,53,56,58	The somatization dimension reflects distress arising from perceptions of bodily dysfunction. Complaints focused on cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory, and other systems with marked autonomic mediation are included. Headaches, pain and discomfort localized in the gross musculature and other somatic equivalents of anxiety are also represented.
II. Obsessive-compulsive	.86	3,9,10,28,38,45,46,51,55,65	The obsessive-compulsive dimension reflects symptoms that are closely identified with the clinical syndrome of this name. This dimension focuses on thoughts, impulses, and actions that are experienced as unremitting and irresistible by the individual, but are of an ego-alien or unwanted nature. Behaviors indicative of a more general cognitive difficulty also load on this measure.

III. Interpersonal sensitivity .86 6,21,34,36,37,41,61,69,73

The interpersonal sensitivity dimension focuses on feelings of personal inadequacy and inferiority, particularly in comparison to other persons. Self-deprecation, feelings of uneasiness, and marked discomfort during interpersonal interactions are characteristic manifestations, as are acute self-consciousness and negative-expectancies regarding interpersonal communications.

IV. Depression .90 5,14,15,20,22,26,29,30,31,32,54,71,79

Scales comprising the depression dimension reflect a broad range of the concomitants of a clinical depressive syndrome. Symptoms of a dysphoric mood and affect are represented as are signs of withdrawal of life interest, lack of motivation, and loss of vital energy. Feelings of hopelessness, thoughts of suicide and other cognitive and somatic correlates are also included.

V. Anxiety .85 2,17,23,33,39,57,72,78,80,86

The anxiety dimension is comprised of a set of symptoms and behaviors associated clinically with high manifest anxiety. General indicators such as restlessness, nervousness, and tension are represented, as are cognitive signs of anxiety. Symptoms reflecting free-floating anxiety and panic attacks are also included.

VI. Hostility	.84	11, 24, 63, 67, 74, 81	The hostility dimension reflects thoughts, feelings, or actions that are characteristics of the negative affect state of anger. The item selection is representative of all three modes of manifestation, and reflects qualities such as aggression, irritability, rage and resentment.
VII. Phobic anxiety	.82	13, 25, 47, 50, 70, 75, 82	Phobic anxiety is defined as a persistent fear response to a specific person, place, object, or situation which is characterized as being irrational and disproportionate to the stimulus, and which leads to avoidance or escape behavior. The items of the present dimension focus on the more pathognimoc and disruptive manifestations of phobic behavior.
VIII. Paranoid ideation	.80	8, 18, 43, 68, 76, 83	The present dimension represents paranoid behavior fundamentally as a disordered mode of thinking. The cardinal characteristics of projective thought, hostility, suspiciousness, grandiosity, centrality, fear of loss of autonomy, and delusions are viewed as primary reflections of this disorder, and item selection was oriented toward representing this conceptualization.

IX. Psychoticism .77

7,16,35,62,
77,84,85,87,
88,90

The psychoticism scale was developed in a fashion to represent the construct as a continuous dimension of human experience. Items indicative of a withdrawn, isolated, schizoid life style were included, as were first-rank symptoms of schizophrenia, such as hallucinations and thought broadcasting. The psychoticism scale provides a graduated continuum from mild interpersonal alienation to dramatic evidence of psychosis.

*Source: Derogatis, Rickels, and Rock, 1976: 283

the needs of the person and the resources available in the environment to satisfy human needs. In some respects, the transaction between what the environment can supply and what the person demands shapes both problems and behavior. In order to map fully the contours of the problems faced by jail prisoners, we need measures of the environmental needs of our subjects and the resources they see available in the environment.

The Jail Preference Inventory (JPI) was designed to measure the environmental needs and concerns of jail inmates. The JPI contains seven dimensions and uses a comparison-by-pairs format. The advantages of this format for measuring the environmental concerns of prison inmates are described below. The same benefits are pertinent to tapping the concerns of jail prisoners.

The procedure of forced-choice paired comparisons has a number of advantages for our problem of measuring environmental preferences.

Different aspects of environment are commodities that are conjointly desirable or undesirable to a person, and the paired comparison procedure (unlike absolute ratings) is sensitive to minute differences in desirability. A man may individually rate the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea as unambiguously noxious. But some environments feature Devils and Deep Blue Seas, and it is important to know which of the two sub-environments produces less anguish.

It is also much easier for respondents to make relative judgements, because absolute judgements (discrete items) provide less of a frame of reference against which to judge. A man may dislike spinach on the menu of a state dinner but may devour it when starved. A scale that features spinach in the abstract creates a quandry about which context to assume.

Finally, paired comparisons permit reactions to a large universe of items in modest space and time. A pair of items provides two judgements and an item that is paired twice maps its status relative to two different sampling domains. Though the method is uneconomical if each item is to be paired with every other item (the number of pairs

required becomes quickly astronomical) the method works nicely with categories -- such as environmental dimensions -- for which representative items are available (Toch and Gibbs, 1977:229).

The dimensions measured by the JPI are defined below:

- Privacy:** A concern about social and physical overstimulation; a preference for isolation, peace, and quite; the absence of environmental irritants such as noise and crowding.
- Safety:** A concern about one's physical safety; a preference for social and physical settings that provide protection and that minimize the chances of being attacked.
- Certainty:** A need for predictability and clarity; a concern about understanding what is expected and minimizing doubt about one's circumstances; a desire for clear and consistent rules and procedures.
- Assistance:** A need for aid in dealing with concrete problems, a concern about help in solving practical problems, completing necessary tasks, or obtaining services within the institution or from other criminal justice or social service agencies.
- Support:** A need for understanding, empathy, warmth; a desire for emotional support and help with personal problems; a concern about personal relationships and communication.
- Activity:** A concern about understimulation; a need for maximizing the opportunity to be occupied and to fill time; a need for distraction.

Autonomy: A need to be in control of one's life; a desire for minimum restraint and maximum freedom; a concern about circumscription of one's independence.

The JPI pairs an item representing each dimension with an item representative of every other dimension on four occasions. For example, the copy of the JPI appearing in Appendix A shows a positive Safety item: (Which would you prefer?) paired with a positive Autonomy item in two places:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 23. Staff who keep a close eye on you to make sure you're safe | Staff who let you take care of yourself |
| 25. Staff who protect an inmate from other inmates | Staff who stay out of inmate affairs |

A negative Safety item (Which would bother you more?) is compared with a negative Autonomy item on two occasions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 50. Being housed where you're the only one of your race | Being housed where the guards are always busting you for some nonsense |
| 82. Inmates who are always trying to prove how bad they are | Guards who are always trying to show you that they're the boss |

Some of the items that comprise the JPI are modified items from other inventories which measure environmental needs. The instrument includes items derived from the Prison Preference Inventory, PPI, (Toch, 1977), the Probationer Concern Inventory, PCI, (Gibbs, 1980), and Smith's Jail Preference Inventory, SJPI, (Smith, 1982).

Some of the dimensions measured by our JPI have a different emphasis and are represented by items that reflect different content than PPI, PCI, and SJPI dimensions. For example, the JPI Assistance dimension

is represented by items that reflect concerns about legal representation and the operation of the institution. The PPI and SJPI equivalent, their Support dimension, emphasizes treatment and vocational programs. We felt that some change in emphasis was necessary to reflect the different circumstances of jail and prison inmates.

The Self-Anchoring Striving Scale

In jails, as in most human climates, the transactions between persons and the environment are not uniform. Environments with different qualities satisfy or impede different needs to various extents. Some environments accommodate persons with certain concerns and characteristics better than others. This is only one side of the picture, however. Environments not only vary in their ability to meet human needs but also people vary in their perception of the same environment. Environments are perceived and used in a variety of ways.

Some measure of satisfaction is needed to indicate the acceptability of the man-environment transaction to the person. The satisfaction measure should reflect the relation between environmental supply and personal demand or the compatibility between psychological needs and environmental qualities. The measure of environmental satisfaction we used was the Self-Anchoring Striving Scale.

This scale was developed by Cantril (1965). The scale has been modified and used to measure environmental satisfaction of prison inmates (Toch, 1977), probationers (Gibbs, 1980), and graduate students (Gibbs, 1981). Cantril describes the scale as a

...technique for tapping the unique reality world of an individual and learning what it has in common with that of others...a person is asked to define on the basis of his own assumptions, perceptions, goals, and values the two

extremes or anchoring points of the spectrum on which some scale measurement is desired -- for example, he may be asked to define the top and bottom of the scale as the best and worst. This self-defined continuum is then used as our measuring instrument (Cantril, 1965:22).

The version of the Self-Anchoring Striving Scale tailored for the jail setting requests the subject to rate the perceived position of his jail experience in relation to self-specified concerns of importance. (The version of the scale we used appears in Appendix A.) It has a clear advantage over other measures of satisfaction: relevance to the subject is a built-in feature of the instrument. The subject himself specifies what is important to him, and then evaluates his present situation in terms of the dimensions he has identified.

The Environmental Quality Scale

The JPI is intended to measure environmental needs or concerns. The purpose of the instrument is to determine those features of the environment, broadly defined as the confinement situation, that are important to the confined. The jail version of the Self-Anchor scale is designed to measure satisfaction with the environment. The assumption is that if needs are being satisfied by the environment, relatively high satisfaction will result. However, this assumption may not be valid. For example, a man may express a high Activity need on the JPI, and rate the jail environment as very satisfactory. Does this mean he feels the environment supplies ample opportunity for activity? The high satisfaction score could be the result of unreliable instruments, or it could mean that our subject is evaluating his jail experience in light of some dimension of importance to him that our JPI failed to tap.

In order to test the assumption that our measure of satisfaction is related to our measure of need, a measure of the perceived qualities of the environment is needed. We explored a number of instruments designed to measure perceived environmental qualities. However, instruments that measure features of environments that are isomorphic with the environmental preference dimensions specified by the JPI do not exist. A number of instruments developed by Moos, Wenk, and their colleagues share many dimensions in common with the JPI scales (for example, the Correctional Institutions Environment Scale (CIES) Form C (Wenk and Moos, 1972); but proper modifications of any of these instruments to make them compatible with the JPI could not be made within our proposed project period. Instead, we developed the Environmental Quality Scale (EQS) to measure the same dimensions as the JPI.

The EQS consists of 21 items, some of which were adapted from Smith's Definition of the Situation instrument (Smith, 1982), that are intended to measure the perceived amount of each quality in the environment. Each environmental dimension is represented by 3 statements which the respondent is asked to rate on a 5 point scale. For example, Safety is measured in the EQS by the following items:

1. You don't have to worry about your safety in this place.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion
----------------	-------	----------	-------------------	---------------------------
8. This is a pretty safe place.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion
----------------	-------	----------	-------------------	---------------------------
17. This is a pretty dangerous place.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion
----------------	-------	----------	-------------------	---------------------------

Measures of Expectations and Subcultural Values

The final set of questions we asked our respondents during the initial interview were intended to measure each subject's previous confinement experience; expectations about life in jail and the source of these expectations; and reactions to hypothetical situations that reflect various aspects of the inmate code described in the prison literature. Our purpose was to determine the extent of value consensus and group affiliation in the jails we studied.

Follow-up Interviews

In all cases where it was possible to do so, we conducted a second interview with members of the entry cohort who were still confined 5 days or more after their initial interview. The follow-up interview included the JPI, EQS, Self-Anchor Scale, and SCL-90. These second measures allowed us to determine if environmental needs, perceptions of resources, satisfaction, and symptoms of pathology are related to the duration of time one is confined in jail.

Charting Paths from Hospital to Jail

We conducted unstructured interviews with a small sample of prisoners who had been confined in a mental hospital. The purpose of these interviews was to chart how these men found their way from the mental hospital to jail. Our interest was in reconstructing lives in the streets, and to some extent in the hospital, to see what life events paved their way to jail.

We began each interview by administering personal history and characteristics and the mental health history questionnaires. We then explored the following areas with each subject: a description

of the average day while in the hospital, on the street, and in jail; significant events while in the hospital, on the street, and in jail; relationships with family, friends, and staff; and events that led to incarceration.

Staff Survey

In our staff questionnaire (see Appendix B), we asked respondents to rate each of 40 problems on a 1 (not a problem) to 5 (serious problem) scale. Some of the problems we inquired about included overcrowding, staff morale, shortage of social service staff, and inmates who experience psychological problems. We also asked staff members to rank order some of the most common problems experienced by inmates, and to rate their institution, using a modified version of the Self-Anchoring Scale, as a place in which to work and to do time.

We also conducted informal interviews with staff members at each institution. The purpose of these interviews was to obtain a sense of the staff view of the organizational and political climate and the general operational atmosphere of each jail. These interviews also provided us with information on the services available to inmates and both the formal and informal accommodations available for inmates with psychological problems.

Research Sites

One of the special features of our research design is the inclusion of an urban, a suburban, and a rural jail. We are aware of no other study of this kind that has included such a comparative component. Most of the studies we reviewed in Chapter 1 gathered information from either one jail or a few jails of the same size. Although we certainly cannot estimate population parameters on the

basis of one jail of each kind, our comparisons among jails with different characteristics may generate some meaningful findings and important hypotheses that could be tested in surveys of large samples of jails.

All the jails in which we conducted research were located in New Jersey. Our urban jail was located in Essex County. The population of Essex County is about 851,000, and it contains the largest city in New Jersey, Newark. The county correctional system operates two major facilities: a jail for detainees and prisoners sentenced to very short sentences (30-60 days), and a penitentiary for inmates sentenced to longer terms (up to 18 months). Our sample was drawn exclusively from the first institution, the Essex County Jail located in Newark.

Our suburban jail was located in Morris County. The county has a population of about 408,000. The per capita income is over one thousand dollars higher in Morris than in Essex, and the rates of crimes known to the police are much lower, particularly for violent crimes. The Morris County Jail, located in Morristown, houses both sentenced inmates and detainees.

Hunterdon County, our rural site, is sparsely populated (80,000 residents) with a strong rural orientation (about 40 percent of the land area is devoted to farming). The county has one small jail, in the town of Flemington, for sentenced prisoners and detainees.

Table 2.2 displays the average daily inmate populations for our research sites during the time we were conducting our study. The data in Table 2.2 show that each institution was operating above capacity with Morris holding 100 percent more prisoners than it

Table 2.2 Average Daily Inmate Population by Prisoner Status and Jail*

Status of Prisoner	Jail		
	Essex n (%)	Morris n (%)	Hunterdon n (%)
Average Daily Pre-Trial Population	481 (67.5)	64 (30.5)	15 (32.6)
Average Daily Sentenced County Population	0 (0.0)	110 (52.4)	27 (58.7)
Average Daily State Prisoner Population	232 (32.5)	36 (17.1)	4 (8.7)
Average Daily Total Population	713 (100.0)	210 (100.0)	46 (100.0)
Rated Capacity	550	105	43

*Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Pre-trial Service Unit. This unit monitors the New Jersey jail population, and issues a weekly County Jail Population Delineation. The figures above reflect weekly population counts for our research sites from January 1, 1982 through August 17, 1982.

was designed to house, Essex confining 30 percent more prisoners than its rated capacity, and Hunterdon only slightly overcrowded (7 percent above rated capacity). Essex, the largest institution of the three with an average daily total population of 713, held the highest percentage of pre-trial detainees (67.5 percent) and prisoners who were waiting for vacancies in overcrowded state facilities (32.5 percent).

The institutions in which we conducted our research differed in many more ways than populations size and the proportion of the population sentenced to the county, sentenced to the state, or detained. Later in this report, we will discuss differences in the characteristics of the populations confined based on the information collected from our samples at each institution. Throughout our discussion of the findings, we will introduce information we gathered on the social and organizational climates of the institutions to help in understanding the patterns of responses.

Sample Selection

At each institution, our sampling frame included those inmates who had been admitted within the past 72 hours and had not come directly from another institution. We limited our sample to those who were admitted to the county jail from the "streets" -- i.e., from municipal or precinct lock-up (after arrest), county or municipal court (to serve a sentence), or from the streets on bench warrants. Inmates who arrived at the jail directly from other correctional institutions -- e.g., transfers from the county workhouse or state prison inmates remanded to the county jail for trial -- were not included in the sampling frame. All other new admissions were

potential candidates for our study. This included both sentenced and pre-adjudicated inmates. Also included were inmates who were re-admitted into the jail, even if they had previously spent some time in the institution for the same case prior to posting bail.

A daily admissions log or roster was maintained at each institution. Typically, it contained the name, admissions number, date of admission, remanding authority, and date of discharge of each admission. Although there was some variation by institution, our normal procedure was to select candidates who met our selection criteria from the most current roster (usually the evening before the day on which the sample was selected).

Each day we were present at an institution, we would interview as many new arrivals from the most recent roster as available time, space, and manpower allowed. The days we conducted interviews at each institution were not selected at random and neither were the subjects we selected. There were certain days and times when we could not interview at each institution. We were asked not to interview on Fridays in Morris County Jail, for example, because it was court day, and on Mondays at that jail there was only room for one member of our staff, instead of the usual two, because the bail unit interviewed prisoners who were admitted over the weekend. We were discouraged from conducting interviews during visiting hours in Hunterdon County Jail, Monday and Thursday afternoons, and we were not allowed to interview in any of the institutions on weekends or holidays.

On days that we could interview, we faced time restrictions. In Essex County, for example, the institutional schedule permitted

us to conduct research exclusively between the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.. Since each interview took approximately one and one-half hours to complete, this meant that each interviewer could conduct, at best, two interviews a day. At the other two research sites, there was more time available for interviewing, but interview hours were understandably limited by institutional schedules and routines.

Another aspect of our sampling procedure that varied was the method by which interview candidates were selected from the roster or admissions log. For instance, on the typical day in Essex County Jail, the officer assigned to the area where we conducted interviews (the auditorium) would review the daily admissions roster and select inmates to be called from their housing units to the interview area. The officer's method of selection was not random. Because of the limited interview hours, we sacrificed randomness for expeditiousness, and the officer selected inmates who could be escorted to the interview area with dispatch. The officer made his decisions on the basis of information gathered during phone calls to the various floors, and his general impression of institutional staffing and traffic patterns on a particular day.

There were days when the officer was too busy to select names for us. On these occasions, we would select eligible candidates by choosing those persons from the roster of the previous night we thought had the best chance of remaining in the institution. This means that the sample that was selected when we were making the choices is probably biased in the direction of overrepresenting persons with non-petty charges -- one of our criteria for determining who was likely to have

remained confined overnight. Of course, if we selected randomly and if our assumption about the association between seriousness of charge and length of confinement is valid, the result would have been a smaller sample biased in the same direction.

In spite of the inherently disorganizing nature of most jails, we found our research sites accommodating settings in which to conduct research. At each jail, both the custodial staff and the administration were helpful and understanding. Thanks to the cooperation of inmates and staff our research went smoothly.

Table 2.3 presents information on our sampling frame and sample by institution. Almost 3000 persons were admitted to the institutions during the time we were conducting interviews at them. Approximately 8 percent of the admissions did not meet our selection criteria; another quarter were not available to be selected because they were released from the institution before we received the roster on which they were listed. (These subjects were either admitted and discharged on the same day or over the weekend.) The remaining two-thirds of those admitted during the interview period were potential interview candidates.

Table 2.4 displays the percentages of interview candidates who were interviewed, refused to be interviewed, or were not contacted. About 17 percent of those who met the interview criteria and were available were interviewed. Four-fifths of the interview candidates were not interviewed or contacted. Two percent of the total interview candidates or one-tenth of those who we approached for interviews (interviewees and refusals) declined our invitation to participate in the project.

There is considerable variation in the percentage of candidates interviewed by institution. Only about 13 percent of the candidates were interviewed in Essex;¹ approximately 47 percent of the available pool were interviewed in Morris, and the comparable figure for Hunterdon was about 23 percent. There are reasons for this variability. Some of it can be attributed to different combinations of time, space, manpower, and travel distance.

In Essex, almost 1600 potential interview candidates passed through the institution during the time we were conducting interviews. As was mentioned before in this chapter, our interview time was restricted to three and one-half hours per day, and we could only interview Monday through Friday. As was also noted previously in this chapter, each interview lasted at least one and one-half hours, which meant, on the average, each interviewer could complete two interviews per day in Essex County Jail. This translates into 798.5 interviewer days (1597/2) to interview every eligible interview candidate who entered Essex County Jail during time we were interviewing there.

We conducted interviews (both initial and follow-up interviews) from April 7, 1982 to August 6, 1982. With weekends, holidays, and days we were not allowed to interview in the jail because of unexpected contingencies (disturbances, escapes, broken elevators, etc., n=11), this left us with approximately 78 interviewer days to complete 798.5 interview days worth of work.

Even if we could have afforded 10 interviewers (our budget was \$125,000 and about half of that was overhead costs), they all would not have been allowed in the institution at one time (only 4 interviewers

Table 2.3 Total Admissions, Interviews, and Attrition by Institution

Status	Essex n (%)* [%]**	Morris n (%)* [%]**	Hunterdon n (%)* [%]**	Total n (%)* [%]**
Admissions	2,360	370	222	2,952
Inappropriate for Sample	180 (7.6)	19 (5.1)	31 (14.0)	230 (7.8)
Unavailable	583 (24.7) [26.7]	126 (34.0) [35.9]	51 (23.0) [26.7]	760 (25.7) [27.9]
Interviewed	202 (8.6) [9.2]	105 (28.4) [29.9]	32 (14.4) [16.8]	339 (11.5) [12.4]
Refused	20 (0.8) [0.9]	12 (3.2) [3.4]	8 (3.6) [4.2]	40 (1.4) [1.5]
Appropriate But Not Interviewed	1,375 (58.3) [63.1]	108 (29.2) [30.8]	100 (45.0) [52.4]	1,583 (53.6) [58.2]

* Percentages based on admissions.

** Percentages based on number appropriate for interview (Unavailable, Interviewed, Refused, and Appropriate but not Interviewed).

Table 2.4 Interview Candidate Participation by Institution

Participation Category	Essex n (%)	Morris n (%)	Hunterdon n (%)	Total n (%)
Interviewed	202 (12.6)	105 (46.7)	32 (22.8)	339 (17.3)
Refused	20 (1.2)	12 (5.3)	8 (5.7)	40 (2.0)
Appropriate But Not Interviewed	1,375 (86.1)	108 (48.0)	100 (71.4)	1,583 (80.6)
Total Interview Candidates	1,597 (99.9)	225 (100.0)	140 (99.9)	1,962 (99.9)

could comfortably work in the space allocated to us; we usually squeezed in a fifth), and there still would not have been enough manpower to conduct follow-up interviews. The estimate of 10 interviewers as an adequate force to do the job is based on the assumptions that (1) we never encountered delays or refusals, and (2) admissions and discharges were uniformly distributed throughout the research period. Anyone who has ever set foot in a jail will tell you that these assumptions are unrealistic.

In Essex County Jail, time, manpower, space, and admissions combined into a problem of plenty. We were faced with so many potential interview candidates that we could not complete interviews with a greater proportion than about 13 percent of them. In Hunterdon County Jail, we had a very different problem. Admissions do not flow in Hunterdon, they trickle. Therefore, in order to insure we would have candidates to interview before we made the 50 mile trip to the jail, we would call to find out how many new arrivals were available. Usually, we would not make the trip unless there were at least two new admissions available to be interviewed. The problem was, however, sometimes one or more of the candidates would be released before we arrived at the site. There were some days when it cost us 100 miles in travel time and one day of interviewer time for nothing.

We interviewed the greatest proportion of candidates in Morris County Jail. Morris was close enough to us that it was not a burden to travel there, and its flow of admissions was large enough so that when we went there, there were candidates to interview. The 108 candidates we did not contact or interview in Morris County Jail

can be attributed to limited resources (space, time, and manpower) combined with an uneven distribution of admissions.

Table 2.5 presents information on our follow-up interviews. We conducted follow-up interviews with 30 percent of our subjects. We contacted another 3 percent but they declined a second interview. The two-thirds of our subjects we did not contact for a second interview were either released prior to the time that would have made them eligible for a follow-up interview (5 days of confinement) or released before we could contact them.

This ends our discussion of our method of inquiry. However, throughout the report we will refer to issues discussed in this chapter and to other methodological information to help clarify points and explain findings. In the next chapter, we present a statistical portrait of our subjects.

Table 2.5 Initial Interviews, Follow-up Interviews, and Follow-up Refusals by Institution

Interview	Institution			
	Essex	Morris	Hunterdon	Total
	M (%) [*]	M (%)	M (%)	M (%)
Initial	202	105	32	339
Follow-up	56 (27.7)	38 (36.2)	8 (25)	102 (30)
Refusals	7 (3.5)	1 (1.0)	2 (6.2)	10 (2.9)

* Base equals number of initial interviews

Notes

¹We have evidence that suggests that the pool of potential interview candidates in Essex Jail was not as great as was indicated by an examination of the daily rosters. We randomly selected 100 names from the list of those who were appropriate but not interviewed (1,135), and we examined their entry and discharge dates as they appeared in the official log. We found that 11 percent of those who were listed as available for interview on the daily rosters were admitted and discharged within a day or over a weekend. If the population parameter is estimated by placing a 95 percent confidence interval around our sample result, it shows that between 5 percent and 15 percent of the cases shown as appropriate but not interviewed in Table 2.3 may instead have been unavailable for interview.

Chapter 3

Denizens of Detention

by

John J. Gibbs, Kenneth S. Kolb, and Laura A. Maiello

Conclusion

The analysis of the characteristics produced what was expected. Our subjects were in comparison with the general population poor, unemployed, and undereducated. They were likely to be black and veterans of jail. In the next chapter, we will describe the stress levels (as measured by the SCL-90) of our subjects on the streets and in confinement.

with a violent offense than were Morris or Hunterdon inmates, whereas Morris and Hunterdon inmates were more likely to be charged with an offense classified in the residual category (possession of a weapon, non-indictables, traffic offenses, non-support, probation/parole violations, and other) than were Essex prisoners.

Memory loss due to drinking and current alcohol consumption were the only alcohol, drug, or mental health variables that distinguished among the samples. Rural inmates more often reported that they drank and drank to the point where they suffered memory loss than did suburban or urban inmates.

Only one confinement experience characteristic discriminated among urban, suburban, and rural inmates. A greater proportion of Essex inmates had been previously confined in Essex County Jail than the proportion of suburban and rural inmates who had been confined previously in the jails in which they were interviewed; and the percentage of Morris interviewees who were veterans of Morris County Jail was greater than the proportion of Hunterdon prisoners who had previously been confined in that jail.

Introduction

This chapter contains a statistical description of the subjects we interviewed including an analysis of the differences among the samples selected at our three research sites. Since this is the first chapter in which we discuss our findings, this is an appropriate juncture at which to make a few comments about our strategy of analysis, our method of presentation, and the statistical techniques we used.

Our tables are large and detailed. We have presented almost all of our findings so the reader can examine what we have examined and compare his conclusions with ours. For the same reason, we have provided a variety of summary statistics in some of our tables. In tables that present cross-classified data, for example, we furnish the chi square value, the probability of occurrence, Cramer's V, and either lambda or gamma. Although we have our own preferences -- lambda or gamma depending on the level of measurement -- we include chi square and a measure of association based on chi square because of their popularity and familiarity among some of our readers. We also include the probability of occurrence for those readers who judge the magnitude of differences among categories by this value. The inclusion of this value in our tables does not mean that we are attempting to generalize from our samples to the populations from which they were drawn; and it does not mean that we are suggesting that others make statistical inferences using our data. The values are there only for the convenience of readers who are accustomed to using them for making decisions about the magnitude of differences within samples.

The statistic appearing most often throughout this report is the product-moment coefficient. Although in some instances the variables under study do not meet the assumption of bivariate-normality, which is required for using this statistical model, the violation is not serious because (1) we are not making inferences, and (2) the magnitude of the product-moment coefficient is not affected much unless there is a marked departure from the assumption (see Nunnally, 1967).

We use the product-moment coefficient because it is one of the most familiar techniques for summarizing the association between two variables. Reducing distributions to a number of nominal categories and presenting percentages might be more familiar to some readers. We feel, however, that the efficiency of display and discussion provided by the product-moment coefficient is of greater benefit, given the amount of data we have to present, than the simplicity of presenting percentage differences between nominal categories. In some cases, for clarity of presentation or when it appears that a relation between two variables is not linear, we present both percentage distributions and the product-moment coefficient or its equivalent for a 2 x 2 table, the phi coefficient.

The conventional interpretation of the product-moment coefficient is that its square, the coefficient of determination, represents the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variable. The magnitude of the coefficients in our data makes presenting them in the conventional interpretative framework silly. Instead, we use the coefficient in a relative way to determine which of many associations between

variables are of a magnitude worthy of discussion. The measures are used to point out trends in the data.

There are a number of reasons why the product-moment coefficients presented in this report are small. One is that associations between discrete items of information about personal characteristics, criminal history, and mental health seldom show strong associations with behavior or measures of attitude or sentiment. Human behavior, thought, and emotion are just too complex to expect a few bits of easily obtainable information to explain much of their variation among people. A related reason is the dependent variables, behavior, thought, and emotion, are difficult to measure reliably. As the reliability of a measure decreases, the proportion of the total variance that is error variance increases. This in turn increases the amount of unexplained variance in the association between the measure and another variable. Since the strength of the association between two variables is a function of the proportion of total variance that is explained, and there is an inverse relation between explained and unexplained variance, any increase in unexplained variance will result in a weaker correlation coefficient.

Another factor that restricts the magnitude of associations in our study is that some of our independent variables are dichotomies. The highest value a product-moment coefficient can attain when a dichotomous variable is correlated with a normally distributed continuous variable is .80, and this will occur only when the sample is split equally between the categories of the dichotomous variable ($p=.5$ and $p=.5$). If the distribution between the categories of the dichotomous variable is less than equal, the maximum value of the coefficient will be even smaller. For example, when

one category of the dichotomous variable contains 90 percent of the cases and the other 10 percent, the maximum coefficient is .58 (Nunnally, 1967: 132).

Personal Characteristics of the Sample

Table 3.1 presents a summary of the responses to the first segment of our initial interview. The data in Table 3.1 show the modal profile of our subjects is 25 years of age or older (52.5 percent), black (54.2 percent), single (54.3 percent), and employed (58 percent). The majority of our respondents reported that they had three or more persons in their household (64.5 percent), one or more dependents (64.3 percent), and one or more children (59.3 percent).

Our interviewees reported that they came from relatively large families (6.3 median), and those who were at one time married selected mates from large families (5.8 median). Most of our subjects had contact with at least one family member every day prior to confinement (53.7 percent), and most of them turned to a family member first after arrest (55.7 percent).

Although the majority of our subjects reported they were employed, about two-fifths of the sample were unemployed, a rate considerably higher than the national average. Among employed subjects there is considerable variation in the length of time they had been working at their most recent job ($s=71.8$), however, the majority reported that they had been hired one year ago or less (54.5 percent). Four-fifths of those employed worked at least 40 hours a week, and they earned less than \$10,000 a year (based on median average hourly wage).

In general, the information presented in Table 3.1 indicates that the men who entered the jails we studied were drawn disproport-

Table 3.1 Personal Characteristics of the Sample

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Age	Less than 25 years	42.5 (144)	28.3	26.1	9.4
	25 years and older	52.5 (195)			
Ethnicity	White	38.1 (128)			
	Black	54.2 (182)			
	Hispanic	7.7 (26)			
Marital Status	Single	54.3 (184)			
	Married	28.3 (96)			
	Divorced, Widowed, Separated	17.5 (59)			
Number of Persons in Household	1	20.1 (68)	3.6	3.3	2.2
	2	15.4 (52)			
	3	18.9 (64)			
	4 or more	45.6 (154)			
Number of Dependents (other than self)	0	35.7 (120)	1.5	1.0	1.9
	1	26.5 (89)			
	2 or more	37.8 (127)			

Table 3.1 (cont.) Personal Characteristics of the Sample

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Number of Children	0	40.7 (138)	1.5	.95	2.2
	1	20.6 (70)			
	2 or more	38.7 (131)			
Number of Persons in Immediate Family	1 - 3	12.2 (41)	6.8	6.3	3.2
	4 - 6	40.3 (137)			
	> 6	47.4 (160)			
Number of Persons in Wife's Immediate Family	1 - 3	13.3 (16)	6.1	5.8	2.6
	4 - 6	43.3 (52)			
		43.3 (52)			
Number of Persons in Immediate families living in area	0	18.6 (63)	5.2	4.4	4.4
	1 - 3	23.9 (81)			
	4 - 6	24.1 (82)			
	> 6	33.3 (113)			
Average number of family contact days per month (six months prior to incarceration)	0	11.6 (39)	18.5	29.6	13.1
	1 - 4	19.6 (66)			
	5 - 29	15.1 (51)			
	30	53.7 (181)			

Table 3.1 (cont.) Personal Characteristics of Sample

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Object of first call after arrest	Spouse	11.9 (40)			
	Girlfriend	11.6 (39)			
	Parents	26.8 (90)			
	Other Relative	17.0 (57)			
	Friend	5.1 (17)			
	Legal Assistance	3.0 (10)			
	Other	3.9 (13)			
	No one	20.6 (69)			
Employment Status	Employed -- Taxes Withheld	42.3 (143)			
	Employed -- No Taxes Withheld	15.7 (53)			
	Unemployed -- Collecting Benefits	11.5 (39)			
	Unemployed -- Not Collecting Benefits	27.8 (94)			
	Student	2.7 (4)			
Months Employed at Present Job	\leq 6 mos.	40.9 (81)			
	7 - 12 mos.	13.6 (27)	38.8	11.6	71.8
	$>$ 12 mos.	45.4 (90)			
Hours per Week Worked	\leq 40	18.8 (36)	43.4	40.2	13.9
	$>$ 40	81.2 (155)			

Table 3.1 (cont.) Personal Characteristics of Sample

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Wage per Hour	\leq 3.35	12.7 (23)			
	3.36 - 5.00	46.4 (84)	5.61	4.80	3.02
	\geq 5	40.8 (74)			
Education (Highest Grade Completed)	\leq 8	10.0 (34)			
	9 - 12	69.0 (234)			
	G.E.D.	6.5 (22)	10.9	11.2	2.5
	$>$ 12	14.4 (49)			

tionately from those ranks of society represented by the poor, the less educated, the unemployed, and minority groups. The data in Table 3.1.1 show such findings are not unusual in samples of jail prisoners.

Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics

Table 3.2 presents the legal, offense, and confinement characteristics of our subjects. The data indicate that one-half of the respondents reported that they spent more than one day detained by the police before entering the county jail and the other half reported that they ^{spent} less than a day (median = 24.2 hours). The median number of days detained at the county jail was approximately 7. This value is, however, conservative because 82 subjects who were still confined at the conclusion of the research period were not included in the computation.

Table 3.2 shows that the majority of the subjects had each of the following characteristics: (1) was in detention status, (2) had bail set, (3) was charged with a non-violent crime, (4) did not have an attorney assigned or retained at the time of initial interview, and (5) was sharing a living area with one or more prisoners. Table 3.2 also indicates that one-half of those who had bail set required more than \$1,000 for their release, and the majority of those who reported that they had an attorney were assigned counsel (68.2 percent).

We supplemented the information furnished by our respondents in the interviews with information collected from institutional files. For most variables of interest, this information was collected at only one of our facilities, Essex County Jail, and in most cases, the information was available only for those persons who were still in custody at the time we were searching the files.

Table 3.1.1 Comparison of the Man-Jail Transactions Project Sample with the 1978 Survey of Jail Inmates Sample* by Age, Race, Employment, and Income

Characteristic	Sample	
	Man-Jail Transactions (N=339)	Survey of Jail Inmates (N=158,394)
	Median or Percent	Median or Percent
Age	26.1	25.3
Race		
White	38 %	57 %
Black	54	41
Other	8	2
Education	11.2	10.2
Employment		
Employed	58 %	57 %
Not Employed	42	43
Income		
Under 10,000	71 %**	82 %

* Source: Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates. National

Prisoners Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-J-6P, February 1979.

** Includes those employed persons who earn below the median hourly wage and those who reported they were unemployed.

Table 3.2 Legal, Offense, & Confinement Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Number of Hours Detained by Police	≤ 1	18.1 (56)	107.5	24.2	158.6
	2 - 8	22.2 (69)			
	9 - 24	10.3 (32)			
	25 - 48	7.7 (24)			
	29 - 168	19.4 (60)			
	≥ 169	22.2 (69)			
Number of Days Detained at Sampled Facility	≤ 1	12.8 (31)	13.3	6.9	18.5
	2 - 4	21.4 (52)			
	5 - 7	21.0 (51)			
	> 7	44.8 (109)			
Number of Court Appearances	0	50.0 (163)	.8	.5	1.1
	1	33.4 (109)			
	≥ 2	16.6 (54)			
Legal Status	Detention	80.1 (266)			
	Sentenced -- County	4.2 (14)			
	Sentenced -- State	3.0 (10)			
	Other	11.4 (38)			
	Uncertain	1.2 (4)			

Table 3.2 (cont.) Legal, Offense, & Confinement Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Continued Case	No	74.8 (252)			
	Yes	25.2 (85)			
Bail Set	No	32.0 (101)			
	Yes	66.4 (210)			
	Uncertain	1.6 (5)			
Amount of Bail	0 - 100	8.0 (17)	\$7,644	\$1,000	\$16,749
	101 - 500	3.0 (63)			
	501 - 1,000	14.7 (31)			
	1,001 - 5,000	22.7 (48)			
	$> 5,000$	24.6 (52)			
Number of Charges	1	70.0 (236)	1.5	1.2	1.3
	> 1	30.0 (101)			
Most Serious Charge	Homicide	3.6 (12)			
	Aggravated Sexual Assault	3.3 (11)			
	Armed Robbery	9.6 (32)			
	Kidnapping	.3 (1)			
	Arson	.3 (1)			
	Aggravated Assault	7.5 (25)			

Table 3.2 (cont.) Legal, Offense, & Confinement Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage				
			\bar{X}	Med.	S	
Most Serious Charge (cont.)	Robbery	4.5 (15)				
	Burglary-Theft	19.1 (64)				
	Possession of A Weapon	3.3 (11)				
	Forgery	.6 (2)				
	Sale of A Controlled Substance	2.1 (7)				
	Possession of A Controlled Substance	9.2 (31)				
	Non-Indictables	14.0 (47)				
	Traffic Offenses	6.3 (21)				
	Non-Support	7.5 (25)				
	Probation/Parole Violation	4.5 (15)				
	Other	4.5 (15)				
	Assigned or Retained Counsel	No	70.6 (230)			
		Yes	26.1 (85)			
		Uncertain	3.4 (11)			
Kind of Counsel	Assigned	68.2 (60)				
	Retained	26.1 (23)				
	Uncertain	5.7 (5)				

Table 3.2 (cont.) Legal, Offense, & Confinement Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)			
			\bar{X}	Med.	S
Number of Persons in Cell	1	26.4 (87)			
	1 Dorm . . .	10.0 (33)	4.4	5.7	2.2
	Dorm or Converted Day Room	63.6 (210)			
Housing Assignment on First Interview	General population --	32.7 (111)			
	Cell	59.9 (203)			
	Dorm	7.4 (25)			
	Segregation . . .				
Housing Assignment on Second Interview	General population --	50.0 (46)			
	Cell	40.2 (37)			
	Dorm	9.8 (9)			
	Segregation . . .				
Number of Changes in Housing	0	75.4 (150)			
	1	18.1 (36)	.46	.16	1.96
	≥ 1	6.5 (13)			
Number of Times Seen by Jail Physician	0	72.5 (145)			
	≥ 1	27.5 (55)	.27	.19	.45
Evidence of Medical Problems	No	50.5 (101)			
	Yes	49.5 (99)			

Table 3.2 (cont.) Legal, Offense, & Confinement Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Number of Visits	0	58.4 (97)	4.8	.36	11.4
	1 - 10	30.7 (51)			
	≥ 10	10.8 (18)			
Number of Visits from Attorney	0	70.1 (54)	1.0	.21	2.3
	≥ 1	29.9 (23)			
Number of Requests to Social Worker	0	72.7 (245)	1.2	.19	5.5
	1	11.9 (40)			
	≥ 2	15.4 (52)			

The data appearing in Table 3.2 show that the majority of respondents in Essex County Jail did not (1) change their housing assignment, (2) receive an examination from the jail physician, or (3) receive a visit from friends or relatives or their attorney. The information in Table 3.2 suggests that almost one-half (49.5 percent) of the subjects who entered Essex County Jail did show some evidence of a medical problem ranging from skin rashes to gunshot wounds.

Table 3.2.1 compares our finds to the results of the 1978 Survey of Jail Inmates. Members of our sample are comparatively more likely to be (1) detainees, (2) charged with an offense classified as other, (3) without counsel, and (4) without bail set. These differences are largely due to our sample consisting of newly arrived prisoners. In comparison with a cross section of prisoners (the 1978 Survey of Jail Inmates), we would expect new arrivals to differ on these variables because they are associated with the amount of time incarcerated. For example, the longer a prisoner is in jail, the more likely it is that he has had bail set.

Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics

Table 3.3 presents data on the alcohol, drug, and mental health characteristics for the sample. The daily consumption units for beer, wine, and liquor are 8 to 12 ounce bottles or glasses, pints, and drinks containing one and one-half ounce shots, respectively. Total daily alcohol consumption (not shown in Table 3.3) was computed using the following formula: daily beer consumption + daily wine consumption x 4 + daily liquor consumption. The mean daily alcohol consumption for the sample was 7.1. The standard deviation of 14.2, however, reflects considerable variation in daily consumption: 0 to

Table 3.2.1 Comparison of the Man-Jail Transactions Project Sample with the 1978 Survey of Jail Inmates Sample* by Legal Status, Charge, Bail Status, and Legal Representation

Characteristic	Sample	
	Man-Jail Transactions (N=339)	Survey of Jail Inmates (N=158,394)
	Percent	Percent
Legal Status		
Detention	80	42
Other	20	58
Charge		
Violent	29	30
Property	20	41
Drug	9	9
Other	42	20
Bail Status		
Bail Set	66	81
Bail Not Set	32	17
Uncertain	2	2
Legal Representation		
With Counsel	26	77
Without Counsel	77	22
Uncertain	3	1
Kind of Counsel		
Assigned	68	82
Retained	26	17
Uncertain	6	1

* Source: Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-J-6P, February 1979.

Table 3.3 Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Daily Beer Consumption	0	45.9 (153)	3.9	.9	7.9
	1 - 6	40.5 (135)			
	7 - 12	6.9 (23)			
	≥ 13	6.6 (22)			
Daily Wine Consumption	0	91.7 (309)	.33	.04	1.9
	1	4.2 (14)			
	≥ 2	4.2 (14)			
Daily Liquor Consumption	0	88.1 (297)	1.8	.07	8.1
	1 - 6	4.7 (16)			
	> 12	2.8 (9)			
	≥ 13	4.4 (15)			
Memory Loss from Drinking (per Month)	0	70.0 (182)	1.2	.18	3.2
	1	9.6 (25)			
	2 - 4	13.5 (35)			
	≥ 5	6.9 (18)			
Drinking Pattern	Abstinence	23.7 (79)			
	Weekends	8.4 (28)			
	Daily	67.8 (226)			

Table 3.3 (cont.) Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics

Characteristics	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Monthly Marijuana Use	0	48.2 (162)	8.9	.77	12.3
	1 - 12	23.8 (80)			
	> 12	29.0 (94)			
Monthly Cocaine Use	0	79.2 (267)	2.3	.13	6.9
	1 - 12	14.5 (49)			
	> 12	6.2 (21)			
Monthly Amphetamine Use	0	92.8 (312)	.50	.04	3.1
	1 - 12	5.9 (20)			
	> 12	1.2 (4)			
Monthly Barbiturate Use	0	89.9 (302)	1.8	.06	10.1
	1 - 12	8.0 (27)			
	> 12	2.0 (7)			
Monthly Hallucinogen Use	0	95.2 (320)	1.1	.03	9.6
	1 - 12	4.2 (14)			
	> 12	.6 (2)			
Monthly Heroin Use	0	89.9 (302)	1.8	.06	6.7
	1 - 12	4.5 (15)			
	> 12	5.6 (19)			

Table 3.3 (cont.) Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Thoughts of Self-Injury	No	69.4 (231)	17.4	.85	72.1
	Yes	30.6 (102)			
Number of Self-Destructive Thoughts in Last Year	0	40.4 (40)	17.4	.85	72.1
	1	25.2 (25)			
	> 1	34.3 (34)			
Act of Self-Injury	0	86.2 (287)	.29	.08	1.1
	1	8.7 (29)			
	> 1	5.1 (17)			
Age At First Act	< 21	52.3 (23)	21.3	20.3	6.9
	≥ 21	47.7 (21)			
Place of First Act	Community	74.4 (32)			
	Institution	13.9 (6)			
	Other	11.6 (5)			
Self-Destructive Acts in Detention	No	86.1 (37)			
	Yes	13.9 (6)			

Table 3.3 (cont.) Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Self-Destructive Acts while Serving A Sentence	No	97.7 (42)			
	Yes	2.3 (1)			
Treated or Evaluated by a Psychiatrist or Psychologist	No	66.7 (218)			
	Yes	33.3 (109)			
Number of Treatments	1	69.0 (69)			
	>1	31.0 (31)			
Age at First Treatment	< 21	65.3 (66)	19.4	16.8	10.0
	≥ 21	34.6 (35)			
Length of First Treatment	One Evaluation or Treatment Only	29.1 (25)			
	≤ 6 mos. and >1 session	48.8 (42)	42.2*	4.4*	113.6*
	> 6 mos.	22.1 (19)			
Hospitalized for Mental Illness	No	89.0 (293)			
	Yes	10.9 (36)			
Number of Hospitalizations	1	50.0 (18)			
	>1	50.0 (18)	2.7	1.5	3.1

*Weeks

CONTINUED**1 OF 7**

Table 3.3 (cont.) Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage			
		(n)	\bar{X}	Med.	S
Voluntary Hospitalization	No	45.4 (15)			
	Yes	54.5 (18)			
Length of Longest Period of Hospitalization	≤ 6 mos.	81.5 (22)	5.1	1.5	9.4
	> 6 mos.	18.5 (5)			
Length of Most Recent Period of Hospitalization	≤ 6 mos.	89.6 (26)	4.0	1.2	8.9
	> 6 mos.	10.3 (3)			
Year of Most Recent Release	≤ 1972	19.3 (6)			
	1973 - 1977	9.7 (3)			
	1978 - 1982	71.0 (22)			
Residence Upon Release	Home with Family	70.0 (21)			
	Other	30.0 (9)			
Medication Prescribed Upon Release	No	60.6 (20)			
	Yes	39.4 (13)			
Instructed to Contact Community Mental Health Center Upon Release	No	50.0 (16)			
	Yes	50.0 (16)			

120. The median number of drinks per day was 2.1, and approximately one-third of the subjects reported that they consumed either less than one drink per day or six or more drinks per day.

The data in Table 3.2 indicate that about one-third of the subjects reported that they abstain or drink only on weekends, and about two-thirds of those interviewed reported daily drinking. Of those who admitted drinking, 30 percent reported that they got drunk enough to forget some part of the night at least once a month. Such memory loss is a symptom of alcoholism.

Currently, we do not have any data on alcohol consumption from the 1978 Survey of Jail Inmates with which to compare our findings. We do, however, have information from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS Bulletin NCJ-86223, January 1983) on daily alcohol consumption for 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that 47 percent of male prison inmates reported that they consumed 1 ounce of ethanol (approximately 2 beers, one and one-half glasses of wine, or 2 ounces of 80 proof liquor) or more, and 14 percent of the general male population consumed this amount of ethanol. When we converted our alcohol consumption figures to approximate ethanol equivalents, we found that 55 percent of our sample of jail prisoners consumed 1 ounce of ethanol or more per day.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that

The group characterized as "very heavy" drinkers had consumed 4 ounces of ethanol--the equivalent of eight cans of beer, seven 4 ounce glasses of wine, or nearly 9 ounces of 80-proof liquor. This level of consumption would almost certainly produce severe intoxication if consumed within a limited time. Indeed, 65 percent of all inmates who usually consumed at least 4 ounces of ethanol

in a typical drinking session characterized themselves as "pretty loaded" or "very drunk" when they stopped (Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, NCJ-86223, 1983).

Thirty six percent of the 1979 Survey of Prison Inmates sample qualified as "very heavy" drinkers (Bureau of Justice Bulletin, NCJ, 1983). The comparable figure for our jail sample was 22.6 percent. This comparison is somewhat misleading, however, because our figure is based on reported daily consumption and the classification of prison inmates is based on amount consumed during a typical drinking session. "Very heavy" drinkers are probably underestimated by our counting scheme. Currently, we do not have estimates on the number of "very heavy" drinkers in the male general population.

The data on drugs consumption appearing in Table 3.3 suggest that the only substance that the majority of inmates report using once a month or more is marijuana (the maximum frequency for drug variables is 30). Approximately 30 percent of the subjects reported using cocaine one a month or more often, and about 10 percent of the sample used barbiturates or heroin at least once a month. Only 7 percent of the respondents reported any amphetamine use, and 4.8 percent used hallucinogens. One-third of our sample took a drug other than marijuana on at least one occasion a month. We will not compare these drug findings to those of the 1978 Survey of Jail Inmates because the differences in the content of the questions asked about drugs would make comparisons misleading.

Table 3.3 reports findings for a number of variables developed to measure the mental health of our respondents. We asked each of our subjects if he had ever thought about hurting himself or committing suicide. Approximately 30 percent responded that they had self-destructive thoughts, and about three-fifths of this group had such

thoughts in the last year.

Almost 14 percent of the men we interviewed admitted they had at one time committed an act of self-injury. Most of these men committed their first self-destructive act while in the community and when they were below the age of 21. Approximately 14 percent of those who committed an act of self-injury had at one time injured themselves while in detention. The comparable figure for acts of self-destruction while serving a sentence is 2.3 percent. Of course, these figures by themselves are not very meaningful because more men were at risk in detention than in sentenced institutions.

We see in Table 3.3 that one-third of the subjects we interviewed reported that they had been treated by a psychologist or a psychiatrist. The majority of those treated were under care only once (69 percent) when they were under the age of 21 (65.3 percent). In most cases, subjects received more than one treatment or evaluation while under care of the psychiatrist or psychologist, and the median length of first treatment was over one month. One-fifth of the subjects were treated for more than six months.

The data shown in Table 3.3 indicate that approximately 11 percent of our subjects reported that they had been hospitalized for mental illness, and fully half of these subjects had been hospitalized on more than one occasion. Forty five percent of those with a history of hospitalization had been hospitalized involuntarily at least once.

The vast majority of those who had been hospitalized had been released between 1978 and 1982 (71 percent), and 14 or 45 percent of the subjects for whom we have information were released in 1982. This suggests that they may have been arrested and jailed during the

transitional period from hospital to community.

Most of those who had been hospitalized resided with their families upon release (70 percent), and the majority reported that they were not prescribed any medication upon release (60.6 percent). One-half of the respondents indicated that they were instructed to contact a community mental health clinic upon release, and the other half of the subjects reported that they were not told to do so.

How do our mental health findings compare with the relevant studies reviewed in Chapter 1 of this report? The proportion of our subjects who had received some kind of treatment, 33.3 percent, is higher than that reported by Swank and Winer, 24 percent (Swank and Winer, 1976). However, the proportion of our subjects who had been confined in a mental institution, 11 percent, is lower than the 14 percent reported by Swank and Winer (1976) and the 44 percent reported by Schuckit, Herman, and Schuckit (1977). The relative frequency of admissions of acts of self-injury, 13.8 percent, was also lower among our respondents than among those interviewed by Schuckit, Herman, and Schuckit, 24 percent (Schuckit, Herman, and Schuckit, 1977).

Confinement Experience in Penal Institutions

Table 3.4 contains the aggregate confinement history of our respondents in penal institutions. The data indicate that the majority of our subjects are not unfamiliar with the jail in which we interviewed them. Almost two-thirds of the men we interviewed reported that they had previously been confined in the jail in which they were confined, and more than one-half of these men had been confined in that jail on three or more occasions. Over one-half of the respondents admitted to being previously confined in a jail other than the one in which

Table 3.4. Confinement Experience in Penal Institutions

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)
Previous Commitment to Jail in Which Interviewed	No	37.5 (127)
	Yes	62.5 (212)
Number of Previous Commitments to Jail in Which Interviewed	1	30.8 (65)
	2	16.6 (35)
	≥ 3	52.6 (111)
Previous Commitment to Other Jails	No	46.8 (153)
	Yes	53.2 (174)
Number of Previous Commitment to Other Jails	1	46.2 (78)
	2	18.9 (32)
	≥ 3	34.9 (59)
Previous Commitment To Prison	No	83.6 (276)
	Yes	16.4 (54)

Table 3.4 (cont.) Confinement Experience in Penal Institutions

Characteristic	Classification	Percentage (n)
Number of Previous Commitments to Prison	1	59.6 (31)
	2	34.6 (18)
	≥ 3	5.8 (3)
Previous Commitment to Juvenile Detention	No	69.3 (228)
	Yes	30.7 (101)
Number of Previous Commitments to Juvenile Detention	1	52.1 (50)
	2	15.6 (15)
	≥ 3	32.3 (31)
Previous Commitment to Juvenile Training Institution	No	86.6 (284)
	Yes	13.4 (44)
Number of Commitments to Juvenile Training Institutions	1	71.8 (28)
	2	23.0 (9)
	≥ 3	5.1 (2)

they were interviewed, and one-third of these respondents had been confined in these "other" jails three or more times.

The prison experience picture is quite different from the one traced for jails. More than four-fifths of the sample had not been confined in a prison. Only 16.4 percent had served time in prison, and the majority (59.6 percent) of these men had served only one term.

Members of our sample did not report much experience in juvenile institutions. Sixty nine percent had never spent time in detention as a juvenile, and 86.6 percent could not recall a commitment to a juvenile training institution.

Comparisons Among Counties

As was mentioned in Chapter 1, samples were selected in jails in urban (Essex), suburban (Morris), and rural (Hunterdon) counties. In this section, we will review the differences among respondents from the three counties in personal characteristics; legal, offense, and confinement characteristics; alcohol, drug, and mental health characteristics; and confinement experience (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6).

The data in Tables 3.5 and 3.6 indicate that the personal characteristic that best discriminates among the samples from the three county jails is ethnicity. The Essex County sample has a much higher proportion of black prisoners (82.5 percent) than is evident in either Morris (13.3 percent) or Hunterdon (9.7 percent). This finding is not surprising because Newark, the largest city in Essex County, has a predominately nonwhite population (58.2 percent), and nonwhites constitute 37.2 percent of the Essex County population. Morris County has a nonwhite population of 2.5 percent. The corresponding figure for Hunterdon County is 1.3 percent.

Table 3.5 Comparisons Among Jails -- Analysis of Variance -- for Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Jail			F	P	eta
	Essex (Urban)	Morris (Suburban)	Hunterdon (Rural)			
	\bar{X} (N)	\bar{X} (N)	\bar{X} (N)			
Age	27.65 (202)	30.26 (105)	25.25 (32)	4.38	.01	.16
# of Persons in Household	3.85 (202)	3.19 (104)	3.06 (32)	4.20	.02	.16
# of Dependents	1.75 (200)	1.30 (104)	0.91 (32)	4.06	.02	.15
# of Children	1.75 (202)	1.27 (105)	1.03 (32)	2.45	.09	.12
# of Persons in Immediate Family	7.11 (202)	6.13 (105)	7.19 (31)	3.52	.03	.14
# of Persons in Wife's Immediate Family	6.46 (71)	5.50 (38)	6.16 (12)	1.79	.17	.17
# of Persons in Immediate Family Living in the Area	5.47 (202)	4.75 (105)	4.53 (32)	1.29	.28	.09
Average # of Family Contact Days Per Month	20.26 (202)	15.22 (103)	17.84 (32)	5.19	.01	.17
Present Employment Status In Months	26.16 (117)	65.05 (63)	29.50 (18)	6.50	.00	.25
Hours Worked Per Week	41.82 (113)	44.23 (60)	50.72 (18)	3.40	.04	.19
Wage Per Hour	4.87 (106)	6.93 (59)	5.65 (15)	9.69	.00	.31
Highest Grade Completed	10.55 (202)	11.42 (105)	11.34 (32)	4.90	.01	.17

Table 3.5 (cont.) Comparisons Among Jails -- Analysis of Variance -- for Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	Jail			F	P	eta
	Essex (Urban)	Morris (Suburban)	Hunterdon (Rural)			
	\bar{X} (N)	\bar{X} (N)	\bar{X} (N)			
# of Hours Detained by Police	165.39 (187)	18.62 (92)	22.23 (31)	39.16	.00	.45
# of Days Detained in Sample Institution	15.24 (143)	7.15 (73)	19.41 (27)	6.55	.00	.23
# of Court Appearances	0.92 (202)	0.68 (103)	0.50 (32)	2.80	.06	.13
Amount of Bail	4,598 (122)	13,770 (68)	5,503 (21)	7.13	.00	.25
# of Charges	1.48 (200)	1.64 (105)	1.47 (32)	0.53	.60	.06
# of Persons In Cell	4.49 (202)	4.93 (97)	1.74 (31)	28.36	.00	.38
Daily Alcohol Consumption	5.98 (201)	8.84 (100)	8.32 (31)	1.49	.23	.09
Monthly Drug Usage	6.65 (201)	4.27 (103)	5.03 (31)	1.08	.34	.08
Monthly Marijuana Usage	9.41 (202)	6.72 (103)	13.00 (31)	3.56	.03	.14

Table 3.6 Comparison Among Jails -- Tabular Analysis -- for Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, & Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics; & Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Categories	Essex	Jail	Hunterdon	χ^2	P	Cramer's V	Lambda	Gamma
		(Urban)	Morris (Suburban)	(Rural)					
		% (n)	% (n)	% (n)					
Ethnicity	White	7.5 (15)	81.0 (85)	90.3 (28)	199.50	0.00	0.54	0.62	NA
	Black	82.5 (165)	13.3 (14)	9.7 (3)					
	Hispanic	10.0 (20)	5.7 (6)	0.0 (0)					
Marital status	Unmarried	70.3 (142)	72.4 (76)	78.1 (25)	.870	0.65	0.05	NA	-0.09
	Married	29.7 (60)	27.6 (29)	21.9 (7)					
First person called after arrest	Spouse, parents, relatives	60.7 (122)	53.4 (55)	32.3 (10)	10.14	0.03	0.12	0.01	NA
	Girlfriend, friend, legal, other	22.4 (45)	22.3 (23)	35.5 (11)					
	No one	16.9 (34)	24.3 (25)	32.3 (10)					

Table 3.6 (cont.) Comparison Among Jails -- Tabular Analysis -- for Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, & Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics; & Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Categories	Essex	Jail	Hunterdon	χ^2	P	Cramer's V	Lambda	Gamma
		(Urban)	(Suburban)	(Rural)					
		% (n)	% (n)	% (n)					
Employment	Not employed	43.1 (87)	39.4 (41)	43.8 (14)	0.42	0.81	0.04	NA	0.04
	Employed	56.9 (115)	60.6 (63)	56.3 (18)					
Present legal status	Pre-trial	82.1 (161)	76.0 (76)	90.6 (29)	3.73	0.16	0.11	NA	0.02
	County or state sentenced, other	17.9 (35)	24.0 (24)	9.4 (3)					
Most serious charge	Homicide, aggravated sexual assault, kidnapping, aggravated assault	17.0 (34)	12.6 (13)	6.3 (2)	28.15	0.00	0.20	0.12	NA
	Armed robbery, arson, robbery (no weapon), burglary (theft), forgery	41.5 (83)	18.4 (19)	37.5 (12)					
	Sale of CDS, possession of CDS	12.0 (24)	11.7 (12)	6.3 (2)					

Table 3.6 (cont.) Comparison Among Jails -- Tabular Analysis -- for Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, & Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics; & Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Categories	Jail			χ^2	P	Cramer's V	Lambda	Gamma
		Essex (Urban) % (n)	Morris (Suburban) % (n)	Hunterdon (Rural) % (n)					
Most serious charge (cont.)	Possession of weapon, non-indictables, traffic offenses, non-support, probation/parole violation, other	29.5 (59)	57.3 (59)	50.0 (16)					
Lawyer assigned	No	75.5 (142)	74.2 (72)	53.3 (16)	6.58	.04	0.14	NA	0.19
	Yes	24.5 (46)	25.8 (25)	46.7 (14)					
Kind of lawyer	Court appointed	80.4 (37)	58.3 (14)	69.2 (9)	3.92	0.14	0.22	NA	0.32
	Own	19.6 (9)	41.7 (10)	30.8 (4)					
Housing assignment at first interview	General population cell	27.2 (55)	22.9 (24)	100.0 (32)	75.32	0.000	0.33	0.24	NA
	General population dorm	66.3 (134)	65.7 (69)	0.0 (0)					
	Segregation	6.4 (13)	11.4 (12)	0.0 (0)					

Table 3.6(cont.) Comparison Among Jails -- Tabular Analysis -- for Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense & Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics; & Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Categories	Essex	Jail	Hunterdon	χ^2	P	Cramer's V	Lambda	Gamma
		(Urban)	Morris (Suburban)	(Rural)					
		% (n)	% (n)	% (n)					
Memory loss	No	95.5 (106)	95.0 (57)	78.3 (18)	9.45	0.01	0.22	NA	0.45
	Yes	4.5 (5)	5.0 (3)	21.7 (5)					
Current alcohol consumption	Don't drink	30.2 (61)	18.4 (19)	0.0 (0)	15.86	0.000	0.22	NA	0.48
	Drink	69.8 (141)	81.6 (84)	100.0 (31)					
Thoughts of self-injury	No	74.3 (150)	61.2 (63)	66.7 (20)	5.65	0.06	0.13	NA	0.23
	Yes	25.7 (52)	38.8 (40)	33.3 (10)					
Self-injury attempts	No	89.1 (180)	80.2 (81)	86.7 (26)	4.50	0.11	0.12	NA	0.24
	Yes	10.9 (22)	19.8 (20)	13.3 (4)					

Table 3.5 (cont.) Comparison Among Jails -- Tabular Analysis -- for Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense & Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics; & Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Categories	Essex	Jail	Hunterdon	χ^2	P	Cramer's V	Lambda	Gamma
		(Urban)	(Suburban)	(Rural)					
		(n)	(n)	(n)					
Treatment or evaluation by a psychiatrist or psychologist	No	70.1 (136)	61.8 (63)	61.3 (19)	2.54	0.28	0.09	NA	0.17
	Yes	29.9 (58)	38.2 (39)	38.7 (12)					
Psychiatric hospitalization	No	92.4 (182)	82.2 (83)	90.3 (28)	7.20	0.03	0.15	NA	0.02
	Yes	7.6 (15)	17.8 (18)	9.7 (3)					
Previous commitment to this jail	No	29.7 (60)	44.8 (47)	62.5 (20)	16.14	0.00	0.22	NA	-0.38
	Yes	70.3 (142)	55.2 (58)	37.5 (12)					
Previous commitment to another jail	No	46.6 (89)	45.2 (47)	53.1 (17)	0.62	0.73	0.06	NA	-0.03
	Yes	53.4 (102)	54.8 (57)	46.9 (15)					

Table 3.6 (cont.) Comparison Among Jails -- Tabular Analysis -- for Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense & Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Characteristics; & Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Categories	Essex	Jail	Hunterdon	χ^2	P	Cramer's V	Lambda	Gamma
		(Urban)	Morris (Suburban)	(Rural)					
		% (n)	% (n)	% (n)					
Previous commitment to a juvenile institution	No	62.8 (120)	70.2 (73)	78.1 (25)	3.74	0.15	0.11	NA	-0.21
	Yes	37.2 (71)	29.8 (31)	21.9 (7)					

The information presented in Table 3.5 suggests that two variables related to employment also differentiate among the samples. Morris County subjects reported that they have worked longer on their current jobs (\bar{X} =65 months) than their Essex (\bar{X} =26 months) or Hunterdon (\bar{X} =30 months) counterparts. Morris County inmates also reported a substantially higher wage per hour than was reported in the other two counties.

The largest difference among the three samples for a legal, offense, or confinement characteristic is in the number of hours the inmate was detained by the police before admission to the county jail. Table 3.5 displays a mean number of hours for Essex County that is substantially higher than that for Morris or Hunterdon. On the average, Essex inmates reported that they were held in police custody for more than six days. In contrast, Morris and Hunterdon prisoners were detained by police for less than one day. This striking difference reflects variation in correctional policy in the three counties. In Newark, the largest city in Essex County, the procedure followed during the time of our study was to confine prisoners in police lockups until there was space for them in the jail. In Morris and Hunterdon counties, a person usually remained in police custody only until the necessary paper work was completed and transportation to the jails was arranged.

Once they were admitted to the jail, Essex and Hunterdon inmates were likely to remain there for longer than were Morris prisoners. However, while in jail each Hunterdon prisoner shared his living area with less people than did inmates confined in Morris or Essex. These

differences in number of persons per cell (a term used loosely to mean housing or living area) reflect differences in the use and availability of different kinds of housing or living areas in the institutions from which our samples were drawn.

In Hunterdon County, inmates were housed exclusively in cells, whereas dormitory housing was available both in Morris and Essex county jails. The availability of different kinds of housing in the three facilities is reflected in the distribution of the samples among the "housing assignment at first interview" categories presented in Table 3.6. All of the Hunterdon inmates were housed in general population cells. In contrast, about two-thirds of the Essex and Morris prisoners were housed in general population dorms.

Table 3.5 indicates that for those subjects who had bail set at the time of their interview the mean bail in Morris was much higher than in the other counties: 199 percent higher than in Essex and 150 percent higher than in Hunterdon. When the median bail amount was used as the measure of central tendency (not shown in tabular form) a somewhat different pattern emerged. Hunterdon County had the highest bail (\$2,326) followed by Morris (\$2,005) and Essex (\$997). Perhaps judges felt in Hunterdon and Morris, where wages (see wage per hour in Table 3.5) are higher than in Essex, that comparatively substantial amounts of money must be posted to insure that defendants will appear in court.

Although Essex inmates received relatively low bails, the data appearing in Table 3.6 on most serious charge suggest that they are confined for more serious offenses than their Hunterdon and Morris counterparts. Essex prisoners were more likely to be charged

with a violent offense than were Morris or Hunterdon inmates, whereas Morris and Hunterdon inmates were more likely to be charged with an offense classified in the residual category (possession of a weapon, non-indictables, traffic offenses, non-support, probation/parole violations, and other) than were Essex prisoners.

Memory loss due to drinking and current alcohol consumption were the only alcohol, drug, or mental health variables that distinguished among the samples. Rural inmates more often reported that they drank and drank to the point where they suffered memory loss than did suburban or urban inmates.

Only one confinement experience characteristic discriminated among urban, suburban, and rural inmates. A greater proportion of Essex inmates had been previously confined in Essex County Jail than the proportion of suburban and rural inmates who had been confined previously in the jails in which they were interviewed; and the percentage of Morris interviewees who were veterans of Morris County Jail was greater than the proportion of Hunterdon prisoners who had previously been confined in that jail.

Conclusion

The analysis of the characteristics produced what was expected. Our subjects were in comparison with the general population poor, unemployed, and undereducated. They were likely to be black and veterans of jail. In the next chapter, we will describe the stress levels (as measured by the SCL-90) of our subjects on the streets and in confinement.

Chapter 4
The SCL-90
by
John J. Gibbs
and
Laura A. Maiello

The SCL-90 was described in Chapter 2. In this chapter, some additional information will be provided, and the statistical properties of the instrument, as used with our sample of prisoners, will be discussed. The chapter also contains comparisons between the sample of jail inmates and samples of psychiatric outpatients and "normals", an examination of SCL-90 dimension scores in conjunction with the characteristics of prisoners, and an analysis of change scores.

As was mentioned in Chapter 2, the SCL-90 is composed of 90 items which measure the following symptoms: Somatization, Obsessive-Compulsive, Interpersonal Sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic Anxiety, Paranoid Ideation, and Psychoticism. Not all 90 items are representative of symptom dimensions. There are 7 items included in the instrument that are not intended to represent dimensions. One purpose of these additional items is their examination in conjunction with dimension scores to make clinical judgements.

These items...are intended to be used configurally. Thus, a high DEP (depression) score with "early morning awakening" and "poor appetite" (items that are not associated with a specific dimension) may mean something quite different from a similar score with these symptoms absent (Derogatis, 1977:12).

The clinical uses of these items do not have a great deal of meaning for the research described in this report. However, another purpose of these unrelated items is relevant to this research enterprise. The scores for these items are added to the scores for the other 83 items and divided by the total number of items to compute the Global Severity Index (GSI) (Derogatis, 1977:12), also known as the General Severity Index (Derogatis, 198:1). The GSI, which is simply the mean item score, is considered "...the best single indicator of the current level or depth of disorder, and should be utilized in most instances where a single summary measure is required" (Derogatis, 1977:12).

The SCL-90 has been used with a variety of samples including adult psychiatric outpatients, adolescent psychiatric outpatients, "normals", psychiatric inpatients, high risk cardiac patients, females attending a weight reduction clinic, alcoholic rehabilitation center applicants, bypass patients, chronic pain patients, cancer patients, and invested partners in sexual disorders (Derogatis, 1977). Some of these studies measured symptoms at more than one point in time to determine if there were treatment or longitudinal effects.

The sensitivity of the SCL-90 to changes in symptoms of distress is one of the reasons that we selected it for our study. The psychometric instruments more commonly used in penology, for example, the MMPI, measure more enduring characteristics than does the SCL-90, and they are not as appropriate for charting changes related to treatment or environmental stress. According to the developer of the SCL-90,

(The SCL-90-R is a measure of current, point-in-time, psychological symptom status. It is not a measure of personality, except indirectly, in that certain personality "types" and "disorders" may manifest a characteristic profile on the primary symptom dimensions... (Derogatis, 1977:5).

The SCL-90-R may be used in a single, one-time assessment of the patient's clinical status, or it may be utilized repeatedly, either to document trends through time, or in pre-post evaluations (Derogatis, 1977:6).

Stress reduction has come to occupy a significant place in current clinical research and the SCL-90 has been shown to be highly sensitive to stress-related changes (Derogatis, 1981:4).

Studies have demonstrated that SCL-90 dimensions are sufficiently reliable, factorially invariant, and substantially correlated with similar constructs in other instruments (Derogatis, 1977: 15-19). The instrument has also been shown to be clinically sensitive and to have the ability to discriminate among groups (Derogatis, 1977:20-21).

Statistical Properties of the SCL-90

Throughout this report information will be presented on the reliability of the research instruments used in the study. Our assessment of reliability is based on the domain sampling model. This model assumes that the items representing each dimension are a random sample from a hypothetical domain of an infinite number of items representing that dimension. If this is the case, measurement based on the items selected to represent each dimension can be used to estimate the subjects' true scores, the score if the subject responded to every item in the domain. The extent to which items in the sample statistically associate with the domain is the reliability of the instrument. Of course, because we never have subjects respond to every item in the domain, we estimate the relation of observed scores to true scores by computing a measure of reliability based on the observed scores, the items sampled from the domain.

Coefficient alpha is the estimate of reliability used in this report. It represents the expected association of the items representing each dimension with any other group of the same number of items sampled from the same domain. The square root of coefficient alpha represents the estimated association between the ob-

served score (score on the items selected to measure a dimension) and true score (the score that would have been received if the subject responded to every item in the hypothetical domain) (see Nunnally, 1967).

The model reflects the classical assumptions of test theory that observed scores are composed of true scores and error scores, and the error scores are un-systematic or random noise. True scores, like true love, never wax or wane (within reasonable time limits), and any differences between measures of the same thing are due to error or noise. The less noise in the measure, the more it reflects true score, and the more reliable the measure. The reliability of a measure is the proportion of the observed score that is true score. The higher the proportion of observed score that is true score, the higher the correlation between observed score and true score.

Error introduces inconsistency into a measure. If there is error in the measure, each time a measurement is taken the observed score will be either above or below the true score. As the magnitude of the distance of the observed score from the true score increases, reliability decreases. When this happens, the association between the true score and observed score will

be weak. There will not be consistency among repeated measures.

Table 4.1 presents the reliability for the first administration of the SCL-90 to our subjects. All of the symptom dimensions are sufficiently reliable for research purposes, and there is little difference in the reliabilities of the dimensions when respondents were requested to rate their symptoms while still in the community (outside) and during the first few days of incarceration (inside).

Table 4.2 contains reliability coefficients computed for a sample of "symptomatic volunteers". Derogatis, Rickels, and Rock define "symptomatic volunteers" as

...individuals who are usually seen by private doctors and who at the time of presentation are experiencing the primary affective symptoms of depression and anxiety. They are "volunteers" in the sense that they volunteer for a clinical drug trial with medication which may provide relief for their symptoms (1976:281).

It is noteworthy that although the SCL-90 Administration, Scoring & Procedure Manual--I contains symptom scores for a number of samples, the only reliability measures appearing in the manual are for "symptomatic volunteers". Our guess is that the author of the

Table 4.1 Reliability Estimates for the SCL-90

Symptom Dimension	Coefficient Alpha	Number of Cases		Number of Items
		Inside	Outside	
Somatization	.85	310	310	12
Obsessive -- Compulsive	.76	308	310	10
Interpersonal Sensitivity	.80	307	309	9
Depression	.82	307	307	13
Anxiety	.81	305	307	10
Hostility	.67	309	309	6
Phobic Anxiety	.75	305	307	7
Paranoid	.67	306	305	6
Psychoticism	.70	304	307	10

manual selected for presentation that sample for which the reliabilities of the symptom dimensions were the highest.

A comparison of the coefficients (outside) appearing in Table 4.1 with those presented in Table 4.2 indicates that on the average the coefficients for the "symptomatic volunteers" are 14 percent higher than those for the inmates sample. This difference may be accounted for by the differences in the relevance of the measures to the members of the two groups. We would expect symptom dimensions to be more relevant to a group of "symptom volunteers" than to a more diversified group of jail prisoners. Other things being equal, the more relevant measures are to a subject, the higher the reliability of the measures. We will discuss this issue in more detail in Chapter 5.

Table 4.3 presents the item-total correlations for the initial administration of the SCL-90. All the associations are satisfactory (.20 or above). The average item-total correlation when jail was the reference point is .46; the comparable value for the community as the reference point is .43.

As was mentioned in Chapter 2, we modified some of the SCL-90 items to fit the situation of our sub-

Table 4.2 Reliability Estimates for the SCL-90-R for a Group of Symptomatic Volunteers

<u>Symptom Dimension</u>	<u>Coefficient Alpha</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Number of Items</u>
Somatization	.86	219	12
Obsessive-Compulsive	.86	219	10
Interpersonal Sensitivity	.86	219	9
Depression	.90	219	13
Anxiety	.85	219	10
Hostility	.84	219	6
Phobic Anxiety	.82	219	7
Paranoid Ideation	.80	219	6
Psychoticism	.77	219	10

Table 4.3 Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90

Item Number	Item	Symptom Dimension	r _{it-i} Inside	r _{it-i} Outside
1	Headaches	Somatization	.39	.39
4	Faintness	"	.51	.48
12	Pains in heart or chest	"	.58	.41
27	Pains in lower back	"	.41	.31
40	Nausea or upset stomach	"	.64	.45
42	Soreness of muscles	"	.44	.38
48	Trouble getting breath	"	.52	.57
49	Hot or cold spells	"	.63	.51
52	Numbness or tingling in parts of body	"	.54	.58
53	A lump in throat	"	.40	.47
56	Weakness in parts of body	"	.68	.57
58	Heavy feelings in arms or legs	"	.54	.61
3	Unwanted thoughts, words or ideas that won't leave your mind	Obsessive/Compulsive	.42	.42
9	Trouble remembering things	"	.32	.43
10	Worried about sloppiness or carelessness	"	.38	.38
28	Feeling blocked in getting things done	"	.40	.42
38	Having to do things very slowly to insure correctness	"	.48	.43
45	Having to check and double check what you do	"	.52	.52
46	Difficulty making decisions	"	.54	.58
51	Your mind going blank	"	.43	.37
55	Trouble concentrating	"	.47	.54
65	Having to repeat the same actions	"	.40	.37

Table 4.3 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90

Item Number	Item	Symptom Dimension	r _{it-i} Inside	r _{it-i} Outside
6	Feeling critical of others	Interpersonal Sensitivity	.30	.26
21	Feeling shy or uneasy with people	"	.54	.49
34	Your feelings being easily hurt	"	.42	.57
36	Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic	"	.54	.56
37	Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you	"	.53	.41
41	Feeling inferior to others	"	.50	.42
61	Feeling uneasy when people are watching you or talking about you	"	.57	.53
69	Feeling very self-conscious with others	"	.66	.52
73	Feeling uncomfortable about eating or drinking in public	"	.39	.29
5	Loss of sexual interest	Depression	.25	.23
14	Feeling low in energy	"	.50	.42
15	Thoughts of ending life	"	.40	.28
20	Crying easily	"	.34	.28
22	Feeling of being trapped	"	.56	.50
26	Blaming yourself for things	"	.42	.44
29	Feeling lonely	"	.56	.54
30	Feeling blue	"	.57	.58
31	Worrying too much about things	"	.63	.50
32	Feeling no interest in things	"	.41	.43
54	Feeling hopeless about the future	"	.56	.60
71	Feeling everything is an effort	"	.33	.40

Table 4.3 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90

Item Number	Item	Symptom Dimension	r _{it-i} Inside	r _{it-i} Outside
79	Feelings of worthlessness	Depression	.56	.56
2	Nervousness or shakiness inside	Anxiety	.52	.41
17	Trembling	"	.54	.39
23	Suddenly scared for no reason	"	.52	.47
33	Feeling fearful	"	.45	.43
39	Heart pounding or racing	"	.58	.50
57	Feeling tense and keyed up	"	.43	.47
72	Spells of terror and panic	"	.47	.44
78	Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still	"	.46	.37
80	Familiar things seem strange and unreal	"	.53	.46
86	Pushed to get things done	"	.40	.33
11	Feeling annoyed or irritated	Hostility	.31	.27
24	Temper outbursts you cannot control	"	.44	.43
63	Having urges to beat or harm someone	"	.47	.40
67	Having urges to break or smash things	"	.51	.55
74	Getting into frequent arguments	"	.40	.49
81	Shouting or throwing things	"	.41	.55
13	Feeling afraid in open spaces	Phobic Anxiety	.54	.41
25	Feeling afraid to go out of your home (cell) alone	"	.49	.42
47	Feeling afraid to walk around alone	"	.57	.51
50	Having to avoid certain things, places, or activities because they frighten you	"	.47	.45
70	Feeling uneasy in crowds, in open or public places	"	.42	.37

Table 4.3 (cont.) Item-Correlations for the SCL-90

Item Number	Item	Symptom Dimension	r _{it-i} Inside	r _{it-i} Outside
75	Feeling nervous when you are left alone	Phobic Anxiety	.48	.39
82	Feeling afraid you will faint in public	"	.38	.31
8	Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles	Paranoid	.30	.22
18	Feeling that most people cannot be trusted	"	.49	.44
43	Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others	"	.50	.49
68	Having ideas and beliefs that others do not share	"	.41	.39
76	Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements	"	.33	.38
83	Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them	"	.41	.52
7	The idea that someone else can control your thoughts	Psychoticism	.24	.30
16	Hearing voices that others do not hear	"	.21	.24
35	Other people being aware of your private thoughts	"	.27	.28
62	Having thoughts that are not your own	"	.42	.40
77	Feeling lonely even when you are with other people	"	.37	.37
84	Having thoughts about sex that bother you	"	.51	.40
85	The idea that you should be punished for your sins	"	.32	.26
87	The idea that something serious is wrong with your body	"	.45	.41
88	Never feeling close to another person	"	.37	.43
90	The idea that something is wrong with your mind	"	.45	.45

jects. Table 4.4 presents the items we modified and compares them with the original items. Table 4.4 also compares the SCL-90, the version of the instrument we used, with the SCL-90-R, a revised version of the instrument that we were not aware of when we began our research.

The item-total correlations appearing in Table 4.4 suggest that our changes in items did not severely damage the reliability of the dimensions they measure. All of the correlations presented in Table 4.4 are satisfactory. Of course, the definitive test to determine if the modifications had a negative effect on reliability would be to compare item-total correlations for the different versions of the items. Unfortunately, we do not have these associations for different versions of the items.

Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Items

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of responses to SCL-90 items for ratings of symptoms when our subjects were not incarcerated. The data indicate that the extreme category was used infrequently. Ten percent or more of the subjects selected this response category for only 5 (5.6 percent) of the symptoms. Moreover, 75 percent or more of the subjects reported

Table 4.4 Item-Total Correlations for Selected SCL-90 Items and A Comparison of Item Content for Different Versions of the SCL-90

	Instrument			Item - Total Correlation	
	SCL-90-R	SCL-90	SCL-90-Jail	inside	outside
3. Repeated unpleasant thoughts that won't leave your mind		Unwanted thoughts, words, or ideas that won't leave your mind	Same as SCL-90	.42	.42
13. Feeling afraid in open spaces or on the streets		Same as SCL-90-R	Feeling afraid in open spaces	.54	.41
21. Feeling shy or uneasy with the opposite sex		Same as SCL-90-R	Feeling shy or uneasy with people	.54	.49
25. Feeling afraid to go out of your house alone		Same as SCL-90-R	Feeling afraid to go out of your house (cell) alone	.49	.42
47. Feeling afraid to travel on buses, subways, or trains		Same as SCL-90-R	Feeling afraid to walk around alone	.57	.51
70. Feeling uneasy in crowds, such as shopping or at the movies		Sames as SCL-90-R	Feeling uneasy in crowds in open or public places	.42	.37
80. The feeling that something bad is going to happen to you		Feeling that familiar things are strange or unreal	Same as SCL-90	.53	.46
86. Thoughts and images of a frightening nature		Feeling pushed to get things done	Sames as SCL-90	.40	.33

Table 4.5 Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite A bit	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		%	%	%	%	%			
1	Headaches	36.3	32.4	9.8	15.7	5.9	102	2.23	1.258
2	Nervousness or shakiness inside	52.0	27.5	3.9	13.7	2.9	102	1.88	1.171
3	Unwanted thoughts, words, or ideas that won't leave your mind	32.4	36.3	12.7	15.7	2.9	102	2.21	1.146
4	Faintness or dizziness	78.4	13.7	2.9	3.9	1.0	102	1.35	0.804
5	Loss of sexual interest	64.7	16.7	6.9	4.9	6.9	102	1.73	1.212
6	Feeling critical of others	52.0	24.5	8.8	11.8	2.9	102	1.89	1.160
7	The idea that someone else can control your thoughts	77.5	8.8	4.9	6.9	2.0	102	1.47	1.002
8	Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles	70.6	12.7	7.8	4.9	3.9	102	1.59	1.024
9	Trouble remembering things	63.7	25.5	3.9	3.9	2.9	102	1.57	0.960
10	Worried about sloppiness or carelessness	52.9	25.5	8.8	10.8	2.0	102	1.83	1.100

Table 4.5 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite A bit	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		%	%	%	%	%			
11	Feeling easily annoyed or irritated	31.4	37.3	10.8	15.7	4.9	102	2.26	1.200
12	Pains in heart or chest	70.6	17.6	3.9	5.9	2.0	102	1.51	0.967
13	Feeling afraid in open spaces	77.5	14.7	2.9	4.9	0.0	102	1.35	0.766
14	Feeling low in energy or slowed down	34.3	32.4	12.7	15.7	4.9	102	2.25	1.222
15	Thoughts of ending your life	89.2	6.9	2.9	0.0	1.0	102	1.17	0.564
16	Hearing voices that other people do not hear	90.2	6.9	1.0	2.0	0.0	102	1.15	0.515
17	Trembling	77.5	12.7	4.9	2.0	2.9	102	1.40	0.904
18	Feeling that most people cannot be trusted	21.6	35.3	12.7	26.5	3.9	102	2.56	1.207
19	Poor appetite	62.7	20.6	6.9	7.8	2.0	102	1.66	1.039
20	Crying easily	86.3	7.8	1.0	3.9	1.0	102	1.26	0.754
21	Feeling shy or uneasy with people	59.8	32.4	2.9	3.9	1.0	102	1.54	0.817
22	Feeling of being trapped or caught	41.2	25.5	4.9	16.7	11.8	102	2.32	1.450

Table 4.5 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite A bit	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		%	%	%	%	%			
23	Suddenly scared for no reason	67.6	20.6	3.9	6.9	1.0	102	1.53	0.930
24	Temper outbursts that you could not control	69.6	20.6	3.9	3.9	2.0	102	1.48	0.893
25	Feeling afraid to go out of your house (cell) alone	89.2	4.9	2.0	2.9	1.0	102	1.22	0.712
26	Blaming yourself for things	41.2	29.4	13.7	11.8	3.9	102	2.08	1.175
27	Pains in lower back	63.7	13.7	5.9	8.8	7.8	102	1.83	1.321
28	Feeling blocked in getting things done	24.5	28.4	10.8	29.4	6.9	102	2.66	1.316
29	Feeling lonely	21.6	33.3	5.9	23.5	15.7	102	2.78	1.426
30	Feeling blue	25.5	33.3	16.7	16.7	7.8	102	2.48	1.257
31	Worrying too much about things	26.5	29.4	9.8	23.5	10.8	102	2.63	1.378
32	Feeling no interest in things	44.1	31.4	13.7	7.8	2.9	102	1.94	1.079
33	Feeling fearful	62.7	22.5	3.9	7.8	2.9	102	1.66	1.067
34	Your feelings being easily hurt	64.7	15.7	7.8	6.9	4.9	102	1.72	1.171

Table 4.5 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite A bit	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		%	%	%	%	%			
35	Other people being aware of your private thoughts	70.6	14.7	5.9	7.8	1.0	102	1.54	0.982
36	Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic	47.1	27.5	9.8	10.8	4.9	102	1.99	1.206
37	Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you	48.0	29.4	11.8	4.9	5.9	102	1.91	1.153
38	Having to do things very slowly to insure correctness	45.1	25.5	11.8	13.7	3.9	102	2.06	1.217
39	Heart pounding or racing	73.5	15.7	2.0	6.9	2.0	102	1.48	0.972
40	Nausea or upset stomach	64.7	20.6	4.9	6.9	2.9	102	1.63	1.052
41	Feeling inferior to others	72.5	17.6	3.9	2.9	2.9	102	1.46	0.930
42	Soreness of your muscles	43.1	33.3	6.9	9.8	6.9	102	2.04	1.234
43	Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others	46.1	35.3	5.9	10.8	2.0	102	1.87	1.059
44	Trouble falling asleep	38.2	25.5	9.8	16.7	9.8	102	2.34	1.389
45	Having to check and double-check what you do	49.0	31.4	8.8	8.8	2.0	102	1.83	1.044

Table 4.5 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not	A	Moderately	Quite	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		at all	little bit		A bit				
		%	%	%	%	%			
46	Difficulty making decisions	52.9	29.4	7.8	8.8	1.0	102	1.76	0.999
47	Feeling afraid to walk around alone	84.3	6.9	4.9	2.0	2.0	102	1.30	0.813
48	Trouble getting your breath	83.3	11.8	2.9	1.0	1.0	102	1.25	0.657
49	Hot or cold spells	78.4	8.8	5.9	5.9	1.0	102	1.42	0.917
50	Having to avoid certain things, places, or activities because they frighten you	77.5	10.8	2.9	7.8	1.0	102	1.44	0.950
51	Your mind going blank	76.5	15.7	2.9	3.9	1.0	102	1.37	0.807
52	Numbness or tingling in parts of your body	60.8	23.5	8.8	5.9	1.0	102	1.63	0.943
53	A lump in your throat	78.4	13.7	3.9	2.0	2.0	102	1.35	0.816
54	Feeling hopeless about the future	52.9	24.5	10.8	6.9	4.9	102	1.86	1.161
55	Trouble concentrating	39.2	32.4	10.8	16.7	1.0	102	2.08	1.123
56	Feeling weak in parts of your body	56.9	23.5	6.9	10.8	2.0	102	1.78	1.098

Table 4.5 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not	A	Moderately	Quite	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		at. all	little bit		A bit				
		%	%	%	%	%			
57	Feeling tense or keyed up	40.2	28.4	11.8	12.7	6.9	102	2.18	1.277
58	Heavy feelings in your arms or legs	62.7	23.5	6.9	4.9	2.0	102	1.60	0.957
59	Thoughts of death or dying	74.5	17.6	2.9	3.9	1.0	102	1.39	0.810
60	Overeating	73.5	17.6	2.9	5.9	0.0	102	1.41	0.813
61	Feeling uneasy when people are watching or talking about you	45.1	33.3	9.8	7.8	3.9	102	1.92	1.105
62	Having thoughts that are not your own	73.5	18.6	3.9	3.9	0.0	102	1.38	0.745
63	Having urges to beat, injure, or harm someone	71.6	18.6	2.0	5.9	2.0	102	1.48	0.941
64	Awakening in the early morning	34.7	23.8	7.9	20.8	12.9	102	2.54	1.467
65	Having to repeat the same actions such as touching, counting, washing	60.0	23.0	7.0	8.0	2.0	102	1.69	1.042
66	Sleep that is restless or disturbed	27.5	41.2	7.8	14.7	8.8	102	2.36	1.273

Table 4.5 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not	A	Moderately	Quite	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		at all	little bit		A bit				
		%	%	%	%	%			
67	Having urges to break or smash things	68.6	20.6	2.9	6.9	1.0	102	1.51	0.920
68	Having ideas or beliefs that others do not share	44.1	38.2	8.8	6.9	2.0	102	1.84	0.982
69	Feeling very self-conscious with others	49.0	31.4	9.8	7.8	2.0	102	1.82	1.028
70	Feeling uneasy in crowds in open or public places	54.0	24.0	11.0	7.0	4.0	100	1.83	1.129
71	Feeling everything is an effort	48.0	31.4	10.8	7.8	2.0	102	1.84	1.032
72	Spells of terror or panic	81.4	12.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	102	1.30	0.781
73	Feeling uncomfortable about eating or drinking in public	71.6	19.6	2.9	3.9	2.0	102	1.45	0.886
74	Getting into frequent arguments	73.5	16.7	3.9	5.9	0.0	102	1.42	0.826
75	Feeling nervous when you are left alone	81.4	10.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	102	1.32	0.810
76	Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements	62.7	20.6	6.9	8.8	1.0	102	1.65	1.011

Table 4.5 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite A bit	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		%	%	%	%	%			
77	Feeling lonely even when you are with people	39.2	34.3	7.8	15.7	2.9	102	2.09	1.170
78	Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still	31.4	35.3	12.7	15.7	4.9	102	2.28	1.204
79	Feeling of worthlessness	58.8	24.5	6.9	5.9	3.9	102	1.72	1.084
80	Feeling that familiar things are strange or unreal	58.8	25.5	5.9	9.8	0.0	102	1.67	0.968
81	Shouting or throwing things	85.3	8.8	2.9	2.0	1.0	102	1.25	0.696
82	Feeling afraid you will faint in public	84.3	8.8	4.9	1.0	1.0	102	1.26	0.685
83	Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them	32.4	33.3	9.8	12.7	11.8	102	2.38	1.365
84	Having thoughts about sex that bother you a lot	60.8	23.5	2.9	7.8	4.9	102	1.73	1.153
85	The idea that you should be punished for your sins	46.1	30.4	11.8	4.9	6.9	102	1.96	1.185

Table 4.5 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to SCL-90 Scale Items -- Outside

Item Number	Item	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite A bit	Extremely	N	\bar{X}	S
		%	%	%	%	%			
86	Feeling pushed to get things done	61.8	20.6	9.8	7.8	0.0	102	1.64	0.953
87	The idea that something serious is wrong with your body	61.8	15.7	3.9	10.8	7.8	102	1.87	1.340
88	Never feeling close to another person	63.7	15.7	8.8	7.8	3.9	102	1.73	1.153
89	Feelings of guilt	52.0	31.4	7.8	6.9	2.0	102	1.76	0.999
90	The idea that something is wrong with your mind	72.3	12.9	7.9	3.0	4.0	101	1.54	1.035

that they were symptomatic (rated the symptom "A little bit" or greater) for only 3 items: "Feeling that most people cannot be trusted", "Feeling blocked in getting things done", and "Feeling lonely".

Table 4.6 presents the percentage of subjects who made a symptomatic response to each item for a psychiatric outpatient sample, a non-patient sample, and our jail sample. The data in Table 4.6 indicate that psychiatric outpatients are the most symptomatic followed by jail inmates and non-patients or "normals". The data also suggest that jail inmates look more like outpatients than like "normals". There are 14.8 percentage points between the average percentage symptomatic for all 90 items for psychiatric outpatients (\bar{X} = 56.2) and jail inmates (\bar{X} = 41.4). The corresponding difference between the averages for jail inmates and "normals" (\bar{X} = 21.1) is 20.3 percentage points. Another way of looking at the difference is the average percentage symptomatic for jail prisoners is 96 percent greater than the average for "normals", and the average for outpatients is 36 percent greater than the average for jail prisoners.

SCL-90 Average Dimension Scores

Table 4.7 displays the average item score for each SCL-90 dimension for our subjects' retrospective

Table 4.6

Percentages Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items in Samples of Psychiatric Outpatients, Non-Patient Normals, and Jail Prisoners (outside Ratings).*

SCL-90-R Symptom or SCL Symptom (Abbreviated)	Psychiatric Outpatients (N=1002)	Non- Patients (N=973)	Jail Prisoners (N=339)
	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic
1 Headaches	67.0	54.8	63.7
2 Nervousness or shakiness inside	89.8	39.4	48.0
3 Unwanted thoughts	79.0	39.4	67.6
4 Faintness or dizziness	41.6	17.2	21.6
5 Loss of sex interest	53.1	21.1	35.3
6 Feeling critical of others	75.8	42.5	48.0
7 Someone else control thoughts	28.5	6.9	22.5
8 Others to blame for troubles	51.4	14.9	29.4
9 Trouble remembering things	68.8	42.3	36.3
10 Worried about sloppiness	60.3	36.2	47.1
11 Easily annoyed	85.6	56.8	68.5
12 Pains in heart or chest	37.7	16.2	29.4
13 Afraid in open spaces	30.7	11.3	22.5
14 Feeling low in energy	81.7	51.5	65.7
15 Thoughts of ending life	45.5	3.0	10.9
16 Hearing voices others don't	10.1	1.1	9.8
17 Trembling	54.5	8.3	22.5
18 Feel people cannot be trusted	57.3	27.4	78.4

*The source for the information on the psychiatric outpatients and non-patients is the SCL-90 Administration, Scoring and Procedures Manual-I (Derogatis, 1977).

Table 4.6 (continued)

Percentages Symptomatic on SCL-90
Items in Samples of Psychiatric
Outpatients, Non-Patient Normals, and
Jail Prisoners (outside Ratings).

SCL-90-R Symptom or SCL Symptom (Abbreviated)	Psychiatric Outpatients (N=1002)	Non- Patients (N=973)	Jail Prisoners (N=339)
	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic
19 Poor appetite	44.1	11.1	37.3
20 Crying easily	61.1	16.2	13.7
21 Shy with opposite sex	54.2	14.3	40.2
22 Feeling trapped	59.7	12.3	58.8
23 Suddenly scared for no reason	50.8	8.6	32.4
24 Temper outbursts	53.7	25.3	30.4
25 Afraid to go out of house	25.9	9.9	10.8
26 Blaming yourself for things	82.4	33.9	58.8
27 Pains in lower back	40.5	37.0	36.3
28 Blocked in getting things done	74.8	35.7	75.5
29 Feeling lonely	81.5	24.9	78.4
30 Feeling blue	88.2	32.6	74.5
31 Worry too much about things	92.3	55.7	73.5
32 Feel no interest in things	69.4	19.3	55.9
33 Feeling fearful	69.6	14.5	37.3
34 Feelings easily hurt	80.6	37.4	35.3
35 Others aware of private thoughts	39.0	9.4	29.4
36 Others don't understand you	68.6	22.0	52.9
37 People unfriendly	52.2	13.2	52.0

Table 4.6 (continued)

Percentages Symptomatic on SCL-90
Items in Samples of Psychiatric
Outpatients, Non-Patient Normals, and
Jail Prisoners (outside Ratings).

SCL-90-R Symptom or SCL Symptom (Abbreviated)	Psychiatric Outpatients (N=1002)	Non- Patients (N=973)	Jail Prisoners (N=339)
	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic
38 Have to do things slowly	56.9	26.2	54.9
39 Heart pounding or racing	54.4	20.0	26.5
40 Nausea	51.3	22.7	35.3
41 Feeling inferior	69.3	15.8	27.5
42 Soreness of muscles	48.9	29.9	56.9
43 Feeling watched or talked about	52.9	13.1	53.9
44 Trouble falling asleep	68.5	31.3	61.8
45 Double check what you do	61.8	28.2	51.0
46 Difficulty making decisions	79.4	28.8	47.1
47 Afraid to travel	21.2	7.5	15.7
48 Trouble getting your breath	32.9	13.9	16.8
49 Hot or cold spells	40.3	18.0	21.6
50 Having to avoid persons, places etc.	48.7	10.2	22.5
51 Mind going blank	52.3	15.8	23.5
52 Numbness in parts of body	38.0	23.6	39.2
53 Lump in throat	38.8	9.1	21.5
54 Feeling hopeless about future	77.9	18.2	47.1
55 Trouble concentrating	79.0	27.2	60.8
56 Feeling weak in parts of body	53.5	22.1	43.1

Table 4.6 (continued)

Percentages Symptomatic on SCL-90
Items on Samples of Psychiatric
Outpatients, Non-Patient Normals, and
Jail Prisoners (outside Ratings).

SCL-90-R Symptom or SCL Symptom (Abbreviated)	Psychiatric Outpatients (N=1002)	Non- Patients (N=973)	Jail Prisoners (N=339)
	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic
57 Feeling tense	89.0	47.8	59.8
58 Heavy feelings in arms or legs	38.8	17.4	37.3
59 Thoughts of death or dying	58.4	19.9	25.5
60 Overeating	46.0	38.4	26.5
61 Feeling uneasy when watched	66.2	24.0	54.3
62 Having thoughts not your own	29.3	7.6	26.5
63 Urges to beat someone	33.5	7.4	28.4
64 Awakening in early morning	59.1	30.4	65.3
65 Having to repeat actions	36.1	11.4	40.0
66 Sleep restless or disturbed	71.7	35.5	72.5
67 Urges to break things	39.4	10.7	31.4
68 Ideas others don't share	57.0	33.4	55.9
69 Feeling self-conscious	74.2	21.3	51.0
70 Feeling uneasy in crowds	46.6	9.3	46.0
71 Feeling everything is an effort	69.0	19.1	52.0
72 Spells of terror or panic	45.4	5.8	18.5
73 Uncomf. eating or drinking in public	34.1	5.5	28.4
74 Frequent arguments	49.3	17.7	26.5
75 Nervous when left alone	51.7	10.0	18.6

Table 4.6 (continued)

Percentages Symptomatic on SCL-90
Items on Samples of Psychiatric
Outpatients, Non-Patient Normals, and
Jail Prisoners (outside Ratings).

SCL-90-R Symptom or SCL Symptom (Abbreviated)	Psychiatric Outpatients (N=1002)	Non- Patients (N=973)	Jail Prisoners (N=339)
	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic	Percent Symptomatic
76 Others not giving credit	50.3	26.7	37.3
77 Feeling lonely with people	68.8	10.9	60.8
78 Feeling restless	68.3	23.3	68.6
79 Feelings of worthlessness	70.8	11.3	41.2
80 Something bad is going to happen	68.6	12.1	41.2
81 Shouting and throwing things	38.7	15.6	14.7
82 Afraid will faint in public	18.1	3.8	15.7
83 People will take advantage	62.9	30.4	67.6
84 Thoughts about sex that bother you	44.9	10.4	39.2
85 Idea you should be punished	33.5	17.9	52.9
86 Frightening thoughts and images	61.1	11.1	38.2
87 Idea something wrong with body	46.2	19.3	38.2
88 Never feeling close to another	59.4	9.6	36.3
89 Feelings of guilt	68.2	17.3	48.0
90 Idea something wrong with mind	73.0	5.8	27.7

Table 4.7 Average Dimension Scores for the SCL-90 (Outside)

Dimension	N	\bar{X}	Median	Mode	S
Somatization	310	1.4	1.2	1.0	.487
Obsessive-Compulsive	310	1.7	1.5	1.0	.615
Interpersonal Sensitivity	252	1.7	1.6	1.2	.553
Depression	307	1.6	1.4	1.0	.563
Anxiety	307	1.5	1.4	1.0	.542
Hostility	265	1.6	1.3	1.0	.705
Phobic Anxiety	278	1.3	1.1	1.0	.507
Paranoid	278	1.9	1.8	1.7	.784
Psychoticism	307	1.5	1.4	1.0	.512

symptom ratings for the week before they were confined. The highest average symptom score is for Paranoid Ideation (1.9) which is characterized by "...projective thought, hostility, suspiciousness, grandiosity, centrality, fear of loss of autonomy, and delusions..." (Derogatis, 1977:11). Of course, this does not mean that our subjects were suffering from full blown paranoia when they were in the community. The severity of symptoms will be discussed later in this chapter where the average SCL-90 scores for jail prisoners will be compared with those of "normals" and psychiatric outpatients.

The lowest average item score appearing in Table 4.7 is for Phobic Anxiety. As was mentioned in Chapter 2, Phobic Anxiety is considered "...a persistent fear response to a specific person, place, object, or situation which is characterized as being irrational and disproportionate to the stimulus,..." (Derogatis, 1977:10).

Table 4.8 compares the average item dimension scores for psychiatric outpatients, non-patients or "normals", and jail prisoners. You have noticed no doubt that the average scores for the jail sample appearing in Table 4.8 differ from those appearing in Table 4.7; and you have probably noticed also that

Table 4.8

A Comparison of SCL-90 Average Dimension Scores
Among Jail Prisoners (outside), "Normals",
and Psychiatric Outpatients

Dimension	Sample						F	P	eta
	Psychiatric Outpatients (N=1002)		Non-Patients (N=473)		Jail Prisoners (N=339)				
	\bar{X}	S	\bar{X}	S	\bar{X}	S			
Somatization	.87	.75	.36	.42	.38	.49	205	.000	.30
Obsessive-Compulsive	1.47	.91	.39	.45	.66	.62	596	.000	.58
Interpersonal Sensitivity	1.41	.89	.29	.39	.70	.55	683	.000	.62
Depression	1.79	.94	.36	.44	.60	.56	1051	.000	.69
Anxiety	1.47	.88	.30	.37	.54	.54	805	.000	.64
Hostility	1.10	.93	.30	.40	.60	.70	312	.000	.46
Phobic Anxiety	.74	.80	.13	.31	.35	.51	258	.000	.42
Paranoid Ideation	1.16	.92	.34	.44	.91	.78	318	.000	.47
Psychoticism	.94	.70	.31	.31	.50	.51	346	.000	.48

the difference between the scores is those appearing in Table 4.8 are carried out to the hundredth place, and they are one point lower than those contained in Table 4.7.

The scores for the jail sample displayed in Table 4.8 were converted from those in Table 4.7 to make mean scores for the jail sample comparable to those reported by Derogatis (1977) for the psychiatric out-patient sample and the non-patient sample. The conversion was necessary because of a difference in scoring rules. The following numerical values were assigned to response categories for the jail sample: 1 not at all, 2 a little bit, 3 moderately, 4 quite a bit, and 5 extremely. For the psychiatric outpatient sample and non-patient sample the scoring scheme was as follows: 0 not at all, 1 a little bit, 2 moderately, 3 quite a bit, and 4 extremely. The conversion was accomplished by simply subtracting 1 from each original dimension score for jail prisoners (see Table 4.7). The standard deviations for the dimensions were not adjusted because they are not affected by the transformation.

Some substantial associations (eta) between kind of respondent and dimension score appear in Table 4.8.

The data suggest that for most symptoms the scores of the jail sample are greater than those of "normals" and smaller than those of psychiatric outpatients. On the average, the jail prisoner dimension scores were 96 percent greater than "normal" scores. The largest differences are for Phobic Anxiety (169 percent) and Paranoid Ideation (168 percent), and the smallest difference is for Somatization (6 percent). The Global Severity Index (GSI) score (average score for all 90 items) for jail inmates, .55 (not shown in tabular form), is 77 percent greater than the GSI score of "normals", .31.

The average difference between average dimensions scores for jail inmates and psychiatric outpatients is 117 percent. Depression accounts for the largest difference between the two groups (198 percent), and the smallest difference is for Paranoid Ideation (27 percent). The GSI score for psychiatric outpatients, 1.26, is 129 percent greater than that for jail prisoners, .55.

The differences between the jail sample and the "normal" and psychiatric outpatient samples just presented are somewhat misleading because the "normal" and psychiatric samples include both males and females, and females score higher on all symptom dimensions than do males (Derogatis, 1977). If we had compared only males in the "normal" and psychiatric outpatient samples to the jail sample, which is all male, the differences between jail prisoners and psychiatric outpatients would have been smaller than those appearing in Table 4.8, and the differences between the inmates and "normals" would have been larger.¹

The differences between the average dimension scores for "normals" and jail prisoners do not mean that the average jail prisoner is abnormal. The differences between the scores for the two groups may reflect differences in life circumstances. Many jail prisoners live in ghettos where poverty, illness, and violence are common problems. We would expect these people to score higher on measures of stress than people who live in more stable and affluent neighborhoods, and the data available indicate that members of the "normal" sample are comparatively more likely to reside in such places. Derogatis reports that the "normal" subjects who were administered the SCL-90 constituted a "stratified random sample from a single county in one of our large eastern states" (1977:27). The limited data he provides suggest that they are demographically very different from the profile of our subjects presented in Chapter 3. The majority of his "normal" subjects were white (87 percent), and he reports an average age of 46 years (Derogatis, 1977:27).

Associations Between SCL-90 Dimensions -- Outside Ratings

The product-moment coefficients presented in Table 4.9 indicate that there are some substantial associations between SCL-90 dimensions. The average correlation between dimensions is .62, and 6 of the 36 associations displayed are above .70, which means that almost one-half of the variance in one dimension is explained by another dimension.

Table 4.9 Associations Between SCL-90 Outside Dimension Scores

-142-

Dimension	Dimension							
	Obsessive Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Somatization	.63 (308) .000	.53 (251) .000	.67 (305) .000	.73 (305) .000	.59 (263) .000	.57 (276) .000	.45 (276) .000	.61 (305) .000
Obsessive Compulsive		.66 (252) .000	.69 (307) .000	.72 (307) .000	.66 (265) .000	.60 (278) .000	.68 (278) .000	.67 (307) .000
Interpersonal Sensitivity			.71 (250) .000	.66 (250) .000	.52 (212) .000	.58 (220) .000	.61 (226) .000	.59 (250) .000
Depression				.75 (304) .000	.64 (263) .000	.55 (276) .000	.63 (275) .000	.67 (305) .000
Anxiety					.71 (263) .000	.66 (276) .000	.61 (275) .000	.71 (304) .000
Hostility						.44 (239) .000	.65 (239) .000	.58 (263) .000
Phobic Anxiety							.50 (249) .000	.57 (275) .000
Paranoid								.65 (275) .000

The dimension that shares the most variance with others is Anxiety. Five of the eight correlations appearing in Table 4.9 between Anxiety and other SCL-90 dimensions are above .70. These relatively high associations could mean that problems associated with other symptom dimensions could produce Anxiety symptoms or Anxiety is a component of other problems -- e.g., Depression.

Associations Between SCL-90 Scores (Outside Ratings) and Respondent Characteristics

Tables 4.10 and 4.11 contain the associations between respondent characteristics and SCL-90 dimension scores, and Tables 4.10.A and 4.11.A present the associations between respondent characteristics and SCL-90 Global Severity Index scores. Only two associations between characteristics and Global Severity Index scores are .20 or above. The data in Table 4.10.A indicate that those who reported having thoughts of self-injury register higher Global Severity Index scores than those who did not ($r=.34$), and respondents who reported that they received some form of psychiatric or psychological treatment felt more distress while living in the community than their counterparts who did not undergo treatment ($r=.27$).

These global findings are reflected in the associations between respondent characteristics and SCL-90 dimension scores, which appear in Table 4.10. Six of the nine associations between psychiatric treatment and SCL-90 dimensions are above .20, and eight of the nine correlations between thoughts of self-injury and SCL-90 dimensions are above .20. The strongest

Table 4.10 Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	-.04 (310) .496	-.08 (310) .153	-.03 (252) .644	-.04 (307) .464	-.08 (307) .176	-.17 (265) .007	-.07 (278) .259	-.04 (278) .482	-.11 (307) .044
Marital Status	-.05 (310) .346	-.03 (310) .547	.02 (252) .705	.05 (307) .428	-.01 (307) .820	-.05 (265) .454	-.04 (278) .467	-.03 (278) .644	-.00 (307) .992
# of Persons in Household	-.04 (309) .476	-.01 (309) .929	.02 (251) .805	-.05 (306) .357	-.04 (306) .528	.05 (264) .422	-.17 (277) .005	.04 (278) .553	-.03 (306) .604
# of Dependents	-.05 (308) .378	.06 (308) .335	.08 (250) .221	-.04 (305) .476	.04 (305) .438	-.01 (263) .921	.04 (277) .515	.06 (276) .332	-.04 (305) .478
# of Children	.00 (310) .958	-.01 (310) .828	.05 (252) .447	-.05 (307) .412	-.05 (307) .417	-.05 (265) .391	-.07 (278) .270	.02 (278) .689	-.09 (307) .100
# of Persons In Immediate Family	.07 (309) .230	.03 (309) .568	.06 (251) .338	-.01 (306) .883	.04 (306) .435	.08 (264) .184	.05 (277) .409	.09 (277) .152	.06 (306) .336

Table 4.10 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Family Members Living In Area	.00 (310) 1.00	.01 (310) .839	-.01 (252) .814	-.04 (307) .438	-.02 (307) .771	-.05 (265) .391	.01 (278) .905	-.05 (278) .442	-.00 (307) .984
# of Family Contacts Per Month	.01 (308) .898	-.01 (308) .826	.01 (251) .907	-.06 (305) .310	-.01 (305) .852	-.00 (264) .970	-.04 (276) .476	-.03 (276) .676	-.01 (305) .891
Employment Status	-.05 (309) .365	-.10 (309) .069	-.09 (251) .155	-.08 (306) .146	-.09 (306) .124	-.16 (265) .007	.04 (277) .500	-.10 (277) .113	-.10 (306) .067
# of Months At Present Job	-.14 (181) .066	-.11 (181) .135	-.11 (147) .168	-.17 (180) .022	-.17 (180) .020	-.14 (155) .088	-.19 (159) .018	-.07 (162) .402	-.18 (179) .018
# of Hours Worked Per Week	.07 (174) .348	-.08 (174) .325	-.48 (140) .570	.05 (173) .493	-.02 (173) .784	.04 (149) .597	-.03 (152) .704	-.13 (156) .115	-.03 (172) .740
Wage Per Hour	.10 (164) .206	-.04 (164) .626	.00 (133) .983	-.00 (163) .968	.03 (163) .679	.08 (140) .363	-.06 (142) .463	.07 (147) .382	.03 (162) .750

Table 4.10 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Highest Grade Completed	-.07 (310) .198	-.08 (310) .177	-.04 (252) .549	-.03 (307) .543	-.07 (307) .230	-.09 (265) .146	-.09 (278) .133	-.09 (278) .141	-.08 (307) .180
Memory Loss From Drinking (Per Month)	.12 (229) .061	.22 (229) .001	.10 (185) .157	.19 (228) .005	.21 (228) .002	.19 (198) .006	.23 (205) .001	.21 (204) .002	.16 (227) .016
Alcohol Consumption	.24 (305) .000	.15 (305) .009	.08 (248) .195	.14 (302) .014	.16 (302) .004	.23 (261) .000	.16 (273) .009	.06 (273) .286	.17 (302) .003
Frequency of Marijuana Use	-.00 (309) .987	.08 (309) .158	.01 (251) .921	.07 (306) .223	.05 (306) .366	.21 (264) .000	.07 (277) .252	.15 (277) .015	-.00 (306) .939
Drug Consumption	.05 (300) .363	-.01 (300) .857	-.01 (245) .933	.10 (297) .087	.05 (297) .432	.07 (256) .267	-.08 (270) .197	.10 (269) .108	.00 (297) .942
Thoughts of Self Injury	.26 (310) .000	.33 (310) .000	.27 (252) .000	.38 (307) .000	.26 (307) .000	.25 (265) .000	.19 (278) .001	.27 (278) .000	.31 (307) .000

Table 4.10 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Number of Self Injury Attempts	.06 (308) .291	.12 (308) .032	.15 (250) .020	.13 (305) .021	.14 (305) .018	.11 (263) .080	.08 (277) .171	.02 (276) .700	.17 (305) .003
Psychiatric Treatment	.14 (301) .014	.31 (301) .000	.17 (247) .008	.25 (298) .000	.22 (298) .000	.25 (257) .000	.13 (269) .037	.22 (269) .000	.28 (298) .000
Psychiatric Hospitalization	.12 (303) .038	.18 (303) .002	.07 (248) .267	.18 (300) .002	.14 (300) .016	.09 (258) .142	.06 (271) .350	.04 (271) .560	.18 (300) .002
Previous Commitment to Penal Institution	.02 (298) .784	.02 (298) .681	.03 (242) .650	.04 (295) .442	.01 (295) .922	.05 (255) .387	.04 (267) .477	.06 (266) .295	-.01 (296) .880

Table 4.10.A. Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Outside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	r (n) p
Age	.08 (310) .135
Marital Status	.02 (310) .705
Number of Persons in Household	.03 (309) .649
Number of Dependents	.03 (308) .595
Number of Children	.04 (310) .531
Number of Persons in Immediate Family	.01 (310) .823
Number of Family Members Living in Area	.01 (310) .823
Number of Family Contacts Per Month	-.02 (308) .735
Employment Status	.15 (309) .008
Number of Months at Present Job	-.18 (181) .017
Number of Hours Worked Per Week	-.01 (174) .850
Wage Per Hour	.04 (184) .628
Highest Grade Completed	-.08 (310) .127

Table 4.10.A. Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Outside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	r (n) p
Memory Loss From Drinking (Per Month)	.12 (229) .074
Alcohol Consumption	.18 (305) .001
Frequency of Marijuana Use	.07 (309) .191
Drug Consumption	.04 (308) .501
Thoughts of Self Injury	.34 (310) .000
Number of Self Injury Attempts	.14 (308) .017
Psychiatric Treatment	.27 (301) .000
Psychiatric Hospitalization	.15 (303) .007
Previous Commitment to a Penal Institution	.04 (298) .535

Table 4.11 Comparison of Average SCL-90 Outside Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Ethnicity and Institution

Character- istic	Category	Dimension								
		Somati- zation	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Inter- personal Sensitivity	Depres- sion	Anxiety	Hostil- ity	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psycho- ticism
		\bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta
Ethnicity	White	1.38	1.64	1.63	1.60	1.51	1.62	1.27	1.83	1.47
	Black	1.39	1.67	1.72	1.59	1.55	1.56	1.40	1.96	1.52
	Hispanic	1.32	1.70	1.82	1.54	1.52	1.75	1.32	2.02	1.53
		(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)
		.193	.121	1.343	.134	.216	.677	1.931	.988	.469
		.825	.886	.263	.874	.806	.509	.147	.374	.626
		.04	.03	.10	.03	.04	.07	.12	.08	.06
Institution	Essex	1.38	1.67	1.71	1.60	1.56	1.58	1.37	1.96	1.52
	Morris	1.38	1.68	1.69	1.57	1.48	1.60	1.35	1.86	1.46
	Hunterdon	1.38	1.54	1.68	1.72	1.62	1.72	1.23	1.80	1.51
		(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)	(339)
		.003	.595	.049	.851	1.028	.472	.939	.780	.359
		.997	.552	.952	.428	.359	.624	.392	.459	.698
		.00	.06	.02	.07	.08	.06	.08	.08	.05

Table 4.11.A Comparison of SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Outside) By Ethnicity and Institution

<u>Characteristics</u>		<u>X̄</u> <u>X̄2</u> <u>X̄3</u> <u>N1</u> <u>N2</u> <u>N3</u> <u>F</u> <u>P</u> <u>EFA</u>
Ethnicity	White	1.52
	Black	1.57
	Hispanic	1.59
		122
		164
		22
		.538
		.585
		.06
Institution	Essex	1.56
	Morris	1.52
	Hunterdon	1.55
		180
		100
		30
		.242
		.785
		.04

association appearing in Table 4.10 is between thoughts of self-injury and Depression ($r=.38$).

Hostility is the SCL-90 dimension that correlates with respondent characteristics most often at the .20 level or above. Table 4.10 shows that there are relatively substantial associations between Hostility and alcohol consumption, frequency of marijuana use, thoughts of self-injury, and psychiatric treatment.

Percentage Symptomatic and Average Dimension Scores for SCL-90 Inside Ratings

Table 4.12 displays the percentage symptomatic (percent of subjects who reported that they were bothered by the symptom "a little bit" or more) for SCL-90 inside ratings (ratings for the first 72 hours or less of jail confinement). The average percentage symptomatic of 37 is slightly less than the average, 41 percent symptomatic, reported for outside ratings (see Table 4.6).

Table 4.13 presents the average dimension scores for SCL-90 inside ratings. Depression shows the highest average score, 2.1, and Phobic Anxiety received the lowest average score, 1.4. Phobic Anxiety was also the lowest ranking dimension for outside ratings (see Table 4.6). The coefficient of concordance ($W=.83$) computed for the rank orders of the mean dimension scores for inside and outside ratings suggests that there is considerable similarity between the two distributions.

Associations Between SCL-90 Dimensions -- Inside Ratings

As was the case for the dimension-dimension correlations

Table 4.12 Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items (Inside)

Items	Percent Symptomatic (n)
1. Headaches	40 (125)
2. Nervousness or shakiness inside	59 (185)
3. Faintness or dizziness	18 (56)
4. Unwanted thoughts	68 (215)
5. Loss of sexual interest	29 (90)
6. Feeling critical of others	39 (123)
7. The idea that someone else can control your thoughts	26 (82)
8. Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles	23 (71)
9. Trouble remembering things	30 (94)
10. Worried about sloppiness or carelessness	51 (159)
11. Feeling easily annoyed or irritated	61 (192)
12. Pains in heart or chest	23 (71)
13. Feeling afraid in open spaces	21 (67)
14. Feeling low in energy or slowed down	58 (181)
15. Thoughts of ending your life	15 (46)
16. Hearing voices that other people do not hear	12 (39)
17. Trembling	29 (91)

Table 4.12 Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items (Inside)

Items	Percent Symptomatic (n)
18. Feeling that most people cannot be trusted	66 (206)
19. Poor appetite	41 (128)
20. Crying easily	18 (56)
21. Feeling shy or uneasy with people	44 (137)
22. Feeling of being trapped or caught	68 (213)
23. Suddenly scared for no reason	37 (115)
24. Temper outbursts that you could not control	27 (86)
25. Feeling afraid to go out of your house (cell) alone	16 (49)
26. Blaming yourself for things	60 (189)
27. Pains in lower back	40 (125)
28. Feeling blocked in getting things alone	68 (212)
29. Feeling lonely	75 (237)
30. Feeling blue	75 (236)
31. Worrying too much about things	75 (235)
32. Feeling no interest in things	43 (136)
33. Feeling fearful	42 (130)
34. Your feelings being easily hurt	34 (107)
35. Other people being aware of your private thoughts	22 (70)

Table 4.12 Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items (Inside)

Items	Percent Symptomatic (n)
36. Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic	49 (155)
37. Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you	43 (136)
38. Having to do things very slowly to insure correctness	41 (129)
39. Heart pounding or racing	36 (113)
40. Nausea or upset stomach	32 (99)
41. Feeling inferior to others	22 (68)
42. Soreness of your muscles	45 (142)
43. Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others	41 (129)
44. Trouble falling asleep	57 (178)
45. Having to check and double-check what you do	34 (107)
46. Difficulty making decisions	39 (123)
47. Feeling afraid to walk around alone	17 (54)
48. Trouble getting your breath	16 (50)
49. Hot or cold spells	22 (69)
50. Having to avoid certain things, places, or activities because they frighten you	25 (77)

Table 4.12 Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items (Inside)

Items	Percent Symptomatic (n)
51. Your mind going blank	21 (65)
52. Numbness or tingling in parts of your body	29 (89)
53. A lump in your throat	22 (69)
54. Feeling hopeless about the future	50 (156)
55. Trouble concentrating	47 (147)
56. Feeling weak in parts of your body	44 (138)
57. Feeling tense or keyed up	61 (190)
58. Heavy feelings in your arms or legs	26 (82)
59. Thoughts of death or dying	25 (78)
60. Overeating	18 (57)
61. Feeling uneasy when people are watching or talking about you	48 (148)
62. Having thoughts that are not your own	28 (86)
63. Having urges to beat, injure, or harm someone	21 (65)
64. Awakening in the early morning	58 (180)
65. Having to repeat the same actions such as touching, counting, washing	36 (113)
66. Sleep that is restless or disturbed	59 (183)

Table 4.12 Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items (Inside)
 pa

	<u>Items</u>	<u>Percent Symptomatic (n)</u>
67.	Having urges to break or smash things	24 (73)
68.	Having ideas or beliefs that others do not share	43 (133)
69.	Feeling very self-conscious with others	44 (137)
70.	Feeling uneasy in crowds in open or public places	35 (110)
71.	Feeling everything is an effort	37 (115)
72.	Spells of terror or panic	19 (60)
73.	Feeling uncomfortable about eating or drinking in public	20 (61)
74.	Getting into frequent arguments	16 (51)
75.	Feeling nervous when you are left alone	22 (69)
76.	Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements	33 (101)
77.	Feeling lonely even when you are with people	52 (161)
78.	Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still	60 (186)
79.	Feelings of worthlessness	42 (130)
80.	Feeling that familiar things are strange or unreal	32 (100)
81.	Shouting or throwing things	13 (39)

CONTINUED

2 OF 7

-158-

Table 4.12 Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items (Inside)

Items	Percent Symptomatic (n)
82. Feeling afraid you will faint in public	12 (38)
83. Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them	61 (189)
84. Having thoughts about sex that bother you a lot	28 (87)
85. The idea that you should be punished for your sins	48 (148)
86. Feeling pushed to get things done	37 (115)
87. The idea that something serious is wrong with your body	30 (92)
88. Never feeling close to another person	31 (95)
89. Feelings of guilt	48 (148)
90. The idea that something is wrong with your mind	26 (81)

Table 4.13 Average Dimension Scores for the SCL-90 (Inside)

Dimension	N	\bar{X}	Median	Mode	S
Somatization	310	1.6	1.4	1.0	.67
Obsessive-Compulsive	308	1.9	1.8	1.5	.70
Interpersonal Sensitivity	261	1.8	1.6	1.1	.67
Depression	307	2.1	2.0	1.9	.75
Anxiety	305	1.8	1.6	1.4	.72
Hostility	273	1.5	1.3	1.0	.65
Phobic Anxiety	284	1.4	1.1	1.0	.59
Paranoid	278	2.0	1.9	1.0	.81
Psychoticism	304	1.6	1.5	1.0	.58

for the outside ratings for the SCL-90, there are substantial associations between dimensions for inside ratings, and the Anxiety dimension shows the strongest relations with other SCL-90 dimensions. The average correlation contained in Table 4.14 is .64, and five of the eight associations between Anxiety and other SCL-90 dimensions are .70 or greater.

Associations Between SCL-90 Scores (Inside Ratings) and Respondent Characteristics

The relations between respondent characteristics and SCL-90 dimension scores are presented in Table 4.15 and 4.16, and the associations between Global Severity Index scores and characteristics are displayed in Tables 4.15.A and 4.16.A. Only three of the correlations between GSI scores and characteristics attained a level of .20 or greater. The data in Table 4.15.A indicate that older inmates are less stressed during their initial period of confinement than are their younger counterparts ($r = -.22$), and the associations appearing in Table 4.15 suggest that this is especially the case for Depression ($-.20$), Anxiety ($-.22$), and Psychoticism ($-.21$).

There are also relatively strong positive associations between GSI scores and thoughts of self-injury (.29) and GSI scores and number of self-injury attempts (.26). Table 4.15 shows that six of the nine associations between SCL-90 dimensions and number of self-injury attempts are .20 or above, and five of the nine associations between thoughts of self-injury and dimension scores reached a magnitude of at least .20. The strongest association between a characteristic and a dimension

Table 4.14 Associations Between SCL-90 Inside Dimension Scores

Dimension	Dimension							
	Obsessive Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Somatization	.65 (307) .000	.60 (260) .000	.61 (306) .000	.68 (305) .000	.56 (273) .000	.57 (283) .000	.51 (278) .000	.63 (303) .000
Obsessive Compulsive		.70 (260) .000	.75 (306) .000	.70 (304) .000	.62 (272) .000	.68 (283) .000	.65 (277) .000	.70 (303) .000
Interpersonal Sensitivity			.63 (260) .000	.70 (258) .000	.62 (226) .000	.74 (236) .000	.71 (237) .000	.66 (257) .000
Depression				.74 (304) .000	.55 (271) .000	.58 (282) .000	.60 (277) .000	.73 (300) .000
Anxiety					.66 (270) .000	.71 (280) .000	.60 (275) .000	.73 (300) .000
Hostility						.60 (250) .000	.51 (247) .000	.61 (269) .000
Phobic Anxiety							.58 (254) .000	.64 (279) .000
Paranoid								.64 (274) .000

Table 4.15 Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	-.11 (310) .052	-.15 (308) .010	-.13 (261) .030	-.20 (307) .000	-.22 (305) .000	-.19 (273) .002	-.19 (284) .001	-.16 (278) .009	-.21 (304) .000
Marital Status	.11 (310) .048	.06 (308) .304	.07 (261) .267	.12 (307) .039	.08 (305) .144	.08 (273) .177	.06 (284) .317	.01 (278) .850	.09 (304) .129
# of Persons In Household	.04 (309) .433	.07 (307) .193	-.00 (260) .983	.05 (306) .342	.06 (304) .281	.11 (272) .080	.08 (283) .160	.03 (278) .630	.13 (303) .020
# of Dependents	.07 (308) .241	.08 (306) .170	.01 (259) .817	.07 (305) .212	.03 (303) .602	.02 (271) .768	.04 (283) .420	.00 (276) .941	.02 (302) .766
# of Children	-.02 (310) .661	-.03 (308) .560	-.10 (261) .124	-.08 (307) .167	-.10 (305) .081	-.05 (273) .434	-.08 (284) .162	-.06 (278) .352	-.10 (304) .094
# of Persons In Immediate Family	.15 (309) .006	.12 (307) .031	-.00 (260) .973	.11 (306) .054	.13 (304) .026	.14 (272) .020	.10 (283) .100	.05 (277) .417	.08 (303) .147

Table 4.15 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Family Members Living In Area	.02 (310) .724	.06 (308) .295	-.05 (261) .451	.07 (307) .250	.03 (305) .657	.02 (273) .780	-.01 (284) .812	-.06 (278) .335	.01 (304) .864
# of Family Contacts Per Month	.08 (308) .154	.11 (306) .060	.03 (260) .579	.01 (305) .846	.08 (303) .151	.06 (271) .351	.07 (282) .248	-.05 (276) .365	.08 (302) .191
Employment Status	.04 (309) .476	-.07 (307) .770	-.04 (261) .484	.00 (306) .966	.00 (304) .991	-.07 (272) .274	.00 (283) .956	-.06 (277) .308	-.07 (303) .197
Months Employed At Present Job	-.10 (181) .166	-.17 (180) .025	-.15 (153) .073	-.16 (180) .032	-.18 (178) .017	-.17 (160) .034	-.19 (163) .014	-.10 (164) .185	-.18 (178) .016
# of Hours Worked Per Week	.04 (174) .570	-.14 (173) .076	.19 (147) .022	-.09 (173) .221	-.11 (171) .140	-.02 (153) .845	-.17 (156) .038	-.16 (158) .045	-.11 (171) .158
Wage Per Hour	-.06 (165) .462	-.15 (164) .051	-.08 (140) .361	-.07 (164) .401	-.07 (162) .370	-.07 (145) .414	-.08 (147) .351	.03 (149) .751	.03 (162) .715
Highest Grade Completed	-.03 (310) .610	-.09 (308) .096	.07 (261) .266	-.04 (307) .541	-.04 (305) .473	-.05 (273) .415	-.04 (284) .533	-.02 (278) .731	-.04 (304) .544

Table 4.15 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Hours Detained By Police	.00 (285) .969	.09 (284) .111	.01 (241) .866	.03 (283) .576	.05 (281) .395	.08 (251) .231	.08 (260) .205	.10 (256) .122	.03 (279) .675
# of Hours Detained at Sampled Facil- ity Before Interview	.05 (305) .389	.01 (303) .800	.07 (257) .236	-.00 (302) .932	.08 (300) .190	.03 (268) .683	-.02 (279) .794	.10 (274) .088	-.00 (299) .937
Legal Status	-.04 (300) .483	-.08 (298) .171	-.06 (254) .322	-.05 (297) .403	-.10 (295) .098	-.09 (265) .144	-.06 (274) .338	-.10 (269) .095	.03 (294) .568
Previous Confinement For Same Case	.04 (308) .536	.09 (306) .137	.05 (260) .430	.13 (305) .021	.08 (303) .167	.05 (272) .436	.08 (282) .191	.14 (276) .024	.02 (303) .748
Bail Set	-.00 (285) .958	.06 (284) .308	.07 (242) .290	.09 (283) .114	.06 (281) .300	.09 (252) .170	-.00 (262) .954	.09 (258) .142	-.01 (280) .912
Amount of Bail	.02 (193) .762	-.05 (193) .514	.05 (164) .506	.02 (192) .810	.00 (191) .978	.00 (169) .962	-.11 (179) .151	.05 (176) .472	.10 (189) .171

Table 4.15 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Number of Charges	.01 (308) .885	-.03 (306) .833	-.03 (259) .614	-.02 (305) .795	.02 (303) .713	.00 (271) .975	-.04 (282) .523	-.04 (276) .550	-.02 (302) .752
Assigned or Retained Counsel	-.06 (287) .336	-.01 (286) .825	-.03 (245) .636	-.00 (285) .999	.03 (283) .641	.02 (253) .761	-.02 (263) .771	.02 (258) .756	.01 (282) .858
Kind of Counsel	-.14 (77) .222	-.21 (77) .072	-.08 (63) .546	-.16 (76) .155	-.12 (75) .302	-.13 (70) .277	-.21 (70) .083	-.14 (70) .253	-.14 (75) .228
# of Persons In Cell	-.04 (301) .500	.02 (299) .745	.01 (253) .821	-.07 (298) .204	-.06 (296) .282	-.02 (265) .778	-.01 (276) .911	.00 (270) .953	-.01 (296) .906
Memory Loss From Drinking (Per Month)	.07 (228) .280	.11 (227) .113	.05 (194) .465	.15 (226) .023	.08 (224) .218	.06 (204) .427	.02 (209) .736	.01 (204) .838	.05 (224) .447
Level of Alcohol Consumption	.12 (305) .032	.08 (303) .161	.02 (257) .710	.04 (302) .499	.02 (300) .684	.11 (268) .076	-.03 (280) .579	-.05 (274) .386	.07 (299) .225

Table 4.15 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristics	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Frequency of Marijuana Use	-.01 (309) .915	.02 (307) .721	-.00 (261) .973	.07 (306) .198	.05 (304) .375	.09 (272) .155	.11 (283) .066	.09 (277) .139	.04 (303) .450
Level of Drug Consumption	.01 (300) .923	-.01 (298) .908	-.01 (252) .818	.06 (297) .343	.06 (295) .341	.08 (265) .187	.03 (275) .635	.08 (270) .178	.07 (294) .261
Thoughts of Self Injury	.19 (310) .001	.27 (308) .000	.23 (261) .000	.33 (307) .000	.27 (305) .000	.16 (273) .007	.16 (284) .009	.14 (278) .021	.24 (304) .000
Number of Self Injury Attempts	.01 (308) .000	.22 (306) .000	.26 (260) .000	.22 (305) .000	.28 (303) .000	.28 (271) .000	.14 (282) .020	.07 (276) .270	.123 (302) .000
Psychiatric Treatment	.09 (301) .110	.22 (299) .000	.17 (256) .007	.20 (298) .001	.16 (296) .005	.17 (265) .005	.06 (275) .350	.12 (270) .043	.19 (295) .001
# of Psychiatric Hospitaliza- tions	.02 (303) .700	.13 (301) .023	.09 (258) .153	.09 (300) .117	.12 (298) .043	.07 (266) .247	.01 (277) .827	-.03 (272) .663	.05 (297) .350

Table 4.15 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristics	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Time (In Hours Between Admission and Interviews	-.06 (307) .273	.06 (306) .284	.04 (261) .475	.06 (305) .300	.04 (303) .476	.09 (271) .148	-.04 (282) .474	.09 (276) .122	.01 (302) .815
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	.07 (310) .193	.13 (308) .022	-.04 (261) .511	.04 (307) .438	-.00 (305) .986	.02 (273) .744	.00 (284) .988	.08 (278) .168	.04 (304) .458
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	.03 (299) .622	.07 (297) .250	-.10 (251) .101	-.00 (296) .973	-.03 (294) .643	-.05 (265) .387	-.06 (273) .342	-.00 (268) .967	.02 (294) .767
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Facility	.06 (300) .315	.07 (298) .242	.06 (252) .383	.11 (297) .062	.06 (295) .268	.16 (265) .011	.07 (274) .279	.09 (270) .144	.11 (295) .052
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	.03 (298) .561	.07 (296) .207	-.05 (250) .472	.04 (295) .486	.01 (293) .911	.06 (265) .306	-.00 (272) .964	.03 (268) .631	.07 (293) .209

Table 4.15.A. Associations Between SCL-90 Global *Severity* Index Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>r (n) p</u>
Age	-.22 (309) .000
Marital Status	-.13 (309) .019
Number of Persons in Household	.09 (308) .101
Number of Dependents	.06 (307) .316
Number of Children	-.08 (309) .161
Number of Persons in Immediate Family	.13 (308) .024
Number of Family Member Living in Area	.03 (309) .564
Number of Family Contacts Per Month	.08 (307) .187
Employment Status	.09 (308) .126
Months Employed at Present Job	-.18 (180) .016
Number of Hours Worked Per Week	-.11 (173) .154
Wage Per Hour	-.07 (164) .349

Table 4.15.A Associations Between SCL-90 Global *Severity* Index Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>r (n) p</u>
Highest Grade Completed	-.05 (309) .380
Number of Hours Detained By Police	.07 (284) .243
Number of Hours Detained at Sampled Facility Before Interview	.02 (304) .764
Legal Status	-.05 (299) .420
Previous Confinement for Same Case	.10 (307) .111
Bail Set	.07 (285) .224
Amount of Bail	-.00 (193) .985
Number of Charges	-.02 (307) .725
Assigned or Retained Counsel	-.02 (287) .755
Kind of Counsel	-.18 (77) .118
Number of Persons in Cell	-.03 (300) .553
Memory Loss From Drinking (Per Month)	-.01 (228) .827

Table 4.15.A. Associations Between SCL-90 Global *SEVERITY* Index Scores (Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	r	(n)	p
Level of Alcohol Consumption	.05	(304)	.371
Frequency of Marijuana Use	.07	(308)	.218
Thoughts of Self-Injury	.29	(309)	.000
Number of Self-Injury Attempts	.26	(307)	.000
Psychiatric Treatment	.19	(301)	.001
Number of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	.05	(302)	.390
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	.07	(309)	.224
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	.01	(298)	.789
Previous Confinement in Prison	-.04	(300)	.434
Previous Confinement in a Juvenile Facility	.11	(299)	.06
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	.06	(297)	.333

Table 4.16 Comparison of Average SCL-90 Scores (Inside) (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Characteristic

Characteristic	Category	Dimension								
		Somati- zation	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Inter- personal Sensitivity	Depres- sion	Anxiety	Hostil- ity	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psycho- ticism
		\bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	\bar{Y}_1 \bar{Y}_2 \bar{Y}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	\bar{Z}_1 \bar{Z}_2 \bar{Z}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	\bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2 \bar{D}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	\bar{H}_1 \bar{H}_2 \bar{H}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	\bar{P}_1 \bar{P}_2 \bar{P}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	\bar{PS}_1 \bar{PS}_2 \bar{PS}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	
Ethnicity	White	1.57	1.80	1.73	2.08	1.74	1.44	1.34	1.84	1.56
	Black	1.65	1.98	1.87	2.17	1.88	1.60	1.46	2.10	1.68
	Hispanic	1.49	2.00	1.79	2.08	1.77	1.50	1.43	1.92	1.52
		121	121	97	122	120	111	110	107	121
		164	163	141	161	161	153	152	149	160
		22	22	21	22	22	17	20	21	21
		0.87	2.63	1.14	0.52	1.35	1.79	1.43	3.35	1.64
		.42	.07	.32	.60	.26	.17	.24	.04	.20
		.08	.13	.09	.06	.11	.10	.10	.15	.10
First Person Called	Relative	1.63	1.98	1.85	2.20	1.87	1.55	1.45	2.03	1.67
	Other	1.50	1.82	1.71	2.01	1.78	1.49	1.37	1.97	1.51
	No one	1.70	1.87	1.81	2.12	1.79	1.58	1.34	1.94	1.62
		169	167	144	166	157	144	151	153	163
		75	76	60	76	73	68	72	65	75
		62	62	53	61	61	57	57	56	62
		1.63	1.71	0.96	1.71	0.49	0.30	0.97	0.32	2.18
		.20	.18	.38	.18	.61	.74	.38	.73	.12
		.10	.11	.09	.11	.06	.05	.08	.05	.12
Institution	Essex	1.67	2.03	1.86	2.19	1.90	1.59	1.48	2.13	1.64
	Morris	1.51	1.75	1.72	1.96	1.66	1.40	1.33	1.80	1.57
	Hunterdon	1.49	1.82	1.76	2.34	1.88	1.63	1.25	1.75	1.52
		181	179	158	177	177	155	167	163	175
		99	100	79	100	98	91	90	87	100
		30	29	24	30	30	27	27	28	29
		2.19	5.54	1.20	4.47	3.44	2.86	2.83	6.06	0.83
		.11	.00	.30	.01	.03	.06	.06	.00	.44
		.12	.19	.10	.17	.15	.14	.14	.21	.07
Housing Assignment at First Interview	General population-cell	1.58	1.88	1.80	2.17	1.85	1.54	1.38	1.93	1.58
	General population-dorm	1.60	1.94	1.78	2.11	1.79	1.52	1.41	2.01	1.62
	Segregation	1.67	1.95	2.12	2.14	1.93	1.53	1.49	2.10	1.63
		103	107	83	102	102	92	95	98	100
		183	183	161	182	179	159	166	158	181
		24	24	17	23	24	22	23	22	23
		0.14	0.27	1.94	0.20	0.27	0.02	0.32	0.56	0.19
		.87	.76	.14	.82	.60	.98	.72	.58	.82
		.03	.04	.12	.04	.06	.01	.05	.06	.04
Most Serious Charge	Person	1.66	1.86	1.91	2.03	1.75	1.58	1.36	2.12	1.67
	Property	1.63	2.04	1.84	2.28	2.00	1.66	1.51	2.08	1.69
	Drug	1.65	1.81	1.67	2.17	1.85	1.49	1.32	2.01	1.64
	Other	1.56	1.86	1.78	2.06	1.70	1.44	1.37	1.87	1.53
		46	46	39	45	45	40	41	43	46
		106	106	95	105	104	87	98	96	103
		33	33	27	33	33	33	33	29	32
		121	119	97	120	199	109	108	106	119
		0.36	1.76	0.81	2.06	3.51	1.96	1.39	1.54	1.60
		.78	.16	.49	.11	.02	.12	.24	.20	.19
		.06	.13	.10	.14	.19	.15	.12	.13	.13

¹First Person Called Categories
 1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
 2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

²Seriousness of Charge Categories
 1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
 2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft and Forgery
 3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
 4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

Table 4.16.A Comparison of SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Inside) (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	X_1 . . X_n N_1 . . N_n F P <u>EFA</u>
Ethnicity	White	1.71
	Black	1.86
	Hispanic	1.75
		122
		163
		22
		2.418
		.091
		.13
Institution	Essex	1.87
	Morris	1.66
	Hunterdon	1.76
		179
		100
		30
		4.6
		.011
		.17

Table 4.16.A Comparison of SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Inside) (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	X_1 . . X_n N_1 . . N_n F P <u>EFA</u>
Housing Assignment at First Interview	General Population--Cell	1.77
	General Population--Dorm	1.79
	Segregation	1.89
		102
		183
		24
		.412
		.663
		.05
Most Serious Charge	Person	1.79
	Property	1.90
	Drug	1.76
	Other	1.69
		46
		106
		33
		108
		2.374
		.070
		.16

score is the .33 association between Depression and thoughts of self-injury. Other relatively strong associations appearing in Table 4.15 are between psychiatric treatment and the Obsessive/Compulsive dimension and psychiatric treatment and Depression.

Comparison Between SCL-90 Outside and Inside Scores

Table 4.17 compares SCL-90 outside ratings with ratings for the first few days of confinement or less. The most striking difference is that between outside and inside scores for Depression -- a dimension that reflects

a broad range of the manifestations of clinical depression. Symptoms of dysphoric mood and affect are represented as are signs of withdrawal of life interest, lack of motivation, and loss of vital energy. In addition, feelings of hopelessness, thoughts of suicide, and other cognitive and somatic correlates of depression are included. (Derogatis, 1977:9).

There are also relatively substantial differences between outside and inside Anxiety, Obsessive-Compulsive, and Somatization scores. We would expect Anxiety to increase when a person is incarcerated not only because it is highly correlated with Depression (see Table 4.9 and 4.14) but also because we would expect persons who have recently lost their liberty and who are facing criminal charges to feel increased levels of tension and apprehension. The rapid transition from street to jail and the uncertainty associated with detention can promote anxiety-provoking ruminations about many issues. In Chapter 1, we described the jail situation as one that spawns redundant reviews of the past, usually past failures, and unproductive dwelling on problems of the present and the future. The person has difficulty escaping from his own

Table 4.17 Comparison of Mean Dimension Scores for the SCL-90: Outside With Inside Ratings

Dimension	N	\bar{X}_O	S_O	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
Somatization	308	1.38	.488	1.60	.663	-.22	-6.67	.000
Obsessive-Compulsive	308	1.66	.617	1.92	.695	-.26	-7.69	.000
Interpersonal Sensitivity	236	1.71	.559	1.85	.675	-.14	-3.47	.001
Depression	304	1.60	.564	2.13	.742	-.53	-13.68	.000
Anxiety	302	1.54	.545	1.83	.722	-.29	-7.61	.000
Hostility	240	1.58	.689	1.53	.639	.05	1.00	.319
Phobic Anxiety	260	1.34	.509	1.39	.582	-.05	-1.39	.167
Paranoid Ideation	253	1.92	.799	2.01	.826	-.09	-1.90	.059
Psychoticism	303	1.50	.513	1.61	.578	-.11	-4.18	.000

thoughts. This kind of thought difficulty or disorder, which is related to increased levels of anxiety, is a component of the Obsessive-Compulsive dimension. The data in Table 4.17 indicate that the average inside score for the Obsessive-Compulsive Dimension is 16 percent greater than the outside score.

We would expect Somatization scores to increase upon initial confinement because (1) many of the Somatization symptoms are "...somatic equivalents of anxiety" (Derogatis, 1977:7), and (2) the disruption of daily routines and schedules can prompt somatic complaints. Changes in work and sleep schedules, dietary changes, and other changes in work or home environments can result in headaches, lower back pain, intestinal distress, and other ailments. Initial confinement in jail, which upsets most personal schedules and habits, results in a 16 percent increase in Somatization (see Table 4.17).

The difference between Global Severity Index (not shown in tabular form) outside ($\bar{X}=1.55$) and inside ($\bar{X}=1.79$) scores ($t=8.61$; $p=.000$) represents a 15 percent difference. This finding suggests, as was expected, that our subjects considered jail a more stressful setting than the community. The average value of outside minus inside score was about $-.22$, and 67 percent of the subjects had negative change scores. The remaining 33 percent of the sample registered scores which indicated either they felt no difference in stress between the outside and inside (9.1 percent) or they felt less stress in

jail in comparison with the outside (23.9 percent).

Associations Between SCL-90 Change Scores (Outside Minus Inside) and Respondent Characteristics.

The data contained in Table 4.18, 4.18.A, 4.19, and 4.19.A indicate that changes in both dimension and global SCL-90 scores from outside to inside occur independently of respondent characteristics. The only associations that are relatively substantial are number of persons in household and Phobic Anxiety ($-.21$) and Psychoticism ($-.20$), previous confinement for the same case and Depression ($-.20$), and number of self-injury attempts and Anxiety ($-.20$). A negative association means that those who possessed a certain characteristic (e.g., had been previously confined for the same case) had higher negative change scores on a particular dimension (e.g., Depression) than did those who did not have the characteristic (e.g., had not been previously confined for the same case). A negative change score is the result of the subject's inside score being larger than his outside score, which means he is more distressed in jail than in the community.

Table 4.20 compares the mean item scores for SCL-90 inside and outside ratings. There was an absolute difference of .90 or more between outside and inside scores for 5 of the 90 items, and in each case the inside score was greater than the outside score. Table 4.20 shows that subjects rated "Feeling of being trapped or caught" higher on the inside than on the outside, and they were more bothered by "Feeling lonely" and "Feeling blue" when in jail than when on the streets. The data in

Table 4.18 Associations Between Difference of SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics: Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	.08 (308) .143	.09 (308) .105	.15 (236) .018	.19 (304) .001	.18 (302) .002	.06 (240) .391	.16 (260) .012	.11 (253) .081	.14 (303) .013
Marital Status	-.16 (308) .006	-.10 (308) .065	-.06 (236) .334	-.11 (304) .066	-.10 (302) .088	-.12 (240) .058	-.13 (260) .039	-.05 (253) .425	-.10 (303) .069
# of Persons in Household	-.07 (307) .214	-.10 (307) .093	.04 (235) .519	-.12 (303) .031	-.10 (301) .082	-.12 (239) .062	-.21 (259) .001	-.02 (253) .743	-.20 (302) .000
# of Dependents	-.11 (306) .058	-.03 (306) .580	.07 (234) .287	-.10 (302) .096	.00 (300) .996	.00 (238) .978	.02 (259) .814	.02 (251) .819	-.08 (301) .181
# of Children	.03 (308) .627	.03 (308) .609	.16 (236) .013	.04 (304) .466	.07 (302) .227	.02 (240) .815	.06 (260) .315	.06 (253) .379	.02 (303) .709
# of Persons In Immediate Family	-.12 (307) .134	-.11 (307) .060	.02 (235) .728	-.12 (303) .029	-.11 (301) .065	-.13 (239) .044	-.07 (259) .234	.07 (252) .271	-.04 (302) .450

Table 4.18 (cont.) Associations Between Difference of SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Persons In Wife's Immediate Family	.10 (108) .346	.10 (108) .347	.23 (84) .036	.05 (108) .628	.15 (106) .130	.13 (96) .205	.11 (92) .308	-.09 (90) .386	.16 (108) .094
# of Family Members Living In Area	-.01 (308) .842	-.06 (308) .336	.00 (236) .956	-.11 (304) .050	-.04 (302) .531	-.17 (240) .009	.03 (260) .601	.02 (253) .805	-.01 (303) .860
# of Family Contacts Per Month	-.08 (306) .158	-.14 (306) .017	-.03 (235) .682	-.07 (302) .228	-.10 (300) .075	-.10 (239) .126	-.12 (258) .063	.02 (251) .805	-.09 (301) .109
Employment Status	-.08 (307) .172	-.09 (307) .107	-.03 (236) .628	-.06 (303) .295	-.07 (301) .206	-.07 (240) .278	.05 (259) .384	-.05 (252) .401	-.03 (302) .657
Months Employed At Current Job	.01 (180) .923	.10 (180) .186	.05 (136) .571	.04 (179) .622	.06 (177) .421	.02 (141) .780	-.01 (147) .887	.04 (148) .600	.04 (177) .629
# of Hours Worked Per Week	.01 (173) .926	.10 (173) .201	.19 (130) .029	.14 (172) .068	.11 (170) .152	.03 (135) .754	.14 (140) .115	.04 (143) .593	.13 (170) .101

Table 4.18 (cont.) Associations Between Difference of SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Wage Per Hour	.11 (164) .150	.16 (164) .044	.10 (124) .253	.06 (163) .422	.11 (161) .156	.14 (127) .128	.06 (131) .488	.04 (135) .617	-.01 (161) .869
Last Grade Completed	-.03 (308) .632	.03 (308) .588	.12 (236) .070	.00 (304) .959	-.02 (302) .751	.01 (240) .837	-.04 (260) .555	-.07 (253) .282	-.04 (303) .521
Legal Status	-.03 (298) .559	.02 (298) .726	-.01 (229) .881	.01 (294) .834	.00 (292) .998	-.11 (232) .084	-.03 (250) .686	-.01 (245) .910	-.10 (293) .090
Previous Confinement For Same Case	-.08 (306) .143	-.05 (306) .362	-.15 (235) .018	-.20 (302) .000	-.14 (300) .013	-.11 (239) .087	-.11 (258) .083	-.12 (251) .051	-.04 (302) .503
Bail	.07 (284) .236	.00 (284) .983	.03 (220) .705	-.02 (280) .765	.02 (278) .781	.05 (222) .486	.06 (239) .395	-.01 (236) .922	.05 (279) .441
Amount of Bail	-.11 (192) .136	.00 (193) .946	-.09 (146) .285	-.06 (190) .400	-.12 (189) .095	-.08 (146) .344	.02 (163) .766	-.07 (161) .363	-.16 (189) .028

Table 4.18 (cont.) Associations Between Difference of SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Charges	.06 (306) .332	.04 (306) .534	.10 (234) .118	.04 (302) .541	.00 (300) .952	.07 (239) .314	.11 (258) .068	.02 (251) .771	.00 (301) .994
Assigned or Retained Counsel	.05 (285) .421	.06 (286) .316	-.02 (222) .798	-.04 (282) .451	-.05 (280) .373	-.05 (224) .426	.03 (239) .613	.01 (236) .923	-.02 (281) .709
Kind of Counsel	.18 (76) .120	.09 (77) .418	.03 (56) .820	.16 (76) .171	.12 (73) .331	.04 (65) .774	.13 (62) .305	.14 (64) .284	.14 (75) .227
Memory Loss From Drinking (Per Month)	.03 (227) .623	.11 (227) .112	.04 (174) .620	-.01 (225) .852	.08 (223) .234	.12 (179) .098	.14 (191) .047	.17 (184) .023	.11 (223) .101
Level of Alcohol Consumption	.05 (303) .357	.06 (303) .286	.06 (232) .402	.08 (299) .197	.11 (297) .055	.12 (236) .062	.19 (256) .002	.11 (249) .096	.10 (298) .085
Level of Drug Consumption	.03 (298) .595	.00 (298) .957	.01 (230) .881	.02 (294) .718	-.02 (292) .695	-.06 (232) .343	-.11 (252) .093	-.02 (246) .819	-.07 (293) .217

Table 4.18 (cont.) Associations Between Difference of SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Frequency of Marijuana Use	.00 (307) .964	.06 (307) .300	.01 (236) .911	-.02 (303) .715	.00 (301) .993	.06 (239) .357	-.02 (259) .717	.05 (252) .430	-.06 (302) .329
Thoughts of Self Injury	.02 (308) .668	.02 (308) .656	.04 (236) .545	-.06 (304) .301	-.09 (302) .110	.06 (240) .327	.03 (260) .598	.12 (253) .067	.03 (303) .610
# of Self Injury Attempts	-.15 (306) .010	-.13 (306) .019	-.16 (235) .016	-.14 (302) .014	-.20 (300) .001	-.17 (238) .010	-.11 (259) .083	-.07 (251) .243	-.10 (301) .088
Psychiatric Treatment	.03 (299) .627	.06 (299) .279	.02 (231) .811	-.01 (295) .896	.01 (293) .848	.02 (232) .710	.05 (251) .473	.09 (245) .162	.08 (294) .190
# of Psychia- tric Hospitali- zations	.07 (301) .216	.04 (301) .550	-.02 (233) .735	.05 (297) .419	-.01 (295) .814	-.03 (233) .622	.03 (253) .612	.04 (247) .556	.13 (296) .030
Previous Confinement to Sampled Facility	-.10 (308) .079	-.12 (308) .043	-.02 (236) .734	-.03 (304) .619	.01 (302) .838	-.05 (240) .482	-.01 (260) .918	-.07 (253) .281	-.04 (303) .452

Table 4.18 (cont.) Associations Between Difference of SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Outside minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Previous Confinement in Another Jail	.04 (297) .481	.02 (297) .731	.14 (227) .037	.06 (293) .269	.02 (291) .684	.06 (233) .350	.14 (250) .026	.06 (243) .358	-.03 (293) .596
Previous Confinement in Another Jail	-.04 (297) .461	-.06 (297) .296	.08 (227) .220	.03 (293) .631	.03 (291) .616	.02 (233) .825	.10 (250) .126	.00 (243) .936	-.05 (293) .411
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Institution	.00 (298) .945	-.01 (298) .886	.01 (228) .867	-.08 (294) .162	-.04 (292) .547	-.06 (233) .367	.00 (251) .945	.04 (245) .590	-.07 (294) .231
Previous Confinement In State Prison	-.01 (299) .888	-.06 (299) .296	.08 (229) .234	.05 (295) .425	.04 (293) .502	-.12 (233) .075	-.02 (252) .786	.03 (245) .677	-.07 (295) .254
Previous Confinement In Any Penal Institution	-.02 (296) .666	-.06 (296) .287	.08 (226) .210	-.01 (292) .838	.01 (290) .910	-.06 (233) .338	.05 (249) .421	.04 (243) .585	-.09 (292) .115

Table 4.18.A Associations Between Difference in SCL-90 *GSI* Scores (Outside Minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	r (n) p
Age	.18 (309) .002
Marital Status	.18 (309) .002
Number of Persons in Household	-.14 (308) .016
Number of Dependents	-.04 (307) .464
Number of Children	.06 (307) .277
Number of Persons in Wife's Immediate Family	.14 (109) .160
Number of Family Members Living in Area	-.11 (307) .063
Employment Status	.04 (308) .477
Months Employed at Current Job	.06 (180) .453
Number of Hours Worked Per Week	.13 (173) .089
Wage Per Hour	.13 (164) .096

Table 4.18.A (cont.) Associations Between Differences in SCL-90 *GSI* Scores (Outside Minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	r (n) p
Last Grade Completed	-.02 (309) .713
Legal Status	-.03 (299) .583
Previous Confinement for the Same Case	-.15 (307) .009
Bail	.01 (285) .917
Amount of Bail	-.07 (193) .303
Number of Charges	.06 (307) .334
Assigned or Retained Counsel	.01 (287) .926
Kind of Counsel	.15 (77) .178
Memory Loss From Drinking Per Month	.13 (228) .046
Level of Alcohol Consumption	.12 (304) .042
Level of Drug Consumption	-.01 (307) .875

Table 4.18.A (cont.) Associations Between Differences in SCL-90 GSI Scores (Outside Minus Inside) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	r	(n)	p
Frequency of Marijuana Use	-.01	(308)	.848
Thoughts of Self-Injury	-.02	(309)	.780
Number of Self-Injury Attempts	-.18	(307)	.001
Psychiatric Treatment	.03	(300)	.554
Number of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	.09	(302)	.122
Previous Confinement to Sampled Facility	-.08	(309)	.182
Previous Confinement in Another Jail	.05	(299)	.374
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	-.01	(299)	.838
Previous Confinement in a Juvenile Institution	-.04	(299)	.478
Previous Confinement in State Prison	.00	(300)	.977
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	-.03	(297)	.606

Table 4.19 ^{DIFFERENCE} ~~BETWEEN~~ Average SCL-90 Scores (Outside minus Inside) (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Dimension								
		Somati- zation	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interper- sonal Sen- sitivity	Depres- sion	Anxiety	Hos- tility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psycho- ticism
		\bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 n_1 n_2 P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $n_1$ $n_2$ P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $n_1$ $n_2$ P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $n_1$ $n_2$ P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $n_1$ $n_2$ P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $n_1$ $n_2$ P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $n_1$ $n_2$ P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $n_1$ $n_2$ P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $n_1$ $n_2$ P eta
Ethnicity	White	-0.19	-0.16	-0.11	-0.49	-0.24	0.18	-0.03	-0.03	-0.10
	Black	-0.25	-0.32	-0.19	-0.58	-0.33	-0.07	-0.05	-0.17	-0.16
	Hispanic	-0.16	-0.31	0.01	-0.43	-0.25	0.12	-0.15	0.12	0.02
		121	121	87	122	119	102	102	99	121
		162	163	127	158	159	121	137	135	159
		22	22	20	22	22	15	19	19	21
		0.40	2.62	1.11	0.95	0.77	3.85	0.39	1.79	1.47
		.67	.07	.33	.39	.46	.02	.68	.17	.23
		.05	.13	.10	.08	.07	.18	.06	.12	.10
First Person Called	Relative	-0.26	-0.30	-0.17	-0.61	-0.32	0.08	-0.11	-0.10	-0.19
	Other	-0.16	-0.30	-0.18	-0.53	-0.34	0.00	-0.01	-0.16	-0.10
	No one	-0.18	-0.10	-0.02	-0.37	-0.16	0.03	0.05	-0.01	-0.03
		167	167	132	163	165	127	138	139	162
		75	76	52	76	72	60	66	59	75
		62	62	49	61	61	50	53	52	62
		0.96	2.83	1.18	2.89	1.62	0.26	1.65	0.70	4.74
		.37	.06	.31	.06	.20	.77	.19	.50	.01
		.08	.14	.10	.14	.10	.05	.11	.08	.18
Housing Assignment at First Interview	General Population/Cell	-0.24	-0.31	-0.18	-0.58	-0.31	0.05	-0.09	-0.06	-0.08
	General Population/Dorm	-0.21	-0.24	-0.13	0.53	-0.28	0.03	-0.02	-0.12	-0.15
	Segregation	-0.24	-0.18	-0.08	-0.33	-0.29	0.24	-0.09	-0.01	0.02
		103	101	74	100	101	80	88	90	99
		181	183	147	181	177	141	150	144	181
		24	24	15	23	24	19	22	19	23
		0.11	0.68	0.26	1.34	0.06	0.79	0.39	0.31	1.66
		.90	.50	.76	.26	.95	.45	.68	.74	.19
		.03	.07	.05	.09	.02	.08	.06	.05	.10
Most Serious Charge ²	Person	-0.22	-0.17	-0.22	-0.42	-0.20	0.09	-0.01	-0.05	-0.10
	Property	-0.23	-0.37	-0.24	-0.67	-0.38	0.01	-0.10	-0.16	-0.14
	Drug	-0.26	-0.28	-0.12	-0.68	-0.42	-0.01	0.00	-0.21	-0.22
	Other	-0.20	-0.19	-0.03	-0.43	-0.21	0.06	-0.03	-0.04	-0.08
		46	46	37	45	44	36	38	43	46
		105	106	82	103	102	73	91	83	102
		33	33	21	33	33	30	29	26	32
		120	119	93	119	119	98	98	97	119
		0.10	1.98	2.07	3.36	1.96	0.17	0.42	0.65	0.77
		.96	.12	.10	.02	.12	.92	.74	.58	.51
		.03	.14	.16	.18	.14	.05	.07	.09	.09

¹First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

²Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

Table 4.19.A. (cont.) ^{DIFFERENCE}_{BETWEEN} Global Severity Index Scores
(Outside-Inside) (Analysis of Variance) by Selected
Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	\bar{X}_1	\bar{X}_n	N_1	N_n	F	p	eta
Housing Assignment at First Interview	General Population/Cell							-.25
	General Population/Dorm							-.24
	Segregation							-.21
								103
								183
								24
								.101
								.904
								.03

¹First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

²Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft, and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indicables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

Table 4.20 Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90 ; Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_0	S_0	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
1	Headaches	315	1.55	1.003	1.82	1.230	0.27	3.79	0.000
2	Nervousness or shakiness Inside	313	1.53	0.964	2.19	1.323	0.66	8.66	0.000
3	Unwanted thoughts, words, or ideas that won't leave your mind	315	1.78	1.082	2.50	1.379	0.71	9.50	0.000
4	Faintness or dizziness	314	1.30	0.794	1.35	0.885	0.05	1.00	0.320
5	Loss of sexual interest	314	1.27	0.790	1.66	1.206	0.39	5.31	0.000
6	Feeling critical of others	314	1.63	1.032	1.68	1.070	0.51	0.75	0.452
7	The idea that someone else can control your thoughts	312	1.36	0.874	1.56	1.132	0.21	3.06	0.002
8	Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles	312	1.47	0.992	1.50	1.105	0.03	0.37	0.709
9	Trouble remembering things	313	1.51	0.994	1.59	1.097	0.08	1.30	0.194
10	Worried about sloppiness or carelessness	314	2.04	1.410	2.18	1.416	0.13	1.56	0.120

Table 4.20 (cont.) Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90 / Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_0	S_0	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
11	Feeling easily annoyed or irritated	314	1.77	1.081	2.24	1.317	0.47	5.87	0.000
12	Pains in heart or chest	314	1.36	0.831	1.48	1.043	0.12	1.92	0.056
13	Feeling afraid in open spaces	314	1.25	0.724	1.40	0.938	0.16	2.72	0.007
14	Feeling low in energy or slowed down	314	1.48	0.933	2.22	1.349	0.74	8.76	0.000
15	Thoughts of ending your life	314	1.22	0.672	1.30	0.831	0.09	1.76	0.079
16	Hearing voices that other people do not hear	314	1.22	0.768	1.25	0.771	0.02	0.59	0.556
17	Trembling	314	1.36	0.832	1.58	1.105	0.22	3.31	0.001
18	Feeling that most people cannot be trusted	314	2.25	1.400	2.55	1.497	0.30	3.73	0.000
19	Poor appetite	314	1.47	1.036	1.97	1.415	0.51	5.73	0.000
20	Crying easily	314	1.25	0.690	1.37	0.944	0.11	1.97	0.049
21	Feeling shy or uneasy with people	314	1.49	0.912	1.81	1.179	0.32	5.18	0.000

Table 4.20(cont.) Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90 : Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_0	S_0	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
22	Feeling of being trapped or caught	314	1.59	1.081	2.77	1.557	1.18	12.55	0.000
23	Suddenly scared for no reason	314	1.41	0.890	1.74	1.218	0.33	4.96	0.000
24	Temper outbursts that you could not control	313	1.70	1.145	1.51	1.010	-0.19	-2.58	0.010
25	Feeling afraid to go out of your house (cell) alone	312	1.27	0.716	1.26	0.694	-0.01	-0.19	0.851
26	Blaming yourself for things	312	2.13	1.272	2.38	1.418	0.25	3.58	0.000
27	Pains in lower back	314	1.56	1.063	1.97	1.394	0.41	5.36	0.000
28	Feeling blocked in getting things done	314	1.85	1.187	2.66	1.515	0.81	8.96	0.000
29	Feeling lonely	312	1.58	1.020	2.94	1.543	1.35	14.67	0.000
30	Feeling blue	314	1.77	1.119	2.68	1.403	0.91	11.05	0.000
31	Worrying too much about things	312	2.05	1.278	2.91	1.511	0.85	9.75	0.000
32	Feeling no interest in things	312	1.47	0.928	1.85	1.212	0.38	4.86	0.000

Table 4.20(cont.) Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90: Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_0	S_0	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
33	Feeling fearful	312	1.49	0.935	1.71	1.086	0.21	3.13	0.002
34	Your feelings being easily hurt	312	1.64	0.988	1.65	1.135	0.01	0.19	0.848
35	Other people being aware of your private thoughts	313	1.55	0.960	1.38	0.851	-0.17	-3.11	0.002
36	Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic	315	1.77	1.074	1.91	1.210	0.14	2.25	0.025
37	Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you	314	1.63	1.032	1.78	1.125	0.15	2.28	0.023
38	Having to do things very slowly to insure correctness	314	1.74	1.147	1.80	1.206	0.05	0.88	0.381
39	Heart pounding or racing	313	1.48	0.974	1.73	1.182	0.25	3.95	0.000
40	Nausea or upset stomach	313	1.43	0.975	1.67	1.179	0.24	3.30	0.001
41	Feeling inferior to others	314	1.39	0.862	1.42	0.957	0.03	0.60	0.550
42	Soreness of your muscles	313	1.48	0.909	2.01	1.373	0.53	6.81	0.000
43	Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others	313	1.73	1.170	1.82	1.222	0.09	1.11	0.267

Table 4.20 (cont.) Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90 ; Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_0	S_0	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
44	Trouble falling asleep	313	1.52	1.041	2.52	1.585	1.00	10.37	0.000
45	Having to check and double-check what you do	313	1.71	1.116	1.67	1.122	-0.04	-.062	0.534
46	Difficulty making decisions	313	1.60	1.002	1.72	1.099	0.12	1.97	0.050
47	Feeling afraid to walk around alone	313	1.24	0.692	1.35	0.893	0.11	1.94	0.053
48	Trouble getting your breath	313	1.26	0.727	1.29	0.786	0.03	0.65	0.514
49	Hot or cold spells	312	1.30	0.764	1.42	0.969	0.12	2.28	0.023
50	Having to avoid certain things, places, or activities because they frighten you	311	1.48	0.990	1.45	0.949	-0.03	-0.43	0.666
51	Your mind going blank	312	1.31	0.763	1.36	0.860	0.05	0.88	0.380
52	Numbness or tingling in parts of your body	312	1.31	0.724	1.55	1.035	0.24	4.31	0.000
53	A lump in your throat	312	1.27	0.748	1.35	0.800	0.08	1.53	0.126
54	Feeling hopeless about the future	312	1.71	1.53	2.08	1.380	0.36	5.07	0.000

Table 4.20 (cont.) Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90 ; : Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_0	S_0	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
55	Trouble concentrating	312	1.47	0.889	1.92	1.232	0.45	6.72	0.000
56	Feeling weak in parts of your body	312	1.44	0.835	1.85	1.206	0.41	6.32	0.000
57	Feeling tense or keyed up	311	1.69	1.045	2.24	1.333	0.55	7.85	0.000
58	Heaving feelings in your arms or legs	312	1.32	0.772	1.56	1.115	0.24	4.06	0.000
59	Thoughts of death or dying	312	1.40	0.891	1.49	1.027	0.09	1.58	0.115
60	Overeating	312	1.46	0.913	1.32	0.798	-0.14	-2.19	0.029
61	Feeling uneasy when people are watching or talking about you	310	1.62	0.950	1.84	1.147	0.22	3.53	0.000
62	Having thoughts that are not your own	310	1.42	0.876	1.51	0.991	0.09	1.88	0.062
63	Having urges to beat, injure, or harm someone	310	1.53	1.054	1.44	1.012	-0.09	-1.41	0.160
64	Awakening in the early morning	310	1.75	1.23	2.48	1.553	0.74	7.72	0.000
65	Having to repeat the same actions such as touching, counting, washing	310	1.51	1.014	1.77	1.234	0.26	3.70	0.000

Table 4.20 (cont.) Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90 : Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_O	S_O	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
66	Sleep that is restless or disturbed.	310	1.54	0.990	2.44	1.510	0.90	9.90	0.000
67	Having urges to break or smash things	310	1.48	0.920	1.47	1.020	-0.01	-0.10	0.924
68	Having ideas or beliefs that others do not share	309	1.80	1.13	1.88	1.266	0.08	1.40	0.161
69	Feeling very self-conscious with others	310	1.66	1.026	1.79	1.12	0.13	2.31	0.022
70	Feeling uneasy in crowds in open or public places	310	1.53	0.997	1.70	1.156	0.17	3.05	0.003
71	Feeling everything is an effort	309	1.79	1.199	1.70	1.098	-0.10	-1.42	0.157
72	Spells of terror or panic	310	1.28	0.743	1.35	0.872	0.07	1.47	0.144
73	Feeling uncomfortable about eating or drinking in public	309	1.26	0.700	1.34	0.820	0.08	1.87	0.062
74	Getting into frequent arguments	310	1.59	0.974	1.25	0.694	-0.34	-5.45	0.000
75	Feeling nervous when you are left alone	310	1.35	0.834	1.42	0.940	0.06	1.08	0.280

Table 4.20 (cont.) Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90 : Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_0	S_0	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
76	Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements	308	1.87	1.186	1.61	1.079	-0.26	-3.57	0.000
77	Feeling lonely even when you are with people	309	1.61	1.012	2.12	1.369	0.51	6.42	0.000
78	Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still	310	1.77	1.122	2.37	1.446	0.60	6.73	0.000
79	Feelings of worthlessness	310	1.48	0.916	1.90	1.286	0.42	6.07	0.000
80	Feeling that familiar things are strange or unreal	310	1.43	0.878	1.60	1.059	0.16	3.05	0.002
81	Shouting or throwing things	310	1.44	0.932	1.24	0.728	-0.21	-3.42	0.001
82	Feeling afraid you will faint in public	309	1.30	0.771	1.23	0.722	-0.07	-1.57	0.118
83	Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them	309	2.11	1.398	2.37	1.443	0.26	3.11	0.002
84	Having thoughts about sex that bother you a lot	309	1.45	1.014	1.61	1.150	0.16	2.44	0.015

Table 4.20 (cont.) Comparison of Mean Item Scores for the SCL-90 ; Outside with Inside

Item Number	Item	N	\bar{X}_O	S_O	\bar{X}_I	S_I	Difference of Means	t	p
85	The idea that you should be punished for your sins	310	1.79	1.160	1.93	1.241	0.15	2.83	0.005
86	Feeling pushed to get things done	309	1.89	1.179	1.71	1.162	-0.18	-2.38	0.018
87	The idea that something serious is wrong with your body	310	1.56	1.074	1.64	1.163	0.07	1.30	0.194
88	Never feeling close to another person	310	1.64	1.174	1.68	1.222	0.04	0.53	0.600
89	Feelings of guilt	310	1.70	1.000	1.94	1.246	0.24	3.59	0.000
90	The idea that something is wrong with your mind	310	1.41	0.933	1.54	1.090	0.12	2.13	0.034

Table 4.20 also suggest that jail affects sleeping patterns. The scores for "Trouble falling asleep" and "Sleep that is restless or disturbed" are substantially higher for inside ratings than for outside ratings.

The Follow-up Administration of the SCL-90

As was mentioned in Chapter 2, we tried to contact each of our initial interview subjects (n=339) after five days of confinement or more to conduct follow-up interviews with them. We were successful in gathering follow-up information from 30 percent (n=102) of our initial subjects, and part of the data collected was the result of a second administration of the SCL-90. In this administration, we asked subjects to rate how much they had been bothered by each of the 90 symptoms since the last time we had interviewed them.

Table 4.21 presents the reliability coefficients for the second administration of the SCL-90. The coefficient alphas for the follow-up administration indicate that the dimensions are sufficiently reliable for research purposes, and the average coefficient for the follow-up administration ($\bar{X}=.81$) is slightly higher than the average coefficients for both the inside ($\bar{X}=.76$) and outside ($\bar{X}=.74$) ratings that were required in the initial administration (see Table 4.1).

The item-total correlations for the follow-up administration of the SCL-90 are presented in Table 4.22. All the correlations appearing in the table are respectable (.20 or above), and the average item-total association for the follow-up interviews, .48, compares favorably with those for the initial

Table 4.21 Reliability Estimates for the SCL-90 -- Follow-up Interviews

Dimension	Coefficient Alpha	Number of Cases	Number of ITEMS
Somatization	0.86	102	12
Obsessive-Compulsive	0.81	100	10
Interpersonal Sensitivity	0.83	102	9
Depression	0.84	102	13
Anxiety	0.87	102	10
Hostility	0.83	102	6
Phobic Anxiety	0.84	100	7
Paranoid	0.67	102	6
Psychoticism	0.73	101	10

Table 4.22 Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90 Scale Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
1	Headaches	Somatization	.44
4	Faintness or dizziness	"	.38
12	Pains in heart or chest	"	.52
27	Pains in lower back	"	.42
40	Nausea or upset stomach	"	.66
42	Soreness of your muscles	"	.54
48	Trouble getting your breath	"	.47
49	Hot or cold spells	"	.68
52	Numbness or tingling in parts of your body	"	.73
53	A lump in your throat	"	.51
56	Feeling weak in parts of your body	"	.77
58	Heavy feelings in your arms or legs	"	.57

Table 4.22 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90 Sacle Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
3	Unwanted thoughts, words or ideas that won't leave your mind	Obsessive-Compulsive	.62
9	Trouble remembering things	"	.56
10	Worried about sloppiness or carelessness	"	.23
28	Feeling blocked in getting things done	"	.36
38	Having to do things very slowly to insure correctness	"	.58
45	Having to check and double-check what you do	"	.56
46	Difficulty making decisions	"	.60
51	Your mind going blank	"	.50
55	Trouble concentrating	"	.61
65	Having to repeat the same actions such as touching, counting, washing	"	.33
6	Feeling critical of others	Interpersonal Sensitivity	.38
21	Feeling shy or uneasy with people	"	.50

Table 4.22(cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90 Scale Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
34	Your feelings being easily hurt	Interpersonal Sensitivity	.61
36	Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic	"	.49
37	Feeling that people are unfriendly or distrust you	"	.72
41	Feeling inferior to others	"	.53
61	Feeling uneasy when people are watching or talking about you	"	.68
69	Feeling very self-conscious with others	"	.51
73	Feeling uncomfortable about eating or drinking in public	"	.49
5	Loss of sexual interest	Depression	.30
14	Feeling low in energy or slowed down	"	.35
15	Thoughts of ending your life	"	.46
20	Crying easily	"	.31
22	Feeling of being trapped or caught	"	.54
26	Blaming yourself for things	"	.38

Table 4.22(cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90 Scale Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
29	Feeling lonely	Depression	.63
30	Feeling blue	"	.63
31	Worrying too much about things	"	.56
32	Feeling no interest in things	"	.63
54	Feeling hopeless about the future	"	.54
71	Feeling everything is an effort	"	.39
79	Feelings of worthlessness	"	.68
2	Nervousness or shakiness inside	Anxiety	.60
17	Trembling	"	.69
23	Suddenly scared for no reason	"	.56
33	Feeling fearful	"	.72
39	Heart pounding or racing	"	.64
57	Feeling tense or keyed up	"	.55

Table 4.22(cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90 Scale Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
72	Spells of terror or panic	Anxiety	.50
78	Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still	"	.57
80	Feeling that familiar things are strange or unreal	"	.58
86	Feeling pushed to get things done	"	.50
11	Feeling easily annoyed or irritated	Hostility	.55
24	Temper outbursts that you couldn't control	"	.69
63	Having urges to beat, injure or harm someone	"	.58
67	Having urges to break or smash things	"	.68
74	Getting into frequent arguments	"	.62
81	Shouting or throwing things	"	.57
13	Feeling afraid in open spaces	Phobic Anxiety	.69
25	Feeling afraid to go out of your house (cell) alone	"	.64
47	Feeling afraid to walk around alone	"	.79

Table 4.22(cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90 Scale Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
50	Having to avoid certain things, places or activities because they frighten you	Phobic Anxiety	.68
70	Feeling uneasy in crowds or open or public places	"	.55
75	Feeling nervous when you are left alone	"	.51
82	Feeling afraid you will faint in public	"	.41
8	Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles	Paranoid	.24
18	Feeling that most people cannot be trusted	"	.46
43	Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others	"	.55
68	Having ideas or beliefs that others do not share	"	.30
76	Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements	"	.42
83	Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them	"	.45
7	The idea that someone else can control your thoughts	Psychoticism	.29
16	Hearing voices that other people do not hear	"	.32

Table 4.22(cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the SCL-90 Scale Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
35	Other people being aware of your private thoughts	Psychoticism	.27
62	Having thoughts that are not your own	"	.52
77	Feeling lonely even when you are with people	"	.47
84	Having thoughts about sex that bother you alot	"	.48
85	The idea that you should be punished for your sins	"	.40
87	The idea that something serious is wrong with your body	"	.38
88	Never feeling close to another person	"	.47
90	The idea that something is wrong with your mind	"	.37

interview (inside=.46 and outside=.43).

Percentage Symptomatic and Average Dimension Scores for SCL-90

Follow-up Ratings

The percentage symptomatic is the proportion of subjects who responded that an item bothered them at least "a little bit". It is the percentage of respondents who rated the symptom as something other than "not at all". Table 4.23 presents the percentage symptomatic for the follow-up item ratings. The average percentage symptomatic, 42 percent, is comparable to percentages for the outside (41 percent) and inside (37 percent) ratings.

Table 4.24 displays the average dimension scores for the SCL-90 follow-up ratings. Paranoid Ideation is the dimension with the highest ranking mean ($\bar{X}=2.07$), as it was for the outside ratings (see Table 4.8), and Phobic Anxiety shows the lowest ranking mean ($\bar{X}=1.38$). Phobic Anxiety also had the lowest ranking mean for outside (see Table 4.8) and inside (see Table 4.13) ratings. The coefficient of concordance computed to summarize the relation between the three rank order distributions for dimension means (i.e., outside, inside, and follow-up) was .98. This indicates a great deal of similarity between the threedistributions.

Associations Between SCL-90 Dimensions -- Follow-up Ratings

Table 4.25 contains the correlations between SCL-90 dimensions for the follow-up sample. The average association *AMONG* dimensions of .55 is lower than for outside (.62) and inside (.64) ratings. Only one association appearing in

Table 4.23 Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items for Follow-Up Interviews (N=102)

<u>Item</u>	<u>%</u>
Headaches	63.7
Nervousness or shakiness inside	48.0
Unwanted thoughts, words, or ideas that won't leave your mind	67.6
Faintness or dizziness	21.6
Loss of sexual interest	35.3
Feeling critical of others	48.0
The idea that someone else can control your thoughts	22.5
Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles	29.4
Trouble remembering things	36.3
Worried about sloppiness or carelessness	47.1
Feeling easily annoyed or irritated	68.6
Pains in heart or chest	29.4
Feeling afraid in open spaces	22.5
Feeling low in energy or slowed down	65.7
Thoughts of ending your life	10.9
Hearing voices that other people do not hear	9.8
Trembling	22.5
Feeling that most people cannot be trusted	78.4
Poor appetite	37.3
Crying easily	13.7
Feeling she or uneasy with people	40.2
Feeling of being trapped or caught	58.8
Suddenly scared for no reason	32.4
Temper outbursts that you could not control	30.4

Table 4.23 (cont.) Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items for Follow-Up Interviews (N=102)

Item	%
Feeling afraid to go out of your house (cell) alone	10.8
Blaming yourself for things	58.8
Pains in lower back	36.3
Feeling blocked in getting things done	75.2
Feeling lonely	78.4
Feeling blue	74.5
Worrying too much about things	73.5
Feeling no interest in things	55.9
Feeling fearful	37.3
Your feelings being easily hurt	35.3
Other people being aware of your private thought	29.4
Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic	52.9
Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you	52.0
Having to do things very slowly to insure correctness	54.9
Heart pounding or racing	26.5
Nausea or upset stomach	35.3
Feeling inferior to others	27.5
Soreness of your muscles	56.9
Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others	53.9
Trouble falling asleep	61.8
Having to check and double-check what you do	51.0
Difficulty making decisions	47.1
Feeling afraid to walk around alone	15.7
Trouble getting your breath	16.7

Table 4.23 (cont.) Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items for Follow-Up Interviews (N=102)

Item	%
Hot or cold spells	21.6
Having to avoid certain things, places, or activities because they frighten you	22.5
Your mind going blank	23.5
Numbness or tingling in parts of your body	39.2
A lump in your throat	21.6
Feeling hopeless about the future	47.1
Trouble concentrating	60.8
Feeling weak in parts of your body	43.1
Feeling tense or keyed up	59.8
Heavy feelings in your arms or legs	37.3
Thoughts of death or dying	25.5
Overeating	26.5
Feeling uneasy when people are watching or talking about you	54.9
Having thoughts that are not your own	26.5
Having urges to beat, injure, or harm someone	28.4
Awakening in the early morning	65.3
Having to repeat the same actions such as touching, counting, washing	40.0
Sleep that is restless or disturbed	72.5
Having urges to break or smash things	31.4
Having ideas or beliefs that others do not share	55.9
Feeling very self-conscious with others	51.0
Feeling uneasy in crowds in open or public places	46.0
Feeling everything is an effort	52.0

Table 4.23 (cont.) Percentage Symptomatic on SCL-90 Items for Follow-Up Interviews (N=102)

Item	%
Spells of terror or panic	18.6
Feeling uncomfortable about eating or drinking in public	28.4
Getting into frequent arguments	26.5
Feeling nervous when you are left alone	18.6
Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements	37.3
Feeling lonely even when you are with people	60.8
Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still	68.6
Feelings of worthlessness	41.2
Feeling that familiar things are strange or unreal	41.2
Shouting or throwing things	14.7
Feeling afraid you will faint in public	15.7
Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them	67.6
Having thoughts about sex that bother you a lot	39.2
The idea that you should be punished for your sins	59.9
Feeling pushed to get things done	38.2
The idea that something serious is wrong with your body	38.2
Never feeling close to another person	36.3
Feelings of guilt	48.0
The idea that something is wrong with your mind	27.7

Table 4.24 Average Dimension Scores for the SCL-90 (Follow-up Sample)

Dimension	N	\bar{X}	Median	Mode	S
Somatization	102	1.63	1.46	1.00	.744
Obsessive-Compulsive	100	1.93	1.93	2.00	.700
Interpersonal Sensitivity	86	1.88	1.84	2.00	.788
Depression	102	2.00	1.97	2.00	.758
Anxiety	102	1.72	1.58	1.00	.813
Hostility	94	1.52	1.30	1.00	.772
Phobic Anxiety	92	1.38	1.20	1.00	.693
Paranoid	92	2.07	2.04	2.00	.809
Psychoticism	101	1.63	1.56	1.00	.674

Table 4.25 · SCL-90 Dimension with Dimension Correlations (Follow-up Sample)

Dimension	Dimension							
	Obsessive-Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hstility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Somatization	.49 (100) .000	.42 (86) .000	.42 (102) .000	.59 (102) .000	.38 (94) .000	.39 (92) .000	.43 (92) .000	.46 (101) .000
Obsessive-Compulsive		.60 (84) .000	.67 (100) .000	.68 (100) .000	.47 (92) .000	.47 (90) .000	.54 (90) .000	.60 (99) .000
Interpersonal Sensitivity			.64 (86) .000	.67 (86) .000	.54 (79) .000	.69 (78) .000	.56 (79) .000	.51 (85) .000
Depression				.69 (102) .000	.51 (94) .000	.50 (92) .000	.56 (92) .000	.66 (101) .000
Anxiety					.65 (94) .000	.60 (92) .000	.62 (92) .000	.71 (101) .000
Hstility						.43 (85) .000	.48 (84) .000	.50 (93) .000
Phobic Anxiety							.54 (83) .000	.54 (91) .000

Table 4.25 (cont.) SCL-90 Dimension with Dimension Correlations (Follow-up) Sample

Dimension	Dimension							
	Obsessive-Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Paranoid								.62 (91) .000

Table 4.25 (Anxiety and Psychoticism) attained a magnitude of .70 or above. Anxiety was the follow-up dimension that was most highly correlated with other dimensions. This was also the case for outside and inside ratings (see Tables 4.9 and 4.14).

Associations Between SCL-90 Scores (Follow-up Ratings) and Respondent Characteristics

Tables 4.26, 4.26.A, 4.27, and 4.27.A present the relations between SCL-90 follow-up ratings and respondent characteristics. In this section, we will point out the most substantial associations appearing in these tables. Our criteria for substantiality are magnitude and stability. We will only describe correlations that are .20 or above and have a probability of occurrence of .05 or below.

Table 4.26 shows that age is negatively correlated with Paranoid Ideation and Psychoticism. Other factors that act as shelters from relatively high Psychoticism scores are the number of persons who are housed in a cell and previous confinement in a state prison. The data in Table 4.26 indicate that persons who come from large households are less likely to express some symptoms of distress after a week or so of incarceration than are inmates who are members of smaller households. There are negative correlations between number of persons in household and Somatization, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic Anxiety, and Obsessive-Compulsive. Highest grade completed is also negatively associated with the Obsessive-Compulsive dimension.

Another factor that is associated with lower levels of

Table 4.26 Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Follow-up Sample) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	.09 (102) .355	-.10 (100) .344	.09 (86) .403	.16 (102) .103	-.11 (102) .255	-.13 (94) .225	-.02 (92) .872	-.24 (92) .023	-.21 (101) .032
Marital Status	.01 (102) .950	.05 (100) .609	-.06 (86) .558	-.06 (102) .528	.10 (102) .338	.03 (94) .738	-.01 (92) .933	-.01 (92) .940	.06 (101) .541
# of Persons in Household	-.27 (102) .007	-.09 (100) .393	-.10 (86) .384	-.09 (102) .375	-.23 (102) .021	-.24 (94) .022	-.21 (92) .042	-.08 (92) .463	-.08 (101) .432
# of Dependents	.05 (102) .586	.08 (100) .455	-.06 (86) .560	-.05 (102) .608	-.03 (102) .770	.12 (94) .239	-.10 (92) .341	-.04 (92) .724	-.11 (101) .290
# of Kids	.03 (102) .802	-.11 (100) .290	-.15 (86) .170	-.17 (102) .083	-.06 (102) .530	-.10 (94) .342	-.16 (92) .129	-.17 (92) .103	-.15 (101) .145
# of People in Wife's Immediate Family	-.10 (27) .634	-.04 (26) .842	-.33 (23) .130	-.09 (27) .648	-.21 (27) .284	-.03 (26) .891	-.21 (23) .333	-.32 (22) .153	-.40 (26) .042

CONTINUED

3 OF 7

Table 4.26 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Follow-up Sample) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Family Members Living in Area	-.14 (102) .157	-.04 (100) .674	-.14 (86) .199	-.01 (102) .939	-.11 (102) .252	.02 (94) .888	-.20 (92) .055	.05 (92) .653	.01 (101) .945
# of Family Contacts per Month	-.15 (101) .125	-.14 (99) .160	-.02 (85) .861	-.06 (101) .522	-.11 (101) .268	-.13 (93) .231	.05 (91) .650	.01 (91) .960	.04 (101) .708
Employment Status	-.03 (102) .785	.00 (100) .998	-.01 (86) .959	.00 (102) 1.000	-.01 (102) .956	-.03 (94) .748	-.04 (92) .725	.02 (92) .875	-.05 (101) .603
# of Months in Present Job	.20 (60) .132	-.24 (58) .075	-.28 (51) .048	-.27 (60) .038	-.26 (60) .046	-.24 (57) .071	-.03 (54) .853	-.19 (53) .168	-.14 (59) .289
# of Hours Worked per Week	.05 (60) .712	-.14 (58) .293	-.06 (51) .651	-.05 (60) .710	-.11 (60) .388	.18 (57) .192	-.05 (54) .725	-.12 (53) .393	-.07 (59) .622
Wage per Hour	-.01 (52) .952	-.12 (51) .385	-.09 (43) .549	.04 (52) .774	-.07 (52) .615	.17 (49) .240	-.08 (46) .577	.06 (45) .686	-.02 (59) .887
Highest Grade Completed	-.05 (102) .604	-.21 (100) .032	-.14 (86) .215	-.14 (102) .153	-.12 (102) .237	-.14 (94) .189	-.06 (92) .601	-.10 (92) .359	-.11 (101) .272

-1200-

Table 4.26 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Follow-up Sample) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
	Legal Status	.06 (98) .545	-.07 (96) .515	-.01 (83) .958	.02 (98) .838	-.00 (98) .990	-.03 (90) .799	-.08 (89) .437	.06 (88) .563	.10 (97) .340
Previous Confinement for Same Case	.11 (102) .262	.10 (100) .336	.07 (86) .496	.25 (102) .011	.16 (102) .110	.17 (94) .097	.13 (92) .220	.06 (92) .593	.11 (101) .285
Bail Set	-.17 (95) .098	.04 (93) .674	.10 (82) .351	-.12 (95) .267	-.13 (95) .223	.10 (87) .382	-.10 (86) .376	-.15 (86) .164	-.16 (95) .129
Amount of Bail	-.19 (60) .147	-.17 (60) .192	-.08 (48) .607	-.07 (60) .584	-.22 (60) .085	-.11 (54) .419	.03 (54) .841	-.08 (56) .543	-.04 (60) .742
# of Charges	-.04 (102) .719	.02 (100) .865	.03 (86) .808	.07 (102) .461	-.10 (102) .301	-.00 (94) .987	-.01 (92) .898	-.04 (92) .712	.02 (101) .836

-100-

Table 4.26 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Follow-up Sample) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Lawyer	.09 (95) .036	.00 (93) .969	.01 (81) .949	.00 (95) 1.000	.12 (95) .236	.12 (87) .265	.02 (86) .874	.07 (86) .532	.05 (94) .622
# of People in Cell	-.02 (99) .858	-.11 (97) .280	-.04 (83) .748	-.27 (99) .008	-.13 (99) .193	-.12 (91) .266	-.11 (90) .296	-.18 (90) .094	-.20 (98) .046
Memory Loss From Drinking (per Month)	.10 (79) .373	.13 (77) .273	.22 (69) .067	.26 (79) .021	.22 (79) .057	.07 (70) .461	.09 (70) .461	.09 (74) .428	.23 (78) .039
Level of Alcohol Consumption	.11 (100) .271	.13 (98) .186	.04 (84) .737	.07 (100) .520	.08 (100) .408	.05 (92) .635	.04 (90) .739	-.12 (90) .270	.16 (99) .115
Level of Marijuana Consumption	-.06 (102) .543	-.01 (100) .925	.05 (86) .643	.09 (102) .379	.00 (102) .978	.22 (94) .032	-.01 (92) .914	.12 (92) .261	.10 (101) .335
Level of Drug Consumption	-.06 (102) .564	.03 (100) .760	.02 (86) .825	-.02 (102) .817	-.03 (102) .778	.00 (94) .982	-.07 (92) .500	.07 (92) .479	.18 (101) .068
Thoughts of Self-Injury	.17 (102) .090	.25 (100) .011	.21 (86) .057	.30 (102) .002	.23 (102) .021	.21 (94) .038	.29 (92) .005	.22 (92) .032	.30 (101) .002

-000-

Table 4.26 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Follow-up Sample) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Self-Injury Attempts	.02 (102) .861	.14 (100) .178	.12 (86) .264	.11 (102) .266	.13 (102) .184	.11 (94) .298	.41 (92) .000	.07 (92) .523	.17 (101) .094
Psychiatric Treatment	.03 (98) .748	.10 (96) .355	.17 (84) .129	.21 (98) .041	.15 (98) .141	.14 (99) .183	.28 (88) .009	.30 (88) .004	.35 (97) .000
# of Hospital Visits	.11 (101) .272	.20 (99) .046	.31 (86) .004	.21 (101) .034	.22 (101) .030	.23 (93) .026	.40 (91) .000	.22 (91) .040	.19 (100) .054
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	.15 (102) .137	.23 (100) .021	.05 (86) .623	.15 (102) .139	.20 (102) .043	.22 (94) .036	.03 (92) .768	.11 (92) .300	.20 (101) .041
Previous Confinement in Other Jail	.00 (95) .993	.04 (93) .675	.09 (79) .456	.04 (95) .673	-.11 (95) .311	.01 (87) .929	-.10 (85) .350	-.12 (85) .255	-.14 (94) .172

-228-

Table 4.26 (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Follow-up Sample) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	.10 (95) .355	.18 (93) .076	.12 (79) .311	.14 (95) .178	.07 (95) .500	.17 (87) .120	.07 (85) .544	.00 (85) .967	.05 (94) .599
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Facility	-.14 (95) .187	.10 (93) .358	-.01 (79) .919	.13 (95) .217	-.01 (95) .956	.12 (87) .287	.04 (86) .712	.18 (85) .092	.18 (94) .075
Previous Confinement in State Jail	-.04 (95) .665	-.06 (94) .538	-.10 (80) .399	-.13 (96) .192	-.19 (96) .064	.00 (88) 1.000	-.15 (86) .167	-.04 (86) .727	-.21 (95) .036
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	-.05 (94) .648	.14 (92) .191	.02 (78) .860	.11 (94) .309	-.02 (94) .856	.14 (86) .185	-.10 (85) .346	.09 (84) .403	.08 (93) .436

-122-

Table 4.26.A. Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience.

Characteristic	r (n) p
Age	-.09 (102) .379
Marital Status	.02 (102) .814
Number of Persons in Household	-.17 (102) .089
Number of Dependents	.01 (102) .911
Number of Children	-.05 (102) .582
Number of People in immediate Family	.18 (102) .076
Number of Family Members Living in Area	-.07 (102) .466
Number of Family Contacts Per Month	-.00 (101) .980
Employment Status	.03 (102) .759
Number of Months in Current Job	-.27 (60) .039

Table 4.26.A. (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience.

Characteristic	r (n) p
Number of Hours Worked Per Week	-.07 (60) .600
Wage Per Hour	-.02 (52) .887
Highest Grade Completed	-.19 (102) .059
Legal Status	-.02 (96) .814
Previous Confinement For Same Case	.14 (102) .176
Bail Set	-.10 (95) .315
Amount of Bail	-.15 (60) .24
Number of Charges	.02 (102) .830
Lawyer Assigned	.02 (95) .80
Kind of Lawyer	-.15 (35) .399

Table 4.26.A. (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience.

Characteristic	r (n) p
Number of People in Cell	-.14 (99) .162
Memory Loss From Drinking (Per Month)	.05 (79) .635
Alcohol Consumption	.10 (100) .302
Marijuana Consumption	.02 (102) .814
Drug Consumption	.01 (102) .875
Thoughts of Self-Injury	.30 (102) .002
Number of Self-Injury Attempts	.15 (102) .142
Psychiatric Treatment	.18 (98) .07
Number of Psychiatric Hospitalization	.16 (101) .113
Previous Confinement at Sampled Facility	.19 (102) .061

Table 4.26.A. (cont.) Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience.

Characteristic	r (n) p
Previous Confinement in Other Jail	-.02 (95) .850
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	.10 (95) .324
Previous Confinement in State Prison	-.12 (96) .232
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Institution	.12 (95) .233
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	.08 (94) .422

Table --4.27 Comparison of Average SCL-90 Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Dimension								
		Somati- zation	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Inter- personal Sensitivity	Depres- sion	Anxiety	Hostil- ity	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psycho- ticism
		\bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}_3 n1 n2 n3 F3 P eta								
Ethnicity	White	1.75	1.75	1.84	1.97	1.60	1.52	1.32	1.86	1.48
	Black	1.53	2.04	1.91	2.02	1.79	1.50	1.41	2.26	1.65
	Hispanic	1.66	2.00	1.87	1.89	1.77	1.63	1.44	1.89	1.75
		40	40	31	40	40	37	34	35	40
		52	50	46	52	52	48	48	47	52
	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	
		0.92	2.04	0.08	0.12	0.63	0.09	0.21	2.74	0.29
		.40	.14	.92	.88	.54	.92	.81	.07	.75
		.14	.20	.04	.05	.11	.04	.07	.24	.08
Institu- tion	Essex	1.66	2.09	1.98	2.05	1.86	1.57	1.48	2.31	1.71
	Morris	1.58	1.68	1.71	1.82	1.48	1.34	1.24	1.69	1.48
	Hunterdon	1.63	2.00	1.85	1.50	1.88	2.00	1.29	2.00	1.75
		56	54	51	56	56	51	52	52	56
		38	38	28	38	38	35	33	32	37
	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	
		0.14	4.08	1.04	3.13	2.78	2.66	1.27	6.56	1.41
		.87	.02	.36	.05	.07	.08	.28	.00	.25
		.05	.28	.16	.24	.23	.23	.17	.36	.17

129

Table -- 4.27 Comparison of Average SCL-90 Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Character- istic	Category	Somati- zation	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Inter- personal Sensitivity	Depres- sion	Anxiety	Hostil- ity	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psycho- ticism
First Person Called	Relative	1.67	1.92	2.00	2.04	1.72	1.54	1.44	2.11	1.65
	Other	1.50	1.96	1.66	1.96	1.63	1.43	1.18	1.87	1.50
	No one	1.68	2.00	1.85	2.00	1.82	1.63	1.53	2.20	1.78
		54	52	46	54	54	50	48	48	53
		24	24	18	24	24	23	23	22	24
		22	22	20	22	22	19	19	20	22
		0.48	0.10	1.19	0.09	0.32	0.33	1.60	0.99	0.93
		.62	.91	.31	.91	.73	.72	.21	.38	.40
		.10	.04	.17	.04	.08	.09	.19	.15	.14
Housing Assign- ment at 2nd Inter- view	General popula- tion cell	1.59	1.93	1.75	1.98	1.70	1.38	1.34	1.98	1.56
	General popula- tion dorm	1.68	1.86	1.87	1.90	1.63	1.50	1.28	2.07	1.63
	Segrega- tion	1.67	2.00	2.50	2.11	2.00	2.00	2.11	2.33	1.89
		46	45	37	46	46	43	42	42	45
		37	35	32	37	37	34	32	31	37
		9	9	8	9	9	7	9	9	9
		0.16	0.18	2.91	0.33	2.76	2.29	5.66	0.72	0.90
		.85	.84	.06	.72	.47	.11	.01	.49	.41
		.06	.06	.27	.09	.13	.23	.35	.13	.14

¹ First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

Table -- 4.27 Comparison of Average SCL-90 Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Somati- zation	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Inter- personal Sensitivity	Depres- sion	Anxiety	Hostil- ity	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psycho- ticism
	Person	1.85	2.07	1.84	1.86	1.82	1.39	1.50	2.36	1.82
	Property	1.45	1.91	1.84	1.88	1.67	1.70	1.25	1.86	1.49
	Drug	1.85	2.08	2.10	2.38	2.00	1.77	1.55	2.25	1.85
	Other	1.38	1.62	1.78	1.71	1.38	1.28	1.21	1.79	1.43
		33	33	32	33	33	31	32	31	32
		33	33	25	33	33	30	28	28	33
		13	13	10	13	13	13	11	12	13
		21	21	18	21	21	18	19	19	21
		2.93	2.22	0.41	1.53	2.13	1.92	1.29	3.13	2.55
		.04	.09	.75	.03	.10	.13	.28	.03	.06
		.29	.26	.12	.29	.25	.25	.21	.31	.27

²Most Serious Charge

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping and Aggravated Assault
2. Property Offenses include: Armed robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violations, and other

-231-

Table 4.27.A. (cont.) Comparison of Average SCL-90 Global Severity Index Follow-up Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	\bar{X}_1	N_1	N_n	F	p	eta
Most Serious Charge ²	Person	1.88					
	Property	1.67					
	Drug	2.00					
	Other	1.38					
			33				
			33				
			13				
			21				
					3.505		
						.018	
							.31

¹First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

²Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft, and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

distress is job stability among those who are employed. Table 4.26.A shows a negative association between this factor and Global Severity Index scores (-.27), and negative correlations appear in Table 4.26 between number of months in current job and Interpersonal Sensitivity, Anxiety, and Depression. Those who have held jobs for a relatively long period feel more adequate and less tense and hopeless than those who had been working relatively short periods of time before their incarceration. Table 4.26 shows that number of persons in cell is also negatively associated with Depression. This could mean that having others around for conversation and support reduces depression or those who are depressed are housed by themselves because of their symptoms.

The strongest association contained in Table 4.26.A is between thoughts of self-injury and GSI (.30), and the data in Table 4.26 show that thoughts of self-injury is substantially associated with each SCL-90 dimension except Somatization. The highest correlation appearing in Table 4.26 is between number of self-injury attempts and Phobic Anxiety, and the same table indicates that psychiatric treatment is relatively strongly associated with Depression, Phobic Anxiety, Paranoid Ideation, and Psychoticism. Another measure of psychological problems, psychiatric hospitalization, shows substantial associations with seven of the nine SCL-90 dimensions -- the only correlations that are not .20 or above are between psychiatric hospitalization and Somatization and Psychoticism.

The associations appearing in Table 4.26 suggest that

those who have been previously confined in the institution in which they were interviewed score higher on Obsessive-Compulsive, Anxiety, Hostility, and Psychoticism than those who do not have a history of prior confinement in the institution, and memory loss from drinking is relatively strongly linked to Psychoticism and Depression.

The information in Table 4.27 suggests that distress levels for some SCL-90 dimensions vary by institution and seriousness of charge. Morris County inmates scored lower on the Obsessive-Compulsive and the Paranoid Ideation dimensions than did Hunterdon or Essex prisoners, respectively. Depression scores increased as the extent of urbanization of county in which the jail is located increased. Hunterdon inmates expressed the least amount of Depression followed by Morris and Essex prisoners.

The most substantial association appearing in Table 4.27.A is between GSI and most serious charge ($\eta^2=.31$). Those charged with drug offenses and crimes against persons are more distressed than those who are confined for property and other offenses. The data in Table 4.27 indicate that personal and drug offenders have higher scores than those charged with property and other offenses for Somatization, Paranoid Ideation, and Psychoticism. Drug offenders have considerably higher scores on the Depression dimension than do the other three offender groups.

The data in Table 4.27 indicate that those who are assigned to segregation have substantially higher Phobic

Anxiety scores than those housed in the general population. There are two possible interpretations of this finding: (1) the setting (segregation) produces the symptoms, or (2) people who are suffering from phobic anxiety are placed in segregation either at their own request or for some other reason. The second interpretation seems to be the most plausible. The Phobic Anxiety dimension is represented by items which describe fear of open spaces, crowds, and general fears about appearing in public. We would expect people who suffer from phobic anxiety to seek isolation or manifest symptoms that would result in their assignment to segregation.

Distribution of SCL-90 Scores Over Time

Earlier in this chapter (see Table 4.17), we compared outside with inside SCL-90 scores for our entire sample. We found that inside scores were substantially greater for the Depression, Anxiety, Obsessive-Compulsive, and Somatization dimensions, and the inside Global Severity Index score represented a 15 percent increase over the outside score. In this section, we will discuss changes in SCL-90 scores for our follow-up sample. We can examine patterns of follow-up scores for three points in time because for most follow-up subjects we have SCL-90 outside, inside, and follow-up ratings.

Table 4.28 compares the outside with inside ratings for the follow-up sample. Inside scores are greater than outside scores for each dimension. The largest increase from outside to inside is for Depression (46 percent) followed by Obsessive-Compulsive (24 percent), Somatization (20 percent), Anxiety (17 percent) and Interpersonal Sensitivity (17 percent). None of the increases for the remaining dimensions is more than 10

Table --4.28

Table --4.28 Comparison of Mean Dimension Scores for the SCL-90 Scale: Outside with Inside

Dimension	N	X ₀	S ₀	X _I	S _I	Difference of Means	t	p
Somatization	99	1.39	.586	1.67	.857	-.27	3.98	.000
Obsessive-Compulsive	100	1.67	.753	2.07	.782	-.40	5.23	.000
Interpersonal Sensitivity	76	1.64	.626	1.92	.845	-.28	3.10	.003
Depression	97	1.53	.663	2.23	.907	-.70	8.18	.000
Anxiety	98	1.61	.668	1.88	.777	-.27	3.36	.001
Hostility	75	1.43	.681	1.53	.664	-.11	1.38	.172
Phobic Anxiety	85	1.39	.599	1.41	.603	-.02	0.34	.734
Paranoid	81	1.98	.851	2.12	.941	-.15	1.68	.096
Psychoticism	98	1.55	.644	1.70	.707	-.15	2.53	.013

percent. The difference between the outside and inside GSI is 24 percent ($1.52 v : 1.88, t = 6.23, p = .000$).

Table 4.29 presents a comparison between inside and follow-up scores for the follow-up sample. The data indicate that for most dimensions (Interpersonal Sensitivity and Phobic Anxiety are the exceptions) follow-up scores are lower than outside scores. However, these decreases are slight compared with the increases in dimension scores between outside and inside ratings (see Table 4.28). The largest decrease appearing in Table 4.29, .25 for Depression, represents an 11 percent reduction from the inside score. The difference between the inside and outside Depression score contained in Table 4.28, .70, reflects a 46 percent increase.

The difference (not shown in tabular form) between the inside ($\bar{X}=1.88, s=.656$) and follow up ($\bar{X}=1.73, s=.709$) GSI scores is approximately an 8 percent decrease ($t=2.69, p=.008$). This difference is smaller than that between the outside and inside GSI scores for the follow-up sample, and this pattern --outside < inside> follow-up -- is representative of most of the dimensions (Phobic Anxiety is the only exception). The pattern is best represented by an inverted J curve. Distress levels sharply increase upon confinement and diminish after five days or more of confinement, but they do not retreat to the outside levels. Of course, because we did not measure symptoms at a fourth or fifth point in time, we do not know if eventually symptom scores would return to outside levels.

The inverted J curve pattern of SCL-90 scores supports the conclusion, drawn from the studies of self-injury in jail and

Table 4.29 Comparison of Mean Dimension Scores for the SCL-90 Scale: Initial Interview with Follow-up Interview

Dimension	N	X_0	S_0	X_I	S_I	Difference of Means		
							t	p
Somatization	99	1.67	.857	1.62	.642	0.05	0.75	.453
Obsessive-Compulsive	98	2.04	.759	1.88	.655	0.16	2.49	.014
Interpersonal Sensitivity	80	1.90	.836	1.92	.676	-0.02	-0.24	.810
Depression	99	2.24	.905	2.00	.687	0.25	3.64	.000
Anxiety	98	1.88	.777	1.70	.712	0.18	2.87	.005
Hostility	78	1.58	.765	1.55	.708	0.02	0.25	.804
Phobic Anxiety	80	1.40	.608	1.44	.674	-0.04	-0.58	.561
Paranoid	78	2.17	.959	2.10	.719	0.07	0.71	.481
Psychoticism	98	1.70	.707	1.65	.577	0.05	0.84	.404

-240-

the informal observations of jail experts, that the initial period of confinement is the most stressful. Our findings, however, are at odds with those of Olenski (1977) who reported that anxiety increased with amount of time incarcerated (see Chapter 1, p. 14).²

Associations Between SCL-90 Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Respondent

Tables 4.30, 4.30A, 4.31, and 4.31A present the associations between the differences in SCL-90 inside and follow-up scores and the characteristics of the subjects. The dimension that shows substantial associations with the most characteristics is Phobic Anxiety, which is negatively correlated with thoughts of self-injury and psychiatric treatment and positively associated with number of family members living in the area, number of self-injury attempts, psychiatric hospitalization, and confinement in a juvenile institution. The highest association between any characteristic and a dimension is between Phobic Anxiety and housing assignment ($\eta^2=.46$). The data in Table 4.31 indicate that the Phobic Anxiety scores of those in segregation decrease substantially more from initial interview to follow-up interview than those of their counterparts housed in other settings. This suggests that assignments to segregation, which is more isolated and less public than other institutional settings, reduces the tension and fear associated with public places for some individuals. Segregated inmates also show greater decreases in Hostility scores than do those housed in other areas (see Table 4.31); however, generally their stress level increases over time (see Table 4.31A). Other characteristics that are associated with Hostility are

Table 4.30 Associations Between SCL-90 Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics, Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	-.18 (99) .069	-.19 (98) .066	-.04 (80) .739	-.11 (99) .287	.03 (98) .798	-.02 (78) .838	-.11 (80) .348	-.01 (78) .933	.07 (98) .517
Marital Status	.00 (99) .969	.06 (98) .579	.27 (80) .015	-.01 (99) .914	-.03 (98) .771	-.08 (78) .481	.12 (80) .280	.02 (78) .848	-.05 (98) .642
Persons in Household	-.02 (99) .859	.10 (98) .353	-.08 (80) .495	.06 (99) .553	.07 (98) .507	.03 (78) .771	-.01 (80) .916	-.03 (78) .798	-.01 (98) .898
# of Dependents	-.09 (99) .372	-.10 (98) .330	.04 (80) .713	.05 (99) .654	.04 (98) .725	.19 (78) .104	.16 (80) .150	.00 (78) .977	.12 (98) .246
# of Children	-.09 (99) .358	-.08 (98) .421	-.08 (80) .468	-.04 (99) .707	-.08 (98) .460	.00 (98) .975	.04 (78) .699	.01 (80) .939	.06 (99) .532
# of Persons in Immediate Family	.10 (99) .327	.06 (98) .530	-.06 (80) .608	.01 (99) .902	.12 (98) .242	-.12 (98) .306	.14 (80) .203	-.17 (78) .149	.05 (98) .612
# of Family Members Living in Area	-.01 (99) .921	.13 (98) .196	.04 (80) .756	.15 (99) .148	.09 (98) .408	-.08 (78) .464	.25 (80) .026	-.22 (78) .051	-.02 (98) .821

-242-

Table 4.30 Associations Between SCL-90 Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Thoughts of Self Injury	-.02 (99) .824	.17 (98) .093	.02 (80) .853	.23 (99) .021	.07 (98) .473	-.15 (78) .183	-.22 (80) .047	.10 (78) .359	-.13 (98) .188
Number of Self Injury Attempts	.10 (99) .350	.11 (98) .264	.00 (80) .978	.14 (99) .182	-.04 (98) .689	-.07 (78) .567	-.37 (80) .001	.00 (78) .971	.06 (98) .534
Psychiatric Treatment	-.01 (95) .963	.03 (94) .793	-.02 (78) .879	.06 (95) .568	.08 (94) .453	-.05 (74) .702	-.26 (76) .021	-.09 (74) .444	-.24 (94) .021
# of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	-.08 (98) .423	-.09 (97) .395	-.17 (80) .141	-.03 (98) .739	.01 (97) .937	-.11 (77) .330	-.34 (79) .002	-.09 (77) .452	-.21 (97) .037
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	.10 (96) .309	-.05 (95) .621	.05 (78) .648	-.05 (96) .629	-.16 (95) .117	-.10 (76) .375	-.06 (77) .618	-.12 (75) .297	-.12 (95) .265
Previous Confinement in Another Jail	-.05 (92) .653	-.11 (91) .295	-.19 (73) .115	-.02 (92) .859	-.01 (91) .908	-.20 (73) .098	.00 (73) .100	-.09 (72) .458	.03 (92) .781
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Institution	.08 (92) .456	-.05 (91) .669	.07 (73) .583	.10 (92) .341	.04 (91) .744	-.16 (73) .174	.27 (74) .019	-.04 (73) .724	-.10 (92) .337
Previous Confinement in State Prison	-.18 (93) .094	-.17 (92) .110	.07 (74) .573	-.08 (93) .452	.10 (92) .347	-.10 (73) .392	.11 (74) .365	-.20 (73) .088	.00 (93) .993

- 842 -

Table 4.30 Associations Between SCL-90 Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
# of Family Contacts Per Mo.	.02 (98) .830	.09 (97) .384	-.07 (80) .531	-.08 (98) .438	.10 (97) .311	-.03 (77) .827	-.17 (79) .126	-.32 (77) .005	-.06 (97) .541
Employment Status	.07 (99) .526	.07 (98) .467	.09 (80) .451	-.01 (99) .961	.00 (98) .973	.00 (78) .983	.13 (80) .271	.12 (78) .304	-.05 (98) .659
Months Employed at Current Job	-.17 (58) .211	.02 (56) .900	.24 (46) .103	.07 (58) .614	.09 (58) .492	.08 (58) .605	-.03 (46) .830	.20 (46) .185	-.06 (57) .672
# of Hours Worked Per Week	.00 (58) .993	-.02 (56) .894	-.07 (46) .648	-.36 (58) .005	-.08 (58) .560	-.19 (49) .189	.12 (46) .424	-.31 (46) .039	-.14 (57) .292
Wages Per Hour	.00 (51) .997	-.17 (50) .239	.24 (40) .143	.07 (51) .629	.08 (51) .570	-.14 (42) .363	.10 (39) .543	-.06 (39) .726	-.25 (00) .082
Last Grade Completed	.13 (99) .217	.02 (98) .858	.28 (80) .012	.06 (99) .569	.14 (98) .159	.24 (78) .034	.15 (80) .129	.18 (78) .109	.10 (98) .345
Legal Status	-.15 (95) .155	-.05 (94) .624	.05 (77) .675	-.08 (95) .453	-.08 (94) .444	-.23 (76) .045	-.02 (77) .869	-.20 (74) .088	-.08 (94) .441
Previous Confinement for Same Case	-.05 (99) .618	.05 (98) .113	.13 (80) .236	.02 (99) .832	.13 (98) .219	-.09 (78) .457	-.02 (80) .851	.11 (78) .342	-.03 (98) .781

-124-

Table 4.30 Associations Between SCL-90 Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	Dimension									
	Somatization	Obsessive Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism	
	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Bail	-.02 (92) .877	.02 (91) .889	-.09 (76) .432	.05 (92) .631	.03 (91) .768	.03 (73) .815	.06 (75) .642	.10 (75) .395	.06 (92) .542	
# of Charges	.10 (99) .312	-.11 (98) .274	-.06 (80) .581	-.08 (99) .444	.05 (98) .623	-.03 (78) .788	-.06 (80) .597	.00 (78) .967	-.03 (98) .790	
Assigned or Retained Counsel	-.13 (92) .234	.07 (91) .489	.03 (75) .802	.06 (92) .545	-.05 (91) .616	-.10 (73) .391	-.01 (74) .914	.07 (74) .535	-.11 (91) .292	
Kind of Counsel	-.15 (35) .407	-.03 (33) .883	.08 (28) .682	-.02 (34) .892	.02 (34) .924	.10 (31) .573	.03 (26) .905	-.06 (29) .762	.24 (34) .168	
Memory Loss from Drinking	.19 (76) .109	-.02 (75) .842	-.15 (63) .234	-.01 (76) .934	-.16 (75) .183	.16 (59) .218	.00 (61) .990	-.10 (62) .446	-.04 (76) .726	
Level of Alcohol Consumption	.16 (97) .121	-.05 (96) .613	-.11 (78) .336	-.10 (97) .310	-.10 (96) .326	.06 (76) .609	-.11 (79) .341	.06 (76) .608	-.06 (96) .581	
Level of Drug Consumption	.06 (99) .526	.03 (98) .804	.05 (80) .646	.18 (99) .069	.17 (98) .101	-.04 (78) .750	.02 (80) .890	.17 (78) .130	-.03 (98) .790	
Frequency of Marijuana Use	.14 (99) .160	-.01 (98) .946	-.11 (80) .337	-.05 (99) .637	.03 (98) .761	-.14 (78) .217	.08 (80) .510	-.02 (78) .892	.06 (98) .538	

-245-

Table 4.30.A Associations Between Global Severity Index Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	r (n) p
Age	-.09 (102) .371
Marital Status	-.17 (102) .08
Number of Persons in Household	.02 (102) .864
Number of Dependents	-.04 (102) .718
Number of Children	-.11 (102) .265
Number of persons in Immediate Family	-.22 (102) .025
Number of Family Contacts Per Month	-.14 (101) .15
Number of Family Members in Immediate Area	-.06 (102) .530
Employment Status	.03 (102) .764
Number of Hours Worked Per Week	-.09 (60) .486

Table 4.30.A (cont.) Associations Between Global Severity Index Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	r (n) p
Hourly WAGE	-.02 (52) .900
Highest Grade Completed	.25 (102) .009
Legal Status	-.02 (98) .859
Confined for Same Case	.06 (102) .569
Bail Set	.04 (95) .680
Amount of Bail	.17 (60) .185
Number of Charges	.04 (102) .703
Attorney Assigned or Retained	.01 (95) .94
Kind of Attorney	.11 (35) .52
Number of Persons in Cell	.09 (99) .390

Table 4.30.A (cont.) Associations Between Global Severity Index Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	r (n) p
Memory Loss From Drinking	-.11 (79) .352
Alcohol Consumption	-.01 (100) .884
Drug Consumption	.04 (102) .709
Frequency of Marijuana Use	.06 (102) .537
Thoughts of Self-Injury	.01 (102) .946
Number of Self-Injury Attempts	-.00 (102) .971
Psychiatric Treatment	-.05 (98) .598
Number of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	.002 (101) .979
Previous Confinement in Sampled Institution	-.08 (102) .392
Previous Confinement in Other Jail	-.02 (95) .865

Table 4.30.A (cont.) Associations Between Global Severity Index Change Scores (Inside Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	r (n) p
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	-.04 (95) .726
Previous Confinement in State Prison	.04 (96) .701
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Institution	-.04
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	-.03 (94) .780

Table 4.31 Comparison of Average SCL-90 Dimension Score Changes --Initial minus Follow-up-- (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal, and Institutional Characteristics.

Character- istic	Category	Dimension								
		Somati- zation	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Inter- personal Sensitivity	Depres- sion	Anxiety	Hostil- ity	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psycho- ticism
		$\frac{\bar{X}_1}{\bar{X}_2}$ $\frac{\bar{X}_1}{\bar{X}_3}$ n ₁ n ₂ n ₃ F P eta								
Ethnicity	White	0.00	0.30	-0.10	0.32	0.24	0.09	-0.07	0.14	0.07
	Black	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.26	0.19	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.16
	Hispanic	-0.22	0.34	-0.12	-0.23	-0.11	-0.40	-.043	-0.12	-0.50
		39	40	28	40	39	32	30	28	40
		50	48	43	49	49	40	40	41	49
		9	9	8	9	9	5	5	8	8
	1.26	4.40	0.37	2.05	0.94	0.80	0.80	0.40	3.80	
	.28	.02	.69	.13	.40	.45	.45	.68	.03	
	.16	.29	.10	.20	.14	.15	.15	.10	.27	
Institu- tion	Essex	0.07	0.04	-0.06	0.19	0.13	0.07	-0.04	-0.09	0.02
	Morris	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.34	0.24	0.03	0.04	0.24	0.11
	Hunterdon	0.00	0.34	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.12	-0.16	0.00	0.12
		54	52	48	53	53	42	45	44	53
		37	38	26	38	37	28	29	26	37
		8	8	6	8	8	8	6	8	8
	0.08	1.29	0.17	0.58	0.31	0.04	0.29	1.17	0.24	
	.93	.28	.84	.56	.73	.96	.75	.32	.79	
	.04	.16	.07	.11	.08	.03	.09	.17	.07	

Table 4:31 (cont.)

Most Serious Charge ¹	Person	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.16	0.27	0.30	-0.13	0.18	-0.05
	Property	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.31	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.11
	Drug	0.08	0.00	-0.22	0.09	0.17	-0.16	-0.20	-0.20	0.08
	Other	0.05	0.29	-0.20	0.34	0.19	-0.07	-0.06	-0.07	0.05
		20	20	19	19	19	17	15	17	20
		44	42	36	45	44	33	37	35	43
		12	12	9	12	12	12	10	10	12
		21	21	15	21	21	14	16	14	21
		0.23	0.64	0.72	0.48	0.11	0.83	0.95	0.46	0.29
		.88	.59	.54	.70	.96	.48	.42	.71	.83
	.08	.14	.17	.12	.06	.18	.19	.14	.10	
First Person ₂ Called ²	Relative	-0.02	0.11	-0.11	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06
	Other	0.04	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.37	0.05	0.25	0.17
	No one	0.23	0.00	0.06	0.24	-0.09	-0.20	-0.16	-0.18	-0.15
		53	51	43	53	53	39	40	43	51
		22	23	17	23	22	22	19	16	23
		22	22	18	21	21	15	19	17	22
		1.06	0.66	0.66	0.12	2.23	2.25	0.57	1.03	0.61
		.35	.52	.52	.89	.11	.11	.57	.36	.54
		.15	.12	.13	.05	.21	.24	.12	.17	.11
	Housing Assignment at 2nd Interview	General population cell	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.25	0.27	0.16	0.08	0.22	0.05
General population dorm segregation		0.00	0.20	0.10	0.32	0.14	0.20	0.11	0.00	0.15
		0.22	0.33	0.62	0.00	0.11	0.86	0.87	0.56	0.33
		44	44	34	45	44	36	37	36	44
		36	35	30	35	35	25	28	23	35
		9	9	8	9	9	7	8	9	9
		1.39	2.60	2.22	0.61	1.33	5.82	9.61	2.97	1.81
		.25	.08	.12	.54	.27	.01	.00	.06	.17
		.18	.24	.25	.12	.17	.39	.46	.29	.20

Table 4.31 (cont.)

Housing	No	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.30	0.20	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.06
Assign-	Yes	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.00
ment		72	70	59	71	71	54	58	55	70
Changed		17	18	13	18	17	14	15	13	18
		1.38	0.02	0.21	1.45	0.19	0.14	0.28	0.30	0.10
		.24	.88	.65	.23	.66	.71	.60	.59	.75
		.12	.02	.05	.13	.05	.05	.06	.07	.03

¹Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

²First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

Table 4.31.A. (cont.) Comparison of Change in Global Severity Index Scores (Inside minus Follow-up) (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	X ₁ X ₂ X ₃ N ₁ N ₂ N ₃ F P eta
Housing Assignment at 2nd Interview	General Population/Cell	.24
	General Population/Dorm	.13
	Segregation	-.33
		47
		37
		9
		3.36
		.04
		.26

¹Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft, and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance, and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation and Other

²First Person Called Categories:

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

are highest grade completed (.24) and legal status (-.23).

The data in Table 4.30 indicate that those who have had some psychiatric treatment and those who have been hospitalized for mental illness show greater increases in Psychoticism scores than do those who were not treated or hospitalized, and the information provided in Table 4.31 suggests that Hispanics' Psychoticism scores increase whereas those for blacks and whites decrease. The data in Table 4.31 also indicate that Hispanics and whites show greater decreases in Obsessive-Compulsive scores than do blacks.

A number of factors, including number of family members living in area, number of family contacts per month, and number hours worked, are related to increases (negative correlations) in Paranoid Ideation scores from initial to follow-up interview. Depression is also negatively correlated with number of hours worked per week.

Marital status and highest grade completed are positively correlated with Interpersonal Sensitivity, and highest grade completed is also positively correlated with GSI. The largest negative association appearing in Table 4.30.A is between GSI and number of persons in immediate family.

Summary

This chapter has presented analyses of the results of our administration of the SCL-90 to our initial (n=339) and follow-up (n=102) samples. We have demonstrated that although the SCL-90 was sufficiently reliable with our samples, the high correlations between some dimensions makes the claim that these

constructs are independent suspect.

The most important finding presented in this chapter is the inverted J curve pattern that describes the relation between outside, inside, and follow-up scores for the Global Severity Index and some of the SCL-90 dimensions. There is a relatively sharp increase in the level of distress expressed upon initial incarceration (outside score minus inside score), and although stress diminishes after five days of confinement (inside score minus follow-up score), it does not return to the pre-confinement level (outside score).

This chapter does not conclude our discussion of the SCL-90. In Chapter 8, we will examine the relation between the SCL-90 and the other instruments used in the study, and in Chapter 11, we will discuss the practical applications and limitations of the instrument.

Chapter 5
The Jail Preference Inventory
by
John J. Gibbs

As was mentioned in Chapter 2 the Jail Preference Inventory (JPI) was designed to measure seven environmental concerns that are relevant to those who are confined in jails. Although the environmental dimensions measured by the JPI (Privacy, Activity, Certainty, Safety, Autonomy, Support, and Assistance) are important to people in many human climates, the specific items developed to represent the dimensions are tailored for the jail setting.

This chapter will contain analyses of the results of the JPI. The chapter will present information on how reliably the JPI dimensions were measured, how well individual items performed, relations among dimensions, comparisons of JPI results with those of similar instruments, and how environmental preferences change over time.

Statistical Properties of the JPI

The first issue to be discussed is the reliability of the JPI dimensions. Table 5.1 presents the reliability coefficient for each of the JPI dimensions. For most of the dimensions, the coefficient alpha computed is above the .50 level, which is considered respectable for the early stages of research in constructing measures of hypothesized dimensions (see Nunnally, 1967). For two of the dimensions, Certainty and Assistance, modest coefficients appear in Table 5.1.

Although most of the reliability coefficients appearing in Table 5.1 are respectable, especially for a first effort, those who wish to use the JPI should attempt to increase the reliability of the dimensions by deleting, modifying, and adding items. If the instrument in its modified form is to be used to make classification or management decisions that have associated human costs, the reliabil-

Table 5.1 Reliability Estimates for the Jail Preference Inventory

Dimension	Coefficient Alpha	Number of Cases	Number of Items
Privacy	.64	322	24
Activity	.67	320	24
Certainty	.30	318	24
Safety	.79	320	24
Autonomy	.56	318	24
Support	.73	321	24
Assistance	.44	323	24

ity of each dimension should be improved.

The decision to delete or modify an item should be based on the correlation between the item and the score on the dimension it represents. The higher the item-total correlation the better the item. Any association that is .20 or higher is respectable.

Table 5.2 presents the adjusted item-total correlations for the JPI. The contribution that each item made to its total dimension score was eliminated before the correlation was computed. We see in Table 5.2 that about half the items have a substantial correlation with their dimension score, and the dimensions that proved to be the most reliable are represented by items with respectable item-total correlations. For example, Safety, our most reliable dimension, is represented by only two items that have an item-total correlation below .25. The two items that are poor representatives of the Safety dimension are "Being housed where you're the only one of your race" and "Too many games and bad feelings". The first item, which shows a correlation with Safety of -.04, may not be a good measure of Safety because inmates may miss the safety component of the item for the racist one. Although choosing not to be housed in an area in which you are the only one of your race may enhance your safety, it also requires you to make a generalization about those who are not of your race. You must be willing to admit, at least to yourself, that you see them at best as less desirable than those of your own race and at worst as undesirable. Inmates, many of whom are minority group members, may be reluctant to make judgements on the basis of race.

The item probably would have been a much better measure of Safety if race had been left out and replaced with terms more

Table 5.2 Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
1	A quiet place all to yourself	Privacy	.40
4	A housing assignment that gives you privacy	"	.24
7	A cell block with very little noise and commotion	"	.16
11	A cell block where you have privacy	"	.19
19	Staff who respect your privacy	"	.14
21	Time alone to think your problems through	"	.28
23	A place to think all to yourself	"	.11
25	Knowing that you'll have the chance to get away by yourself each day	"	.16
27	Staff who allow you some privacy	"	.23
35	A lot of privacy	"	.40
67	A jail that has places to go when you need a place to think	"	.19
77	A jail that has places where you can go to get away from noise and commotion	"	.17
85	Too much noise and talk	"	.31
88	Having no time alone	"	.23
90	A jail where you can never get any privacy	"	.17
91	Little privacy	"	.15
103	Staff who don't give you any privacy	"	.06
105	Never a moment alone	"	.19
117	Not ever feeling that you're by yourself	"	.13
141	Inmates who are always making noise and commotion	"	.08
147	No relief from the talk and noise	"	.35

Table 5.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
151	No place where you can go to be alone	Privacy	.35
161	Too much noise and commotion	"	.14
165	A jail where you can never get a quiet place to be alone	"	.27
2	A busy place with plenty to do	Activity	.22
6	Housing where you're busy	"	.39
10	As much to do as possible	"	.20
13	A facility where inmates can keep busy	"	.33
36	A lot of activity	"	.33
41	Staff who help you keep active and occupied	"	.18
51	A cell block where you have no trouble finding things to do	"	.15
57	A jail where they let you work every day until you're too tired to think	"	.21
60	A schedule that keeps you busy all day	"	.28
63	A jail in which you can keep busy all day	"	.21
75	Staff who will help you find things to do to fill the time	"	.12
82	Staff who help you keep busy	"	.24
86	Too much time to think	"	.25
87	Having nothing to do	"	.29
93	Nothing to break the monotony	"	.23
95	Being idle every day	"	.28
97	Sitting around dwelling on your problems	"	.13
108	A jail where there's nothing to do to pass the time	"	.23
111	A jail that doesn't offer anything to occupy your time	"	.28

Table 5.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
113	A jail where you sit around all day with nothing to do	Activity	.28
119	Not being able to stop thinking negative thoughts	"	.13
123	Long boring days and nights with nothing to do	"	.13
139	Nothing to do to keep your mind off of your problems	"	.18
157	Nothing to do to keep your mind off things	"	.21
3	A set of rules you can understand	Certainty	-.03
26	Knowing when you'll see your lawyer	"	.11
33	An institution with clear and consistent rules	"	.05
37	Staff who let you know what's happening with your case	"	.08
40	A jail in which inmates always know what to expect from staff	"	-.03
43	A tightly run institution with definite rules	"	.01
59	A set of rules that tell you what to expect	"	-.03
61	A definite court date that won't change	"	.14
65	Being certain about what's happening with your case	"	.14
73	Knowing exactly what you're up against in court	"	.05
79	Staff who you can count on to act the same way every day	"	.15
81	Staff who are consistent	"	.18
89	A jail with rules that change all the time	"	.09
98	Not knowing what to expect in court	"	.13

Table 5.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
107	A jail where the rules and regulations change from day to day	Certainty	.05
118	Not sure when you'll go to court	"	.16
121	Not knowing whether or not your people are going to visit you while locked up	"	.04
133	A jail that's run differently from one day to the next	"	.14
138	Not knowing what your lawyer is doing with your case	"	.03
143	Staff who keep changing rules	"	.04
149	Not knowing if your woman is still with you	"	.07
154	Guards who let you go on something one day and write you up for it the next	"	.05
159	Not understanding what your lawyer is doing	"	.04
168	Unexplained postponements and adjournments with your case	"	.11
5	Housing where you're safe	Safety	.38
12	A cell block where you have safety	"	.35
14	A facility in which there is little danger	"	.39
17	Guards who protect you from danger	"	.29
28	Staff who are concerned about your safety	"	.27
29	Knowing that you're safe from violent inmates	"	.38
39	A jail in which inmates can't harm one another	"	.34
45	Staff who keep a close eye on you to make sure you're safe	"	.40
49	Staff who protect an inmate from other inmates	"	.32
55	Knowing that you're safe from harm	"	.38

Table 5.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
66	Being in a cell block that's safe	Safety	.40
71	Feeling safe	"	.38
96	Being threatened by another inmate	"	.32
99	Being housed where you're the only one of your race	"	-.04
110	A violent cell mate	"	.44
120	Housing where inmates want to settle everything with their hands	"	.31
127	Having a gang out to rape you	"	.29
131	Having people after you in jail	"	.36
142	Inmates who are always looking for a fight	"	.28
145	Someone out to get you on the tier	"	.43
160	Not feeling safe	"	.44
162	Too many games and bad feelings	"	.06
163	Inmates who are always trying to prove how bad they are	"	.32
167	Lots of tension among the inmates	"	.26
8	A cell block with very few rules	Autonomy	.32
9	As few rules as possible	"	.17
15	Staff who stay off your back	"	.20
24	Unescorted movement throughout the institution	"	.02
31	Staff who stay out of your business	"	.22
34	An institution with very few rules	"	.33
44	An institution in which the inmates call the shots	"	.29
46	Staff who let you take care of yourself	"	.38

Table 5.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
50	Staff who stay out of inmate affairs.	Autonomy	.36
52	A cell block where the guards won't write you a ticket for every little thing	"	.20
53	Guards who mind their own business	"	.29
83	Staff who believe that you should take care of your own problems	"	.19
94	Always being told what to do	"	.10
100	Being housed where the guards are always busting you for some nonsense	"	-.12
101	A guard who is always on your back	"	.07
104	Staff who are always quoting the institutional rules to you	"	.06
106	All kinds of rules and regulations	"	.18
124	A camera watching you 24 hours a day	"	.15
125	Being sent to the hole for a minor infraction	"	.13
129	Staff who are always telling you when and how to do everything	"	.15
135	A jail where you have to get the guards permission to do just about anything	"	.15
137	Someone telling you what to do every minute of the day	"	.09
153	Guards who write you up for infractions for little stuff	"	.09
164	Guards who are always trying to show that they're the boss	"	.19
20	Staff who really care about how you feel	Support	.18
22	An understanding person you can tell your problems to	"	.22

Table 5.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
30	Knowing that you're loved by your family	Support	.40
48	Knowing your family cares	"	.33
54	Guards who show a genuine interest in how you feel	"	.22
58	A jail where they let you have visits all day every day	"	.05
70	Staff who can help you with family or emotional problems	"	.24
72	Feeling loved	"	.36
74	Having people who believe in you no matter what	"	.29
76	Staff who will help you with family problems	"	.30
80	Staff who you know care about your emotional well being	"	.22
84	Staff who feel that they should help you when you're feeling down	"	.27
116	Family who don't care what happens to you	"	.17
122	Knowing for sure your people aren't going to visit you while you're locked up	"	.12
126	Finding out your family won't come to see you	"	.36
128	Knowing your people hate you	"	.27
130	Staff who couldn't care less if you're having problems with your family	"	.32
132	Having your people think you're worthless because you're in jail	"	.30
140	Nobody to talk to about your problems	"	.32
148	Nobody who understands how you feel	"	.36
150	Knowing for sure that your woman has left you	"	.10

Table 5.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
152	Nobody who understands what's going on in your head	Support	.35
156	People who don't stick by you when you're locked up	"	.42
158	No visits from family and friends	"	.32
16	Staff who respond quickly when you have a request	Assistance	.01
18	Social workers who get things done for you	"	.10
32	Staff who help you take care of business	"	.05
38	Staff who advise you on the best way to act in court	"	-.08
42	Staff who help you fill out important forms and papers	"	.13
47	Knowing your lawyer cares	"	.08
56	Knowing that your lawyer knows what he's doing	"	.22
62	A jail program that teaches you about legal matters	"	.02
64	A jail in which you can get good medical attention	"	.32
68	A jail that has programs where you can learn something of use for when you get out	"	.19
69	Staff who can help you with legal matters	"	.06
78	A jail that has programs which help you take care of business like welfare, etc.	"	.14
92	Limited medical services	"	.15
102	Medical services that aren't always available	"	.26
109	An incompetent lawyer	"	.10

Table 5.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
112	A jail that doesn't have a good system for channeling requests and complaints	Assistance	.20
114	A jail that doesn't have a designated staff member you can go to with requests or for advice	"	.18
115	A lawyer who doesn't care what happens to you	"	.12
134	A jail in which there aren't any programs to help you out	"	.08
136	A jail where you seldom get action when you make a request or complaint	"	.05
144	Staff who are slow to respond to requests	"	.12
146	A lawyer who's judgement you don't trust	"	.12
155	A lawyer who doesn't defend you in court	"	.01
166	A jail in which complaints and requests never get to the right person	"	.18

directly linked to danger. For example, "Being housed in a very dangerous place."

The second Safety item that showed a very low association (.06) with the Safety dimension may also be one that contains words which are not directly enough associated with danger. "Too many games and bad feelings" may suggest interpersonal tension that would result in irritability rather than moves and countermoves that would degenerate into violence.

Implicit in the discussion of the two Safety items is an illustration of item analysis. The procedure we followed was (1) compute and examine the item-total correlations, (2) compare the good (or in some cases better items) for each dimension with the bad ones, (3) try to glean what it is that the good items have in common and what it is that the bad items are lacking by comparison, (4) think of ways that bad items could have been interpreted by subjects to measure something other than the dimension they were intended to measure, and (5) modify the bad items to increase their chances of becoming good items.

Sometimes it pays to examine the correlation between an item and dimensions it is not intended to measure. In some instances, the correlation will be respectable or encouraging, and an item that is not a good representative of its intended dimension can be modified to be a good item for another dimension. Whenever an item is modified or replaced with a new item, the item it is paired with must be taken into consideration. When pairing items, one should try to achieve comparable syntax and tempo in the items, and make sure one item does not have much more desirability than the other.

We consider the JPI in the public domain. Anyone can use it in its current form or, better yet, use a modified version to enhance its reliability. Our only request is that users always compute measures of internal consistency to see if they are measuring dimensions reliably.

Distributions of Responses to JPI Items

Although our primary concerns are how well our items represent their dimensions and relations that make sense between the dimensions and other measures, the variance on the items themselves is sometimes of interest. In some cases, the items that contribute the least to the reliability of the dimensions, item pairs with extremely skewed distributions, can have meaning in themselves.

We see in Table 5.3 that for 9 of the 84 JPI pairs 80 percent of the subjects or more selected one of the alternatives while 20 percent or less chose the other. In 6 of the 9 pairs Autonomy items were selected 20 percent of the time or less, and in the remaining 3 pairs, Privacy items were the infrequently selected ones. The dimensions represented by the items that were selected as alternatives to the items mentioned above were Assistance (4 pairs), Support (2 pairs), Certainty (2 pairs), and Safety (1 pair). We would expect Autonomy and Privacy items to be among the least popular items and Support, Assistance, and Certainty items to be among the most popular because, as can be seen in Table 5.4, Autonomy and Privacy have the lowest average dimension scores whereas Support, Assistance, and Certainty are the most popular dimensions. There are, however, more specific reasons for the response distributions for the 9 pairs.

Listed below are the 4 pairs with skewed distributions that

Table 5.3 Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Number	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
1	A quiet place all to yourself	37.1 (124)
	A busy place with plenty to do	62.9 (210)
2	A set of rules you can understand	53.7 (180)
	A housing assignment that gives you plenty of privacy	46.3 (155)
3	Housing where you're safe	49.4 (165)
	Housing where you're busy	50.6 (169)
4	A cell block with very little noise and commotion	71.9 (240)
	A cell block with very few rules	28.1 (94)
5	As few rules as possible	26.3 (88)
	As much to do as possible	73.7 (246)
6	A cell block where you have privacy	39.5 (132)
	A cell block where you have safety	60.5 (202)
7	A facility in which inmates can keep busy	61.1 (204)
	A facility in which there is little danger	38.9 (130)
8	Staff who stay off your back	12.6 (42)
	Staff who respond quickly when you have a request	87.4 (292)
9	Guards who protect you from danger	26.0 (87)
	Social workers who get things done for you	74.0 (247)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Number	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
10	Staff who respect your privacy	20.1 (67)
	Staff who really care about how you feel	79.9 (266)
11	Time alone to think your problems through	32.1 (107)
	An understanding person you can tell your problems to	67.9 (226)
12	A place to think all to yourself	46.2 (154)
	Unescorted movement throughout the institution	53.8 (179)
13	Knowing that you'll have the chance to get away by yourself each day	31.8 (106)
	Knowing when you'll see your lawyer	68.2 (227)
14	Staff who allow you some privacy	28.8 (96)
	Staff who are concerned about your safety	71.2 (237)
15	Knowing that you're safe from violent inmates	35.4 (118)
	Knowing that you're loved by your family	64.6 (215)
16	Staff who stay out of your business	10.2 (34)
	Staff you help you take care of business	89.8 (299)
17	An institution with clear and consistent rules	77.7 (258)
	An institution with very few rules	22.3 (74)
18	A lot of privacy	25.8 (86)
	A lot of activity	74.2 (247)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
19	Staff who let you know what's happening with your case	74.1 (246)
	Staff who advise you on the best way to act in court	25.9 (86)
20	A jail in which inmates can't harm one another	61.6 (204)
	A jail in which inmates always know what to expect from staff	38.4 (127)
21	Staff who keep you active and occupied	52.4 (174)
	Staff who help you fill out important forms and papers	47.6 (158)
22	A tightly run institution with definite rules	81.5 (269)
	An institution in which the inmates call the shots	18.5 (61)
23	Staff who keep a close eye on you to make sure you're safe	71.9 (238)
	Staff who let you take care of yourself	28.1 (93)
24	Knowing your lawyer cares	41.3 (137)
	Knowing your family cares	58.7 (195)
25	Staff who protect an inmate from other inmates	86.7 (288)
	Staff who stay out of inmate affairs	13.3 (44)
26	A cell block where you have no trouble finding things to do	72.9 (242)
	A cell block where the guards won't write you a ticket for every little thing	27.1 (90)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
27	Guards who mind their own business	11.1 (37)
	Guards who show a genuine interest in how you feel	88.9 (295)
28	Knowing that you're safe from harm	35.2 (117)
	Knowing that your lawyer knows what he's doing	64.8 (215)
29	A jail where they let you work every day until you're too tired to think	34.8 (115)
	A jail where they let you have visits all day every day	65.2 (215)
30	A set of rules that tell you what to expect	43.1 (143)
	A schedule that keeps you busy all day	56.9 (189)
31	A definite court date that won't change	52.1 (173)
	A jail program that teaches you about legal matters	47.9 (159)
32	A jail in which you can keep busy all day	35.6 (118)
	A jail in which you can get good medical attention	64.4 (213)
33	Being certain about what's happening with your case	74.4 (247)
	Being in a cell block that's safe	25.6 (85)
34	A jail that has places where you can go when you need a place to think	19.3 (64)
	A jail that has programs where you can learn something of use for when you're released	80.7 (286)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
35	Staff who can help you with legal matters	61.1 (203)
	Staff who can help you with family or emotional problems	38.9 (129)
36	Feeling Safe	49.2 (163)
	Feeling Loved	50.8 (168)
37	Knowing exactly what you're up against in court	47.3 (157)
	Having people believe in you no matter what	52.7 (175)
38	Staff who will help you find things to do to fill the time	72.3 (240)
	Staff who will help you with family problems	27.7 (92)
39	A jail that has places where you can go to get away from noise and commotion	33.4 (111)
	A jail that has programs which help you take care of business like welfare and social security	66.6 (221)
40	Staff you can count on to act the same way every day	41.0 (136)
	Staff you know care about your emotional well-being	59.0 (196)
41	Staff who are consistent	50.9 (169)
	Staff who help you keep busy	49.1 (163)
42	Staff who believe that you should take care of your own problems	18.1 (60)
	Staff who feel that they should help when you're feeling down	81.9 (272)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
43	Too much noise and talk	62.2 (206)
	Too much time to think	37.8 (125)
44	Having nothing to do	75.2 (249)
	Having no time alone	24.8 (82)
45	A jail with rules that change all the time	57.7 (191)
	A jail where you can never get any privacy	42.3 (140)
46	Little privacy	40.5 (134)
	Limited medical services	59.5 (197)
47	Nothing to break the monotony	50.2 (166)
	Always being told what to do	49.8 (165)
48	Being idle every day	38.1 (126)
	Being threatened by another inmate	61.9 (205)
49	Sitting around dwelling on your problems	27.5 (91)
	Not knowing what to expect in court	72.5 (240)
50	Being housed where you're the only one of your race	27.8 (92)
	Being housed where the guards are always busting you for nonsense	72.2 (239)
51	A guard who is always on your back	47.1 (156)
	Medical services that aren't always available	52.9 (175)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
52	Staff who don't give you any privacy	50.5 (166)
	Staff who are always quoting institutional rules to you	49.5 (163)
53	Never a moment alone	50.3 (166)
	All kinds of rules and regulations	49.7 (164)
54	A jail where the rules and regulations change from day to day	36.1 (119)
	A jail where there's nothing to do to pass the time	63.9 (211)
55	An incompetent lawyer	47.0 (155)
	A violent cell mate	53.0 (174)
56	A jail that doesn't offer anything to occupy your time	34.2 (113)
	A jail that doesn't have a good system for channeling requests and complaints	65.8 (217)
57	A jail where you sit around all day with nothing to do	46.4 (153)
	A jail that doesn't have a designated staff member you can go to with requests or for advice	53.6 (177)
58	A lawyer who doesn't care what happens to you	36.4 (120)
	Family who don't care what happens to you	63.6 (210)
59	Not ever feeling you're by yourself	17.3 (57)
	Not sure when you'll go to court	82.7 (273)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
60	Not being able to stop thinking negative thoughts	42.4 (140)
	Housing where inmates want to settle everything with their hands	57.6 (190)
61	Not knowing whether or nor your people are going to visit you while you're locked up	52.3 (171)
	Knowing for sure that your people aren't going to visit you while you're locked up	47.7 (156)
62	Long boring days and nights with nothing to do	55.9 (184)
	A camera watching you 24 hours a day	44.1 (145)
63	Being sent to the hole for a minor infraction	40.9 (134)
	Finding out your family won't come to see you	59.1 (194)
64	Having a gang out to rape	66.2 (217)
	Knowing your people hate you	33.8 (111)
65	Staff who are always telling you when and how to do everything	47.6 (156)
	Staff who couldn't care less if you're having problems with your family	52.4 (172)
66	Having people after you in jail	45.0 (147)
	Having your people think you're worthless because you're in jail	55.0 (180)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
67	A jail that's run differently from one day to the next	29.1 (95)
	A jail in which there aren't any programs to help you out	70.9 (232)
68	A jail where you have to get a guard's permission before you can do just about anything	27.3 (89)
	A jail where you seldom get action when you make a request or complaint	72.7 (237)
69	Someone telling you what to do every minute of the day	29.8 (97)
	Not knowing what your lawyer is doing with your case	70.2 (229)
70	Nothing to do to keep your mind off problems	47.5 (155)
	Nobody to talk to about your problems	52.5 (171)
71	Inmates who are always making noise and commotion	26.4 (86)
	Inmates who are always looking for a fight	73.6 (240)
72	Staff who keep changing rules	30.7 (100)
	Staff who are slow to respond to requests	69.3 (226)
73	Someone out to get you on the tier	42.6 (138)
	A lawyer whose judgement you don't trust	57.4 (186)
74	No relief from the talk and noise	38.6 (125)
	No one who understands how you feel	61.4 (199)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
75	Not knowing if your woman's still with you	56.8 (184)
	Knowing for sure that your woman has left you	43.2 (140)
76	No place where you can go to be alone	37.3 (121)
	No one who understands what's going on in your head	62.7 (203)
77	Guards who write you up for infractions for little stuff	34.6 (112)
	Guards who let you go on something one day and write you up for it the next	65.4 (212)
78	A lawyer who doesn't defend you in court	48.1 (156)
	People who don't stick by you when you're locked up	51.9 (168)
79	Nothing to do to keep your mind off things	33.6 (109)
	No visits from family and friends	66.4 (215)
80	Not understanding what your lawyer is doing	51.2 (156)
	Not feeling safe	48.8 (158)
81	Too much noise and commotion	43.5 (141)
	Too many games and bad feelings	56.5 (183)
82	Inmates who are always trying to prove how bad they are	61.3 (198)
	Guards who are always trying to show that they're the boss	38.7 (125)

Table 5.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to the Jail Preference Inventory

Pair Numbers	Item Pairs	Responses (%) N
83	A jail in which you can never quiet place to be alone	17.3 (56)
	A jail in which complaints and requests never get to the right staff members	82.7 (268)
84	Lots of tension among the inmates	26.3 (85)
	Unexplained postponements and adjournments with your case	73.7 (238)

Table 5.4 Average Dimension Scores for the Jail Preference Inventory

Dimension	N	\bar{X}	Median	Mode	S
Privacy	291	8.8	8.0	8.0	3.9
Activity	299	12.7	13.0	13.0	4.0
Certainty	308	14.0	14.0	13.0	2.6
Safety	302	12.5	12.5	12.0	4.7
Autonomy	282	7.9	7.4	7.0	3.4
Support	305	14.2	14.4	12.0	4.2
Assistance	319	14.7	14.7	14.0	2.9

contain an Autonomy item and an Assistance or a Support item:

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 8 | Staff who stay off your back (12.6%) | Staff who respond quickly when you have a request (87.4%) |
| 16 | Staff who stay out of your business (10.2%) | Staff who help you take care of business (89.8%) |
| 27 | Guards who mind their own their own business (11.1%) | Guards who show a genuine interest in how you feel (88.9%) |
| 42 | Staff who believe that you should take care of your own problems (18.1%) | Staff who feel that they should help you when you're feeling down (81.9%) |

One aspect that all these items have in common is that they are all related to staff, and the choice is between staff who do something to help and those who do nothing to help. The Autonomy items may not have been interpreted as representatives of a dimension that is independent of the helping dimensions (Support or Assistance). Instead, they may have been considered by the subjects to be the opposite of the helping item. People either help you or they don't. They are either warm or cold. The question of what else the cold people are never arises, it becomes irrelevant after the choice for warmth is made. Unless worded carefully, Autonomy items may appear to be a cold contrast to items representing other dimensions.

It is not only when kindness and help are at stake that inmates want to see guards show their willingness to intervene but also when personal safety is the issue, inmates would rather have guards take action than do nothing. When subjects were given the choice between "Staff who protect an inmate from other inmates" or "Staff who stay out of inmate affairs", 87 percent choose the first alternative. With this pair, once again, the subjects have selected a humane response to a situation rather than no response. The way this pair is

structured it could be interpreted to mean that "Staff who stay out of inmate affairs" are staff who will stand by and watch inmates intimidate fellow prisoners. This is a cold contrast to "Staff who protect an inmate from other inmates."

The last Autonomy item that was selected by 20 percent or less of the subjects was paired with a Certainty item. When asked to choose between "A tightly run institution with definite rules" or "An institution in which the inmates call the shots", over four-fifths of the subjects chose the former. To some inmates, this choice may have appeared to be one of anarchy or no anarchy; in a less extreme form, a choice of the locus of power in the institution. In either case, the inmates cast their votes in favor of the current administration.

The three pairs that have an 80-20 percent split or more extreme and involve a Privacy item are as follows:

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 34 | A jail that has places where you can go when you need a place to think (19.3%) | A jail that has programs where you can learn something of use for when you're released (80.7%) |
| 59 | Not ever feeling you're by yourself (17.3%) | Not sure when you'll get to court (82.7%) |
| 83 | A jail in which you can never get a quiet place to be alone (17.3%) | A jail in which complaints and requests never get to the right staff member (82.7%) |

In pairs 34 and 83, a Privacy item is paired with an Assistance item. As was mentioned before, Assistance was generally more desirable than Privacy in our sample, and we would expect this especially to be the case with Assistance items as concrete and attractive to confined men as those appearing in pairs 34 and 83. There is considerable social pressure on an inmate to respond favorably to any item that reflects

chances for self-improvement, education, or employment, such as "A jail that has programs where you can learn something of use for when you're released." Not at least giving lip service to these cherished American correctional values is like admitting you are a Catholic in a roomful of Baptists. An inmate would be admitting that he is beyond redemption if he did not show approval for opportunities to advance intellectually, socially, and occupationally.

"A jail in which complaints and requests never get to the right staff member" would be a nightmare for most inmates. In jails, more than in prisons or other total institutions, inmates are dependent on staff for many services. If communications are not being received by the correct staff member, an inmate can go without basic services.

The distribution of responses to pair 59, "Not ever feeling you're by yourself" or "Not sure when you'll get to court", can be accounted for by either member of the pair. Court dates are a major topic in jail because one's future hinges on what happens in court. We would expect, then, that uncertainty about a court date would be bothersome to most prisoners. On the other hand, the first half of pair 59, "Not ever feeling you're by yourself," could mean always feeling that you're not by yourself which in turn could be interpreted to mean that you always have emotional support. Why should this bother anyone?

JPI Average Dimension Scores

Each item in the JPI received a score of 1 when it was selected by a subject and 0 if it was not the chosen item. With this scoring scheme the highest possible score a subject could receive for any dimension is 24 and the lowest possible score is zero.

The data appearing in Table 5.4 show that Assistance has the highest mean score (14.7) followed by Support (14.2) and Certainty (14.0). Middle range average scores were computed for Activity (12.7) and Safety (12.5). Privacy (8.8) and Autonomy (7.9) show the lowest average scores.

These findings support our predictions that (1) the disruption and disorganization that result from entry into jail promote dependence on outside links and strong needs for Assistance and Support, (2) doubts about one's status with the courts and control over events in the street, which are still very much a part of one's world, would result in a strong desire for Certainty, and (3) the lack of programs in jails and the boredom of the jail cell in conjunction with intrusive thoughts about the pressing problems discussed above create a demand for Activity. (see Gibbs 1975, 1978, 1982a, 1982b, 1982c).

Table 5.5 compares the average item score for each dimension of the JPI to average item scores on comparable dimensions that were measured in other studies. The Prison Preference Inventory (PPI) (Toch, 1977) was administered to over 1600 prison inmates in state and federal corrections facilities, and Smith's Jail Preference (SJPI) (Smith, in press) was completed by 201 inmates in three Virginia jails. The PPI and the SJPI are intended to measure the same environmental dimensions, and as was mentioned in Chapter 2, most of these constructs are similar to those measured by the JPI. Definitions of the PPI/SJPI and JPI dimensions are provided in Figure 5.1.

Most of the dimensions measured by the JPI remain true to the definitions originally developed by Toch (1977). The three exceptions are Assistance, Certainty, and Social Stimulation. As was mentioned

Figure 5.1 A Comparison of PPI/SJPI Dimensions and JPI Dimensions

PPI/SJPI Dimensions	JPI Dimensions
PRIVACY: A concern about social and physical overstimulation; a preference for isolation, peace and quiet, absence of environmental irritants such as noise and crowding.	PRIVACY: A concern about social and physical overstimulation; a preference for isolation, peace, and quiet; the absence of environmental irritants such as noise and crowding.
SAFETY: A concern about one's physical safety; a preference for social and physical settings that provide protection and that minimize the chances of being attacked.	SAFETY: A concern about one's physical safety, a preference for social and physical settings that provide protection and that minimize the chances of being attacked.
STRUCTURE: A concern about environmental stability and predictability; a preference for consistency, clear-cut rules, orderly and scheduled events and impingements.	CERTAINTY: A need for predictability and clarity; a concern about understanding what is expected and minimizing doubt about one's circumstances; a desire for clear and consistent rules and procedures.
SUPPORT: A concern about reliable, tangible assistance from significant others, and about services that facilitate self-advancement and self-improvement.	ASSISTANCE: A need for aid in dealing with concrete problems, completing necessary tasks, or obtaining services within the institution or from other criminal justice or social service agencies.
EMOTIONAL FEEDBACK: A concern about being loved, appreciated and cared for. A desire for intimate relationships that provide emotional sustenance and empathy.	SUPPORT: A need for understanding, empathy, warmth; a desire for emotional support and help with personal problems; a concern about personal relationships and communication.
SOCIAL STIMULATION: A concern with congeniality and preference for settings which provide opportunity for social interactions, companionship and gregariousness.	NO COMPARABLE DIMENSION

Figure 5.1 (cont.) A Comparison of PPI/SJPI Dimensions and JPI Dimensions

PPI/SJPI Dimensions		JPI Dimensions	
ACTIVITY:	A concern about understimulation; a need for maximizing the opportunity to be occupied and to fill time; a need for distraction.	ACTIVITY:	A concern about understimulation; a need for maximizing the opportunity to be occupied and to fill time; a need for distraction.
FREEDOM:	A concern about circumscription of one's autonomy; a need for minimal restriction and for maximum opportunity to govern one's own conduct.	AUTONOMY:	A need to be in control of one's life; a desire for minimum restraint and maximum freedom; a concern about circumscription of one's independence.

Table 5.5 Comparison of Jail Preference Inventory (JPI) Average Dimension Scores with those of the Prison Preference Inventory (PPI) and Smith's Jail Preference Inventory (SJPI)

Dimension	Instrument								
	JPI (N=339)			PPI (N=1653)			SJPI (N=201)		
	\bar{X} Item Score	Rank of \bar{X}	N of Items	\bar{X} Item Score	Rank of \bar{X}	N of Items	\bar{X} Item Score	Rank of \bar{X}	N of Items
Privacy	.37	6	24	.38	6	14	.48	4	21
Safety	.52	5	24	.52	4	14	.47	5	21
Structure/ Certainty	.58	3	24	.45	5	14	.32	7	21
Support/ Assistance	.61	1	24	.71	1	14	.76	1	21
Emotional Feedback/ Support	.59	2	24	.59	2	14	.62	2	21
Activity	.53	4	24	.56	3	14	.48	3	21
Freedom/ Autonomy	.33	7	24	.32	7	14	.40	6	21

in Chapter 2, the JPI Assistance construct is measured by items that represent concerns about legal representation and the operation of the jail, whereas the Support dimension, which is the PPI and SJPI equivalent, is primarily represented by items which reflect opportunities for educational and vocational advancement and self-improvement.

The JPI equivalent of the PPI and SJPI Structure dimension is Certainty. Certainty contains some of the same issues as Structure, for example, predictability and clarity, but the Certainty dimension has a broader content than Structure. Structure is limited to clarity and predictability within the institution. Certainty encompasses a broader world including the streets and the courts.

A Social Stimulation dimension was not included in the JPI because nothing was found in the literature or in interviews with jail inmates that strongly suggested that it was an important concern among jail prisoners. In the prison interviews, which were conducted as part of Toch's (1977) study of prison environments, there was not enough social stimulation content to be coded as an independent category for interview classification.

The overall picture provided by Table 5.5 is one of similarity. The distribution of ranks for mean item scores for dimensions is fairly similar for each sample. The coefficient of concordance ($W = .84$) computed for the ranks appearing in Table 5.5 attests to this similarity. The major difference is for the Structure/Certainty dimension. The JPI mean item score is considerably higher than that for the PPI or SJPI, and the difference is reflected in the rank of the mean in each sample. The differences could be attributed to differences in the Structure and Certainty constructs and

their measurement or differences among institutional populations. If the differences were the result of population differences, however, we would expect the JPI and SJPI scores, which are based on jail samples, to be closer in magnitude and rank than either is to the PPI score, which is based on prison samples.

The problem with making comparisons between the JPI and SJPI samples is that JPI dimensions like Certainty were specifically developed to tap the concerns of jail inmates. The SJPI measures the comparable Structure concern which was originally developed for use with prison inmates in the PPI. The reason for the low average item score for Structure in the SJPI sample may be that prison structure is not relevant to jail inmates. If we therefore base our conclusion on the difference between the JPI and PPI samples, it appears that jail inmates are more concerned with predictability than are their prison counterparts.

We should not let the differences overshadow the importance of the similarity among samples. These data do not support the argument that different institutions (i.e. jails and prisons) promote different environmental demands.

The argument has never been that jails and prisons are wholly different environments. Indeed, jails and prisons have many common characteristics, and pose some similar problems for the inmates they confine. Both jails and prisons (1) are places of involuntary confinement, (2) are single sex worlds, and (3) deprive persons of personal autonomy, heterosexual companionship, and various material comforts. Incarceration in either setting can threaten a person's self-esteem and undermine his identity (Sykes, 1958; Toch, 1977;

Goffman, 1961; Gibbs, 1975; Fawcett and Marrs, 1973). And, both jails and prisons are reputed to be environments in which violence and threats of violence are not uncommon (Davis, 1968; Cox, 1974; Cohen, 1976). The literature and observations by experts in the field, however, suggest that there are differences in the nature of jail and prison stresses.

The impression gathered from reviewing much of what was available on jails and prisons is that jail confinement is characterized by an abrupt transition from street to jail which can promote personal disorganization and anxiety. The jail prisoner is between worlds. He still has a strong investment in the street, but looking after it is difficult from a jail cell. The transition can also spawn introspective journeys that promote overwhelming feelings of guilt or remorse. Under these conditions, the support of significant others may be a crucial coping resource.

The jail prisoner does not have much control over his immediate future. The amount of time he will spend in jail is determined by judges, prosecutors, and others. This set of circumstances can result in a strong desire for closure and certainty, and it can promote dependence on friends and relatives to provide information and assistance.

Jails feature a high population turnover and a diverse population. Compared with prison, jails do not have much stability. And because jails are primarily detention facilities, they offer few programs. They are not considered rich in opportunities for activity.

In comparison with jails, prisons house more men with histories of convictions for crimes of violence, and they confine these men for longer periods of time. Prison populations are more stable and

CONTINUED

4 OF 7

homogeneous than those housed in jails. It is this homogeneity that necessitates prudent awareness of the moves and motives of fellow inmates.

The initial concern upon entry into prison is "How to make it?" or "How to do the time?" The focus is predominantly on the inside. Attention is centered on how to deal with the deprivations and challenges of confinement. Although prison inmates cope with confinement in many ways, the preferable strategy is to assume a manly posture.

Manliness may be established through tests or reputation, and from the day of arrival to the day of release, the prison inmate lives in an all male world, where tests of masculinity are almost inevitable. This is a world in which legitimate authorities are seldom appealed to, and disputes are settled by vendetta.

If a manly stance is the desired one and there is variation in how well individuals match the model, it would be expected that some prisoners, those who oversubscribe to the model and those who overreact to danger cues or slights to masculinity, would be disproportionately involved in violent behavior, while others, the timid, the frightened, and the dependent, would live in fear.

If it is true that jails are disorganizing and anxiety producing environments in which the support of significant others may be a crucial coping resource and prisons are dangerous places in which the maintenance of a manly image may be important for effective coping, we would expect jail prisoners to be concerned with Support and prison inmates to be concerned with Safety. This is not what the data in Table 5.5 show. However, the hypothesis did receive

some support in another study (Gibbs, 1978).

A study directed by Toch (1975) resulted in 333 tape-recorded and transcribed clinical interviews with men who had injured themselves in jail (105) and prison (228). The interview content was classified by means of a typology constructed by (Toch). The complete version of the typology contains 16 mutually exclusive sets of crisis motives. Each motive or theme represents one of three psychological concerns (Impotence, Fear, and Need for Support) and one of three qualitatively different level of crisis (Coping, Self-Perception, and Impulse Management). Our current concern is only with psychological concern. The hypothesis does not involve level of crisis.

The case has been made above that the coping strategies and resources required by the jail and prison environments differ. If coping requirements differ, we can expect that the nature of coping failures (motives for self-injury) will also differ. There is some evidence to support this expectation: a greater proportion of prison interviews with self-destructive men featured a primary theme that was related to Toch's typological concern Fear (36.3 percent) than did jail interviews (20.4 percent), and a greater percentage of jail interviews included a theme that was related to Support (36.3 percent) than did prison self-injury interviews (28.2 percent) (Gibbs, 1978). Although the magnitude of the association between setting and the psychological concern that resulted in a psychological breakdown was not large, the differences were in the predicted direction.

How do we reconcile the differences between the two sets of findings? One answer is that the findings may reflect differences in the populations studied -- inmates who committed acts of self-

injury and inmates from general jail and prison populations. It could be that the average inmate responds to those environmental features that jails and prisons have in common, and self-destructive inmates are sensitive to the more unique and destructive features of each environment.

There are, of course, other explanations. The difference could be accounted for by (1) differences in data collection methods -- forced choice questionnaire or exploratory clinical interviews, (2) variation in the reliability of the instruments -- the inter-rater reliability for the interviews was 85 percent, the average reliability for JPI dimensions was .59, and the average reliability for PPI dimensions was .57, and (3) differences in the purposes of the investigations. The purpose of both the PPI and JPI was to measure the environmental concerns of inmates; the purpose of the interviews that were conducted with self-destructive inmates was to reconstruct the world of the inmate during his time of crisis. The interview was not intended to elicit information about the environment. Although environmental concerns emerged and environmental constructs were imposed on interview content for purposes of analysis, the interviews were problem centered. And the problems that emerged from the interview content -- the psychological dimensions of Impotence, Fear, and Need for Support represented in Toch's typology -- are not the equivalents of the dimensions measured by the JPI, PPI, and SJPI -- Emotional Feedback/Support and Safety.

As mentioned previously, the JPI, PPI, and SJPI dimensions are intended to measure environmental concerns or demands. These

represent only half the problem. Something must also be known about environmental supply to determine if there is a problem. A comparison of environmental supply-demand discrepancies between jail and prison inmates would be closer to a comparison of problems by means of the psychological dimensions of Toch's typology than is a comparison of just demands. Unfortunately, although we have measures of environmental supply that are the equivalents of the JPI dimensions (the Environmental Quality Scale will be discussed in Chapter 6), we do not have supply measures that are comparable for the PPI or SJPI.

Even if we had all the necessary measures for making comparisons, and we found no differences between the generic problems of jail and prison inmates, this does not mean that we should use generic interventions to deal with the problems. The specific content of the problems may vary. If the PPI and JPI or similar instruments are used as measures, the content of the items used to represent comparable dimensions in the two instruments would insure such variation because item content is specific to institutional setting. This means, as we have pointed out before, that what is considered Assistance in jail may not be Assistance in prison. And although both jail and prison inmates may require more Assistance, the programs that would be required to provide the Assistance could be quite different.

Associations Between JPI Dimensions (Initial Scores)

Table 5.6 presents the relations between JPI dimensions. Most of the 21 associations are negative (in part, an artifact of the comparison by pairs format) and insubstantial. The absence of

Table 5.6 Jail Preference Inventory Dimension with Dimension Correlations

Dimension	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Privacy	-.22 (270) .000	-.21 (277) .000	.03 (271) .628	.01 (252) .818	-.37 (273) .000	-.33 (286) .000
Activity		-.12 (284) .043	-.40 (278) .000	-.04 (263) .525	-.08 (282) .155	-.17 (295) .003
Certainty			-.12 (289) .036	-.08 (213) .213	-.21 (290) .000	.08 (303) .171
Safety				-.34 (266) .000	-.30 (284) .000	-.23 (297) .000
Autonomy					-.21 (268) .000	-.16 (278) .006
Support						.01 (300) .809

strong correlations between dimensions is desirable; it means we are measuring independent dimensions.

The strongest associations appearing in Table 5.6 are between Privacy and Support (-.37) and Assistance (-.33), and Safety and Activity (-.40) and Autonomy (-.34). The explanations for both sets of correlations are obvious. Those who prize solitude (Privacy) may consider even the most well-intentioned interventions (Support and Assistance) incursions. Those with strong Safety concerns may see the mobility for others associated with Autonomy and the places associated with Activity as dangerous.

We expected a relatively strong positive association to appear between privacy and Safety because of the self-evident connection between these two constructs. The correlation (.03) is in the predicted direction, but it is not very strong. Of course, when by definition (the comparison by pairs format) four of the 24 scores which comprise a dimension have perfect negative correlation with four of the 24 scores used to compute any other dimension, you would not expect many large positive correlations between dimensions.

Associations Between JPI Dimensions and Respondent Characteristics

Table 5.7 presents the product-moment coefficients that summarize the relations between the JPI dimensions and the characteristics of our respondents. The magnitude of the correlations suggests that respondent characteristics are not very good predictors of dimension scores. Only four of the 203 coefficients appearing in Table 5.7 reached a strength of .20 or greater. Although there could be some stronger associations hidden in conditional relations, we do not have sound theoretical reasons for elaborating relations, and therefore, we will present only the zero-order correlations.

Table 5.7 shows that there is a relatively strong negative association (-.20) between age and Autonomy. We expected to find this association. Establishing one's self as one's own man, asserting independence, and rebelling against authority are concerns that become less potent with age. Age was also found to be linked with Autonomy (The PPI Freedom dimension) in the prison study conducted by Toch (1977). The difference between age groups in their need for freedom was explained in the following terms:

D evelopmentally, an older person is more apt to have resolved dependency issues and identity concerns. He is more apt to have defined the borders of his autonomy and to feel less sensitivity about having these borders violated. Situationally, an older person may be less prone to evoke authoritarian moves, which means that Freedom issues have less chance of arising. A custodial officer may be more directive to a youth, who evokes his paternal role, than toward an age-mate or a man who is his senior (Toch and Gibbs, 1977:247-248).

Two other associations appearing in Table 5.7 that are relatively strong are between Activity and wage per hour (.20) and kind of counsel (.26). If we consider the amount of money

Table 5.7 Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	-.05 (291) .408	.03 (299) .617	.02 (308) .670	.07 (302) .249	-.20 (282) .001	.03 (305) .610	.03 (319) .654
Marital Status	-.08 (291) .159	.06 (299) .298	.06 (308) .270	.02 (302) .753	-.12 (282) .046	.07 (305) .220	.02 (319) .730
# of Persons in Household	-.03 (291) .634	.00 (298) .949	.06 (307) .301	-.09 (301) .130	.04 (281) .512	.09 (305) .104	.04 (318) .495
# of Dependents	-.03 (288) .659	-.01 (296) .876	.00 (306) .954	-.05 (300) .437	-.08 (280) .202	.12 (302) .033	.01 (316) .863
# of Children	-.08 (291) .152	.00 (299) .942	.06 (308) .314	-.04 (302) .485	-.18 (282) .003	.12 (305) .037	.09 (319) .103
# of Persons in Immediate Family	-.08 (290) .153	.03 (298) .602	.07 (307) .243	-.18 (301) .002	.15 (281) .014	.07 (304) .255	.05 (318) .378
# of Family Members Living in Area	-.13 (291) .022	.09 (299) .116	.03 (308) .557	-.17 (302) .002	-.10 (282) .109	.19 (305) .001	.10 (319) .064

Table 5.7 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Family Contacts Per Month	-.06 (290) .312	-.04 (297) .482	.08 (306) .150	-.09 (300) .123	-.03 (280) .614	.08 (303) .158	.09 (317) .110
Employment Status	.00 (290) .998	.07 (298) .200	.04 (307) .448	-.10 (301) .071	-.03 (282) .567	.01 (304) .858	.06 (318) .304
Months Employed at Present Job	-.07 (169) .365	.16 (174) .031	-.05 (183) .481	.01 (178) .908	-.15 (168) .054	.12 (178) .110	.02 (187) .757
# of Hours Worked Per Week	.08 (163) .341	.09 (167) .274	.16 (176) .040	-.03 (171) .697	-.01 (162) .923	-.09 (172) .259	-.08 (180) .266
Wage Per Hour	.07 (154) .403	.20 (157) .013	-.03 (166) .679	-.16 (161) .037	-.11 (152) .195	.03 (162) .704	-.03 (170) .698
Highest Grade Completed	.15 (291) .009	-.03 (299) .605	.05 (308) .341	.02 (302) .777	-.11 (282) .060	-.13 (305) .023	.08 (319) .148
# of Hours Detained by Police	.05 (264) .407	-.10 (273) .092	-.05 (282) .401	.02 (273) .761	-.05 (257) .460	.07 (279) .268	.04 (290) .483

Table 5.7 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Hours Detained at Sampled Facility Before Interview	-.09 (287) .109	.04 (294) .510	-.02 (305) .695	-.00 (298) .993	.03 (278) .669	.06 (302) .268	-.06 (314) .291
Legal Status	-.05 (280) .387	.17 (288) .003	-.09 (298) .134	-.04 (292) .510	-.03 (273) .672	.01 (294) .838	-.04 (308) .491
Previous Confinement For Same Case	.01 (290) .904	.13 (297) .021	-.11 (306) .049	-.07 (300) .246	.02 (280) .688	-.03 (303) .648	-.04 (317) .435
Bail Set	.02 (266) .703	.08 (276) .183	.01 (283) .814	-.04 (277) .529	.04 (259) .487	-.07 (279) .237	-.06 (293) .337
Amount of Bail	.04 (180) .610	-.02 (190) .831	.08 (195) .287	-.03 (188) .665	-.02 (180) .744	-.05 (190) .534	.09 (200) .203
Number of Charges	-.01 (289) .803	-.03 (297) .643	.04 (306) .536	-.07 (300) .200	.02 (280) .699	.05 (303) .384	.03 (317) .571
Assigned or Retained Counsel	-.00 (270) .986	.16 (279) .007	-.13 (285) .025	.06 (280) .281	-.08 (262) .216	-.05 (282) .449	-.03 (296) .567

Table 5.7 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Kind of Counsel	.03 (74) .771	.26 (73) .026	-.11 (73) .336	.06 (75) .582	-.19 (66) .127	-.06 (74) .599	.01 (78) .925
# of People in Cell	.02 (283) .702	-.01 (290) .815	.04 (299) .446	-.02 (294) .746	.01 (275) .911	-.05 (296) .414	.02 (310) .675
Memory Loss From Drinking (Per Month)	-.01 (216) .874	.04 (219) .530	-.00 (228) .979	-.05 (226) .452	.10 (211) .169	-.04 (227) .495	-.04 (237) .500
Level of Alcohol Consumption	-.06 (286) .286	.11 (294) .060	-.08 (303) .183	-.09 (297) .135	.15 (277) .016	.02 (300) .774	-.06 (314) .266
Frequency of Marijuana Use	-.03 (290) .624	-.08 (298) .180	-.02 (307) .774	-.00 (301) .994	.04 (282) .493	-.01 (304) .870	.12 (318) .036
Level of Drug Consumption	.02 (280) .727	.03 (291) .651	.02 (297) .673	-.11 (292) .062	-.03 (273) .679	.03 (295) .625	.12 (308) .034
Thoughts of Self Injury	.01 (291) .912	.00 (299) .979	.02 (308) .743	.07 (302) .236	-.13 (282) .033	.08 (305) .192	-.09 (319) .113

Table 5.7 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; And Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Self Injury Attempts	-.08 (289) .153	.08 (297) .165	.00 (306) .940	-.08 (300) .176	-.01 (280) .886	.17 (303) .003	-.09 (317) .092
Psychiatric Treatment	-.02 (284) .737	.04 (290) .454	.04 (299) .485	-.04 (294) .510	-.01 (274) .909	.10 (296) .075	-.07 (310) .191
# of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	-.00 (286) .995	.02 (292) .729	.01 (301) .917	.01 (295) .916	-.02 (275) .775	.07 (299) .229	-.13 (312) .024
Time (In Hours) Between Admission and Interview	-.07 (288) .247	.11 (296) .062	.01 (305) .912	-.10 (299) .090	.02 (279) .763	.04 (302) .485	.02 (317) .666
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	-.02 (291) .773	.17 (299) .004	-.19 (308) .001	-.16 (302) .006	.04 (282) .559	.08 (305) .148	.02 (319) .724
Previous Confinement In Any Jail	-.00 (281) .983	.18 (290) .002	-.08 (297) .147	-.18 (291) .002	.02 (272) .688	.06 (295) .315	.01 (308) .844
Previous Confinement In Juvenile Institution	.07 (281) .212	-.02 (289) .781	.06 (297) .289	-.19 (291) .001	.08 (271) .168	.08 (293) .196	.03 (307) .620

Table 5.7 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Previous Confinement In Any Penal Institution	.05 (279) .427	.11 (287) .075	.01 (295) .854	-.23 (289) .000	.03 (269) .592	.09 (292) .108	.02 (305) .744

a person makes and the purchasing power it takes to retain his own attorney as measures of occupational status, these correlations begin to make sense. Those who have relatively high paying jobs are probably more accustomed to being engaged in meaningful activity on a daily basis than are those who work at jobs that require the completion of routine tasks. In low paying jobs, some workers spend a considerable amount of time trying to avoid what they consider meaningless activity. High paying jobs often require their incumbents to carefully manage time to fit in as much activity as possible in a limited amount of time. We would expect that those who have established a pattern of activity in daily life to show a strong concern for activity upon incarceration.

The last correlation appearing in Table 5.7 that is .20 or greater is between previous confinement and Safety (-.23). This finding suggests that veterans of incarceration are more confident in their ability to handle the dangers associated with jail than are novices. Similar associations were reported in Toch's study of the environmental concerns of prison inmates in which it was noted that "Seasoned inmates are less concerned about the dangers of prison than their less-seasoned counterparts. If nothing else, familiarity breeds confidence in one's ability to negotiate interpersonal threats " (Toch and Gibbs, 1977:225).

Table 5.8 presents the results of an analysis of variance for JPI dimensions with selected characteristics. Not one of the associations (eta) appearing in the table reached a magnitude of .20.

Statistical Properties of the JPI Follow-up Administration

Table 5.9 presents the reliability coefficients for the follow-up administration of the JPI. A comparison of these measures of internal consistency with those for the initial administration (Table 5.1), shows the reliability of each dimension increases substantially with a second administration. On the average, the coefficient alpha increased by 19 percent between the initial and follow-up administration of the JPI. The largest increases were in the two most unreliable dimensions -- Certainty increased 77 percent and Assistance 50 percent.

Some of the increase in internal consistency could be accounted for by testing effects. As subjects become more familiar with the structure, content, and purpose of an instrument, they may strive for and find it easier to achieve consistency in their responses.

The improved reliability may also reflect difference in the relevance of the dimensions (and their item representatives) to the subjects at different points in the period of their incarceration. Some concerns may be less salient during the first hectic hours or day of confinement than they are later when the prisoner has had time to assess his needs and scan his environment. As the reality of incarceration impinges more and more on prisoners, we would expect the environment of the jail to have more obvious and immediate meaning to their lives.

Table 5.8 Comparison of Average Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
		\bar{X}_1	\bar{X}_2	\bar{X}_3	\bar{X}_1	\bar{X}_2	\bar{X}_3	\bar{X}_1
		\bar{X}_2	\bar{X}_3	\bar{X}_1	\bar{X}_2	\bar{X}_3	\bar{X}_1	\bar{X}_2
		n_1	n_2	n_1	n_2	n_1	n_2	n_1
		n_2	n_3	n_2	n_3	n_2	n_3	n_2
		n_3		n_3		n_3		n_3
		F	F	F	F	F	F	F
		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
		eta	eta	eta	eta	eta	eta	eta
Ethnicity	White	8.99	13.33	14.07	12.54	8.02	14.01	13.82
	Black	8.66	12.23	14.00	12.54	7.73	14.35	15.49
	Hispanic	8.96	12.91	13.63	12.79	8.75	14.16	13.62
		111	116	115	117	101	119	119
		154	160	168	159	158	160	173
		23	21	22	23	20	23	24
		0.26	2.64	0.25	0.03	0.90	0.22	13.26
	.77	.07	.78	.97	.41	.81	.00	
	.04	.13	.04	.01	.08	.04	.28	
First Person Called ¹	Relative	8.75	12.31	13.84	12.63	7.85	14.52	15.04
	Other	8.95	13.34	14.34	12.50	7.59	13.79	14.47
	No one	8.95	12.78	14.13	12.11	8.68	14.00	14.29
		156	162	171	164	155	168	174
		70	72	75	71	68	71	76
		61	71	59	63	56	62	65
		0.10	1.75	1.06	0.28	1.79	0.89	1.98
	.91	.18	.35	.76	.17	.41	.14	
	.03	.11	.08	.04	.11	.08	0.11	
Institution	Essex	8.91	12.39	13.99	12.56	7.65	14.32	15.19
	Morris	8.72	13.47	13.96	12.70	8.39	13.73	13.94
	Hunterdon	8.80	12.35	14.11	11.76	8.31	15.03	14.50
		171	178	185	178	176	180	192
		95	92	95	95	77	96	99
		25	29	28	29	29	29	28
		0.06	2.42	0.04	0.45	1.50	1.25	6.30
	.93	.09	.97	.64	.22	.29	.00	
	.02	.13	.02	.05	.10	.09	.20	
Housing Assignment at First Interview	General population - cell	8.90	12.85	13.84	12.59	7.70	14.24	14.76
	General population - dorm	8.91	12.73	14.15	12.29	7.99	14.04	14.90
	Segregation	7.96	12.16	13.35	16.04	8.33	15.26	13.48
		93	101	99	97	93	101	104
		177	173	185	180	168	181	190
		21	25	23	25	21	23	25
		0.59	0.30	1.21	1.52	0.40	0.86	2.63
	.56	.74	.30	.22	.67	.42	.07	
	.06	.04	.09	.10	.05	.08	.13	
Most Serious Charge ²	Person	8.95	11.43	14.57	13.53	8.69	13.64	14.57
	Property	8.44	12.66	13.85	11.89	7.70	14.94	15.31
	Drug	9.88	13.38	14.20	12.81	6.85	13.27	14.75
	Other	8.74	13.01	13.80	12.58	8.16	14.10	14.39
		42	42	45	45	39	42	46
		97	103	105	102	98	105	110
		33	35	35	32	32	33	36
	115	116	119	119	110	121	123	
	1.19	2.02	1.10	1.33	2.11	1.93	2.08	
	.31	.11	.35	.27	.10	.12	.10	
	.11	.14	.10	.12	.15	.14	.14	

¹First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

²Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

Table 5.9 Reliability Estimates for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Dimension	Coefficient Alpha	Number of Cases	Number of Items
Privacy	.75	102	24
Activity	.78	102	24
Certainty	.53	100	24
Safety	.83	102	24
Autonomy	.64	102	24
Support	.75	101	24
Assistance	.66	101	24

The connection between relevance and reliability is straightforward. If you ask me about something that I don't care about or don't know about, you may get very different responses to very similar questions. If the questions are supposed to measure the same thing, the inconsistency in responses is considered error variance which reduces reliability. For example, say you are trying to measure my perception of myself -- pursuer or pursued -- by asking me to choose which cartoon character from each pair below that I am most like: Elmer Fudd or Bugs Bunny; Sylvester the Cat or Tweety Pie; Wil E. Coyote or Road Runner. What if I had never seen or heard of any of these characters, but you insisted that I make a choice? The instrument in this case would not be a reliable measure of my self-perception because the items do not have relevance for me. My choices would be made on the basis of something other than the relation of the items to the dimension they are intended to measure. If I made my decisions by flipping a coin (or a similar method), you would not expect my responses to be consistent. There would not be a very high association among my responses over the long run. Of course, it is possible that I could be responding consistently to some dimension other than the one you want to tap. In this case, you would have reliability but not validity.

The item-total correlations appearing in Table 5.10 reflect the increase in the reliability of each dimension. The average association between an item and its dimension for the JPI follow-up administration is .27. This represents a 35 percent increase over the mean item-total correlation for the initial administration of the instrument. For the follow-up administration, 118 of the 168 items or 70 percent had a correlation with their dimensions of .20 or greater. The corresponding figure for the initial administration is 48 percent.

Table 5.10 Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
1	A quiet place all to yourself	Privacy	.52
4	A housing assignment that gives you privacy	"	.24
7	A cell block with very little noise and commotion	"	.05
11	A cell block where you have privacy	"	.25
19	Staff who respect your privacy	"	.30
21	Time alone to think your problems through	"	.43
23	A place to think all to yourself	"	.14
25	Knowing that you'll have the chance to get away by yourself each day	"	.14
27	Staff who allow you some privacy	"	.42
35	A lot of privacy	"	.34
67	A jail that has places to go when you need a place to think	"	.43
77	A jail that has places where you can go to get away from noise and commotion	"	.29
85	Too much noise and talk	"	.20
88	Having no time alone	"	.26
90	A jail where you can never get any privacy	"	.22
91	Little privacy	"	.36
103	Staff who don't give you any privacy	"	.15
105	Never a moment alone	"	.30
117	Not ever feeling that you're by yourself	"	.31
141	Inmates who are always making noise and commotion	"	.14

Table 5.10 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
147	No relief from the talk and noise	Privacy	.43
151	No place where you can go to be alone	"	.41
161	Too much noise and commotion	"	.21
165	A jail where you can never get a quiet place to be alone	"	.41
2	A busy place with plenty to do	Activity	.29
6	Housing where you're busy	"	.40
10	As much to do as possible	"	.20
13	A facility where inmates can keep busy	"	.40
36	A lot of activity	"	.39
41	Staff who help you keep active and occupied	"	.32
51	A cell block where you have no trouble finding things to do	"	.20
57	A jail where they let you work every day until you're too tired to think	"	.23
60	A schedule that keeps you busy all day	"	.52
63	A jail in which you can keep busy all day	"	.23
75	Staff who will help you find things to do to fill the time	"	.36
82	Staff who help you keep busy	"	.31
86	Too much time to think	"	.36
87	Having nothing to do	"	.37
93	Nothing to break the monotony	"	.27
95	Being idle every day	"	.33
97	Sitting around dwelling on your problems	"	.27

Table 5.10 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
108	A jail where there's nothing to do to pass the time	Activity	.39
111	A jail that doesn't offer anything to occupy your time	"	.33
113	A jail where you sit around all day with nothing to do	"	.35
119	Not being able to stop thinking negative thoughts	"	.18
123	Long boring days and nights with nothing to do	"	.19
139	Nothing to do to keep your mind off your problems	"	.32
157	Nothing to do to keep your mind off things	"	.30
3	A set of rules you can understand	Certainty	.08
26	Knowing when you'll see your lawyer	"	.37
33	An institution with clear and consistent rules	"	-.01
37	Staff who let you know what's happening with your case	"	.01
40	A jail in which inmates always know what to expect from staff	"	.04
43	A tightly run institution with definite rules	"	.16
59	A set of rules that tell you what to expect	"	.19
61	A definite court date that won't change	"	.09
65	Being certain about what's happening with your case	"	.28
73	Knowing exactly what you're up against in court	"	.07
79	Staff who you can count on to act the same way every day	"	.17

Table 5.10 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
81	Staff who are consistent	Certainty	.12
89	A jail with rules that change all the time	"	.17
98	Not knowing what to expect in court	"	.22
107	A jail where the rules and regulations change from day to day	"	.30
118	Not sure when you'll go to court	"	.19
121	Not knowing whether or not your people are going to visit you while locked up	"	.03
133	A jail that's run differently from one day to the next	"	.30
138	Not knowing what your lawyer is doing with your case	"	.13
143	Staff who keep changing rules	"	.23
149	Not knowing if your woman is still with you	"	.08
154	Guards who let you go on something one day and write you up for it the next	"	.05
159	Not understanding what your lawyer is doing	"	.34
168	Unexplained postponements and adjournments with your case	"	.12
5	Housing where you're safe	Safety	.48
12	A cell block where you have safety	"	.50
14	A facility in which there is little danger	"	.46
17	Guards who protect you from danger	"	.54
28	Staff who are concerned about your safety	"	.48

Table 5.10 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

29	Knowing that you're safe from violent inmates	Safety	.29
39	A jail in which inmates can't harm one another	"	.48
45	Staff who keep a close eye on you to make sure you're safe	"	.39
49	Staff who protect an inmate from other inmates	"	.38
55	Knowing that you're safe from harm	"	.58
66	Being in a cell block that's safe	"	.47
71	Feeling safe	"	.34
96	Being threatened by another inmate	"	.37
99	Being housed where you're the only one of your race	"	-.03
110	A violent cell mate	"	.50
120	Housing where inmates want to settle everything with their hands	"	.39
127	Having a gang out to rape you	"	.24
131	Having people after you in jail	"	.34
142	Inmates who are always looking for a fight	"	.37
145	Someone out to get you on the tier	"	.59
160	Not feeling safe	"	.40
162	Too many games and bad feelings	"	-.03
163	Inmates who are always trying to prove how bad they are	"	.42
167	Lots of tension among the inmates	"	.22
8	A cell block with very few rules	Autonomy	.19
9	As few rules as possible	"	.07

Table 5.10 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
15	Staff who stay off your back	Autonomy	.17
24	Unescorted movement throughout the institution	"	.01
31	Staff who stay out of your business	"	.30
34	An institution with very few rules	"	.38
44	An institution in which the inmates call the shots	"	.22
46	Staff who let you take care of yourself	"	.42
50	Staff who stay out of inmate affairs	"	.54
52	A cell block where the guards won't write you a ticket for every little thing	"	.20
53	Guards who mind their own business	"	.49
83	Staff who believe that you should take care of your own problems	"	.46
94	Always being told what to do	"	.12
100	Being housed where the guards are always busting you for some nonsense	"	-.09
101	A guard who is always on your back	"	.06
104	Staff who are always quoting the institutional rules to you	"	.12
106	All kinds of rules and regulations	"	.19
124	A camera watching you 24 hours a day	"	.25
125	Being sent to the hold for a minor infraction	"	.03
129	Staff who are always telling you when and how to do everything	"	.42
135	A jail where you have to get the guards permission to do just about anything	"	.36

Table 5.10 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
137	Someone telling you what to do every minute of the day	Autonomy	.14
153	Guards who write you up for infractions for little stuff	"	.22
164	Guards who are always trying to show that they're the boss	"	.31
20	Staff who really care about how you feel	Support	.15
22	An understanding person you can tell your problems to	"	.36
30	Knowing that you're loved by your family	"	.35
48	Knowing your family cares	"	.38
54	Guards who show a genuine interest in how you feel	"	.35
58	A jail where they let you have visits all day every day	"	.05
70	Staff who can help you with family or emotional problems	"	.43
72	Feeling loved	"	.21
74	Having people who believe in you no matter what	"	.29
76	Staff who will help you with family problems	"	.40
80	Staff who you know care about your emotional well being	"	.15
84	Staff who feel that they should help you when you're feeling down	"	.35
116	Family who don't care what happens to you	"	.36
122	Knowing for sure your people aren't going to visit you while you're locked up	"	.16

Table 5.10 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
126	Finding out your family won't come to see you	Support	.29
128	Knowing your people hate you	"	.09
130	Staff who couldn't care less if you're having problems with your family	"	.36
132	Having your people think you're worthless because you're in jail	"	.27
140	Nobody to talk to about your problems	"	.41
148	Nobody who understands how you feel	"	.30
150	Knowing for sure that your woman has left you	"	.27
152	Nobody who understands what's going on in your head	"	.22
156	People who don't stick by you when you're locked up	"	.32
158	No visits from family and friends	"	.49
16	Staff who respond quickly when you have a request	Assistance	.12
18	Social workers who get things done for you	"	.16
32	Staff who help you take care of business	"	.33
38	Staff who advise you on the best way to act in court	"	.05
42	Staff who help you fill out important forms and papers	"	.30
47	Knowing your lawyer cares	"	.20
56	Knowing that your lawyer knows what he's doing	"	.32

Table 5.10 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Jail Preference Inventory -- Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
62	A jail program that teaches you about legal matters	Assistance	.18
64	A jail in which you can get good medical attention	"	.32
68	A jail that has programs where you can learn something of use for when you get out	"	.40
69	Staff who can help you with legal matters	"	-.01
78	A jail that has programs which help you take care of business like welfare, etc.	"	.33
92	Limited medical services	"	.23
102	Medical services that aren't always available	"	.39
109	An incompetent lawyer	"	.22
112	A jail that doesn't have a good system for channeling requests and complains	"	.30
114	A jail that doesn't have a designated staff member you can go to with requests or for advice	"	.23
115	A lawyer who doesn't care what happens to you	"	.11
134	A jail in which there aren't any programs to help you out	"	.21
136	A jail where you seldom get action when you make a request or complaint	"	.22
144	Staff who are slow to respond to requests	"	.19
146	A lawyer who's judgement you don't trust	"	.29
155	A lawyer who doesn't defend you in court	"	.04
166	A jail in which complaints and requests never get to the right person	"	.20

The comparative data presented on the reliability coefficients and item-total correlations for the JPI suggest that more reliable results will be obtained if the instrument is administered to subjects after they have had some time to become ~~accustomed~~ with the environment than are obtained if the instrument is administered shortly after arrival in the jail.

Average Follow-up JPI Dimension Scores

The rank order distribution of average dimension scores for the follow-up sample (Table 5.11) is similar ($W = .96$) to the distribution for the initial sample (Table 5.4). Assistance, Support, and Certainty are the most desired environmental qualities, and Privacy and Safety are the aspects of the setting about which prisoners are least concerned.

The dimensions-dimension correlations for the follow-up sample, which appear in Table 5.12, indicate that 6 of the 10 associations .20 or greater are the same as those which are/shown in Table 5.6 for initial interviews. Privacy shows a strong negative association with Support and especially with Assistance, and Safety shows substantial negative correlations with Activity and Support.

Associations Between JPI Follow-up Dimension Scores and Respondent Characteristics

Tables 5.13 and 5.14 display the correlations between JPI follow-up dimensions and respondent characteristics. The associations in these tables suggest that characteristics are more often substantially associated with JPI scores for the follow-up sample than for the initial sample (see Tables 5.7 and 5.8).

Safety is the JPI dimension that is most often substantially associated with respondent characteristics. The data in Table 5.13 indicate that Safety is negatively associated with (1) number of

Table 5.11 Average Dimension Scores for the Jail Preference Inventory (Follow-up Interviews)

Dimension	N	\bar{X}	Median	Mode	S
Privacy	92	8.9	8.0	6.0	4.6
Activity	97	12.2	12.3	12.0	4.7
Certainty	96	14.1	14.0	13.0	3.2
Safety	97	13.0	13.4	14.0	5.3
Autonomy	93	8.1	7.3	7.0	3.7
Support	95	13.9	14.7	16.0	4.5
Assistance	100	14.9	15.3	16.0	3.7

Table 5.12 Jail Preference Inventory Dimension with Dimension Correlations - (Follow-up Sample)

Dimension	Dimension					
	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Privacy	-.12 (102) .231	-.11 (102) .276	.05 (102) .608	.04 (102) .707	-.36 (102) .000	-.45 (102) .000
Activity		-.15 (102) .144	-.42 (102) .000	.08 (102) .414	-.20 (102) .041	-.13 (102) .205
Certainty			-.34 (102) .001	.09 (102) .347	-.22 (102) .028	.13 (102) .179
Safety				-.31 (102) .001	-.07 (102) .510	-.20 (102) .043
Autonomy					-.37 (102) .000	-.26 (102) .009
Support						.09 (102) .372

Table 5.13 Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	0.0531 (102) p=0.596	0.0245 (102) p=0.807	0.0026 (102) p=0.979	0.0214 (102) p=0.831	-0.0875 (102) p=0.382	-0.219 (102) p=0.827	-0.0064 (102) p=0.949
Marital Status	0.0112 (102) p=0.911	0.0954 (102) p=0.340	0.0100 (102) p=0.920	-0.0521 (102) p=0.603	-0.1123 (102) p=0.261	0.0737 (102) p=0.462	-0.0222 (102) p=0.825
# of Persons in Household	-0.1783 (102) p=0.073	0.0876 (102) p=0.381	0.1927 (102) p=0.052	-0.1577 (102) p=0.113	0.1468 (102) p=0.141	0.0188 (102) p=0.852	0.0119 (102) p=0.906
# of Dependents	0.0819 (102) p=0.413	0.1197 (102) p=0.231	0.0853 (102) p=0.394	-0.1775 (102) p=0.074	-0.0249 (102) p=0.804	-0.0672 (102) p=0.502	0.0638 (102) p=0.524
# of Children	-0.1201 (102) p=0.229	0.0020 (102) p=0.984	0.0167 (102) p=0.868	0.0600 (102) p=0.549	-0.1600 (102) p=0.108	0.0553 (102) p=0.581	0.1319 (102) p=0.186
# of Persons in Immediate Family	0.0235 (102) p=0.815	-0.1330 (102) p=0.183	0.1336 (102) p=0.181	-0.2213 (102) p=0.025	0.0724 (102) p=0.470	0.0977 (102) p=0.328	0.1026 (102) p=0.305
# of Persons in Wife's Immediate Family	0.1876 (27) p=0.349	0.2427 (27) p=0.223	0.1203 (27) p=0.550	-0.3088 (27) p=0.117	0.0973 (27) p=0.629	-0.0821 (27) p=0.684	-0.1376 (27) p=0.494

Table 5.13 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Family Members Living in area	-0.0494 (102) p=0.622	0.0404 (102) p=0.637	0.0005 (102) p=0.996	-0.2250 (102) p=0.023	0.1159 (102) p=0.246	0.1031 (102) p=0.302	0.1060 (102) p=0.289
# of Family Contacts per Month	0.0334 (101) p=0.741	0.0374 (101) p=0.711	0.1808 (101) p=0.070	-0.0853 (101) p=0.396	0.0809 (101) p=0.421	-0.0390 (101) p=0.698	-0.0382 (101) p=0.704
Employment Status	-0.0504 (102) p=0.615	0.1149 (102) p=0.250	0.0689 (102) p=0.491	-0.2074 (102) p=0.036	-0.0103 (102) p=0.918	-0.0271 (102) p=0.787	0.1975 (102) p=0.047
Months Employed at Present Job	-0.2970 (60) p=0.021	0.0061 (60) p=0.963	-0.0272 (60) p=0.836	0.1097 (60) p=0.404	0.1376 (60) p=0.295	0.0961 (60) p=0.465	-0.0596 (60) p=0.651
# of Hours Worked per Week	0.1147 (60) p=0.383	-0.0649 (60) p=0.622	0.1456 (60) p=0.267	-0.0458 (60) p=0.728	0.1081 (60) p=0.411	-0.1571 (60) p=0.231	-0.1171 (60) p=0.373
Wage Per Hour	0.0868 (52) p=0.540	0.2146 (52) p=0.127	0.041 (52) p=0.772	-0.3237 (52) p=0.019	-0.1803 (52) p=0.201	0.0584 (52) p=0.681	0.1521 (52) p=0.282
Highest Grade Completed	0.1673 (102) p=0.093	0.0956 (102) p=0.339	0.0875 (102) p=0.382	-0.0568 (102) p=0.571	-0.1346 (102) p=0.177	-0.1799 (102) p=0.070	-0.0002 (102) p=0.998

Table 5.13 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Hours Detained by Police	0.0723 (92) p=0.493	0.0249 (92) p=0.814	-0.0026 (92) p=0.981	-0.0012 (92) p=0.991	-0.1595 (92) p=0.129	-0.0699 (92) p=0.508	0.1411 (92) p=0.180
# of Hours at Sampled Facility Before Interview	0.0335 (100) p=0.740	0.1225 (100) p=0.225	-0.1444 (100) p=0.152	0.0152 (100) p=0.881	-0.0834 (100) p=0.410	0.0924 (100) p=0.361	-0.1543 (100) p=0.125
Legal Status	0.0724 (98) p=0.479	0.0448 (98) p=0.661	0.1482 (98) p=0.145	-0.0708 (98) p=0.489	-0.0017 (98) p=0.987	0.0243 (98) p=0.812	-0.1766 (98) p=0.082
Previous Confinement for Same Case	-0.0227 (102) p=0.821	0.2978 (102) p=0.002	0.1481 (102) p=0.137	-0.0746 (102) p=0.456	-0.1872 (102) p=0.060	0.1265 (102) p=0.205	-0.0476 (102) p=0.635
Bail Set	0.0347 (95) p=0.739	0.1383 (95) p=0.181	0.0401 (95) p=0.700	-0.2579 (95) p=0.012	0.1935 (95) p=0.060	0.0220 (95) p=0.832	-0.0874 (95) p=0.400
Amount of Bail	0.0303 (60) p=0.818	-0.0139 (60) p=0.916	0.4037 (60) p=0.001	-0.0944 (60) p=0.473	-0.0268 (60) p=0.839	-0.0935 (60) p=0.478	-0.0649 (60) p=0.622

Table 5.13 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Number of Charges	0.0390 (102) p=0.697	-0.0099 (102) p=0.921	0.0648 (102) p=0.518	-0.0374 (102) p=0.709	-0.0241 (102) p=0.810	0.0011 (102) p=0.991	0.0535 (102) p=0.593
Assigned or Retained Counsel	0.1839 (95) p=0.075	0.3136 (95) p=0.002	-0.2250 (95) p=0.028	-0.0536 (95) p=0.606	0.0037 (95) p=0.972	0.0285 (95) p=0.784	0.1024 (95) p=0.323
# of People in Cell	-0.0462 (99) p=0.650	0.0645 (99) p=0.526	0.1075 (99) p=0.290	-0.0984 (99) p=0.332	0.0413 (99) p=0.685	0.0436 (99) p=0.669	-0.0679 (99) p=0.504
Memory Loss From Drinking (per month)	-0.0835 (79) p=0.464	-0.0046 (79) p=0.968	-0.1777 (79) p=0.117	-0.0777 (79) p=0.496	0.2811 (79) p=0.012	0.0827 (79) p=0.469	0.0155 (79) p=0.892
Level of Alcohol Consumption	0.0535 (100) p=0.597	-0.0567 (100) p=0.575	-0.1532 (100) p=0.128	-0.0723 (100) p=0.475	0.3126 (100) p=0.002	0.0386 (100) p=0.703	0.0128 (100) p=0.900
Frequency of Marijuana Use	-0.0256 (102) p=0.799	-0.0433 (102) p=0.666	-0.0638 (102) p=0.524	-0.0213 (102) p=0.832	0.0615 (102) p=0.539	0.0694 (102) p=0.488	0.0638 (102) p=0.524
Level of Drug Consumption	0.1657 (102) p=0.096	0.0244 (102) p=0.808	-0.0642 (102) p=0.521	-0.0713 (102) p=0.476	0.0890 (102) p=0.374	0.0471 (102) p=0.638	-0.1836 (102) p=0.065

Table 5.13 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Thoughts of Self-Injury	0.0231 (102) p=0.818	0.1216 (102) p=0.223	-0.0902 (102) p=0.367	-0.0094 (102) p=0.925	0.0885 (102) p=0.376	0.0702 (102) p=0.483	-0.2145 (102) p=0.030
# of Self Injury Attempts	0.0767 (102) p=0.444	0.1146 (102) p=0.252	-0.2294 (102) p=0.020	0.0088 (102) p=0.930	0.0968 (102) p=0.333	0.0887 (102) p=0.375	-0.2235 (102) p=0.024
Psychiatric Treatment	0.0119 (98) p=0.908	-0.0205 (98) p=0.84	-0.0857 (98) p=0.401	-0.0833 (98) p=0.415	0.1548 (98) p=0.128	0.1242 (98) p=0.223	-0.0473 (98) p=0.643
# of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	0.0652 (101) p=0.517	-0.0408 (101) p=0.686	-0.2024 (101) p=0.042	0.0830 (101) p=0.409	0.0698 (101) p=0.488	0.0792 (101) p=0.431	-0.0977 (101) p=0.331
Time (in hours) Between Admissions & Interview	0.0715 (99) p=0.482	-0.0655 (99) p=0.520	-0.0037 (99) p=0.971	-0.0877 (99) p=0.388	-0.0594 (99) p=0.559	0.0689 (99) p=0.498	0.1278 (99) p=0.208
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	-0.0347 (102) p=0.729	0.1271 (102) p=0.203	-0.2127 (102) p=0.032	-0.1383 (102) p=0.166	0.0785 (102) p=0.433	0.1085 (102) p=0.278	0.0800 (102) p=0.424

Table 5.13 (cont.) Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Previous Confinement in Other Jail	0.0681 (95) p=0.512	-0.0268 (95) p=0.796	0.1895 (95) p=0.066	-0.1258 (95) p=0.224	-0.0045 (95) p=0.965	-0.0264 (95) p=0.799	-0.0037 (95) p=0.972
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	0.0307 (95) p=0.767	0.0551 (95) p=0.596	0.0052 (95) p=0.960	-0.1647 (95) p=0.111	0.0503 (95) p=0.628	0.0252 (95) p=0.809	0.0543 (95) p=0.601
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Institution	0.0518 (95) p=0.618	-0.0361 (96) p=0.727	0.2593 (95) p=0.011	-0.3157 (95) p=0.002	0.2086 (95) p=0.042	-0.0266 (95) p=0.798	0.1320 (95) p=0.202
Previous Confinement in State Prison	0.0740 (96) p=0.474	-0.0922 (95) p=0.374	0.0840 (96) p=0.416	-0.0632 (96) p=0.540	-0.1300 (96) p=0.207	0.0462 (96) p=0.655	-0.0069 (96) p=0.947
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	0.0646 (94) p=0.536	-0.0384 (94) p=0.713	0.1922 (94) p=0.063	-0.3030 (94) p=0.003	0.1306 (94) p=0.209	0.0095 (94) p=0.928	0.0983 (94) p=0.346

Table --5.14 Comparison of Average JPI Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
		\bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}_3 n ₁ n ₂ n ₃ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ n_{1} n_{2} n_{3} F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ n_{1} n_{2} n_{3} F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ n_{1} n_{2} n_{3} F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ n_{1} n_{2} n_{3} F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ n_{1} n_{2} n_{3} F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ n_{1} n_{2} n_{3} F P eta
Ethnicity	White	8.97	12.97	13.15	12.95	8.68	13.57	13.20
	Black	8.83	11.40	14.27	12.46	7.79	13.30	15.94
	Hispanic	8.55	10.56	13.44	14.11	7.33	14.66	15.33
		40	40	40	40	40	40	40
		52	52	52	52	52	52	52
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	0.04	1.78	1.32	0.42	0.96	0.35	6.78	
	.96	.18	.27	.66	.39	.71	.00	
	.03	.19	.16	.09	.14	.08	.35	
Institution	Essex	8.87	11.21	13.91	12.77	7.49	13.52	15.85
	Morris	8.29	12.82	13.84	12.90	9.16	13.21	13.50
	Hunterdon	10.12	13.75	12.25	11.25	8.25	14.88	13.50
		56	56	56	56	56	56	56
		38	38	38	38	38	38	38
		8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	0.74	1.94	0.90	0.34	2.60	0.45	5.42	
	.48	.15	.41	0.71	.08	.64	.01	
	.12	.19	.13	.08	.22	.10	.31	

Table -- 5.14 Comparison of Average JPI Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic Category		Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
First Person Called ¹	Relative	8.73	11.87	14.05	12.80	7.96	13.30	15.06
	Other	9.13	12.67	13.92	11.88	8.17	13.92	13.88
	No one	8.72	11.41	13.35	12.68	8.77	13.64	15.32
		54	54	54	54	54	54	54
		24	24	24	24	24	24	24
		22	22	22	22	22	22	22
		0.04	0.44	0.32	0.27	0.40	0.16	1.05
		.96	.65	.72	.76	.68	.85	.36
		.03	.09	.08	.07	.09	.06	.15
	Housing Assignment at 2nd Interview	General population cell	9.30	11.63	13.85	13.11	7.89	13.08	14.70
General population dorm		8.21	12.79	13.87	12.33	8.38	13.32	15.11
Segregation		8.55	10.34	13.46	13.35	9.11	14.33	14.78
		46	46	46	46	46	46	46
		37	37	37	37	37	37	37
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		0.63	1.32	0.03	0.28	0.52	0.29	0.13
		.53	0.27	.97	.75	.60	.75	.88
		.12	.17	.03	.08	.11	.08	.05

¹First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

Table --5.14 Comparison of Average JPI Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic Category	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
Person	8.27	10.55	13.67	14.03	7.03	14.36	15.02
Property	9.39	12.70	13.30	10.67	9.27	12.91	15.42
Drug	10.00	13.77	13.31	11.08	8.38	14.08	13.31
Other	7.14	12.05	14.71	14.62	8.10	13.24	14.17
	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
	2.03	1.98	0.86	4.05	2.28	0.71	2.34
	.11	.12	.46	.01	.08	.55	.08
	.24	.24	.16	.34	.26	.15	.26

²Most Serious Charge

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping and Aggravated Assault
2. Property Offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

persons in immediate family, (2) number of family members living in the area, (3) employment status, (4) wage per hour, and (5) whether or not bail has been set. These findings suggest that those who are in a relatively stable position -- those who have at least one of the following characteristics: employed, earn relatively high wages, have had bail set, and have a large pool of persons from which to draw support -- feel more secure (low score on Safety dimension) than those who are less fortunate in these areas. The correlations appearing in Table 5.13 also suggest, as they did in Table 5.7, that previous confinement experience helps in coping with the dangers associated with incarceration. Previous confinement in a juvenile institution and previous confinement in any penal institution are both negatively correlated with Safety. Table 5.14 shows that those who have been charged with crimes against persons and those charged with crimes classified as other were more concerned with Safety than their counterparts charged with property and drug offenses.

Certainty is another JPI dimension that is substantially associated with a number of characteristics. The data in Table 5.13 suggest that need for Certainty increases as bail increases, and those who have (1) been assigned or retained counsel, (2) committed a self-destructive act, (3) been confined in a mental hospital, or (4) been previously confined in the institution in which they were interviewed have lower Certainty scores than those who do not share each characteristic. Those who have a history of confinement in a juvenile institution, however, express a greater need for Certainty than those without such a history.

Table 5.15 Comparison of Mean Dimension Scores for the JPI Scale: Initial Interview with Follow-up Interview

Dimension	N	\bar{X}_I	S_I	\bar{X}_F	S_F	Difference of Means	t	p
Privacy	92	8.95	3.918	8.85	4.543	0.10	0.26	.797
Activity	97	12.35	4.230	12.18	4.728	0.18	0.47	.642
Certainty	96	13.58	2.626	14.05	3.193	-0.47	-1.63	.105
Safety	97	12.94	4.596	12.89	5.264	-0.05	0.15	.882
Autonomy	93	8.16	2.864	8.09	3.714	0.08	0.21	.836
Support	95	13.77	4.563	13.84	4.466	-0.07	-0.21	.834
Assistance	100	14.41	3.194	14.91	3.698	-0.50	-1.55	.124

Activity shows substantial positive associations with respondent characteristics. Follow-up Activity scores are positively correlated with wages per hour, as was the case for initial scores (see Table 5.6), as well as with previous confinement for the same case and assigned or retained counsel. Autonomy is another dimension that shows substantial positive associations with subject characteristics. Autonomy shows strong positive correlations with memory loss from drinking, level of alcohol consumption, and previous confinement in a juvenile institution.

The other associations contained in Table 5.13 that meet our criteria for substantiality (see Chapter 4) are negative correlations between Privacy and months employed at present job and Assistance and thoughts of self-injury and number of self-injury attempts. The data in Table 5.14 show that Assistance is also associated with ethnicity and institution. Inmates in Essex expressed a greater need for Assistance than did Morris or Hunterdon prisoners, and black prisoners were more concerned about Assistance than were Latins and whites. In a study of the environmental concerns of prison inmates conducted by Toch, blacks scored higher than whites on the support dimension, which is Toch's equivalent of our Assistance dimension (Toch and Gibbs, 1977, 252).

JPI Change Scores

Table 5.15 summarizes the changes in the dimension scores of individual subjects that took place between the time of the initial interview and the follow-up interview. The data presented suggest that the environmental concerns of jail prisoners remain fairly stable over time. Although generally needs increased, demand for

any of the environmental commodities did not increase or decrease by more than 3 percent.

Tables 5.17 and 5.18 present the associations between JPI change scores and respondent characteristics. The correlations appearing in Table 5.17 have the same interpretation as those for the SCL-90 change scores discussed in Chapter 4: a negative correlation means that the greater the value of the independent variable increases (the respondent characteristic), the greater the increase in the need for the environmental commodity increases. In other words, for relatively high values of the independent variable, the follow-up dimension score is greater than the initial dimension score resulting in a negative change score (change score=initial score-follow-up score).

The data in Table 5.16 indicate that the greater the number of months employed in current job, the greater the decrease in need for Privacy from initial to follow-up interview (initial > follow-up) and the greater the increase in the need for Certainty ($r = -.26$; initial < follow-up). Another characteristic that is negatively associated with Certainty is legal status ($-.24$). The only other associations in Table 5.16 that meet our criteria for substantiality are a negative association between level of alcohol consumption and Autonomy ($-.28$) and a positive correlation between level of drug consumption and Assistance (.20).

The data presented in Table 5.17 suggest that some dimension score changes vary substantially by institution and whether or not the subject had his housing assignment changed. Hunterdon inmates expressed a greater demand for Privacy from initial to follow-up interview than did Essex or Morris prisoners, and Essex County Jail subjects showed a decrease in Autonomy scores whereas their Morris and Hunterdon

Table 5.16 Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Change Scores (Initial Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics, Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

-337-

Characteristics	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	-.07 (102) .490	-.06 (102) .541	.00 (102) .596	.07 (102) .467	-.06 (102) .557	.02 (102) .810	.02 (102) .810
Marital Status	-.05 (102) .636	.01 (102) .890	.02 (102) .861	.16 (102) .116	.01 (102) .917	-.03 (102) .746	-.10 (102) .322
Persons in Household	.10 (102) .337	-.12 (102) .222	-.02 (102) .855	-.12 (102) .243	-.11 (102) .255	.04 (102) .659	.22 (102) .024
# of Dependents	-.04 (102) .681	-.17 (102) .085	-.11 (102) .269	.18 (102) .065	.16 (102) .119	.04 (102) .687	-.16 (102) .114
# of Children	.02 (102) .884	-.08 (102) .402	.08 (102) .430	.03 (102) .788	-.03 (102) .742	-.01 (102) .922	-.02 (102) .799
# of Persons in Immediate Family	-.10 (102) .331	.16 (102) .111	-.04 (102) .677	.06 (102) .541	.03 (102) .755	-.07 (102) .470	-.15 (102) .135
# of Family Members Living in Area	.01 (102) .933	.05 (102) .642	.02 (102) .845	.03 (102) .788	-.09 (102) .387	-.06 (102) .543	-.09 (102) .360
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	.07 (94) .519	.08 (94) .435	-.11 (94) .309	.05 (94) .610	-.10 (94) .318	.18 (94) .083	-.13 (94) .219

Table 5.6 Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Change Scores (Initial Minus Follow-up) and Person Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Family Contacts Per Month	.15 (101) .130	-.01 (101) .914	-.11 (101) .274	-.12 (101) .248	-.12 (101) .230	-.01 (101) .925	.11 (101) .280
Employment Status	-.10 (102) .318	.07 (102) .458	-.07 (102) .460	.10 (102) .305	.01 (102) .906	-.02 (102) .863	-.06 (102) .537
Months Employed at Current Job	.34 (60) .007	.01 (60) .948	-.26 (60) .042	-.10 (60) .432	-.16 (60) .211	.03 (60) .810	-.01 (60) .963
# of Hours Worked Per Week	.12 (60) .355	.13 (60) .312	-.07 (60) .593	.05 (60) .703	-.04 (60) .779	-.05 (60) .707	-.08 (60) .519
Wage Per Hours	-.10 (52) .489	.16 (52) .265	.03 (52) .841	.13 (52) .370	.20 (52) .156	.02 (52) .904	-.11 (52) .428
Last Grade Completed	-.07 (102) .510	-.01 (102) .943	.01 (102) .901	.05 (102) .628	.10 (102) .311	-.01 (102) .947	-.02 (102) .779
Legal Status	.06 (98) .584	.17 (98) .094	-.24 (98) .018	.02 (98) .858	.02 (98) .828	-.06 (98) .545	-.03 (98) .794
Previous Confinement for Same Case	-.08 (102) .456	.04 (102) .657	-.08 (102) .393	.04 (102) .714	.15 (102) .135	-.01 (102) .912	-.14 (102) .167

Table 5.16 Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Change Scores (Initial Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Bail	-.17 (95) .097	.00 (95) .982	.07 (95) .515	.10 (95) .333	-.16 (95) .123	.03 (95) .772	.10 (95) .360
# of Charges	.00 (102) .979	-.09 (102) .354	.04 (102) .673	-.02 (102) .844	.06 (102) .582	-.01 (102) .900	.06 (102) .453
Assigned or Retained Counsel	.03 (95) .781	-.06 (95) .542	-.01 (95) .932	.12 (95) .231	-.17 (95) .098	.18 (95) .073	-.16 (95) .129
Kind of Counsel	.06 (35) .723	.30 (35) .079	-.30 (35) .076	.14 (35) .420	-.02 (35) .923	-.22 (35) .211	.03 (35) .874
Memory Loss From Drinking	-.06 (79) .566	.14 (79) .210	.08 (79) .512	-.02 (79) .859	-.11 (79) .344	.06 (79) .510	-.06 (79) .626
Level of Alcohol Consumption	.05 (100) .614	.16 (100) .105	.04 (100) .668	.02 (100) .792	-.28 (100) .005	.01 (100) .899	.05 (100) .606
Level of Drug Consumption	.02 (102) .824	-.06 (102) .563	.00 (102) .989	-.06 (102) .578	-.12 (102) .225	.03 (102) .794	.20 (102) .040
Frequency of Marijuana Use	-.01 (102) .922	.08 (102) .438	-.02 (102) .832	-.02 (102) .823	-.08 (102) .427	.00 (102) .967	.09 (102) .371

Table 5.16 Associations between Jail Preference Inventory Change Scores (initial minus follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

-340-

Characteristics	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Thoughts of Self Injury	.00 (102) .987	-.04 (102) .684	-.07 (102) .504	-.04 (102) .697	-.04 (102) .692	.10 (102) .300	.02 (102) .825
# of Self Injury Attempts	-.18 (102) .070	-.04 (102) .722	.16 (102) .118	-.18 (102) .074	.02 (102) .843	.14 (102) .145	.12 (102) .221
Psychiatric Treatment	-.16 (98) .107	.07 (98) .482	.03 (98) .742	.10 (98) .338	-.14 (98) .164	.08 (98) .406	.00 (98) .984
# of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	-.15 (101) .128	.12 (101) .245	.11 (101) .280	.04 (101) .709	-.16 (101) .118	.05 (101) .627	.03 (101) .783
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	-.06 (99) .522	-.01 (99) .935	-.05 (99) .604	.04 (99) .662	.01 (99) .920	-.01 (99) .898	-.18 (99) .070
Previous Confinement in Another Jail	.09 (95) .367	.13 (95) .205	-.02 (95) .838	-.12 (95) .269	-.07 (95) .492	.12 (95) .245	-.14 (95) .188
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Institution	.04 (95) .701	.05 (95) .648	-.15 (95) .154	.16 (95) .124	.13 (95) .202	.15 (95) .159	-.10 (95) .348
Previous Confinement in State Prison	.00 (96) .970	-.14 (96) .162	-.02 (96) .820	.04 (96) .716	.10 (96) .325	.16 (96) .127	-.01 (96) .928

Table 5.17 Comparison of Average JPI Dimension Score Changes-- Initial minus Follow-up -- (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal, and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
		\bar{X}_1						
		\bar{X}_2						
		\bar{X}_3						
		n_1						
		n_2						
		n_3						
		F	F	F	F	F	F	F
		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
		eta	eta	eta	eta	eta	eta	eta
Ethnicity	White	0.00	0.40	0.07	0.38	-0.78	-0.02	0.07
	Black	-0.02	-0.29	-0.23	0.12	0.23	0.37	-0.58
	Hispanic	0.89	2.00	-0.45	-1.09	1.78	-1.11	-2.23
		40	40	40	40	40	40	40
		59	52	52	52	52	52	52
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		0.25	1.62	0.06	0.49	2.40	0.76	1.97
	.78	.22	.85	.62	.10	.47	.14	
	.07	.18	.06	.10	.22	.12	.20	
Institution	Essex	-0.09	-0.21	0.09	-0.19	0.71	0.40	-0.91
	Morris	0.70	0.58	-0.82	0.27	-1.03	-0.05	0.05
	Hunterdon	-3.00	1.00	1.37	2.13	-1.00	-1.00	0.50
		56	56	56	56	56	56	56
		38	38	38	38	38	38	38
		8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		4.27	0.75	2.12	1.63	3.36	0.67	1.40
	.02	.47	.13	.20	.04	.51	.25	
	.28	.12	.20	.18	.25	.12	.17	

Table 5.17 (cont.) Comparison of Average JPI Dimension Score Changes --Initial minus Follow-up--
(Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal, and Institutional Characteristics

Most Serious Charge ¹	Person	-0.14	-0.29	0.24	-0.19	0.86	-0.19	-0.29
	Property	-0.84	0.31	0.18	0.27	-0.16	1.07	-0.58
	Drugs	1.00	0.31	-0.15	0.54	-1.08	-1.23	-1.00
	Other	1.76	0.24	-1.33	0.29	-0.33	-0.67	-0.24
		21	21	21	21	21	21	21
		45	45	45	45	45	45	45
		13	13	13	13	13	13	13
		21	21	21	21	21	31	21
		3.00	0.13	1.33	0.14	0.93	2.47	0.19
		.04	.94	.27	.94	.43	.07	.91
	.29	.06	.20	.07	.17	.27	.08	
First Person Called ²	Relative	0.04	-0.13	-0.46	-0.15	0.44	0.46	-0.31
	Other	0.04	-0.50	0.50	0.42	-0.92	0.38	-0.33
	No one	-0.32	1.32	-0.05	0.82	-0.27	-0.73	-0.77
		54	54	54	54	54	54	54
		24	24	24	24	24	24	24
		22	22	22	22	22	22	22
		0.07	1.69	0.83	0.67	1.35	1.02	0.16
		.92	.19	.44	.51	.26	.36	.85
		.04	.18	.13	.12	.16	.14	.06
	Housing Assignment at 2nd Interview	General population cell	0.48	0.19	0.14	-0.33	-0.17	0.41	-0.41
General population dorm		0.30	-0.35	-0.72	0.13	0.30	0.16	-0.38
Segregation		-1.00	0.89	0.45	0.33	-0.22	0.00	-1.44
		46	46	46	46	46	46	46
		37	37	37	37	37	37	37
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		0.64	0.47	1.03	0.26	0.20	0.08	0.42
		.53	.63	.36	.77	.82	.92	.66
		.12	.10	.15	.08	.07	.04	.10

Table 5.17 (cont.) Comparison of Average JPI Dimension Score Changes --Initial minus Follow-up--
(Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal, and Institutional Characteristics

Housing Assign- ment Change	No	-0.15	-0.04	-0.09	-0.21	0.45	0.44	-0.57
	Yes	1.94	0.39	-0.55	0.44	-1.78	-0.45	-0.22
		74	74	74	74	74	74	74
		18	18	18	18	18	18	18
		5.22	0.19	0.33	0.54	6.14	0.98	0.16
		.02	.66	.57	.47	.02	.33	.69
		.23	.05	.05	.08	.25	.10	.04

¹Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Burglary-Theft, and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

²First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

counterparts expressed an increase in their need for Autonomy. Another factor associated with both Autonomy ($\eta = .25$) and Privacy ($\eta = .23$) is housing assignment change. The average change scores appearing in Table 5.17 indicate that a housing assignment change results in an increased concern for Autonomy and a decrease in Privacy concern.

Summary and Conclusion

The data contained in this chapter suggest that (1) Assistance, Support, and Certainty are the dimensions most prized by jail inmates, (2) the environmental concerns of jail and prison inmates are not radically different, (3) the characteristics of prisoners do not explain a great deal of the variation in JPI scores, (4) JPI dimensions are more reliable for prisoners who have been confined 5 days or more than they are for newly arrived prisoners, and (5) the environmental concerns of jail inmates are stable over time. In the chapter that follows, we will present analyses of the Environmental Quality Scale (EQS) that are similar to the analyses contained in this chapter.

Chapter 6

The Environmental Quality Scale

by

John J. Gibbs

and

Laura A. Maiello

The Jail Preference Inventory, which was discussed in Chapter 5, taps the environmental needs and concerns of jail prisoners. It measures demand. Demand, however, represents only half of any transaction in the environmental marketplace; the supply side must also be taken into account.

The Environmental Quality Scale (EQS) was developed to measure environmental supply or the qualities of the environment available to satisfy needs. The EQS measures the same dimensions as the JPI. However, the JPI measures the intensity of the desire for environmental commodities, and the EQS measures the amount of the commodities or qualities that the environment has to offer.

Statistical Properties of the EQS

Table 6.1 displays the reliability coefficients for the EQS dimensions. When you take into consideration that reliability is related to test length, the reliability coefficients computed for the EQS dimensions, which consist of only three items each, are encouraging.

The order of the magnitude of the alpha coefficients for the EQS dimensions is similar to the rank order for JPI coefficients which appeared in Table 5.1. The coefficient of concordance computed as a summary measure of the similarity between the two distributions is .86, and in both instruments, Safety was by far the most reliable dimension and Assistance and Certainty were the least reliable constructs.

Table 6.2 displays the item-total correlations for the EQS. The majority of the associations between items and the dimensions they are intended to represent are substantial. More than four-fifths of the coefficients appearing in Table 6.2 are .20 or above, and the

Table 6.1 Reliability Estimates for the Environmental Quality Scale

Dimension	Coefficient Alpha	Number of Cases	Number of Items
Privacy	.58	318	3
Activity	.64	318	3
Certainty	.39	318	3
Safety	.76	318	3
Autonomy	.63	316	3
Support	.50	318	3
Assistance	.34	315	3

Table 6.2 Item-Total Correlations for the Environmental Quality Scale

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
2	Your privacy is respected in here	Privacy	.42
9	You can grab some time to yourself to think things through in this place	"	.35
18	The noise and commotion is pretty bad in here	"	.42
4	They stay off your back in here	Autonomy	.35
19	They're always telling you what to do and how to do it around here	"	.48
21	They hound you with their rules and regulations in here	"	.51
3	You can keep pretty busy around here	Activity	.46
10	You can usually find something to do to occupy your mind in here	"	.48
20	You spend a lot of time just sitting around with nothing to do in this place	"	.44
6	They seem to care about your feelings around here	Support	.37
12	You can count on your family (people) to stick by you while you're in here	"	.15
14	They'll help you with emotional or family problems in this place	"	.46
7	The rules and routines in here give you a pretty clear idea of what to expect from day to day	Certainty	.15
13	They give you a pretty good idea of what's going on with your case when you're in here	"	.25
15	They usually let you know for sure when you'll be going to court and when you'll see your lawyer	"	.30
5	The programs they have in here are useful to you	Assistance	.22
11	They're pretty good about helping you to take care of business in here	"	.17

Table 6.2 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Environmental Quality Scale

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r _{it-i}
16	There are people working here who are willing to answer questions about welfare, social security, law and other stuff like that	Assistance	.20
1	You don't have to worry about your safety in this place	Safety	.58
8	This is a pretty safe place	"	.62
17	This is a pretty dangerous place	"	.58

average item-total correlation for the EQS is .38.

Distribution of Responses to EQS Items

Table 6.3 presents the percentage distribution of responses for each EQS item. The response categories appearing in Table 6.3 are identified only by a numerical designator. Table 6.3 does not contain a corresponding descriptive label for each numerical category. This was done to avoid confusion.

You will recall that in Chapter 2 we explained that each EQS dimension is represented by three statements which the respondent was asked to rate on a 5 point scale: We used Safety as our example, and noted that Safety is measured by the following three items:

1. You don't have to worry about your safety in this place.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion
-------------------	-------	----------	----------------------	---------------------------

8. This is a pretty safe place.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion
-------------------	-------	----------	----------------------	---------------------------

17. This is a pretty dangerous place.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Opinion
-------------------	-------	----------	----------------------	---------------------------

It is obvious when the items are examined in conjunction with the response categories that if a subject were to select strongly agree for items 1 or 8, he would consider the environment a safe one. If, however, the same category were selected for item 17, it would mean he perceived considerable danger in the environment. Strongly disagree would be the equivalent response for item 17 for a response of strongly agree on items 1 or 8.

The difference in the way the questions were posed was taken into

Table 6.3 Distribution of Responses to Environmental Quality Scale Items

Item Number	Item	Percentage in Response Category					N	\bar{X}	S
		1	2	3	4	5			
1	You don't have to worry about your safety in this place	19.1	30.4	2.2	38.2	10.0	319	2.9	1.4
2	Your privacy is respected in here	11.6	35.1	2.5	46.4	4.4	319	3.0	1.2
3	You can keep pretty busy around here	27.0	45.1	2.5	20.4	5.0	319	2.3	1.2
4	They stay off your back in here	2.5	14.8	4.4	70.0	8.2	317	3.7	0.9
5	The programs they have in here are useful to you	15.5	28.2	36.1	18.7	1.6	316	2.6	1.0
6	They seem to care about your feelings in here	15.7	39.5	8.2	32.0	4.7	319	2.7	1.2
7	The rules and routines in here give you a pretty clear idea of what to expect from day to day	3.8	14.4	6.3	65.2	10.3	319	3.6	1.0
8	This is a pretty safe place	15.4	28.9	2.5	47.8	5.3	318	3.0	1.3
9	You can grab some time to yourself to think things through in this place	6.9	18.6	1.3	63.8	9.4	318	3.5	1.1

Table 6.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to Environmental Quality Scale Items

Item Number	Item	Percentage in Response Category					N	\bar{X}	S
		1	2	3	4	5			
10	You can usually find something to do to occupy your mind	13.2	40.3	2.5	40.6	3.5	318	2.8	1.2
11	They're pretty good about helping you take care of business in here	12.6	42.1	10.7	31.4	3.1	318	2.7	1.1
12	You can count on your family (people) to stick by you when you're in here	3.1	16.0	3.5	46.2	31.1	318	3.9	1.1
13	They give you a pretty good idea of what's going on with your case when you're in here	19.5	48.4	9.7	19.2	3.1	318	2.4	1.1
14	They'll help you with emotional or family problems in this place	17.9	48.4	17.9	14.5	1.3	318	2.3	1.0
15	They usually let you know for sure when you'll be going to court and when you'll see your lawyer	11.3	33.3	12.3	39.6	3.5	318	2.9	1.1
16	There are people working here who are willing to answer questions about welfare, social security, law, and other stuff like that	9.7	28.6	25.5	34.0	2.2	318	2.9	1.1

Table 6.3 (cont.) Distribution of Responses to Environmental Quality Scale Items

Item Number	Item	Percentage in Response Category					N	\bar{X}	S
		1	2	3	4	5			
17	This is a pretty dangerous place	11.6	33.0	5.7	42.8	6.9	318	3.0	1.2
18	The noise and commotion are pretty bad in here	20.4	39.6	1.6	35.2	3.1	318	2.6	1.2
19	They're always telling you what to do and how to do it around here	9.4	27.7	3.1	55.0	4.7	318	3.2	1.2
20	You spend a lot of your time just sitting around with nothing to do in this place	31.1	49.4	0.9	16.4	2.2	318	2.1	1.1
21	They hound you with their rules and regulations in this place	8.8	19.2	4.7	59.7	7.5	318	3.4	1.1

account in our scoring scheme. For example, for items 1 and 8 the following values were assigned to response categories: strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, don't know/no opinion = 3, disagree = 2, and strongly disagree = 1. Just the opposite was done for item 17: strongly agree = 1, agree = 2, don't know/no opinion = 3, disagree = 4, and strongly disagree = 5. With this scheme, as the item score increases the perceived quantity of the environmental dimension that the item measures also increases. For items 1 through 16, strongly agree was assigned the highest value, 5, and strongly disagree was assigned the lowest value, 1. For items 17 through 21, strongly disagree was assigned the highest value, and strongly agree was assigned the lowest.

The data in Table 6.3 indicate that for most items the majority of the responses were classified in the 2 and 4 categories, and the extreme responses (1 and 5) and the neutral response (3) were selected less frequently. There were no items for which one of the extreme categories was the modal response, and for one item, "The programs they have in here are useful to you," the modal response was the don't know/uncertain category. This may have occurred because the sample consisted of newly arrived prisoners who would have no knowledge of what programs were available. This may be the reason why all of the items that deal with services and emotional support from institutional personnel (items 5, 6, 11, 14, and 16) have a greater than average proportion of responses in the don't know/uncertain category.

An examination of Table 6.3 reveals that prisoners show the most consensus on Autonomy items. More than half the cases received a score of 4 for "They stay off your back in here," "They're always telling

you what to do and how to do it around here," and "They hound you with their rules and regulations in this place." There is also substantial agreement on "The rules and routines in here give you a pretty clear idea of what to expect from day to day" and "You can grab some time to yourself to think things through in this place." More than three-fifths of the subjects agreed with each of these statements.

EQS Average Dimension Scores

Table 6.4 displays the average dimension scores for the EQS. Here we see that Autonomy is considered the most abundant environmental commodity, and there is a relatively ample supply of Privacy available. Certainty, Support, and Safety are tied for the third rank, and Assistance and Activity are in short supply.

The distribution of ranks for the EQS average dimension scores and the JPI score, which were discussed in Chapter 5, are not very similar ($W = .16$). The environmental commodity that is most in supply, EQS Autonomy, is least in demand, JPI Autonomy, and the quality that ranks first in need, JPI Assistance, ranks sixth in perceived availability, EQS Assistance. These findings suggest that in jail what you want, you can't get. We will return to this issue in Chapter 8 in which the associations between the instruments will be discussed.

Associations Between EQS Dimensions

Table 6.5 shows that there are some substantial associations between EQS dimensions, however, none of them are of a magnitude that would threaten the independence of the constructs. The strongest relation appearing in Table 6.5 is between Privacy and Safety. Prisoners who perceive an ample supply of Privacy in the jail are also likely to

Table 6.4 Average Dimension Scores for the Environmental Quality Scale

Dimension	N	\bar{X}	Median	Mode	S
Privacy	299	9.1	9.6	10.0	2.7
Activity	301	7.1	6.5	6.0	2.7
Certainty	280	8.9	9.5	10.0	2.3
Safety	304	8.9	9.6	12.0	3.2
Autonomy	300	10.3	11.3	12.0	2.5
Support	284	8.9	8.3	8.0	2.5
Assistance	259	8.1	7.8	8.0	2.3

Table 6.5 Environmental Quality Scale Dimension with Dimension Correlations

Dimension	Dimension					
	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Privacy	.28 (285) .000	.39 (264) .000	.58 (285) .000	.31 (283) .000	.40 (268) .000	.34 (243) .000
Activity		.26 (266) .000	.10 (288) .106	.03 (285) .565	.34 (269) .000	.41 (247) .000
Certainty			.27 (271) .000	.11 (263) .071	.32 (248) .000	.39 (231) .000
Safety				.33 (287) .000	.33 (272) .000	.21 (249) .001
Autonomy					.31 (266) .000	.11 (249) .075
Support						.45 (240) .000

consider it a safe environment. This association supports the notion that the same place can be used for different, yet related, purposes. A place that is a sanctuary from the noise and commotion of jail where one can go to rest and reflect is also a place where one can go to avoid dangerous encounters.

Privacy also shows relatively strong associations with Support (.40) and Certainty (.39). The connection may be that a setting that offers Privacy is one in which a person is consistently (Certainty) shown consideration (Support). It also may be that some Privacy is necessary for displays of emotional support and sharing information that will reduce uncertainty.

Assistance is substantially related to Support (.45), Activity (.41), and Certainty (.39). Assistance and Support both measure an underlying helping dimension. The help in Assistance comes in the form of tangible benefits, and the help in support is emotional sustenance. Both forms of help demonstrate that someone in the environment cares about the welfare of the inmates. Providing Certainty can also be considered a kind of helping. Furnishing someone with needed information is an important form of aid.

We would expect a substantial association between Assistance and Activity. One aspect of Assistance is programs, and one result of programs is Activity.

Associations Between Initial Environmental Quality Scale Scores and Respondent Characteristics

Tables 6.6 and 6.7 display the associations between initial EQS scores and the characteristics of our subjects. Only 6 of the 252 correlations appearing in Table 6.6 meet our criteria for substantiality.

CONTINUED

15 OF 7

Table 6.6 Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	.10 (318) .089	.02 (318) .745	.11 (318) .045	.13 (318) .023	.18 (316) .002	.20 (318) .000	.08 (315) .149
Marital status	-.07 (318) .221	-.07 (318) .236	-.05 (318) .357	-.03 (318) .550	-.00 (316) .996	-.01 (318) .811	-.09 (315) .097
Number of persons in household	-.01 (317) .898	-.02 (317) .722	-.07 (317) .190	-.05 (317) .408	-.03 (315) .550	-.01 (317) .900	-.03 (314) .552
Number of dependents	-.09 (315) .109	-.00 (315) .985	-.00 (315) .982	-.04 (315) .457	-.05 (313) .423	.06 (315) .278	-.08 (312) .185
Number of children	.01 (318) .826	.06 (318) .307	.07 (318) .185	.04 (318) .528	.12 (316) .032	.13 (318) .018	.02 (315) .684
Number of people in immediate family	.01 (317) .082	.02 (317) .675	.02 (317) .788	-.00 (317) .947	-.03 (315) .645	-.06 (317) .311	-.05 (314) .365

Table 6.6 (cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Number of family members living in area	.03 (318) .590	-.03 (318) .583	.00 (318) .948	.04 (318) .428	-.02 (316) .684	-.06 (318) .277	-.04 (315) .439
Number of family contacts per month	.04 (316) .489	-.01 (316) .858	-.07 (316) .225	-.09 (316) .102	-.11 (314) .061	.05 (316) .338	-.03 (313) .641
Employment status	.04 (317) .504	-.01 (317) .875	.05 (317) .423	.02 (317) .698	.06 (315) .287	.07 (317) .215	-.04 (314) .502
Number of months in present job	.13 (186) .073	-.00 (186) .980	.01 (186) .872	.21 (186) .005	.14 (184) .060	.14 (186) .050	.06 (184) .416
Number of hours worked per week	.13 (179) .087	.05 (179) .519	.12 (179) .096	.20 (179) .008	.10 (177) .196	.10 (179) .166	-.01 (177) .903
Wage per hour	.11 (169) .169	-.06 (169) .459	.02 (169) .771	.23 (169) .002	.21 (167) .007	.11 (169) .150	-.06 (167) .468
Highest grade completed	.05 (318) .396	-.06 (318) .318	-.02 (318) .667	.06 (318) .321	-.06 (316) .286	-.08 (318) .179	-.11 (315) .044

Table 6.6 (cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Number of hours detained by police	-.09 (290) .116	.10 (290) .097	-.04 (290) .510	-.19 (290) .001	-.02 (288) .800	.03 (290) .651	-.01 (288) .851
Number of hours detained at sampled facility before interview	.12 (313) .030	.07 (313) .236	.09 (313) .125	.14 (313) .017	.10 (311) .072	.12 (313) .028	.04 (310) .457
Legal status	.06 (308) .297	-.07 (308) .218	.12 (308) .044	.08 (308) .147	.06 (306) .312	.11 (308) .056	.01 (305) .840
Previous confinement for same case	-.11 (316) .056	-.06 (316) .251	-.05 (316) .419	-.12 (316) .034	-.13 (314) .024	-.11 (316) .056	-.07 (313) .191
Bail set	-.07 (292) .261	-.08 (292) .160	-.02 (292) .720	.00 (292) .937	.02 (290) .687	-.08 (292) .165	-.05 (289) .376
Amount of bail	.07 (197) .298	-.02 (197) .831	-.08 (197) .237	.08 (197) .254	.08 (197) .276	.00 (197) .955	-.07 (197) .318
Number of charges	.08 (316) .158	.03 (316) .592	-.01 (316) .907	-.05 (316) .424	.04 (314) .473	.03 (316) .636	.05 (313) .366

Table 6.6(cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Assigned or retained counsel	-.03 (295) .569	-.02 (295) .698	.06 (295) .271	-.06 (295) .273	-.05 (293) .430	.09 (295) .115	-.02 (292) .797
Kind of counsel	.17 (78) .142	-.00 (78) .979	.11 (78) .354	.17 (78) .133	.20 (77) .087	.32 (78) .004	.10 (77) .378
Number of people in cell	-.19 (309) .001	-.00 (309) .965	-.05 (309) .339	-.07 (309) .197	-.00 (307) .963	-.03 (309) .601	.01 (306) .867
Member loss from drinking (per month)	-.02 (235) .804	.02 (235) .785	-.07 (235) .310	.06 (235) .323	.08 (233) .196	-.07 (235) .262	.03 (232) .656
Level of alcohol consumption	.12 (313) .030	.11 (313) .045	.02 (313) .768	.12 (313) .037	.08 (311) .161	.00 (313) .934	.12 (310) .039
Frequency and manpower use	-.08 (317) .162	.06 (317) .313	.03 (317) .603	-.06 (317) .320	-.13 (315) .021	-.11 (317) .055	-.03 (314) .550
Level of drug consumption	-.10 (307) .080	-.09 (307) .127	-.06 (307) .329	-.00 (307) .949	.03 (305) .620	-.08 (307) .157	-.04 (304) .500

Table 6.(cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Thoughts of self-injury	.01 (318) .910	-.01 (318) .923	.01 (318) .927	.04 (318) .451	-.03 (316) .606	-.11 (318) .044	.00 (315) .994
Number of self-injury attempts	-.02 (316) .665	-.05 (316) .425	-.08 (316) .156	.01 (316) .799	-.04 (314) .518	-.09 (316) .125	-.04 (313) .537
Psychiatric treatment	-.04 (309) .534	.00 (309) .953	.02 (309) .741	.09 (309) .109	-.09 (307) .110	.08 (309) .158	.05 (306) .356
Number of psychiatric hospitalizations	.03 (311) .600	.06 (311) .334	.01 (311) .850	.11 (311) .050	-.05 (309) .366	-.07 (311) .214	-.07 (308) .242
Time (in hours) between admission and interview	.06 (315) .313	-.11 (315) .052	.06 (315) .269	.13 (315) .020	.01 (313) .837	.02 (315) .765	-.08 (312) .162
Previous confinement in sampled facility	-.14 (318) .011	.00 (318) .983	-.07 (318) .194	-.11 (318) .048	-.13 (316) .020	-.09 (318) .105	-.10 (315) .086
Previous confinement in any jail	-.14 (307) .014	.02 (307) .720	-.15 (307) .008	-.06 (307) .336	-.12 (305) .040	-.11 (307) .055	-.10 (304) .076

Table 6.6(cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Dimension Scores and Personal Characteristics
 Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health
 Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Previous confine- ment in juvenile facility	-.05 (307) .361	-.05 (307) .355	-.06 (307) .257	-.07 (307) .240	-.05 (307) .412	-.06 (307) .271	.03 (304) .639
Previous confine- ment in any penal institution	-.14 (305) .014	-.02 (305) .768	-.15 (305) .009	-.04 (305) .009	-.08 (303) .158	-.10 (305) .077	-.06 (302) .326

Support is positively associated with age and kind of counsel -- those who retained counsel perceived more support in the environment than those who were assigned counsel --, and Safety is positively correlated with a number of characteristics that can be considered measures of economic stability -- number of months employed in current job, number of hours worked per week, and wages per hour.

The data in Table 6.7 suggest that perception of environmental commodities varies by ethnicity and institution. Whites perceive more Privacy, Safety, and Autonomy than do black or Latins, and prisoners in Hunterdon and Morris counties report that there is more Privacy, Safety, and Autonomy in their jails than do Essex inmates.

Statistical Properties of the EQS Follow-up Administration

Table 6.8 presents the reliability coefficients for the follow-up administration of the EQS. A comparison of these coefficients with those for the initial administration (Table 6.1) demonstrates that the reliability of most dimensions increased. The average amount of increase in the coefficient alpha was 16 percent.

This finding is similar to that found for the JPI, and the most plausible explanations for the increase are the same as those presented in Chapter 5. The increase in reliability could be the result of the combined effects of testing and the increasing importance and relevance of environmental qualities as a man spends more time in a setting.

The increase in the reliability of the EQS is reflected in the

Table 5.7 Comparison of Average Environmental Quality Scale Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic Category	Dimension							
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance	
	\bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta							
Ethnicity	White	10.07	7.06	9.16	10.40	10.92	8.94	8.49
	Black	8.41	7.33	8.77	7.89	9.69	8.77	8.07
	Hispanic	8.59	7.14	8.63	7.91	10.36	9.55	8.00
		123	123	123	123	123	123	122
		170	170	170	170	168	170	168
	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
	16.06	0.37	1.37	27.85	9.22	1.14	1.59	
	0.00	.69	.26	0.00	0.00	.32	.20	
	.31	.05	.09	.39	.24	.08	.10	
First Person Called	Relative	9.00	7.08	8.67	8.81	10.22	8.95	7.95
	Other	9.00	7.07	8.24	8.79	10.40	8.92	8.35
	No one	9.49	7.80	9.16	9.26	10.00	8.64	8.75
		173	173	173	173	171	173	171
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77
	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
	0.86	1.87	2.36	0.53	0.46	0.42	3.68	
	.42	.16	.10	.59	.63	.66	.03	
	.07	.11	.12	.06	.05	.05	.15	
Institution	Essex	8.19	7.38	8.67	7.63	9.69	8.64	8.10
	Morris	10.34	7.12	9.15	10.56	10.79	9.26	8.47
	Hunterdon	10.50	6.44	9.70	11.10	10.72	9.16	8.22
		187	187	187	187	186	187	186
		101	101	101	101	101	91	101
	30	30	30	30	29	30	28	
	31.82	1.70	3.78	46.39	13.42	2.56	1.01	
	.00	.18	.02	.00	.00	.08	.36	
	.41	.10	.15	.48	.29	.13	.08	
Housing Assignment at First Interview	General population - cell	9.69	7.09	9.17	9.30	10.43	9.12	8.25
	General population - dorm	8.69	7.27	8.72	8.60	10.13	8.67	8.18
	Segregation	9.54	7.25	9.37	9.33	10.12	9.58	8.50
		106	106	106	106	105	106	104
		188	188	188	188	187	188	187
	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
	5.40	0.17	2.02	1.92	0.51	2.40	0.26	
	.00	.85	.13	.15	.60	.09	.77	
	.18	.03	.11	.11	.06	.12	.04	
Most serious charge	Person	9.27	7.82	8.42	8.06	10.02	8.81	8.52
	Property	8.42	7.29	8.69	8.42	9.98	8.69	8.07
	Drug	8.83	6.40	9.06	9.17	10.57	8.74	7.68
	Other	9.68	7.16	9.30	9.55	10.47	9.14	8.44
		48	48	48	48	48	48	48
	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	
	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
	123	123	123	123	121	123	120	
	4.80	1.93	2.54	3.83	1.09	0.77	1.72	
	.00	.12	.05	.01	.35	.51	.16	
	.21	.14	.16	.19	.10	.09	.13	

¹First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

²Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

Table 6.8 Reliability Estimates for the Environmental Quality Scale --
Follow-up Interviews

Dimension	Coefficient Alpha	Number of Cases	Number of Items
Privacy	0.67	102	3
Activity	0.71	102	3
Certainty	0.52	102	3
Safety	0.77	102	3
Autonomy	0.78	102	3
Support	0.48	102	3
Assistance	0.56	102	3

item-total correlations for the follow-up administration of the instrument. The average item-total correlation appearing in Table 6.9, .46, is 21 percent greater than that for the initial administration of the EQS (see Table 6.2), and 20 of the 21 correlations appearing in Table 6.9 are .20 or greater.

Average Follow-up EQS Dimension Scores

Table 6.10 presents the average EQS dimension scores for the follow-up sample. The rank order of the average dimension scores is somewhat similar to that presented for the initial sample in Table 6.4 ($W = .73$). Privacy ranks high and Activity and Assistance rank low in both distributions. The largest difference is for Autonomy which is perceived as the most abundant environmental commodity by the initial sample but is ranked fifth among the follow-up scores.

Table 6.11 displays the associations between EQS dimensions for the follow-up administration. As was the case for the initial administration, there are some substantial associations between dimensions, and Privacy is the dimension that is substantially associated with other

dimensions most often. The average dimension-dimension correlation for the follow-up EQS, .35, is 16 percent greater than the average correlation between dimensions for the initial administration, .30.

Associations Between EQS Follow-up Scores and Respondent Characteristics

Tables 6.12 and 6.13 present the associations between EQS follow-up scores and the characteristics of subjects. The data presented in Table 6.12 indicate that Safety shows substantial positive associations with legal status and age, and Safety is negatively correlated with

Table 6.9 Item-Total Correlations for the Environmental Quality Scale - Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
2	Your privacy is respected in here	Privacy	.45
9	You can grab some time to yourself to think things through in this place	Privacy	.51
18	The noise and commotion are pretty bad in here	Privacy	.36
3	You can keep pretty busy around here	Activity	.59
10	You can usually find something to do to occupy your mind	Activity	.51
20	You spend a lot of your time just sitting around with nothing to do in this place	Activity	.53
7	The rules and routines in here give you a pretty clear idea of what to expect from day to day	Certainty	.13
13	They give you a good idea of what's going on with your case while you're in here	Certainty	.50
15	They usually let you know for sure when you'll be going to court and when you'll see your lawyer	Certainty	.40
1	You don't have to worry about safety in this place	Safety	.51
8	This is a pretty safe place	Safety	.67

Table 6.9 (cont.) Item-Total Correlations for the Environmental Quality Scale - Follow-up Interviews

Item Number	Item	Dimension Represented	r_{it-i}
17	This is a pretty dangerous place	Safety	.66
4	They stay off your back in here	Autonomy	.53
19	They're always telling you what to do and how to do it around here	Autonomy	.71
21	They hound you with their rules and regulations in this place	Autonomy	.60
6	They seem to care about your feelings in here	Support	.31
12	You can count on your family (people) to stick by you when you're in here	Support	.24
14	They'll help you with emotional or family problems in this place	Support	.36
5	The programs they have in here are useful to you	Assistance	.32
11	They're pretty good about helping you take care of business in here	Assistance	.40
16	There are people working here who are willing to answer questions about welfare, social security, law and other stuff like that	Assistance	.38

Table 6.10 Average Dimension Scores for the Environmental Quality Scale (Follow-up Interviews)

Dimension	N	\bar{X}	Median	Mode	S
Privacy	92	10.7	11.0	11.0	2.7
Activity	87	8.6	8.0	8.0	2.1
Certainty	96	14.1	14.0	13.0	3.2
Safety	98	9.2	8.5	11.0	2.6
Autonomy	93	8.1	7.3	7.0	3.7
Support	69	9.6	8.4	8.0	3.5
Assistance	86	8.8	8.1	12.0	3.5

Table 6.11 Environmental Quality Scale Dimension with Dimension Correlations (Follow-up Sample)

Dimension	Dimension					
	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Privacy	.36 (102) .000	.22 (102) .024	.41 (102) .000	.35 (102) .000	.30 (102) .002	.62 (102) .000
Activity		.01 (102) .939	.37 (102) .000	.18 (102) .067	.18 (102) .069	.32 (102) .001
Certainty			.37 (102) .000	.35 (102) .000	.40 (102) .000	.11 (102) .256
Safety				.44 (102) .000	.63 (102) .000	.43 (102) .000
Autonomy					.52 (102) .000	.33 (102) .001
Support						.35 (102) .000

Table 6.12 Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	0.2031 (102) p=0.041	.0.1645 (102) p=0.099	0.1518 (102) p=0.128	0.2475 (102) p=0.012	0.0694 (102) p=0.488	0.0663 (102) p=0.508	0.1979 (102) p=0.046
Marital Status	-0.0043 (102) p=0.965	-0.0075 (102) p=0.941	-0.0761 (102) p=0.447	0.1623 (102) p=0.103	0.0064 (102) p=0.949	0.1289 (102) p=0.197	0.0109 (102) p=0.914
# of Persons in Household	0.1203 (102) p=0.228	0.1978 (102) p=0.046	0.0331 (102) p=0.741	0.1079 (102) p=0.280	-0.1132 (102) p=0.257	0.2516 (102) p=0.011	0.0870 (102) p=0.385
# of Dependents	-0.0540 (102) p=0.590	-0.1119 (102) p=0.263	0.0542 (102) p=0.589	0.1112 (102) p=0.266	-0.0263 (102) p=0.793	0.0179 (102) p=0.858	-0.0356 (102) p=0.723
# of Children	0.0479 (102) p=0.633	0.1149 (102) p=0.250	0.1817 (102) p=0.068	0.1822 (102) p=0.067	-0.0703 (102) p=0.483	0.1162 (102) p=0.245	0.0644 (102) p=0.520
# of Persons in Immediate Family	0.0556 (102) p=0.579	-0.0783 (102) p=0.434	-0.1170 (102) p=0.241	-0.1107 (102) p=0.268	-0.0339 (102) p=0.735	-0.1337 (102) p=0.180	0.0278 (102) p=0.782

Table 6.12(cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Family Members Living in Area	0.0677 (102) p=0.499	0.0757 (102) p=0.450	-0.1637 (102) p=0.100	0.0581 (102) p=0.562	-0.0262 (102) p=0.794	0.0051 (102) p=0.959	-0.0259 (102) p=0.796
# of Family Contacts Per Month	0.0758 (101) p=0.451	0.1419 (101) p=0.157	-0.0217 (101) p=0.829	0.1611 (101) p=0.108	0.0405 (101) p=0.687	0.1302 (101) p=0.194	0.0272 (101) p=0.787
Employment Status	0.1732 (102) p=0.082	0.0634 (102) p=0.527	-0.0031 (102) p=0.976	0.0832 (102) p=0.406	0.1073 (102) p=0.283	-0.0236 (102) p=0.814	0.0822 (102) p=0.412
Months Employed at Present Job	-0.2970 (60) p=0.021	-0.0061 (60) p=0.963	-0.0272 (60) p=0.836	0.1097 (60) p=0.404	0.1415 (60) p=0.281	0.0215 (60) p=0.871	0.1991 (60) p=0.127
# of Hours Worked Per Week	0.1147 (60) p=0.383	-0.0649 (60) p=0.622	0.1456 (60) p=0.267	-0.0458 (60) p=0.728	0.0676 (60) p=0.608	0.0130 (60) p=0.921	0.0183 (60) p=0.890
Wage Per Hour	0.0868 (52) p=0.540	0.2146 (52) p=0.127	0.0411 (52) p=0.772	-0.3237 (52) p=0.019	-0.1505 (52) p=0.287	-0.2564 (52) p=0.067	0.0457 (52) p=0.748
Highest Grade Completed	0.1673 (102) p=0.093	0.0956 (102) p=0.339	0.0875 (102) p=0.382	-0.0568 (102) p=0.571	0.1177 (102) p=0.239	0.0975 (102) p=0.330	0.0115 (102) p=0.908

Table 6.12 (cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Legal Status	-0.0098 (98) p=0.924	0.1415 (98) p=0.165	-0.0812 (98) p=0.427	0.3098 (98) p=0.002	0.0333 (98) p=0.745	0.1126 (98) p=0.270	0.1404 (98) p=0.168
Previous Confinement For Same Case	-0.2277 (102) p=0.021	-0.1566 (102) p=0.116	-0.1550 (102) p=0.120	-0.1281 (102) p=0.200	0.0772 (102) p=0.440	0.0363 (102) p=0.718	-0.0694 (102) p=0.488
Bail Set	0.0551 (95) p=0.596	0.0348 (95) p=0.737	-0.1212 (95) p=0.242	-0.1850 (95) p=0.073	-0.0469 (95) p=0.652	-0.0858 (95) p=0.408	0.0896 (95) p=0.388
Amount of Bail	-0.0154 (60) p=0.907	0.2855 (60) p=0.027	-0.1995 (60) p=0.126	0.0959 (60) p=0.466	-0.3111 (60) p=0.016	-0.1263 (60) p=0.336	0.2063 (60) p=0.114

Table 6.12 (cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Number of Changes	-0.0390 (102) p=0.697	-0.0099 (102) p=0.921	0.0648 (102) p=0.518	-0.0374 (102) p=0.709	-0.0241 (102) p=0.810	0.0011 (102) p=0.991	0.0535 (102) p=0.593
Assigned or Retained Counsel	-0.1839 (95) p=0.075	0.3136 (95) p=0.002	-0.2250 (95) p=0.028	-0.0536 (95) p=0.606	0.0037 (95) p=0.972	0.0285 (95) p=0.784	0.1024 (95) p=0.323
# of People In Cell	-0.0462 (99) p=0.650	0.0645 (99) p=0.526	0.1075 (99) p=0.290	-0.0984 (99) p=0.332	0.0413 (99) p=0.685	0.0436 (99) p=0.669	-0.0679 (99) p=0.504
Memory Loss From Drinking (Per Month)	-0.0835 (79) p=0.464	-0.0046 (79) p=0.968	-0.1777 (79) p=0.117	-0.0777 (79) p=0.496	0.2811 (79) p=0.012	0.0827 (79) p=0.469	0.0155 (79) p=0.892
Level of Alcohol Consumption	0.1880 (100) p=0.061	0.0652 (100) p=0.519	0.0262 (100) p=0.796	-0.0356 (100) p=0.725	0.1031 (100) p=0.308	0.0038 (100) p=0.970	0.1629 (100) p=0.105
Frequency of Marijuana Use	-0.1604 (102) p=0.107	-0.1401 (102) p=0.160	0.0516 (102) p=0.607	-0.1181 (102) p=0.237	-0.0837 (102) p=0.403	-0.1032 (102) p=0.302	-0.0479 (102) p=0.633

Table 6.12 (cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Level of Drug Consumption	0.0054 (102) p=0.957	0.0940 (102) p=0.348	0.0509 (102) p=0.611	0.0343 (102) p=0.732	-0.0415 (102) p=0.679	-0.0034 (102) p=0.973	0.0175 (102) p=0.862
Thoughts of Self Injury	0.0007 (102) p=0.994	-0.0178 (102) p=0.859	-0.1894 (102) p=0.057	-0.2094 (102) p=0.035	-0.0863 (102) p=0.388	-0.0889 (102) p=0.374	0.1043 (102) p=0.297
# of Self Injury Attempts	0.0878 (102) p=0.380	0.0600 (102) p=0.549	-0.0564 (102) p=0.574	0.0465 (102) p=0.643	0.1242 (102) p=0.214	0.1251 (102) p=0.210	0.1042 (102) p=0.297
Psychiatric Treatment	0.0504 (98) p=0.622	0.0114 (98) p=0.912	0.0212 (98) p=0.836	-0.0325 (98) p=0.751	0.0719 (98) p=0.481	0.0113 (98) p=0.912	0.1593 (98) p=0.117
# of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	0.0652 (101) p=0.517	-0.0408 (101) p=0.686	-0.2024 (101) p=0.042	0.0830 (101) p=0.409	0.0698 (101) p=0.488	0.0792 (101) p=0.431	0.0689 (101) p=0.498

Table 6.12 (cont.) Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Scores (Follow-up Interviews) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	-0.2034 (102) p=0.040	-0.1426 (102) p=0.153	-0.0630 (102) p=0.529	-0.0522 (102) p=0.602	0.0182 (102) p=0.856	0.0454 (102) p=0.651	-0.1581 (102) p=0.113
Previous Confinement in Other Jail	0.0633 (95) p=0.542	-0.0507 (95) p=0.626	-0.0588 (95) p=0.571	-0.0219 (95) p=0.833	-0.1317 (95) p=0.203	-0.1797 (95) p=0.081	0.0805 (95) p=0.438
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	-0.0892 (95) p=0.390	-0.1426 (95) p=0.168	-0.0924 (95) p=0.373	-0.0125 (95) p=0.904	-0.0813 (95) p=0.433	-0.0979 (95) p=0.345	-0.0584 (95) p=0.574
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Institution	-0.0807 (95) p=0.437	-0.1376 (95) p=0.184	-0.2283 (95) p=0.026	-0.1094 (95) p=0.291	-0.2588 (95) p=0.011	-0.1454 (95) p=0.160	-0.1024 (95) p=0.323
Previous Confinement in State Prison	0.0438 (96) p=0.672	0.0506 (96) p=0.624	0.0875 (96) p=0.397	0.1855 (96) p=0.070	-0.1458 (96) p=0.156	0.0708 (96) p=0.493	0.0329 (96) p=0.751
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	-0.764 (94) p=0.464	-0.1477 (94) p=0.155	-0.1570 (94) p=0.131	-0.0057 (94) p=0.957	-0.2619 (94) p=0.957	-0.1142 (94) p=0.273	-0.0676 (94) p=0.517

Table --6.13. Comparison of Average EOS Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
		\bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F_3 P eta						
Ethnicity	White	9.32	10.85	6.02	8.63	8.80	7.55	10.27
	Black	7.78	9.64	6.67	8.08	7.48	7.69	7.42
	Hispanic	9.22	11.11	8.11	9.11	8.89	7.66	8.66
		40	40	40	40	40	40	40
		52	52	52	52	52	52	52
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		3.94	3.03	2.67	1.18	4.34	0.04	10.49
	.02	.05	.07	.31	.02	.96	.00	
	.27	.24	.23	.15	.29	.03	.42	
Institution	Essex	7.79	9.78	6.93	8.07	7.61	7.61	7.06
	Morris	8.92	11.02	6.16	9.08	8.42	7.74	10.77
	Hunterdon	7.63	10.00	5.75	7.87	10.13	7.63	10.50
		56	56	56	56	56	56	56
		38	38	38	38	38	38	38
		8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		7.96	2.62	1.48	2.52	4.91	0.04	23.28
	.00	.08	.23	.08	.01	.96	.00	
	.37	.22	.17	.22	.30	.03	.57	

Table --6.13 Comparison of Average EQS Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic Category		Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
First Person Called	Relative	8.74	10.50	6.48	8.44	8.26	7.72	8.72
	Other	8.29	9.50	6.75	8.71	7.33	7.96	8.46
	No one	8.59	10.45	6.36	7.91	8.45	7.14	8.91
		54	54	54	54	54	54	54
		24	24	24	24	24	24	24
		22	22	22	22	22	22	22
		0.21	1.26	0.15	0.74	1.77	0.80	0.11
	.81	.29	.86	.48	.18	.45	.90	
	.06	.16	.06	.12	.19	.13	.05	
Housing Assignment at 2nd Interview	General population cell	9.44	10.37	6.83	8.57	7.77	7.80	8.70
	General population dorm	7.87	9.97	6.21	8.46	8.25	7.56	8.22
	Segregation	8.56	10.78	7.11	8.33	7.67	7.55	9.67
		46	46	46	46	46	46	46
		37	37	37	37	37	37	37
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		3.32	0.40	0.74	0.04	0.51	0.12	0.74
	.04	.67	.48	.96	.60	.89	.48	
	.26	.09	.13	.03	.11	.05	.13	

¹First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

Table --6.13 Comparison of Average EQS Follow-up Dimension Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic Category		Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
² Most Serious Charge	Person	8.42	9.76	6.55	7.97	7.97	7.58	7.52
	Property	8.39	10.21	6.42	8.39	7.97	7.67	9.00
	Drug	8.23	9.85	5.85	8.00	7.62	7.15	8.62
	Other	9.24	11.57	7.05	9.48	8.71	8.00	10.14
		33	33	33	33	33	33	33
		33	33	33	33	33	33	33
		13	13	13	13	13	13	13
		21	21	21	21	21	21	21
		0.52	2.34	0.61	2.09	0.73	0.36	3.14
		.67	.08	.61	.11	.54	.78	.03
	.13	.26	.14	.25	.15	.11	.30	

² Most Serious Charge

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping and Aggravated Assault
2. Property Offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

thoughts of self-injury and wage per hour. Safety showed a substantial positive association with wage per hour in the initial interview sample (see Table 6.6).

The coefficients presented in Table 6.12 suggest that Privacy is negatively correlated with months employed at current job, and veterans of incarceration in both juvenile and adult institutions perceive less Privacy after a week or more of confinement than their less seasoned fellow prisoners. Perceived amount of Privacy is positively associated with age, as is Assistance.

Both Support and Activity are positively correlated with the reported number of persons in the subject's household, and Activity also shows a positive association with amount of bail and whether or not the subject has an attorney. Perceived amount of Autonomy in the jail environment after the respondents had been confined for a week or more is positively associated with memory loss from drinking, and negatively correlated with previous confinement in a juvenile institution and previous confinement in any institution.

The data in Table 6.13 suggest that after a week of incarceration whites and Latins perceive more Privacy, Activity, Autonomy, and Assistance than blacks. You will recall that shortly after being confined (the initial interview; see Table 6.7) there were no differences between the groups in their perception of Activity or Assistance in the jail, and whites rated the institution as having more Privacy and Safety than did blacks and Latins. The relation among average Autonomy scores for the groups at initial interview was similar to that found for follow-up interviews -- whites and Latins perceived more Autonomy than blacks.

Some environmental quality variation by institution is evident in Table 6.13. Morris prisoners see more Privacy in their environment than do Essex or Hunterdon inmates. Hunterdon inmates rate their environment higher on Autonomy than do Morris or Essex County Jail inhabitants, and

Morris and Hunterdon inmates see more Assistance in their environments than Essex inmates. These relations among group means are somewhat different than those reported for the initial interview sample. In the initial sample, there were no substantial differences between the group means for Assistance, and there were for Safety.

The only substantial association between an EQS dimension and most serious charge appearing in Table 6.13 is for Assistance ($\eta = .30$). Those who have been charged with crimes classified as other perceive more Assistance in their environments than do those charged with more serious offenses.

EQS Change Scores (Initial minus Follow-up)

Unlike environmental demand (JPI) (see Chapter 5), perceptions of supply of some environmental qualities (EQS) change substantially over time. Table 6.14 shows that the perception of the amount of Activity in the environment changes the most. On the average, the perceived opportunity for Activity increases almost by one-half from the initial to the follow-up interview. In contrast to Activity, the perceived amounts of Certainty, Autonomy, and Support decrease over time, and Privacy, Safety, and Assistance show very little change.

Activity may be the only environmental quality that people see more of after they have been confined for some time because it is the environmental quality over which they have the most control and with which they have the most experience. Unlike other environmental qualities Activity can be generated with very few resources. A person can keep busy without the assistance of other people or things, and the possibilities for occupying time are limited only by one's imagination. Almost anything can be made into a puzzle or a game,

and as a person becomes familiar with an ^{environment} environment, he should discover new opportunities for activity and play.

Activity represents an environmental issue that almost everyone has faced. Not everyone has faced danger or abandonment, but certainly, everyone has dealt with too much time and too little to do. Everyone has sat through boring classes, waited for late trains, and stood in long lines. Of course, these experiences do not match the ennui of the jail cell, but they are mundan^e events that force us to develop ways of occupying our time. These ways of spending time can be relevant to a number of situations including incarceration.

Table 6.14 Comparison of Mean Dimension Scores for the EQS Scale: Initial Interview with Follow-up Interview

Dimension	N	\bar{X}_I	S_I	\bar{X}_F	S_F	Difference of Means	t	p
Privacy	102	8.75	2.57	8.57	2.82	0.19	.74	.459
Activity	102	6.95	2.65	10.27	2.64	-3.31	-9.13	.000
Certainty	102	8.81	2.24	6.55	2.54	2.26	8.21	.000
Safety	102	8.58	3.03	8.43	2.29	0.15	0.48	.632
Autonomy	102	10.06	2.49	8.11	2.35	1.95	6.05	.000
Support	102	8.80	2.46	7.66	2.33	1.14	3.90	.000
Assistance	102	8.30	2.09	8.71	3.21	-0.40	-1.08	.284

Associations Between EQS Change Scores and Respondent Characteristics

Table 6.15 and 6.16 contain the associations between EQS change scores and respondent characteristics. The correlations appearing in Table 6.15 suggest that the greater the hourly wage, the greater the decrease in perceived Certainty, Safety, Support, and Autonomy. Autonomy also shows a positive correlation with previous confinement in state prison, previous confinement in any penal institution, and number of persons in household; and Safety shows a positive association with bail, thoughts of self-injury, and number of persons in immediate family. There is a negative association between Safety and assigned or retained counsel. Other substantial associations appearing in Table 6.15 are between Activity and months employed at current job (-.31), Certainty and number of hours worked per week (-.29), and Assistance and number of psychiatric hospitalizations (-.21) and previous confinement at sampled facility (.31).

The data in Table 6.16 indicate that for some EQS dimensions change scores vary by ethnicity and institution. Whites see a greater increase in the amount of Activity in jail than do Latins or blacks; whites report a greater decrease in Certainty than blacks or Latins; and whites perceive a decrease in Safety whereas blacks and Latins see an increase.

Table 6.16 shows that Hunterdon inmates express a substantial decrease in Privacy and Safety in comparison with prisoners in the other two institutions, and Hunterdon and Morris prisoners see an increase in Assistance whereas Essex prisoners register a decrease. Prisoners in all three jails report an increase in opportunities for Activity. However, the Morris average change score for Activity is substantially greater than the Hunterdon score, which is greater than the Essex score.

Table 6.15 Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Change Scores (Initial Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

-386-

Characteristics	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Age	-.06 (102) .543	-.07 (102) .475	-.04 (102) .715	.09 (102) .370	.10 (102) .316	.11 (102) .262	-.13 (102) .196
Marital Status	-.01 (102) .917	.01 (102) .901	-.02 (102) .876	-.14 (102) .156	.11 (102) .267	-.04 (102) .683	-.03 (102) .792
Persons in Household	.06 (102) .574	-.17 (102) .081	-.01 (102) .942	.02 (102) .857	.22 (102) .029	-.18 (102) .071	-.05 (102) .630
# of Dependents	.03 (102) .783	.10 (102) .326	-.04 (102) .580	-.03 (102) .733	-.10 (102) .340	.03 (102) .746	-.02 (102) .908
# of Children	.09 (102) .390	.04 (102) .748	-.01 (102) .887	-.01 (102) .916	.15 (102) .142	.05 (102) .645	.02 (102) .846
# of Persons in Immediate Family	.03 (102) .785	.03 (102) .767	.11 (102) .269	.20 (102) .041	-.01 (102) .921	.16 (102) .107	-.06 (102) .517
# of Family Members Living in Area	.04 (102) .670	.00 (102) .962	.13 (102) .185	.09 (102) .374	.06 (102) .517	.05 (102) .619	-.02 (102) .827

Table 6.15 Associations Between Environmental Quality Change Scores (Initial Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

-387-

Characteristics	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Contacts Per Month	.08 (101) .413	-.10 (101) .302	-.01 (101) .942	-.09 (101) .346	.02 (101) .875	.03 (101) .788	-.05 (101) .600
Employment Status	-.08 (102) .432	-.07 (102) .463	.10 (102) .303	-.02 (102) .863	-.09 (102) .388	.03 (102) .740	-.06 (102) .516
Months Employed	-.15 (60) .248	-.31 (60) .015	.04 (60) .751	-.07 (60) .595	.06 (60) .643	.23 (60) .073	-.20 (60) .125
# of Hours Worked	.10 (60) .440	.22 (60) .091	-.29 (60) .025	.04 (60) .767	-.02 (60) .880	.18 (60) .168	.08 (60) .535
Wage Per Hour	.17 (52) .233	-.09 (52) .545	.29 (52) .036	.28 (52) .044	.29 (52) .040	.44 (52) .001	-.01 (52) .960
Last Grade Completed	.07 (102) .489	.10 (102) .318	-.08 (102) .425	-.12 (102) .236	-.13 (102) .206	-.14 (102) .159	-.02 (102) .838
Legal Status	.06 (98) .523	-.16 (98) .122	.16 (98) .105	-.03 (98) .738	.08 (98) .417	.14 (98) .157	-.02 (98) .838
Previous Confinement for Same Case	.25 (102) .011	-.04 (102) .687	.06 (102) .567	-.02 (102) .853	-.15 (102) .143	-.12 (102) .236	.02 (102) .872
Bail	-.07 (95) .508	-.13 (95) .194	.07 (95) .515	.22 (95) .031	.06 (95) .591	.08 (95) .426	-.12 (95) .233

Table 6.15 Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Change Scores (Initial Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

-388-

Characteristics	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
# of Charges	.01 (102) .923	.00 (102) .971	-.18 (102) .067	-.05 (102) .599	.07 (102) .496	.03 (102) .789	-.06 (102) .580
Assigned or Retained Counsel	.06 (95) .553	-.02 (95) .843	.07 (95) .514	-.20 (95) .048	-.19 (95) .068	.03 (95) .779	.00 (95) .998
Kind of Counsel	-.09 (35) .598	-.27 (35) .111	.06 (35) .721	-.17 (35) .316	.14 (35) .407	.09 (35) .623	-.16 (35) .370
Memory Loss From Drinking	.00 (79) .986	.02 (79) .867	.05 (79) .646	.18 (79) .120	-.01 (79) .920	-.08 (79) .469	-.17 (79) .138
Level of Alcohol Consumption	-.12 (100) .234	-.02 (100) .814	-.01 (100) .899	.16 (100) .109	-.05 (100) .629	.01 (100) .953	-.14 (100) .152
Level of Drug Consumption	.01 (102) .890	-.02 (102) .839	-.04 (102) .671	.09 (102) .358	.07 (102) .500	.04 (102) .697	.00 (102) .985
Frequency of Marijuana Use	.15 (102) .142	.16 (102) .099	.09 (102) .374	.00 (102) .906	-.13 (102) .196	-.06 (102) .582	.02 (102) .856
Thoughts of Self Injury	.04 (102) .714	-.15 (102) .125	.19 (102) .054	.27 (102) .005	-.03 (102) .785	-.03 (102) .735	-.06 (102) .548
# of Self Injury Attempts	-.01 (102) .953	-.18 (102) .078	.08 (102) .401	.11 (102) .270	-.07 (102) .5111	-.18 (102) .069	-.12 (102) .249

Table 6.15 Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Change Scores (Initial Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

Characteristics	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
Psychiatric Treatment	-.05 (98) .646	-.07 (98) .500	.11 (98) .294	.16 (98) .121	-.15 (98) .135	-.00 (98) .999	-.15 (98) .130
# of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	-.15 (101) .124	.01 (101) .925	-.01 (101) .926	.14 (101) .161	-.12 (101) .248	-.06 (101) .559	-.21 (101) .033
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	.18 (99) .071	.18 (99) .076	-.06 (99) .536	-.12 (99) .236	.00 (99) .965	.04 (99) .711	.31 (99) .002
Previous Confinement in another Jail	.10 (95) .337	.12 (95) .264	.05 (95) .660	.10 (95) .329	.04 (95) .669	.13 (95) .217	.01 (95) .945
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Institution	-.03 (95) .772	.01 (95) .940	.12 (95) .247	.04 (95) .680	.14 (95) .173	.15 (95) .197	.12 (95) .239
Previous Confinement in State Prison	-.10 (96) .331	.10 (96) .317	-.11 (96) .270	.04 (96) .661	.23 (96) .026	.06 (96) .538	.00 (96) .972
Previous Confinement any Penal Institution	.00 (94) .968	.10 (94) .349	.05 (94) .614	.10 (94) .360	.20 (94) .059	.19 (94) .067	.07 (94) .519

Table 6.16 Comparison of Average EQS Dimension Score Changes -- Initial minus Follow-up -- (Analysis of Variance) By Selected Personal, Legal, and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
		\bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}_3 n_1 n_2 n_3 F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta	$\bar{X}_1$ $\bar{X}_2$ $\bar{X}_3$ $n_1$ $n_2$ $n_3$ F P eta
Ethnicity	White	0.08	-4.65	3.13	1.13	1.90	0.68	-2.35
	Black	0.39	-2.31	2.00	-0.56	1.92	1.10	1.11
	Hispanic	-0.11	-3.11	0.11	-0.11	1.89	3.22	.00
		40	40	40	40	40	40	40
		52	52	52	52	52	52	52
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		0.25	4.95	5.19	3.53	0.00	2.84	11.70
	.78	.01	.01	.03	.99	.06	.00	
	.07	.30	.31	.26	.00	.23	.44	
Institution	Essex	0.16	-2.25	1.75	-0.53	1.80	1.23	1.59
	Morris	-0.29	-4.60	2.76	0.85	2.31	1.24	-2.81
	Hunterdon	2.63	-3.87	3.50	1.63	1.25	.00	-2.87
		56	56	56	56	56	56	56
		38	38	38	38	38	38	38
		8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		4.71	4.68	2.42	3.40	0.46	0.64	25.82
	.01	.01	.09	.04	.62	.53	.00	
	.29	.29	.22	.25	.10	.11	.59	

Table 6.16 (cont.) Comparison of Average EQS Dimension Score Changes -- Initial minus Follow-up -- (Analysis of Variance) By Selected Personal, Legal, and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
Most Serious Charge ¹	Person	0.24	-2.33	1.38	-0.33	2.05	0.95	1.58
	Property	-0.09	-3.56	2.29	-0.11	1.80	0.69	-0.78
	Drugs	0.08	-3.31	3.00	1.00	2.08	1.92	-0.69
	Other	0.81	-3.86	2.67	0.57	2.33	1.90	-1.24
		21	21	21	21	21	21	21
		45	45	45	45	45	45	45
		13	13	13	13	13	13	13
		21	21	21	21	21	21	21
		0.59	0.70	1.14	0.72	0.13	1.14	2.14
		.62	.55	.34	.54	.94	.34	.10
	.13	.15	.19	.15	.06	.19	.25	
First Person ² Called	Relative	0.02	-3.87	2.07	-0.04	1.80	1.02	-0.57
	Other	0.13	-2.63	2.54	-0.25	2.92	0.88	-0.38
	No one	0.59	-2.77	2.36	1.27	1.27	1.64	-0.14
		54	54	54	54	54	54	54
		24	24	24	24	24	24	24
		22	1.28	22	22	22	22	22
		0.39	.28	0.26	1.76	1.63	0.46	0.11
		.68	.16	.78	.18	.20	.63	.90
		.09		.07	.19	.18	.10	.05
Housing Assignment at 2nd Interview	General population cell	-0.58	-3.33	1.95	-0.13	2.05	1.17	-0.48
	General population dorm	0.52	-3.11	2.40	-0.14	1.76	0.67	0.14
	Segregation	0.34	-3.33	2.00	1.77	2.34	3.00	-0.78
		46	46	46	46	46	46	46
		37	37	37	37	37	37	37
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		2.33	0.04	0.24	1.64	0.14	2.46	0.36
		.10	.96	.79	.20	.87	.09	.70
		.22	.03	.07	.19	.06	.23	.09

Table 6.16 (cont.) Comparison of Average EQS Dimension Score Changes -- Initial minus Follow-up -- (Analysis of Variance) By Selected Person, Legal, and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic Category		Dimension						
		Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
Housing	No	-0.01	-3.41	2.32	0.12	1.90	1.24	-0.11
Assignment	Yes	-0.22	-2.56	1.44	-0.23	2.23	1.78	-0.89
Changed		.74	.74	.74	.74	.74	.74	.74
		.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
		0.11	0.75	1.37	0.18	0.15	0.38	0.61
		.74	.39	.24	.67	.70	.54	0.44
		.03	.09	.12	.05	.04	.06	.08

¹Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Offenses against person include: Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Property offenses include: Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary-Theft, and Forgery
3. Drug related offenses include: Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Other offenses include: Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

²First Person Called Categories

1. Relative includes: Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives
2. Other includes: Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other

Summary and Conclusion

In this chapter, we have conducted preliminary analyses of the results of the administration of the Environmental Quality Scale. The EQS is intended to measure the perceived amount of environmental qualities that are available in a setting to satisfy needs. The most important findings presented in this chapter are (1) as was the case for the JPI reported in Chapter 5, the reliability of the EQS increases with a second administration, (2) there are substantial associations between EQS dimensions, but not strong enough to threaten the independence of the dimensions, (3) Autonomy is the highest ranking dimension in the initial sample, and the fifth ranking theme in the follow-up sample, and (4) EQS scores ^{CHANGE} increase from initial interview to follow-up interview.

Chapter 7 The Self-Anchoring Striving Scale

By

John J. Gibbs

and

Laura A. Maiello

The self-anchoring striving scale, which we described in Chapter 2, was used as a measure of satisfaction with the environment. In our version of the scale, we asked the respondent to describe the best and worst possible jail settings for him, and we asked the subject to rate his current jail situation between the two hypothetical extremes.

Table 7.1 shows that the most common response was that the current jail setting was halfway between the worst and the best possible jail environments. Approximately one-fifth of the subjects gave the jail in which they were confined a rating of five. More than two-fifths of the inmates rated their institution as less than five, and about one-third rated their jail better than five. Over one-tenth of the subjects assigned a rating of one, the lowest possible rating, to their institution, whereas less than five percent felt that the institutions in which they were housed deserved a score of 10, the highest possible score.

Associations Between Self-Anchoring Striving Scores and Respondent Characteristics

Table 7.2 and 7.3 present associations between anchor scores and respondent characteristics. The product-moment coefficients appearing in these tables indicate that the characteristics do not explain much of the variation in satisfaction scores. The most substantial associations are between ethnicity and anchor score ($\eta^2=.20$) and institution

Table 7.1 Distribution of Responses to the Self Anchor Striving Scale - Initial Interviews

Score	N	%	
1	41	13.5	
2	21	6.9	
3	31	10.2	
4	42	13.8	
5	63	20.7	
6	29	9.5	
7	33	10.9	
8	23	7.6	
9	7	2.3	
10	14	4.6	
Mean	Median	Mode	S
4.77	4.77	5.0	2.45

Table 7.2 Associations Between Self Anchor Score and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	r	n	p
Age	.18	304	.001
Marital status	-.04	304	.450
Number of persons in household	-.04	303	.463
Number of dependents	-.02	302	.666
Number of children	.01	304	.821
Number of people in immediate family	-.05	303	.342
Number of family members living in area	-.05	304	.345
Number of family contacts per month	-.04	302	.442
Employment status	.07	303	.203
Number of months in present job	.10	177	.204
Number of hours worked per week	.07	170	.333
Wage per hour	-.03	160	.729
Highest grade completed	.08	304	.140
Number of hours detained by police	.02	280	.755
Number of hours detained at sampled facility before interview	-.01	299	.907
Legal status	.10	294	.076

Table 7.2(cont.) Associations Between Self Anchor Score and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	r	n	p
Previous confinement for same case	-.08	302	.167
Bail set	-.04	281	.468
Amount of bail	.08	192	.246
Number of charges	-.04	302	.508
Assigned or retained counsel	.07	283	.273
Kind of counsel	.20	74	.087
Number of people in cell	-.07	295	.232
Memory loss from drinking (per month)	.09	224	.171
Level of alcohol consumption	.08	299	.169
Frequency of marijuana use	-.01	303	.804
Level of drug consumption	-.13	294	.031
Thoughts of self injury	-.02	304	.756
Number of self injury attempts	-.05	302	.401
Psychiatric treatment	.02	295	.735
Number of psychiatric hospitalizations	.05	297	.346
Time (in hours) between admission and interview	-.01	303	.859

Table 7.2(cont.) Associations Between Self Anchor Score and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics, and Confinement Experiences

Characteristic	r	n	p
Previous confinement in sampled facility	-.02	304	.699
Previous confinement in any jail	-.08	294	.171
Previous confinement in juvenile facility	-.09	295	.137
Previous confinement in any penal institution	-.10	293	.098

Table 7.3 Comparison of Average Anchor Score (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	\bar{X}	N	F	P	eta
Ethnicity	White	5.36	120	6.48	.00	.20
	Black	4.32	161			
	Hispanic	4.52	21			
First Person Called	Spouse, Parents, and Other Relatives	4.57	165	1.36	.26	.10
	Girlfriend, Friend, Legal Assistance, and Other	4.74	75			
	No One	5.17	60			
Institution	Essex	4.24	176	10.62	.00	.26
	Morris	5.55	99			
	Hunterdon	5.34	29			
Housing Assignment	General Population - Cell	5.14	101	3.10	.05	.14
	General Population - Dormitory	4.49	180			
	Segregation	5.39	23			
Most Serious Charge ¹	1	4.34	44	3.36	.02	.18
	2	4.42	105			
	3	4.55	31			
	4	5.32	120			

¹Seriousness of Charge Categories

1. Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Aggravated Assault
2. Armed Robbery, Robbery, Burglary - Theft, and Forgery
3. Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance and Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance
4. Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violation, and Other

anchor score ($\eta=.26$). The data in Table 7.3 indicate that whites are more satisfied with their institutional situation than are other ethnic groups, and inmates housed in jails in Morris and Hunterdon counties are more satisfied than their counterparts in Essex County Jail.

Distribution of Self-Anchor Striving Scale Follow-up Scores

The distribution of self-anchor scores for follow-up interviews shown in Table 7.4 is similar to the distribution for initial interviews presented in Table 7.1 ($W=.89$). The most common response was midway between the best and worst possible jails, and more than one-tenth of the subjects felt that the jail in which they were confined deserved the lowest possible rating.

Tables 7.5 and 7.6 present the associations between self-anchor follow-up scores and respondent characteristics. The data in these tables show that those factors which were relatively strongly associated with initial anchor scores (ethnicity and institution) are not associated with follow-up anchor scores. Satisfaction with the jail environment is rated more uniformly by persons of different ethnic groups and people in different institutions after they have been confined for a while than it is when they first arrive in an institution. In other words, the influence of these respondent characteristics on perception of satisfaction diminishes with time spent confined.

The only substantial association between a respondent characteristic and follow-up anchor score is for number of psychiatric hospitalizations (.23).

Table 7.4 Distribution of Responses to the Self Anchor Striving Scale -- Follow-up Interviews

Score	N	%	
1	17	16.8	
2	9	8.9	
3	10	9.9	
4	12	11.9	
5	23	22.8	
6	11	10.9	
7	7	6.9	
8	7	6.9	
9	2	2.0	
10	3	3.0	
Mean	Median	Mode	S
4.43	4.61	5.00	2.41

Table 7.5 Associations Between Self Anchor Striving Scale Scores (Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experience

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>r</u> <u>(n)</u> <u>p</u>
Age	-.14 (102) .892
Marital Status	.20 (102) .048
# of Persons in Household	.05 (102) .626
# of Dependents	-.08 (102) .409
# of Children	.04 (102) .665
# of Persons in Immediate Family	-.02 (102) .812
# of Persons in Wife's Immediate Family	-.14 (27) .480
# of Family Members Living in Area	-.04 (102) .670
# of Family Contacts Per Month	.08 (101) .427
Employment Status	.09 (102) .344
# of Months in Present Job	-.04 (60) .785
# of Hours Worked Per Week	-.22 (60) .085

Table 7.5

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>r</u> <u>(n)</u> <u>p</u>
Wage Per Hour	-.17 (52) .232
Highest Grade Completed	-.10 (102) .294
# of Hours Detained by Police	.01 (92) .961
# of Hours Detained at Sampled Facility Before Interview	.08 (100) .435
Legal Status	.01 (98) .929
Previous Confinement for Same Case	.10 (102) .305
Bail Set	-.12 (95) .233
Amt. of Bail	-.04 (60) .749
# of Charges	.05 (102) .605
Lawyer	.17 (95) .095
# of People in Cell	-.19 (99) .067
Memory Loss from Drinking (per month)	-.06 (79) .573
Level of Alcohol Consumption	.02 (100) .873

Table 7.5

-404-

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>r</u> <u>(n)</u> <u>p</u>
Level of Marijuana Consumption	-.04 (102) .673
Level of Drug Consumption	-.04 (102) .682
Thoughts of Self Injury	.11 (102) .271
# of Self Injury Attempt	.06 (102) .521
Psychiatric Treatment	.14 (98) .159
# of Hospital Visits	.23 (101) .005
Time (in hours) Between Admission and Interview	.07 (99) .478
Previous Confinement in Sampled Facility	.01 (102) .913
Previous Confinement in Other Jail	-.13 (95) .221
Previous Confinement in Any Jail	-.08 (95) .424
Previous Confinement in Juvenile Facility	-.14 (95) .187
Previous Confinement in State Institution	-.01 (96) .896
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	-.13 (94) .215

Table 7.6 Comparison of Average Self Anchor Follow-up Scores (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	\bar{X}	N	F	P	eta
Ethnicity	White	4.85	40	0.07	.93	.04
	Black	5.19	52			
	Hispanic	5.89	9			
Institution	Essex	5.29	56	0.02	.98	.02
	Morris	4.98	38			
	Hunterdon	4.88	8			
First Person Called	Spouse, Parent, Relative	4.39	54	1.21	.30	.16
	Girlfriend, Friend, Legal, Other	7.25	24			
	No one	4.73	22			
Housing Assignment at 2nd Interview	General population - cell	6.13	46	1.18	.31	.16
	General population - dorm	3.68	37			
	Segregation	6.78	9			

Anchor Scale Change Scores

Overall, the change in anchor score from the initial interview to the follow-up interview was not large. The average initial score for those subjects who were members of both the initial and follow-up sample was 4.82 (Table 7.7) and the average follow-up score was 4.40. This represents less than a ten percent decline in satisfaction score, which suggests that time spent in jail does not diminish satisfaction with the jail environment by a great magnitude.

Although generally satisfaction with the jail environment did not change much over time, persons with some characteristics are more likely to express changes in satisfaction than are others. Tables 7.8 and 7.9 examine self-anchor change scores (initial score - follow-up score) in conjunction with respondent characteristics. There are relatively strong associations between ethnicity and change scores ($\eta = .34$) and institution and change scores ($\eta = .29$). The data appearing in Table 7.9 suggest that whites rate the institution more favorably after they have been confined for a while than they do when they are initially confined, and for blacks and Hispanics it is just the opposite. They, especially blacks, rated the jail more favorably in the initial interview than in the follow-up interview.

The changes in anchor scores by institutions displayed in Table 7.9 show that Essex County inmates were more favorable in their initial evaluation of the jail than in their follow-up

Table 7.7 Comparison of Mean Scores for the Self Anchor Striving Scale Initial with Follow-up Scores

	N	\bar{X}	S	Difference of and Mean	t	P
ISASS	99	4.82	2.23			
FSASS	99	4.40	2.34	.4141	1.85	.067

Table 7.8 Associations Between Self Anchor Striving Change Score (Initial Minus Follow-up) and Personal Characteristics; Legal, Offense, and Confinement Characteristics; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Characteristics; and Confinement Experiences

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>r</u> <u>(n)</u> <u>p</u>
Age	-.10 (99) .323
Marital Status	-.06 (99) .531
# of Persons in Household	.01 (99) .912
# of Dependents	.08 (99) .406
# of Children	-.02 (99) .832
# of Persons in Immediate Family	-.04 (99) .691
# of Persons in Wife's Immediate Family	.28 (27) .154
# of Family Members Living in Immediate Area	.02 (99) .868
# of Family Contacts per Month	.11 (98) .242
Employment Status	-.02 (99) .813
Months Employed at Current Job	-.20 (58) .124

Table 7.8

Self Anchor Striving Score

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>r</u> <u>(n)</u> <u>p</u>
# of Hours Worked Per Week	.06 (58) .683
Wage Per Hour	-.26 (50) .067
Last Grade Completed	-.09 (99) .371
Legal Status	.06 (95) .538
Previous Confinement for Same Case	.05 (99) .655
Bail	-.10 (92) .344
# of Charges	-.07 (99) .481
Assigned or Retained Counsel	-.17 (92) .743
Memory Loss from Drinking	-.01 (76) .951
Level of Alcohol Consumption	-.20 (97) .052
Level of Drug Consumption	-.07 (99) .482
Frequency of Marijuana Use	.08 (99) .420
Kind of Counsel	-.06 (33) .743

Table 7.8

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Self Anchor Striving Score</u>	
	<u>r</u> (n)	<u>p</u>
Thoughts of Self Injury	-.01 (99)	.931
# of Self Injury Attempts	.03 (99)	.803
Psychiatric Treatment	.00 (95)	.960
# of Psychiatric Hospitalizations	-.17 (98)	.104
Previous Confinement in Sample Institution	.19 (96)	.063
Previous Confinement in Another Jail	.14 (93)	.192
Previous Confinement in a Juvenile Institution	.13 (93)	.223
Previous Confinement in State Prison	-.09 (94)	.392
Previous Confinement in Any Penal Institution	.14 (92)	.198
Housing Change	-.08 (89)	.480

Table 7.9 Comparison of Average Self Anchor Scores Change (Analysis of Variance) by Selected Personal, Legal and Institutional Characteristics

Characteristic	Category	\bar{X}	N	F	P	eta
Ethnicity	White	-0.45	40	6.07	.00	.34
	Black	1.12	50			
	Hispanic	0.38	8			
Institution	Essex	0.96	53	4.35	.02	.29
	Morris	-0.06	38			
	Hunterdon	-1.00	8			
Most Serious Charge	Homicide, Aggravated Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, Aggravated Assault	0.55	20	0.06	.98	.04
	Armed Robbery, Arson, Robbery (no weapon), Burglary (theft), Forgery	0.27	45			
	Sale of Controlled Dangerous Substance, Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance	0.36	11			
	Possession of Weapon, Non-Indictables, Traffic Offenses, Non-Support, Probation/Parole Violations, Other	0.38	21			
First Person Called	Spouse, Parents, Relative	0.33	54	0.00	1.00	.01
	Girlfriend, Friend, Legal, Other	0.36	22			
	No one	0.33	21			
Housing Assignment at 2nd Interview	General population - cell	0.29	45	0.53	.59	.11
	General population - dorm	0.78	36			
	Segregation	0.50	8			
Housing Assignment Changed	No	0.41	71	0.74	.39	.09
	Yes	0.89	18			

rating, and Morris and especially Hunterdon inmates gave their jails a higher rating after they had been confined for about a week than they gave their institutions when they were initially interviewed.

Summary and Conclusion

This chapter contained the results of the administration of the Self-Anchoring Striving Scale. As expected, the responses were skewed toward the lower end of the scale, and very few subjects rated their ^{institution} institution in the most favorable category (ten). There was not a great difference (a decline of less than 10 percent) between ^{initial} personal and follow-up scores, and personal characteristics did not explain much variation in initial, follow-up, or change scores.

CONTINUED

6 OF 7

rating, and Morris and especially Hunterdon inmates gave their jails a higher rating after they had been confined for about a week than they gave their institutions when they were initially interviewed.

Summary and Conclusion

This chapter contained the results of the administration of the Self-Anchoring Striving Scale. As expected, the responses were skewed toward the lower end of the scale, and very few subjects rated their ^{institution} institution in the most favorable category (ten). There was not a great difference (a decline of less than 10 percent) between ^{initial} personal and follow-up scores, and personal characteristics did not explain much variation in initial, follow-up, or change scores.

CONTINUED

6 OF 7

Outside Contact

It seems reasonable to expect that inmates who have greater contact with people outside the jail during their stays will show less attachment to the inmate subculture than those who are more shut off from the outside world.

This expectation was not supported by our results. As expected, respondents who had experienced no telephone contact with outsiders since admission to the jail had a slightly higher mean scale score (2.272) than respondents who had talked to someone on the phone (2.195). But the difference was very slight and was nowhere near statistical significance. On the other hand, a greater difference between mean scale scores was evident when respondents were categorized according to whether they had had at least one visitor since being admitted. However, the difference was not in the expected direction; respondents who had had visitors showed a stronger orientation toward the inmate subculture (mean = 2.391) than did respondents who had not had a visitor (2.166).

Familiarity with Institutions

The notion of a subculture implies the learning of a set of norms and values over a period of time, primarily through direct contact with adherents to the subculture. Therefore, we should expect people with greater attachments to the subculture to exhibit a greater familiarity with institutional settings as well as greater familiarity and identification with the people who inhabit those settings. Several variables from our interview schedule

can be used as indicators of this familiarity and identification:

- (1) number of prior confinements in the same or other institutions,
- (2) whether the respondents knew, prior to confinement, any of the people they have met since being admitted to the jail and
- (3) whether the respondents identify with or see themselves as different than the other inmates in the jail.

The first of these variables, prior confinements, shows a clearer relationship to subcultural orientation than any of the other explanatory variables examined in this chapter. As displayed in Table 9.5, respondents who reported no prior confinements had the weakest subcultural orientation, and the orientation became stronger among respondents who reported successively extensive experiences of confinement. As noted in the table, prior confinements were defined to include stays in the same jail, other jails, and state prisons. When confinements in juvenile training schools and detention facilities are added and the same categories of prior confinement are used, the association with subcultural scale scores is virtually the same as the results in Table 9.5 ($F=4.287$, $sig.=0.002$, $\eta^2=0.221$).

Our second indicator of familiarity with institutions and the people in them also shows an association with subcultural scale scores. The top portion of Table 9.6 displays mean scale scores broken down by whether the respondents reported meeting anyone confined in the jail who they knew before they came in. The association is as expected: inmates who were acquainted with

Table 9.5

Mean Subcultural Scale Scores by Number
of Prior Confinements*

<u>Prior Confinements</u>	<u>Mean Scale Score</u>	<u>N</u>
None	1.776	58
One or two	2.088	91
Three or four	2.338	80
Five or more	2.641	64

F = 5.065, sig. = 0.002
eta = 0.224

* Prior confinements include same jail in which interview took place, other jails, and state prisons. When juvenile training schools and detention facilities are also counted, the results show very little change.

Table 9.6

Mean Subcultural Scale Scores By Response to Two Indicators
of Familiarity and Identification with Other Inmates

<u>"Have you met anyone con- fined here who you already knew before you came in?"</u>	<u>Mean Scale Score</u>	<u>N</u>
Yes	2.362	196
No	1.879	91

F = 8.455, sig. = 0.002
eta = 0.183

<u>"Do you see yourself as different than the other guys in this place?"</u>	<u>Mean Scale Score</u>	<u>N</u>
Yes	2.078	192
No	2.479	94

F = 8.652, sig. = 0.002
eta = 0.209

with other inmates through prior contact showed greater attachment to subcultural values than did those who found themselves amidst strangers in the jail.

The third indicator examined in this section deals with the issue of identification with other inmates. Because the inmate subculture emphasizes solidarity among inmates, one should expect respondents with higher scale scores to be more likely to view themselves as similar to their fellow inmates. This is supported by the results in the bottom portion of Table 9.6. Respondents who saw themselves as "different than the other guys in this place" showed weaker attachment to subcultural values than did respondents who did not view themselves as different.

Other Variables

Mean subcultural scale scores were examined across categories of most serious current charge (as indicated in jail records). No significant associations were found. However, most serious current charge is probably not a very good indicator of what some of the literature predicts as being associated with attachment to inmate subcultural values--namely, type of criminal career. For example, Irwin and Cressey (1962) argue that the type of inmate subculture at issue in this chapter--one characterized by norms of solidarity among inmates--should be most prevalent among inmates who are sophisticated professional thieves. In fact, our data do show that respondents who are currently charged with a property crime generally have a higher mean subcultural scale score than respondents in other charge categories. But current

charge does not necessarily reflect type of criminal career (if any), and many of the current charges--such as nonindictable offenses, traffic offenses, and probation and parole violations--have very little relevance to major types of criminal careers.

The other two variables we examined are indicators of psychological stability: whether the respondent ever had thoughts of self injury, and whether the respondent had ever been to a psychologist or psychiatrist for treatment or evaluation (other than standard institutional intake examinations). On both dichotomous variables there was virtually no difference in mean subcultural scale scores between those who responded affirmatively and those who responded negatively.

Discussion

As a sidelight to our main research interests, this examination of inmate subcultural orientations in the jails we studied has been cursory and exploratory. Using items similar to ones found in prior research, we constructed a scale to measure subcultural orientations; mean scale scores were then examined across the categories of explanatory variables thought to be relevant to the notion of the inmate subculture. Assuming the validity of the scale, we can make several tentative conclusions about attachments to inmate subcultural norms within jails.

First, the degree of attachment does not vary substantially among subgroups of the jail population delineated by commonly used socio-demographic variables: age, race, employment, education, marital status, and household composition.

Second, positive orientations toward the inmate subculture appear to be developed through prior experiences in institutions and to depend on a degree of familiarity and identification with other inmates.

Third, current charge does not differentiate much among jail inmates with varying levels of subcultural attachment. However, current charge is not a very valid indicator of criminal career, and there are good reasons to expect that different criminal career patterns produce different orientations toward the inmate subculture.

Fourth, attachment to the inmate subculture does not require an absence of psychological problems. At least the two indicators of psychological stability that we examined--prior self-injury attempts and mental health treatment--were not associated with degree of attachment to subcultural values.

Fifth, the expectation that attachment to the inmate subculture would be attenuated by contact with people outside the jail was not supported by our data; subcultural scale scores did not differ significantly between inmates who did and did not have telephone contact with the outside and between inmates who did and did not have visitors. Of course, this finding may not apply to prisons. Confinement in prison generally involves longer periods of time and a greater degree of isolation than does confinement in jail, and therefore, maintenance of outside contact may be more important in the prison context.

Finally, some of our other findings can be taken together to develop some inferences about the process of becoming attached to the inmate subculture among jail inmates.

The relatively short time spent in confinement during any given jail experience makes it unlikely that new jail inmates will be slowly and thoroughly socialized into the inmate subculture during a single stay in jail. In fact, our data do not show significant differences in subcultural attachment when inmates are categorized by length of time served. However, a closer examination of the data reveals that orientations toward the subculture are more positive among inmates who have finished their first 24 hours of confinement, but that longer periods in confinement are not associated with still higher levels of attachment. Furthermore, projections about how long one will remain confined have greater effects on subcultural attachments than does the actual length of time one has been confined; attachment is greater among inmates who have definite ideas about when they will be released and among those who expect to be confined for relatively long periods.

The findings concerning time in confinement and expectations about length of confinement suggest a model in which experienced inmates--who are already familiar with the inmate subculture--enter the jail, assess how long they will be in, and re-adapt rapidly to the inmate subculture. This model is also consistent with

the strongest set of findings in the data pertaining to sub-cultures: positive orientations toward the subculture are greatest among inmates with the most extensive prior experiences in institutions and among those who have a degree of personal familiarity and identification with the inmates they meet when they enter the jail.

Of course, the above inferences are based on the piecing together of bivariate relationships involving some less-than-perfect indicators of the concepts being discussed. Our examination of the inmate subculture issue is merely suggestive. And what it suggests is that the jail be approached primarily as a setting in which positive orientations toward the inmate subculture are elicited from people who already carry the values of the subculture, rather than as a place in which the subculture is learned by novices. However, the frequent exposure to the jail setting among repeat street criminals makes the jail a very important place in which attachment to subcultural values can be reinforced periodically as the inmate re-experiences confinement and renews acquaintances with similarly situated people.

Chapter 10
Jails as a Repository for
Former Mental Patients

by
Freda Adler

Jersey City, April 15

"Seven prisoners locked in the psychiatric ward at the overcrowded Hudson County jail in Jersey City were killed yesterday by a fire that raced through their cell after a guard was overcome by smoke while trying to free them..."
(Daily News, April 15, 1982)

"The so-called 'psychiatric ward' at the Hudson County Jail is a misnomer. It is just a cell, slightly larger than some of the others, that is used to house confused inmates to protect them from the general population.

Prison psychologist Eugene McCoy said in an interview last summer that most of the 'confused' inmates don't belong there in the first place. Police pick them up, in most cases, not for crimes, but for loitering or some other disorderly persons offense.

'One man was arrested for standing in the middle of the intersection at McGinley Square and blocking traffic.

At the prison the other inmates won't tolerate the confused men, who dirty the toilets and forget to bathe -- intolerable in the close prison quarters.

So the other inmates beat them up. They have to be isolated for their own protection...

Police often don't want to arrest them...but people complain about their bizzare behavior and so they have no choice. Once they're arrested, there's nothing to do with them but put them in jail for a few weeks and then let them go until they get arrested again."

(Jersey Journal, April 15, 1982)

"...the fire had started somewhere in cell 8-7. 'The strongest speculation is the fire was set by Hong Ro Ja...'

In a pocket of an unburned section of his clothing was a book of matches in which was located the remnants of a burnt plastic spoon. One of the lower arms of that inmate appeared to have a previously self-inflicted branding by cigarette burns in a cross type pattern.

A similar type of injury was noted on his leg. According to the medical records of the Hudson County Jail, Hong had experienced auditory and visual hallucinations, seizures and headaches which awakened him at night and that he had previously burned himself with cigarettes."

(The Jersey Journal, June 24, 1982)

"...Ja was diagnosed by a therapist at the medical center on April 7 as suffering from 'undifferentiated schizophrenia', and was returned to the jail."

(The Dispatch, April 16, 1982)

Biloxi, Mississippi, November 8

"Twenty-seven prisoners died and at least 43 persons were injured in a fire early this morning at the crowded county jail here..."

The authorities said they believed a prisoner, Robert E. Pates /a former mental patient/ of Granite City, Ill., started the fire in the foam padding in his cell.

Mr. Pates, 31 years old, who had been arrested twice by Biloxi police in the last three days and was being held on a charge of 'lunacy', was /then/ charged with 27 counts of capital murder..."

(New York Times, Nov. 9, 1982)

Within a seven month period in 1982, 34 persons died in jail fires believed to have been set by inmates with histories of psychiatric illness. Indeed, jail administrators are becoming well aware that they are having to deal with a substantial number of "mental patients" within their institutions. In this chapter we concentrate on former mental patients, i.e. those inmates who had been hospitalized in a mental health facility prior to their incarceration in the jails.* We have isolated this particular group for further study in order to look at the relationship between the mental health system and the criminal justice system.

The rationale for this part of the study is to be found in the hypothesis that the recent deinstitutionalization movement has diverted persons with mental or emotional problems from mental hospitals to jails. This movement, which is marked by the introduction of more stringent requirements for hospitalization in a mental institution, less onerous criteria for fitness to be discharged, coupled with the large scale availability of tranquilizers which allow mental patients to function relatively normally while on these drugs, has created a class of socially marginal people whose presence on the street in increasing numbers has been frequently noted (Butler, 1975; Reich and

*It is conceivable that jails also house psychiatric cases without former hospitalization for reasons to be discussed below.

Siegel, 1975; Segal, Baumohl, and Johnson, 1977). Consequently, it had to be hypothesized that inasmuch as the mental health social control sector was no longer as available as before to care for this marginal population, the burden to provide such care would fall on police lock-ups and jails. Thus, as contrasted with the period prior to the deinstitutionalization movement, i.e. the 1950's, the number of jail inmates with mental or emotional problems should be proportionately large today. This increased population would be composed of persons with a prior record of mental hospitalizations, but particularly of persons who would have met the pre-1950's standards for mental hospitalization, but do not meet the standards of today.

If, concomitant with the deinstitutionalization movement, the drive for the establishment of community mental health facilities had been successful (Committee on Psychiatry and the Community, 1978), the jail system might have been spared the onerous task of caring for persons with mental and emotional problems, a task for which, by virtue of its staffing and management, the jail system is ill-prepared (Gibbs, 1978; Mueller and Rubenstein, 1971; Matthews, Jr., 1970; Goldfarb, 1975; and Petrich, 1978).

The controversy centering around the deinstitutionalization movement spawned a series of research endeavors dealing with the question whether discharged mental patients have higher arrest rates than members of the general public (Rappeport and Lassen, 1965, 1966; Giovannoni and Gurel, 1967; Sosawsky, 1978; Zitrin, Hardesty, Burdock, and Drossman, 1976; Durbin, Pasewark, and Albers, 1967; Steadman, Coccozza and Melick, 1978). These studies were, in turn, compared to

arrest rates of discharged patients based on pre-1950's records (Ashley, 1922; Pollack, 1938; Cohen and Freeman, 1945; Brill and Malzberg, 1962) and it was found that, in fact, there has been a pronounced increase in arrests of mental patients since the 1950's and that these do have higher arrest rates than those of the general public. In addition, where the arrest rates for both patients and the general public have risen, the rate of increase for patients has been much greater (Rabkin, 1979).

The studies reviewed thus far deal with releasees from civil commitment. There are also two other projects dealing with the discharge of inmates who had been denied equal protection by virtue of the fact that they had been detained beyond their maximum sentence in institutions for the criminally insane without a new hearing (Steadman and Halfon, 1971; *Baxtrom v. Herold*, 383 U.S. 107, 1967; *Dixon v. Commonwealth* 325 F. Supp 966, M.D. Pa 1971). A community follow-up of 414 subjects released from Farview State Hospital reported that 23.7 percent were arrested at least once, and, in the aggregate, they accumulated 228 arrests (Thornberry and Jacoby, 1979). Similarly, of the 98 Baxtrom patients released from Dannemora and Mattewan, New York's hospitals for the criminally insane, twenty were arrested, and in the aggregate they accounted for 45 arrests, involving 50 charges (Steadman and Corozza, 1974).

Unfortunately, very little data exist that have a direct bearing on the problem with which this project is concerned. There are to date only six studies which examine not only the arrests of those who have experienced mental hospitalization, but, more specifically, the incarceration of this population in prisons and jails. In one

such study (Swank and Winer, 1976) clinical interviews were conducted with 100 newly admitted inmates to the Denver County Jail. Twenty-four percent of the sample reported a history of some type of psychiatric contact (for details, see Chapter One). In a similar study, Schuckit, Herrman, and Schuckit (1977) interviewed 199 white, male, new admissions to the San Diego jail (for details, see Chapter One). Fully 44 percent of these prisoners indicated that they had been previously confined in a mental institution. A subsequent study by the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health (1980) reported that of all 995 inmates in, or admitted to, three county jails during April 1980, 6.4 percent had previous hospitalizations in Massachusetts state mental hospitals. In a random sample of 3,426 releasees from the Federal prison system, during 1970-72, 287 (8.7 percent) had a prior stay in a mental hospital (Adams, 1980). Steadman and Ribner (1980) searched the records of two groups of convicts released in 1968 and two groups released in 1975 to Albany County, New York. In each year one group was from the state prison and one from the local jail. Of the 91 state prisoners released in 1968, 19 percent were former mental hospital patients, compared with 13 percent of those released in 1975. Of those 76 released from the jails, 9 percent fell in this category in 1968 and 12 percent in 1975. Finally, the preliminary report from a current project suggests that random samples of inmates admitted to state prisons in 1978 show the following proportions with prior treated mental illness: 3.6 percent in Arizona, 8.7 percent in Texas, 9.5 percent in New York, 14.8 percent in Massachusetts, 16.2 percent in California, and 23.2 percent in Iowa (Monahan and Steadman, in press).

Given the limited number of these studies, the non-comparability of systems (federal, state, and local prisons and jails), various methodological problems which might introduce unknown biases, and the main focus on institutional records rather than personal interviews, very little is actually known about either the numbers of ex-mental patients incarcerated in criminal justice facilities or the forms of behaviors exhibited. Part of this project was designed to investigate these concerns.

In the three facilities studied in the instant research, 10.9 (n=36) percent of those inmates interviewed were, in fact, former mental patients.* We have reason to believe, however, that the proportion of those persons in the jail population is higher, but due to various constraints placed on the researchers, we cannot ascertain that figure. The difficulties of conducting this part of the project became evident at the outset when we first became entangled in the harsh realities of jail life. First, our staff was informed on occasion that inmates on designated tiers were too violent or irrational to be permitted access to the interviewers. These people were housed mainly on the fourth and fifth floors of Essex County Jail and the second floor wing at Morris County Jail which have been earmarked as segregation units for security risks and persons exhibiting bizarre or irrational behavior. Officers sometimes would caution that "you do not want to talk with him because he's really off the wall" or "this guy's got a lot of problems and he might flip out on you". Understandable security concerns such as these, coupled with the drain on institutional resources that would have been

*Self-report.

required to escort these cases to the researcher, meant that even though these inmates were selected from our sampling list, they could not be interviewed.

The 10.9 percent of inmates with hospitalization experiences in our sample, thus, is taken only from that portion of jail inmates not exhibiting grossly bizarre, irrational, or violent behavior patterns which staff considered a threat to researchers. Presumably, the inmates on the segregation tiers, i.e., those kept under constant supervision are more likely to have had a history of some type of "restraint" institutionalization than those not in the segregation wards.

There are other factors, besides the above, that we believe may be operating to limit our estimate of those with histories of mental hospitalization to 10.9 percent. Our research was not calculated to detect and count those jail inmates with behavior disorders who, prior to the deinstitutionalization movement would have been hospitalized, but who, during the "due process" period never were. With the dramatic changes in the criteria for involuntary commitment, far fewer persons with mental and emotional problems are spending any time at all in the mental health system. Thus, while the patients in state and county mental hospitals had quadrupled (general population only doubling) during the first half of the twentieth century, between

1955 and 1975 the patient census was reduced to one quarter of the maximum size (Pollack, 1977). In addition there was a reversal of patient care episodes from inpatient to outpatient. Whereas in 1955, 77 percent of the episodes were handled by in-patient services in 1975 this figure was reduced to 27 percent (Taube and Redick, 1977), resulting in the closing of a number of state hospitals throughout the United States (Greenblatt, 1974). It may well be that, in fact, this consistently declining use of mental hospitals may account for the findings of three studies which analyze the arrest records of a random sample of all males released from New York state mental hospitals at four different time periods: 1947-48 (Brill and Melzberg, 1954), 1968 (Steadman, Cocozza, and Melick, 1978), 1975 (Steadman, Cocozza, and Melick, 1978), and 1978 (Monahan and Steadman, in press). The data show that an increasing percentage of each group had been arrested before their hospitalization -- 15 percent, 32 percent, 40 percent, and 51 percent, respectively.

It could be hypothesized from these data that the reason why there are growing numbers of mental patients with prior arrest records is associated with the growing reliance on the criminal justice system. In other words, we grant that, as the authors have noted, "there are changes in the mental health system inputs which are causing increasing arrest rates", but we differ on their interpretation that the "results suggest that the issue of criminal behavior among the treated mentally ill might better be framed in traditional criminological terms, rather than in the context of mental health" (Monahan and Steadman, in press). It may well be that the reason these patients had increasing arrest rates is due to the fact that they had been arrested rather than

involuntarily committed for exhibiting behaviors which must be controlled, but no longer meet the burdensome proof requirements for institutionalization in a mental hospital.

All in all it can be surmised that the proportion of inmates with prior hospitalization in our sample is not a true representation of the exact number of persons with mental or emotional problems in the care of jailers who, at one time were, or before deinstitutionalization would have been in the care of the mental health sector. Furthermore, it is conceivable that those former mental patients available for interview may have been those who were, in fact, more like the general population. Our statistical analysis lends support to this hypothesis. On only two variables of the personal history data was there a significant difference between those who had been mental patients and those who had not.

On the race variable we found that of all the white inmates interviewed, 16.1 percent had had prior hospitalizations, as contrasted to 6.8 percent of the blacks, a difference of almost 10 percent. Similarly, data on the variable "first person called after arrest" suggests that while persons with no hospitalization records tend to call a spouse, parent or other relative (70.6 percent), former mental patients do not (36.1 percent). As a matter of fact, almost half of the latter group (44.4 percent) choose to make no phone call at all (Figure 1).

	Spouse, girlfriend, parents, other relative	Friend, legal assistance, other	none
No hospitaliza- tion	70.6	11.1	18.3
Prior hospitali- zation	36.1	19.4	44.4

In addition to the very limited difference found between the two groups regarding personal history, they also scored about the same on the dimensions of the various tests administered. Significant differences appeared only on the assistance dimension of the JPI (former mental patients would have chosen less assistance) and on the safety dimension of the EQS (former mental patients felt the environment less safe). On the SCL-90 former mental patients scored higher on the obsessive compulsive and anxiety dimensions both before and during jail confinement and on the depression and psychoticism dimensions during confinement only. Even though the scores were statistically significant, the means were too close to be substantively meaningful. Overall, our statistical analysis, then, revealed very little differences between the two groups.

One set of possible explanations for the low divergence between the two groups is that in contemporary America, a process has taken place by which persons unable to participate in the socially acceptable life styles have become marginalized, constituting a population group beyond the limits of the socially acceptable.

It is conceivable that a new fungible class of "misfits" has emerged which as yet is beyond the ken of criminological research. This population group is constituted of economic, social and psychological drop-outs who have in common that they cannot cope with the norm expectations of their society (Mueller, 1977). For the criminal justice system this means an increased burden of non-compliance with norm expectation, yet with the inability to know, at the functional

level, whether this norm compliance is attributable to social, economic or psychological reasons. At the functional level of the arresting officer, the booking sergeant and the jail administrator there does not yet exist the degree of sophistication required to sort out the degree of this marginalization.

Another explanation of the similarity between the two groups has been discussed above i.e., the bias that may have resulted because of an unrepresentative sample. A special effort was made, therefore, to reach representatives of that population group which for one reason or another was originally not included in the study. One of our researchers returned to the Morristown facility in order to interview some of those inmates who had been in segregation, but whose behavior had improved to a point where they could be transferred back to the general population. In the views of the jail administration only these particular former mental patients were safe enough to be alone with a member of the research staff. This part of the project was done primarily in the evenings when a few staff members of the jail, already terribly overburdened with service demands of the institution, were willing to render assistance. The following case histories indicate the kinds of problems that jail personnel are now forced to handle.

1) H. is a 29 year old white single male. He is a Vietnam veteran who was picked up by the police on an outstanding bench warrant for breaking and entering while he was absent without official leave from a veteran's hospital. Since his return from Vietnam, where he became addicted to heroine and morphine, H. has been transferred back and forth from jail to hospital. He appeared heavily sedated

at the interview and answered the questions in a robot-like fashion. H. had been housed in "the Wing". He has made three suicide attempts -- twice by hanging and once by immersing his head in a container of water. He stated that he wanted a job and his own apartment but doubted that he could handle the responsibility. One member of the medical staff says that H. is in need of constant supervision and commented on the injustice of housing such a sick person in jail.

2) R. is a 38 year old white male. He has fathered two children from his first marriage, one from the second marriage, and one out of wedlock. He is presently serving a sentence for aggravated sexual assault of the youngest child, a 2½ year old son. He has been institutionalized twice in jails (for disorderly offenses) and several times in mental institutions. He has twice attempted suicide by cutting his wrists and jugular vein.

At the time of the interview, R. was sedated with librium and lumedol. He reported that at the time of his release from various hospitals he was not told to take any medication. He was advised to see a social worker. R. claims that his heavy work schedule has led to problems in the home which caused his depressions and heavy use of alcohol. He has had many hospitalizations following various serious accidents and flauts surviving each one.

3) H. is a 58 year old white male who has a history of convictions for driving while intoxicated. At the age of 26 he was admitted to Greystone for a drinking problem and since that time he has been in and out of that hospital approximately seven times, the longest stretch from 1975 to 1980.

4) S. is a 25 year old white single male who dropped out of school in eleventh grade. He is serving time for a drunk driving charge. When not institutionalized, S. lives with his parents and "hangs out" all day. From 1976 to 1982 he has been in and out of jail and mental institutions. His last three arrests were for one assault and battery and two armed robberies. He explained, "These guys I know told me to sit in the car and wait for them to come out of the store. They can't really be my friends to do that to me so I don't hang out with them anymore."

S. is given mellaril and ortane and complains that he "prefers dalmane and valium", but "they don't give that out in here". The jail physician told him that he had a "nervous condition". He repeatedly stated that he would like to be transferred to Greystone (said in a matter-of-fact way) because "they have things where boys and girls can meet like dancing and movies and boys and girls can have lunch together". He claims that he met his last girlfriend at Greystone and that they "were going to get married but she got released before I did, so she married someone else". At the close of the session, S. thanked the interviewer and asked her to come back to see him any time.

5) D. is an 18 year old single white male with a tenth grade education. He is presently serving time on an aggravated assault charge for breaking his neighbor's nose. D. claims that he committed the offense only after his neighbor threatened him by holding a cooking fork against his throat. As a result of the incident, D. was committed to Greystone for 15 days and then sent home. Shortly thereafter he fought with his neighbor again and was again committed

to Greystone. Upon release he fought again and was taken to the jail.

During the interview D. took thorazine and navane prescribed by the physician at Greystone. He appeared sedated and drank water throughout the interview to combat the heavy dry mouth caused by thorazine. He complained about always being in a medicated state which dulls his senses. He was disconcerted about his Greystone evaluation. "How can they watch how you act when they shoot you up with thorazine as soon as you walk in the door?"

6) R. is a 26 year old single white male serving time on an aggravated assault charge. He claims to have been jailed 15 times for assault charges and 7 or 8 times for drunken driving charges. At the time of the interview he was heavily sedated (lithium and valium) and answered the questions mechanically. He sat very still and was very cautious.

R. states that his main problem is alcohol. He claims that it triggers assaultive/violent behavior. His last arrest was for threatening several police officers with a meat cleaver when they came to arrest him for being violent in his home. Prior to that he lost his driver's license (rendering him unemployed since he is a truck driver) because he purposely hit a man with his car. He reported that he was driving out of a parking lot when a man walked too slowly in front of his car so he ran over him.

R. has been in several A.A. clinics. He spent 21 days in Greystone where the psychiatrist diagnosed him as a manic-depressive.

7) G. is a 24 year old single Hispanic male who dropped out of school at 16. He is currently awaiting trial for a criminal trespass charge.

He has been institutionalized several times in detoxification centers and once at Greystone. G. reported hearing voices all the time. He says that they started about a year ago first in the form of a co-worker's voice telling him to commit suicide. Then he heard his sister and brother's voices telling him that his mother hates him, and then his mother's voice told him to commit suicide. He said that he tries to control the voices as much as possible but they remain with him and he will not be able to go through life listening to them. So far he has not attempted suicide, but he believes it might be the only way to silence the voices. Throughout the interview he was shaking and visibly upset.

G. stated that he had lived with his mother until six months ago when he began to live on the street. Sometimes he would live alone or sometimes stay with a group of street people who live under a train bridge.

8) F. is a divorced white male, father of two. He dropped out of school in the tenth grade. He is presently in jail for trespassing, and once before served a sentence for simple assault. F. has a long history of hospitalizations which began with alcohol problems over ten years ago. He has been in Greystone 4 or 5 times. He reported having taken thorazine, halidol, cernaquan, mellaril or a combination of these for several years. He was instructed at each release to see a social worker and to take medicine.

F. became highly agitated throughout the interview whenever reference was made to his employment, his wife, his alcoholism or his institutionalizations. He says that his alcohol problem started as a young man and that he attended A.A. meetings at his wife's

insistence. He claims she then left him for spending too much time at A.A. He stated that this caused his mental breakdown. He claims to have had a landscaping business, but his equipment was vandalized by his wife's family because "they're Italian and they don't like to see me do anything well and they never liked me anyway". He said that he was raising chickens in his yard and came home one day to find they had all been mauled by his wife's dog (at this point he became highly agitated.)

F. showed increasing anger as he discussed his hospitalizations. "They shoot you up with thorazine as soon as you walk in. Then psychiatrists and social workers talk to you and ask questions, but how can they really know what you're like when you're all doped up?"

Throughout the session F acted bizarre, shook, cried and was angry. When asked about suicide attempts he said he never attempted it but might consider homicide -- his wife's. He claims he became crazy when he was changed from alcohol to drug dependency during institutionalization.

When he leaves the jail, F. reported that he will go back to living alone and getting his landscape business going again. He has a friend waiting for him -- a lizard who is living in his truck.

This part of the research project, however tentative, endeavored to study that proportion of the jail population which had at one time or another been in the care of the mental health sector. This group constitutes a significant burden on the administrators of jails, who, by virtue of their calling, are trained to deal with law-breakers rather than with psychiatric cases. We have attempted to document their problems. It is for future research to assess the dimensions of their contemporary obligations.

In this chapter, we have reviewed the research literature on population shifts between mental hospitals and the criminal justice system, explored the issues concerning the confinement of former mental patients in jail, furnished qualifying information about estimates of the number of former mental patients in jail, and provided a glimpse into the life of the released mental patient in the arms of the law.

The next chapter is a companion to this chapter. The chapter was written by one of our graduate students, Sharon Costello, who conducted additional interviews on her own time to use as data for her master's essay (a degree requirement in our program). Sharon's effort doubled our number of interviews ($n=20$), and provided enough content to conduct a thematic analysis

Chapter 10.1

Pilgrims of Despair: An Analysis of Interviews
With Former Mental Patients Confined in Jail

by

Sharon Ruth Costello

In this chapter, we have reviewed the research literature on population shifts between mental hospitals and the criminal justice system, explored the issues concerning the confinement of former mental patients in jail, furnished qualifying information about estimates of the number of former mental patients in jail, and provided a glimpse into the life of the released mental patient in the arms of the law.

The next chapter is a companion to this chapter. The chapter was written by one of our graduate students, Sharon Costello, who conducted additional interviews on her own time to use as data for her master's essay (a degree requirement in our program). Sharon's effort doubled our number of interviews (n= 20), and provided enough content to conduct a thematic analysis

Chapter 10.1

Pilgrims of Despair: An Analysis of Interviews With Former Mental Patients Confined in Jail

by

Sharon Ruth Costello

This chapter contains an analysis of interviews with 20 inmates who were at the Morris County Jail during this research period. All inmates interviewed had spent time in a mental institution prior to detention. Interviews were conducted to obtain information about the respondent's lifestyle and migration patterns between jail and the mental facility. Each respondent was asked for personal history, mental health history, and lifestyle information while in the community and during a stay at a mental facility. Interviews were conducted on an individual basis with an interview guide. Notes were taken by the researcher during the interview and later transcribed. After transcription, the data collected were analyzed many times to look for any possible trends.

The sections that follow focus on the study's methodological approach, the site and sample, and an analysis of themes.

Method of Inquiry

The purpose of this study was to enter the world of the former mental patient who is now in the custody of jail. The objective was to gather first hand accounts of their experiences in the mental hospital, in the community, and in jail, and to chart pathways from the mental hospital to jail. The only way to obtain this information was by talking with the patients themselves, and asking them to take me on a tour through the world as they saw it.

The principal tool of inquiry used in this study was a semi-structured, retrospective interview. Following a series of standard questions about personal characteristics and institutional history,

the respondent and researcher mutually explored some of the following areas:

- (1) a description of the average day in the hospital,
- (2) significant events while in the hospital, e.g. fights, self-injury, treatments, etc.,
- (3) best time while in the hospital,
- (4) worst time in the hospital,
- (5) relationships with family, outside friends, inside friends, and staff,
- (6) same areas for while on the streets,
- (7) events that led to incarceration, and
- (8) same areas for while in jail.

These areas were considered an interview guide rather than a rigidly followed interview schedule.

The interviews were considered exploratory, and respondents were encouraged to describe and examine areas of life or problems that were important to them.

I expected that new areas for inquiry would emerge as my interviews progressed. Probes into problems mentioned by one subject became areas for exploration with other respondents.

Gibbs and Shelly (1982) used a similar interview approach in their study of commercial thieves in which they note,

Our strategy of inquiry does not yield a set of questions that meets conventional standards of reliability for research instruments. Indeed, reliability in this sense was not given high priority. Our primary goal was to elicit from each respondent a full description of how he went about his legitimate work. Accomplishing this goal required that we vary our approach from subject to subject. The relevance of questions varies among subjects and so too does the style of questioning. An approach that draws rich descriptions from one subject can yield a very disappointing response when used with another.

Some will view our variation in approach as contributing to error variance, and thereby diminishing reliability. Our position is that the modifications increase reliability by making the questions relevant and understandable to individual subjects (Gibbs and Shelly, 1982:304).

This statement holds true for interviews with former mental patients in jail. Accomplishing the goal of obtaining the most valid and complete account of salient experiences in their personal journeys from mental hospital to jail required considerable variation in approaches and probes. The one factor that was consistent

was the researcher tried to enter the world of the subject and make the trip with him.

The Evolution of the Project: Problems Encountered

No research is ever conducted without encountering some difficulties along the way. This research was no exception. This section contains a description of the impediments to conducting research in the jail setting and how I was able to circumvent them; with a little help from a warden, captain, and nurse. My purpose is not to criticize Morris County Jail personnel or policies, but to help explain why the project took the particular shape it did. I want to show how the setting in which a study is conducted can influence the methodological approach.

The entire project was discussed with the Warden. He approved the following procedure: the nursing staff would identify the inmates appropriate for my sample, and the correctional staff would escort them to the conference room so that I could tape record interviews with them.

Upon arrival at the jail the following week to begin the research, I was told the Captain wanted to speak to me regarding clearance. I informed him of my meeting with the Warden and his approval. He could not verify my description of the meeting because the Warden was on vacation. The Captain informed me that he would allow me to begin only if I conducted interviews in the cells of the Wing in the presence of a correctional officer. I explained that this would violate confidentiality, a condition necessary for the

protection of human subjects, and it would not be possible to tape record in the cells because of the absence of electrical outlets. I asked him if I could use one of the first floor conference rooms without an officer present. After some discussion, it was agreed that I could use the conference room without an officer present, if I would not use the recorder.

His primary concern about the use of the recorder was my safety. Since the added security measure was causing a great problem, I agreed to interview without it.

After all of the confusion was cleared up about where, when, and how I would interview, the next issue was whom I would interview. Another problem surfaced - identifying the population. Initially, it was believed that the medical staff would be able to identify those inmates who had been confined in a mental hospital. This assumption was based on the Warden's suggestion that the medical staff would be more aware of an inmate's mental health history than would other staff. However, when the nurse was asked for a list of mental patients, she refused to cooperate. She claimed that she had never been notified or consulted on the matter. Even after she was advised by the Captain that the project was approved by the Warden, she still refused to assist. She continued to refuse until the Warden returned from vacation.

Another problem was lack of conference room space for conducting interviews. There are only three conference rooms in the Morris County Jail. These rooms are supposed to serve the needs of lawyers, bail bondsmen, probation officers, parole officers, psychiatrists, etc., as well as providing space for strip searches for incoming detainees. At times, it was very difficult to secure a room because of the heavy demand for space during the day shift, and bringing an inmate with a history of mental problems into this busy area prompted additional security concerns.

Not quite ready to abandon the project, I approached the Captain with one more alternative. If I could interview during the 3 P.M. to 11 P.M. shift, it would remedy the problems of (1) lack of space, (2) increased security, and (3) uncooperative medical personnel. The evening nurse would help to identify interview candidates, if I could wait until approximately 7 P.M. This was agreeable to the Captain and the shift lieutenant.

My experience at Morris County Jail was not simply a series of overwhelming problems to be solved before I could proceed to the next stage of my research. The staff of the jail were friendly and helpful. The very fact that I was allowed to conduct research in the institution - I was denied access at two other county jails - attest^s to the level of openmindedness and interest

at Morris County Jail.

I always felt secure when conducting interviews. Most of the participants in the study were cooperative and polite. All interviewees were escorted to and from their cells without incident.

Sample Selection

At Morris County Jail information on mental hospitalization was collected from the inmates during medical intake. Inmates who reported to the institutional nurse that they had been confined in a mental institution constituted my main pool of interview candidates. The group was supplemented by (1) inmates who did not admit upon admission that they had been a mental patient, but had reported to the nurse that they were patients during a previous admission to the jail; (2) inmates who the nurse or officers predicted were former mental patients because of their demeanor; and (3) inmates who were known as former patients to the nurse or officers from information other than self-report, for example, the prisoner's reputation.

Each interview candidate who was invited to participate in the project was guaranteed that his responses would be kept confidential and no information would be disclosed that could be used to identify him. Interview candidates were advised that participation would not result in special privileges or early release. They were informed that they could decline the invitation to participate in the project with impunity,

and they could discontinue participation at any time during the interview. It was stressed the only benefits associated with participation were the opportunity to express their views and provide information that could some day result in positive change.

Potential interviewees were encouraged to ask questions and express feelings about participation. Before the interview could begin, they were required to sign a form which signified that their consent to participate was informed and specified their protections.

The strategy for sample selection resulted in an interview sample of 20 prisoners who had been confined in a mental hospital. A total of 28 were contacted during the three month research period (September through November of 1982). However, five denied mental hospitalizations, one was too disturbed to be interviewed, and two refused to be interviewed.

The interview sample is obviously not random, which poses a major problem of external validity - generalizability. The purpose of the research, however, was not to estimate population parameters, but was to explore a set or subsets of concerns and experiences of former mental patients confined in jail.

Analysis of Patterns

Field notes summarizing each interview were written after each interview session. These notes became the unit of analysis, and they were examined several times in an effort to extract some common patterns and themes. Five patterns or types were evident in the interview content as represented in my field notes. These types were primarily composed of different combinations or clusters of treatment factors, alcohol and drug use, work experience, leisure activities, offense and confinement history, and place of residence. Most of the remainder of this ^{chapter} will be devoted to a description of these types. The general description of each type will be documented with excerpts from field notes so the reader can examine examples of the raw materials from which the types were derived.

Immature Thrill Seekers

These respondents (n=2) seemed immature and lacked insight into their contribution to their problems. Neither subject was employed full-time, and both were dependent on family and friends for shelter and other resources. Each had been confined in a mental institution only once for observation (15 days or less) at the request of a court, and both had been in jail on at least three occasions. The bizarre acting out behavior of these subjects is reflected in the crime with which they were both charged at the time of interview - terroristic threats.

Although definite alcohol abuse problems existed and treatment had been advised, therapy was not sought in either case. One subject labelled himself a "hurting junkie" as well as an alcoholic, and he had not sought treatment for either problem. Drinking alcohol and girl chasing were considered legitimate leisure activities, and as can be seen in the field notes except^R below, even seeking female companionship took a twisted form:

- #16 Respondent entered Greystone for a one week court commitment evaluation after making terroristic threats and threatening suicide. The subject had ingested LSD and alcohol prior to the incident. He has a severe heroin and alcohol abuse problem and has never attempted to involve himself in any treatment programs. He has been receiving unemployment compensation benefits for over one year, and lives at home with his parents and sister. The subject spends his street time obtaining drugs and attempting to "pick up jail bait at the mall" by reciting Jim Morrison's poetry.
- #7 Subject entered Greystone for a 15 day court committed evaluation following a second charge of terroristic threats coupled with an assault charge. The behavior resulted from the subject's intoxicated state. Although he had been advised to seek out alcohol treatment programs, he did not. He was employed part-time as needed as a construction worker, and lived with his mother until 6

months prior to interview. At that time, he bounced back and forth between his mother's home and homes of different friends.

Outpatient Treatment Group

Typically, this group's pattern (n=4) involves either one stay at Greystone for longer than just an evaluation ^{evaluation - length} or two stays --all of which were court commitments following the commission of an offense. Most charges were assaultive in nature. However, criminal sexual contact was cited as well as some drug charges. In contrast to the last pattern described, all subjects were involved in treatment on an outpatient basis when not in detention, and drug and alcohol abuse was not identified as a common theme. All respondents resided with their parents, and three of the four were unemployed. When questioned about activities outside of institutional life, most respondents were very vague. The general response was "you know, just hanging out" or going out with friends. They did not elaborate any further. Excepts from field notes on these subjects appear below:

- #18 Subject spent 13 months in Greystone Hospital on a court commitment following a second count of assault. This individuals sees a social worker at an outpatient mental health facility on a regular basis. He lives with his parents and is unemployed. He spends his leisure time "going out".

#11 Respondent spent a couple of months as the result of a court commitment at Greystone Hospital after being charged with two counts of criminal sexual contact which involved a pubescent female neighbor. He had been under the care of a psychiatrist for quite some time prior to the charges and planned to continue upon release. This subject was unemployed and lived with his parents, and just "sort of hangs around".

#6 This individual was charged twice with aggravated assault towards his parents' neighbor. Following both charges, he was court committed to Greystone Hospital for 15 days and 11 days. The subject does attend therapy sessions weekly with a social worker as part of his probation plan resulting from the first assault. He lives with his parents and collects SSI benefits. His social activities are limited due to lack of funds and a previous auto accident limits certain possibilities like sports. He reported just "hanging out" most of the time.

#14 This inmate was currently incarcerated on a stolen motor vehicle charge. Prior to that he had been arrested for possession of marijuana after which he was sent to Greystone on a court commitment

twice for a period of three weeks each. He has been in therapy on a weekly basis with a psychiatrist for three years. He lives with his parents, and does have a full time job as a mechanic.

Bottomed Out Alcoholics

These men (n=4) display a pattern of major alcohol abuse which led to serious failures in life. The odd thing about these men is they exhibit fairly stable work patterns.

Inmates who fit this pattern in the section have a history of at least one stay in the state mental hospital as well as repeated inpatient stays at other treatment facilities for alcohol problems. All claimed definite alcohol abuse and exhibited effects from it. All but one had been arrested at some time for nuisance offenses, i.e., disorderly offenses, criminal trespass, etc. None of the present offenses were similar other than they all stemmed from drunkenness at the time of commission. Respondents were not involved in any ongoing treatment programs on the outside (which had been advised to them) despite their alcohol problems. Also, none took medication on the outside which had been prescribed for them as treatment. All had good work histories although one subject had been laid off for the first time in eight years just prior to his jail detention. Three of the four members of this group had been living outdoors prior to incarceration. Interests

centered on alcohol as the main recreational activity. The extent that alcohol has interfered in the lives of these men is documented below.

#4 Subject was arrested for criminal trespass when intoxicated to a point where he was lost. This inmate's alcoholism affects him to the point that he hears voices telling him his mother hates him and he should kill himself. They are usually the voices of his brother and sister, but initially began as the voice of a co-worker. He spent one week at Greystone Hospital on a court commitment and has been ⁱⁿ out of several detox programs on a regular basis. He has been working steadily for eight years in a full time job until just prior to detention. This individual does not attend any ongoing outpatient treatment programs when in the community. When not in jail or a hospital, he usually goes to his mother's house upon release, but leaves a short time later to live with a colony of alcoholics that congregate under a train bridge.

#10 This individual is currently awaiting sentence on a charge of criminal sexual assault of his two year old son. He claims he would never do such a thing, but cannot remember because was drunk for days before and during the time the incident occurred.

He spent a short stay at Greystone after his arraignment, and he has been in and out of residential treatment programs for alcohol problems. He has attempted suicide on two separate occasions, but never follows up with treatment after he is released from the hospital. Prior to detention the subject was living in the woods with his son. He has a good employment history as a construction worker and often works 16 hours a day.

#3 Subject spent 21 days in Greystone Hospital on a court commitment following his last assaultive attack. This inmate has been charged 15 times for assault and 8 times for drunk driving. His last arrest resulted after several police officers came to break up a domestic disturbance at his mother's house. When they tried to talk to him he came after them with a meat cleaver. His arrest prior to that involved him purposely hitting a pedestrian with his car because the man took too long crossing in front of his car. In both of these instances, he was outrageously drunk. Every time he has been arrested he is drunk. He has spent time in four different residential treatment programs for alcoholics, but never continues with outpatient therapy after release. Also, he doesn't take medication prescribed for him to aid in his explosive behavior. Prior to jail, he always worked full time as a truck

driver until his license was revoked as a result of his hitting the pedestrian.

#15 This inmate spent some time in two different mental hospitals as well as inpatient alcohol programs. He was raised by the state in different child welfare institutions, one of which was a home for handicapped and retarded children. Along with his time spent at the jail, he served five years in Bordontown on a breaking and entering charge which was committed when the subject was drunk. This inmate has a history of alcohol problems. He was required to attend Alcoholics Anonymous meetings as a condition of parole. He refuses to seek alcohol treatment and has violated his parole as a result. This subject was living on the street for four months prior to his parole violation. However, he did hold a full time job as a golf caddy.

Veterans of Treatment

This category comprised the greatest proportion of respondents (n=6). Much of their lives have centered on mental health problems. Many have been in treatment since adolescence for some type of emotional problem. They have constantly gone through the revolving door of the mental institution and half of them have attempted suicide - a larger proportion than for any other group.

Three of the six were confined for nuisance offenses. Two of the remaining three were picked up by local police on old bench warrants and taken to jail to get them off of the street before they got into trouble or became victims. One inmate had walked away from the Veteran's Hospital where he resides on an inpatient basis permanently. The other was picked up and held until his parents could retrieve him from the jail. The third subject was being held for trial on a conspiracy and theft by deception charge. All of these subjects had been previously detained.

All subjects currently participate in ongoing treatment programs, and have been for quite some time. All were currently being treated with medication, and had been for quite some time. Alcohol/drug problems were evident in one-half of this group, however, they were being managed through treatment.

Most of these respondents lived in a supportive environment when not institutionalized, i.e., with parents, or paramour. Activities on the street seemed to be relatively non-existent. Most of their time was taken up by confinement in an institution, outpatient treatment, or a job or training program. The following are some excerpts from field notes of interviews with offenders who were veterans of treatment.

#1 This inmate has spent most of his life involved in the mental health system. He has had a total of five

voluntary and court commitments in the state mental hospital. He has a history of alcohol problems and is in treatment programs for alcohol.

In addition, he claimed that his alcohol dependence was transferred to a medication dependency resulting from medication received in the mental hospital and from a doctor as part of his outpatient treatment.

The subject has been in jail on charges of criminal trespass. Upon release from jail he will be living alone, except for a lizard he keeps in his truck as a friend. He tries to keep busy by doing landscaping jobs which serve as employment and as an additional type of therapy.

#5 Subject has been in and out of mental hospitals for the past six years beginning as a teenager. Commitments were both voluntary and court ordered. Court commitments followed three assault and battery charges. Other offenses include two counts of accessory to armed robbery and two drunk driving charges. This individual was picked up by the police on an old bench warrant for drunk driving and held until his parents could come pick him up.

Respondent attends treatment with a psychiatrist and is on daily medication. He also needs additional medication to sleep because of a severe

nervous problem. No history of alcohol/drug abuse was evident. When this individual is on the outside, he lives with his parents and collects SSI benefits. Other than treatment, his only activity is going to a pool room once in a while. He did make a point of stating that he enjoyed being in the mental hospital because they have coeducational dances. He said he prefers the hospital to the jail setting.

#8 This respondent has been in and out of mental institutions for problems resulting from poor impulse control. He attends outpatient sessions regularly at a mental health center, and is on medication at all times. His inpatient stay in the mental facilities were not a result of court commitments stemming from criminal charges. He was awaiting trial for a charge of conspiracy and theft by deception. This inmate had no history of drug/alcohol abuse.

When not in an inpatient facility he lives with his girlfriend. He was the only member of the entire sample studied who had a steady relationship with someone (girlfriend/paramour). He also works (when he wants) for his father who owns a pizza parlor. It should be mentioned that although this subject attended school until the twelfth grade he was not able to graduate because of his mental health problems.

#9 This respondent's mental health problems started before adolescence. He has been in and out of mental institutions since then, and is currently listed as a resident of the Veteran's Administration Hospital. He will probably stay there on a permanent basis.

This subject is in definite need of total supervision at all times. He walked away from the Veteran's Administration Hospital, and was picked up by local police on an old bench warrant for a breaking and entering charge. He was being held until the Veteran's Administration could arrange transportation for him.

His confinement history includes a 15 month sentence served at Yardville for a breaking and entering charge prior to his service in Vietnam. Several correctional staff commented that they were amazed that he passed the requirements for the armed services. When he returned from Vietnam, the subject was addicted to morphine and heroin. As part of his treatment at the Veteran's Administration, therapy is directed at the morphine/heroin problem as well as the mental health problem. He receives daily medication as well.

It is noteworthy that this respondent reported attempting suicide three different times while in detention - twice by hanging and once he immersed

his head in a tub of water.

#17 This inmate originally spent time in a mental institution for a mental breakdown after the death of his brother thirteen years ago. He has been in and out of several mental institutions in two states to seek help. He hears voices since the death, and says they are only manageable when he takes his medication. He said he attempted suicide around the time of the death by taking 93 Nytol.

All of his mental commitments are voluntary and not related to criminal charges. His offenses have only been for criminal trespass. The subject has no history of alcohol/drug addiction, but experimented with angel dust at the same period around his brother's death. He stated he is not really sure which one (or both) are a cause for the voices.

When not in an inpatient facility he lives with his parents and attends therapy at a mental health center. In addition, he participates in a CETA training program once a week as occupational therapy.

He expressed that he was anxious to leave jail and preferred the mental facility setting. He stated that the mental institutions are a "wholesome" atmosphere filled with activities like group sessions,

gym, pool, swimming, etc. He attempts to find work when not institutionalized, but says jobs are hard to find.

#20 This respondent has been in and out of mental facilities since he was 16 years old. Since that time he has been labelled a chronic schizophrenic by the psychiatrists. He has frequented jail for "nickel and dime" offenses. His commitments to institutions were on a voluntary basis and not related to his criminality. He attends therapy and is on medication - lithium salts - to aid in dealing with the auditory hallucinations he experiences. This subject has attempted suicide on three occasions; once by ingesting a bottle of ammonia in a mental institution, once by trying to hang himself at his mother's house, and finally by standing in front of an oncoming train. He has a history of alcohol abuse, and attends treatment on a regular basis. His residence outside of institutional settings is at his mother's house. He does seek employment as a groundskeeper and receives SSI benefits.

Hard Core Incurrigibles

The respondents in this category (n=4) have spent five or more years in and out of mental institutions.

Most have been in and out of jail several times as well for disorderly offenses. Commitments to the mental institutions were not related to criminality. None attend any outpatient treatment programs, and none are treated by use of medication. Three of the four admitted to be alcohol abusers and none were drug abusers. All live transient lifestyles, and either live on the streets, in a tent, on a train, or go from friends to the streets. All were unemployed. Social activities seemed to center on survival. In addition, the oldest members of the sample studies (57, 58 and 66) are all included in this category. Some elaborations of this type of respondent are as follows:

#2 This man was 58 years old and has been involved with mental institutions since he was 26 years old. His initial commitment stemmed from his alcoholism. His last long stay was a five year stretch from 1975 to 1980. His commitments were not as a result of his criminal behavior. His offenses were listed as either disorderly person or drunk and disorderly. He mentioned the only "criminal" thing he ever did in his life was a breaking and entering charge when he was 19 years old. Despite his alcohol and mental problems he does not attend therapy and never did, not even in the mental institutions. He just liked to play checkers in there.

He has a history of walking away from the mental institutions he's been in. He has lived on the streets for years and is unemployed, but says he will do odd jobs if they come his way.

An ironic note to this man's life should be mentioned. In spite of many treatment referrals for his alcohol problem and his resistance of treatment, it seems his alcoholism finally caught up with him. He was recently killed as a result of being drunk and walking out in front of an oncoming car.

#12 This man spent a total term of ten straight years in two different mental institutions. His criminality is simply a pattern of disorderly offenses. His charges did not result in commitments to the mental institutions. He does not attend any type of treatment programs, and does not have a history of alcohol or drug abuse. He mentioned that he will not participate in any type of medication treatment because he knows the drugs are designed to make a patient sterile.

After his last stay at Greystone Hospital, he rented a room for three months but was put out. He has been living in a tent since his eviction two years ago. His last full time job was approximately twelve years ago (prior to his mental

institutionalization). He does odd jobs when he needs the cash.

#13 This man was the most colorful of the entire sample. He claimed to be a lieutenant colonel in the CIA and FBI, but was forced to retire now that he is 66 years old. He has a long history of involvement with the state mental hospital and county psychiatric hospital. His criminal offenses were disorderly conduct. He was often arrested for interfering with police in the line of duty because he believes he is working undercover for the President of the United States (on special details only), the County Sheriff, and other governmental agencies. Much of his jail involvement stems from the fact that he sees himself as a higher rank than the police and, therefore, the "collar should be his". He wants to protect society and is similar to Captain Freedom from Hill Street Blues.

He does not attend any treatment programs in the community and is not on any medication. He stated he does not have any drug or alcohol problems. He sleeps either at the local mission, outside, or on trains, when not confined. He did mention that he was going to send Rutgers a check for \$1 million because he enjoyed being part of the study.

#19 This individual spent the last 13 years in and out of mental hospitals and other treatment facilities. A psychiatrist told the subject that he has been classified as manic depressive. He is currently serving a sentence for drunk driving charges. In addition to his history of mental health and alcohol problems, it should be noted that he attempted suicide once by taking an overdose of thorazine. Although he considers himself an alcoholic, the subject reports no drug abuse. He does not attend therapy or take part in medication treatment. When on the outside, he tends to go from living with different friends to living on the streets, and has been unemployed for over a year.

Conclusion

In review, it is important to specify the differences which exist within the interview information gathered. Variation is seen within the worlds of these men and is reflected in their lifestyles and experiences. The degree of difference led to the development of the five mental patient/offender profile types.

Initially, the sample was categorized according to previous mental institution/detention involvement. After this was accomplished, it was obvious that a great deal of variance in their reported life experiences still remained. When the third variable of "outpatient treatment participation" was applied, a different pattern began to emerge. This particular factor was important in pointing out other trends. The end result of sifting through these variables and trends was the emergence of five very different sample profiles.

The first group has been labelled as "Immature Thrill Seekers." These individuals were not employed full time; were dependent on family and friends for shelter, etc., and lacked considerable insight into the source of their problems. Each had spent only one stay in a mental facility due to a court order, and both had been in jail at least three times. In addition, alcohol problems were evident and although treatment had been advised to both men, neither sought help.

Leisure activities were comprised of drinking alcohol and chasing girls. Finally, both men were currently being held for terroristic threats.

The next cluster known as the "Outpatient Treatment Group" differed from the first group in several ways. This particular group spent time in a mental facility for longer than just one or two evaluation-length stays (all stays were court commitments); most charges were assaultive in nature; all were attending outpatient treatment programs; drug and alcohol abuse was not a common problem; activities outside of the institution were usually cited as "hanging out" or being out with friends; all lived with their parents; and three of the four were unemployed.

The "Bottomed Out Alcoholics" were the third group which was discovered within the sample. This group was characterized by having at least one stay in the state mental hospital as well as repeated inpatient residency at alcohol treatment facilities; all had extreme alcohol problems; all but one had been arrested at some time for nuisance offenses; none of these men were currently undergoing outpatient treatment which had been advised; and in addition, none of them took medication outside of the institution which had been prescribed for treatment. However, all of these respondents had good work histories, despite

their chronic alcoholism. Three of the four persons had been living outdoors prior to incarceration which is completely different from either of the previous groups. As would be expected, alcohol was the main recreational or social activity.

The "Veterans of Treatment" category included the greatest ^{NUMBER} of respondents in the sample (n=6). Much of their lives have been occupied with mental health problems. Many have been in treatment since they were adolescents for some type of an emotional problem. These men have a history of going through the "revolving door". In addition, this group comprised the greatest ^{NUMBER} of

attempted suicide^s — — half of all inmates who fell within this cluster. Half were also confined for nuisance offenses and all of these men had spent time in jail before. All were currently involved in ongoing treatment programs and had been for quite some time; all were taking medication as part of their treatment program as they had been for a while. Half of them exhibited drug/alcohol problems as well. Like the "Outpatient Treatment Group", all of these respondents lived in some type of supportive atmosphere. Social activities were relatively non-existent since most of their time was occupied in an institution, outpatient treatment, or a job or training program.

The last group was known as the "Hard Core Incurrigibles". These men spent an average of five or more years in and out of mental institutions; had been in and out of jail several times for disorderly offenses; were not attending any type of outpatient therapy and were not receiving medication for treatment purposes. Three of the four were admitted alcohol abusers, but none of them were drug abusers. All lived transient lifestyles and either lived outdoors in a nomadic fashion or went from living with friends back to the streets. All were unemployed and social activities centered on survival. Another point of interest was that this group comprised all of the older members of the sample (57, 58 and 66 years old).

There are some similarities between types. Although the "Bottomed Out Alcoholics" have not reached the level of mental institutionalization or jail recidivism of the "Hard Core Incurrigibles", there are other factors which are similar. Most members of both groups had alcohol problems; all were arrested for some type of nuisance offense at some time; none attended outpatient treatment programs or took medication as part of treatment; and all but one had taken to living outdoors. Social activities differed as well as employment status. Age could explain this difference. The men in the first group were much younger than those in the second group. This factor could also account

for the differences in number of mental facility stays, jail recidivism rates, employment status, and social activities. Perhaps if a follow up study were conducted of the "Bottomed Out Alcoholic" group twenty years from now, and these members did not seek treatment for their problems, they could be classified as "Hard Core Incurrigibles".

Future researchers who wish to conduct interviews of the kind discussed in this study should use a tape recorder, if possible. Interview notes inevitably result in the loss of some information. Tape recorders do not allow for errors involved in human notetaking. The use of a recorder provides the researcher with a verbatim account of the interviews. Also, the recording of voice inflections and other hidden innuendos which are often stated in a discussion would supply additional data. Another benefit to using

types

is that it allows other researchers to examine the identical material which was heard by the initial interviewer. This provides a built in system of accounting for reliability since it permits other researchers to compare notes and opinions of data recorded, and allows for comparisons of the findings.

In the future it would be interesting to conduct a study of former mental patients who did not end up in jail. Tape recorded interviews would be conducted with the use of an interview guide.

It would be interesting to compare the results of the two samples to look for similarities or differences in lifestyles. The findings of such a comparison could show differences in the paths travelled between those former mental patients who spent time in jail, and those who did not. This data could help practitioners who plan for the release of mental patients from institutions by teaching the patient to avoid pitfalls in his travel back into the community.

Chapter 11

Staff Perceptions

by

Kenneth S. Kolb

Introduction

As was mentioned in Chapter 2 we consider staff an integral part of the institution and therefore a major component in the development of intervention and change strategies. In order to gauge the perceptions, perspectives, and knowledge of the jail personnel a survey instrument was developed which contained four sections. In the first section the respondents were required to rate the seriousness of each of 40 problems in their institution. The scale for assessing the degree of seriousness ranged from 1, not a problem, to 5, a serious problem. The second part consisted of questions concerning specific types of inmates. In the third part of the questionnaire the participants were asked to rank seven selected problems in the order of the most common problem faced by prisoners to the least common problem. The final section consisted of two rating tasks: one concerned the jail as a place to work and the other question concerned the jail as a place to serve time. The scales ranged from 1, the worst place, to 10, the best place.

Our original intention was to survey staff in all three jail sites. Unfortunately we were not allowed to conduct the survey in Essex County because an overcrowding suit had been filed and we were advised that the time was not appropriate to conduct a survey that included questions about sensitive issues like overcrowding. In Hunterdon County we ran into a different problem. There, although we were given permission to conduct the survey, the number of responses was so small (7) as to make their collection and analysis of marginal value to the total project. Fortunately, we obtained both the necessary permission and responses at the Morris County jail.

The distribution of the instrument was performed in the following manner. At each shift change a member of the research staff explained the purpose of the research and requested each person to complete the instrument. The anonymous nature of the data collection was noted. To insure this the staff was requested to place the completed instrument in a large envelope that remained in the control room for five days.

The survey instrument was completed by 27 out of a possible 46 respondents. Of those, 18 listed themselves as line personnel, 4 as superior officers, 2 as administrators, 1 as a social worker, and 2 participants failed to list their position.

Inmate Problems

The distribution of seriousness ratings assigned by participants to the 21 problem areas concerning inmates appears in Table 11.1. "Overcrowding" was considered the most serious problem by a substantial margin. Ninety six percent of the respondents rated "overcrowding" as a fairly serious or serious problem in the jail. The average seriousness rating for this item is 4.7.

The second highest ranking average score, 4.1, was assigned to the "lack of activity for the inmates". Over three quarters of the respondents considered this a fairly serious or serious inmate problem. "Inmates with psychological problems" was rated as the next most serious problem ($\bar{X}=3.9$) followed by "deteriorating physical structure" ($\bar{X}=3.7$) and "destruction of jail property" ($\bar{X}=3.6$).

The data contained in Table 11.1 indicates that inmate violence (sexual assaults and threats and inmate-inmate fights) is not much more prevalent in penal settings than is staff-inmate violence. Only 11.1 percent of the subjects considered inmate-staff fights a serious problem, which is exactly the same percentage of respondents who rated inmate-inmate fights as a serious problem. Less than 10 percent of the subjects considered "sexual assaults and

threats" a serious problem. Indeed, it was considered a third least serious problem ($\bar{X}=2.4$): two thirds of the respondents assigned it a rating of 1 or 2. The second lowest ranked inmate problem was "conflict between younger inmates" ($\bar{X}=2.3$), and the lowest ranked problem was "alcohol use in the jail" ($\bar{X}=1.8$).

Staff Problems

The mean seriousness ratings of staff problems also appear in Table 11.1. The most serious problem faced by the staff was "low pay" ($\bar{X}=4.4$). Almost two-thirds of the participants assigned a seriousness rating of 5 to this problem area, and less than 5 percent felt that it was not a problem. The second highest ranked problem was "danger on the job" ($\bar{X}=4.2$) with over half of the respondents ranking this problem as serious with less than 5 percent of the respondents ranking the area as not a problem. "Administrators who don't care" was the next most serious problem ($\bar{X}=4.1$) followed by "shortage of custodial staff" ($\bar{X}=4.0$) and "inadequate training" ($\bar{X}=4.0$).

The high relative position of "danger on the job" is surprising. The indicators of danger to the staff (inmate-staff fights, weapons, lack of respect from inmates, and abuse from inmates) had overall seriousness rankings ranging from 19, "lack of respect from inmates," to 34, "inmate-staff fights." A possible explanation for this is that although the actual incidence of dangerous inmate activity is not seen as very serious the perceived potential for danger is considered serious. This may be due to three problems: the almost inherent potential for danger in any jail; overcrowding; and the perception that the administration shows a lack of concern. Therefore, what may be occurring is that the staff feels that due to these problems the potential for danger is being exacerbated.

Drug use by the staff was considered the least serious staff problem ($\bar{X}=1.7$) with over half of the respondents not considering

it a problem. The next lowest ranked problem was staff alcohol use ($\bar{X}=2.6$).

A comparison of the distribution of responses to conflict between members of the custodial staff and the social service staff with that of conflict among members of the custodial staff does not support the commonly held notion of a rift existing between custodians and treaters. Slightly over one-fourth of the participants rated intra-custodial conflict as a 4 or a 5, whereas less than a quarter of the respondents assigned a rating of 4 or 5 to custodial-social service staff conflict. Both problems were ranked third from the lowest ($\bar{X}=2.7$).

Additional Problems

Following the list of problems, the respondents were offered the opportunity to list up to three additional problems and to rate them. Twelve of the 27 respondents did so. They provided us with a total of 15 additional problems. Four of the problems listed clearly dealt with inmate problems: lack of adequate recreation; lack of professional psychological help; visiting regulations; and inmates with communicable diseases. Each of these areas was mentioned once and rated 4 or 5.

Of the remaining 12 problem areas, 11 concerned staff/administration problems. Five were listed by more than one respondent. These included: forced overtime, lack of line officer input, poorly trained administrators, line officers working against each other instead of together (backstabbing), and unqualified line officer.

Five other problems concerned strictly the administration: lack of administration support; lack of respect from administration; administrators who can't set priorities; administrators too far removed from everyday problems; and job security. One problem, mess hall, was uncategorizable. While all of these problems could be included in "administrators who don't care" the fact that these problems are mentioned again by some of the respondent reinforces the previously stated conclusion that there is a morale problem in the jail.

Association Between Problems

An examination of correlations between problem seriousness ratings may give some idea of the nature of the problems and suggest some possible explanations for the distributions of some of the responses to our survey instrument.

A product-moment coefficient was computed to measure the strength of association between each problem and all other problems contained in the first part of the questionnaire. This resulted in 331 correlation coefficients. Table 11.2 lists the 16 associations that attained a magnitude of .60 or above.

The absence of correlations between "overcrowding," the problem considered to be the most serious by the participants, and other problems in Table 11.1 indicates that overcrowding is considered a problem of such magnitude that people think of it

Table 11.1 Percentage Distributions of Seriousness ratings for Jail Problem Areas (N=27)

Problem Area	Serious Ratings					\bar{X}	Med	SD	Rank of \bar{X}
	1 Not a Problem	2	3	4	5 Serious Problem				
Overcrowding	0.0	0.0	3.7	18.5	77.8	4.7	4.9	0.53	1
Sexual Assault and Threats	22.2	44.4	14.8	11.1	7.4	2.4	2.1	1.18	36
Inmate-Inmate Fist Fights	3.7	37.0	48.1	0.0	11.1	2.8	2.7	0.97	28
Inmate-Staff Fist Fights	22.2	37.0	14.8	14.8	11.1	2.6	2.2	1.31	34
Inmates Stealing From Each Other	7.4	18.5	18.5	29.6	25.9	3.5	3.7	1.28	15
Inmates Possessing Weapons	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	11.1	2.8	2.8	1.34	28
Destruction of Institutional Property	11.1	3.7	18.5	44.4	22.2	3.6	3.9	1.21	13
Drugs in the Jail	18.5	37.0	29.6	11.1	3.7	2.4	2.4	1.05	36
Alcohol in the Jail	59.3	18.5	7.4	11.1	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.21	39
Other Contraband in the Jail	7.4	18.5	33.3	25.9	14.8	3.2	3.2	1.15	20
Physically Ill Inmates in Need of Medical Care	18.5	29.6	25.9	14.8	11.1	2.7	2.6	1.26	31
Inmates Who Experience Psychological Problems	3.7	7.4	14.8	44.4	29.6	3.9	4.0	1.05	9
People Who Don't Belong in Jail Such as Drunks	18.5	18.5	25.9	14.8	22.2	3.0	3.0	1.43	26
People Who Don't Belong in Jail Such as Minor Offenders	29.6	11.1	18.5	18.5	22.2	2.9	3.0	1.57	27

Table 11.1 (cont.) Percentage Distributions of Seriousness ratings for Jail Problem Areas (N=27)

Problem Area	Serious Ratings					<u>X</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>SD</u>	Rank of <u>\bar{X}</u>
	1 Not a Problem	2	3	4	5 Serious Problem				
People Who Don't Belong in Jail Such as Non-Support Cases	11.1	29.6	3.7	18.5	37.0	3.4	3.8	1.53	16
Inadequate Legal Assistance For Inmates	22.2	29.6	18.5	7.4	22.2	2.8	2.4	1.48	28
Not Enough For Inmates to Do to Keep Them Occupied	11.1	3.7	7.4	22.2	55.6	4.1	4.6	1.36	4
Deteriorating Physical Structure	11.1	14.8	14.8	11.1	48.1	3.7	4.3	1.49	12
Lack of Privacy	11.1	22.2	18.5	11.1	37.0	3.4	3.4	1.47	16
Noise	3.7	14.8	37.0	22.2	22.2	3.4	3.4	1.12	16
Conflict Between Older and Younger Prisoners	33.3	25.9	29.6	3.7	7.4	2.3	2.1	1.20	38
Dealing With State Prisoners	11.1	14.8	33.3	25.9	14.8	3.2	3.2	1.21	20
Staff Morale	7.4	11.1	11.1	14.8	55.6	4.0	4.6	1.36	6
Conflict Between Custodial and Social Service Staff	22.2	25.9	29.6	7.4	14.8	2.7	2.6	1.33	31
Shortage of Custodial Staff	7.4	3.7	25.9	7.4	55.6	4.0	4.6	1.30	6
Shortage of Social Service Staff	22.2	14.8	25.9	7.4	29.6	3.1	3.0	1.54	24
Low Pay For Staff	3.7	3.7	7.4	22.2	63.0	4.4	4.7	1.04	2
Poor Working Hours/Shift Work	22.2	18.5	14.8	14.8	29.6	3.1	3.1	1.58	24

Table 11.1 (cont.) Percentage Distributions of Seriousness ratings for Jail Problem Areas (N=27)

Problem Area	Serious Ratings					<u>X</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>SD</u>	Rank of \bar{X}
	1 Not a Problem	2	3	4	5 Serious Problem				
Danger on the Job	3.7	3.7	18.5	18.5	55.6	4.2	4.6	1.11	3
Alcohol Problems Among Staff	26.9	11.5	38.5	15.4	7.7	2.6	2.8	1.26	34
Drug Problems Among Staff	55.6	33.3	3.7	0.0	7.4	1.7	1.4	1.10	40
Lack of Respect From Inmates	14.8	22.2	14.8	25.9	22.2	3.2	3.4	1.42	20
Conflict Among Members of the Custodial Staff	18.5	25.9	29.6	14.8	11.1	2.7	2.7	1.26	31
Inadequate/Insufficient Training For Uniformed Staff	7.4	11.1	7.4	25.9	48.1	4.0	4.4	1.32	6
Supervisors/Administrators Who Don't Care	11.1	7.4	3.7	18.5	59.5	4.1	4.7	1.41	4
Rigid/Unreasonable Regulations For Uniformed Staff	7.4	7.4	22.2	11.1	51.9	3.9	4.5	1.33	9
Abuse From Inmates	3.7	25.9	37.0	14.8	18.5	3.2	3.0	1.14	20
Staff Boredom	14.8	11.1	18.5	32.0	18.5	3.3	3.6	1.33	19
Too Much Inmate Movement For Activities and Services	11.1	11.1	7.4	22.2	48.1	3.8	4.4	1.43	11
Lack of Opportunity For Advancement For Staff	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	33.3	3.6	3.8	1.37	13

Table 11.2 Associations Between Problem Seriousness Ratings

Related Problems	r (p)
"Inmate-Staff Fist Fights <u>and</u> Abuse from Inmates"	.83 (.000)
"Lack of Privacy <u>and</u> Noise"	.82 (.000)
"Drugs in the Jail <u>and</u> Alcohol in the Jail"	.73 (.000)
"Lack of Opportunity for Advancement for Staff <u>and</u> Administrators Who Don't Care"	.69 (.000)
"Alcohol in the Jail <u>and</u> Drug Problems Among the Staff"	.68 (.000)
"Drugs in the Jail <u>and</u> Weapons in the Jail"	.67 (.000)
"Too Much Inmate Movement <u>and</u> Rigid/Unreasonable Regulations for Uniformed Staff"	.66 (.000)
"Inmates Stealing from Each Other <u>and</u> Administrators Who Don't Care"	.65 (.000)
"Too Much Inmate Movement <u>and</u> Low Pay"	.65 (.000)
"Administrators Who Don't Care <u>and</u> Staff Morale"	.64 (.000)
"Lack of Privacy <u>and</u> Deteriorating Physical Structure"	.63 (.000)
"Drugs in the Jail <u>and</u> Inmates Stealing from Each Other"	.63 (.000)
"Lack of Advancement for Staff <u>and</u> Low Pay"	.63 (.000)
"Staff Morale <u>and</u> Inmates Stealing from Each Other"	.62 (.000)
"Inmate-Staff Fights <u>and</u> Inmates Stealing from Each Other"	.61 (.001)
"Lack of Advancement for Staff <u>and</u> Inadequate Training for Staff"	.61 (.001)

independently of other problems.

The strongest association appearing on Table 11.2 is between "inmate-staff fights" and "abuse from inmates" (.83). The core of common meaning associated with these two problems is evident. If one were trying to establish a causal relation, however, the link, or more accurately the direction of the link, is less obvious. Is "abuse from inmates" seen as a precipitant or consequence of "inmate-staff fights"?

Physical aggression between staff and inmates is also substantially associated with "inmates stealing from each other" (.61).¹ Some staff may feel that fights are triggered by staff investigations of thefts or attempts to recover property. Although the relation between these two problems is certainly plausible, a comparatively higher association was expected between "inmate-inmate fist fights" and "inmates stealing from each other" (.34).

You will recall that in Chapter 2 one aspect of our definition of the Privacy dimension was the absence of noise, which was considered a noxious and intrusive environmental element. The notion of noise as a threat to privacy is reflected in the ratings assigned to problems by members of our custodial sample. The second highest association appearing in Table 11.2 is between "noise" and "lack of privacy".

Table 11.2 shows that "deteriorating physical structure" is also linked with "lack of privacy" (.63). Those who note the declining physical structure recognize that architectural features that at one time restricted the flow of human traffic and noise may crumble under the weight of too many years of duty.²

Strong correlations between the problems of drug use and alcohol use by inmates (.73) and staff (.68) appear in Table 11.2. These associations may reflect the underlying dimensions of substance abuse which is represented in both problems.

Staff who consider inmate drug use a relatively serious problem also see thefts (.63) and weapons (.67) as relatively serious problems. The connection they see may be that both the drugs themselves, as a high value commodity, and the need for drugs promote stealing which in turn requires the manufacture or importation of weapons for protection of property.³

The data in Table 11.2 suggest that when administrators are seen as uncaring morale is considered low (.64) and chances for advancement are not apparent (.69). "Lack of opportunity for advancement for staff" is also understandably associated with "low pay for staff" (.63) and "inadequate/insufficient training for uniformed staff" (.61).

The remaining four associations appearing in Table 11.2, "too much inmate movement" and "rigid/unreasonable regulations for uniformed staff" (.66), "inmates stealing from each other" and "administrators who don't care" (.65), "too much inmate movement" and "low pay for staff" (.65), and "staff morale" and "inmates stealing from each other" (.62), suggest that those who see serious problems in institutional management and morale may see the result as a deterioration of control that promotes undesirable inmate autonomy of movement and property victimization.

While "inmates who experience psychological problems" did not have the requisite level of association needed for inclusion in Table 11.2 an important association did occur. The association with "not enough for inmates to do" (.55) was expected. Jail

confinement causes stress for most people, and such stress may be the most marked for those inmates with existing psychological problems. When a person faces a large amount of unoccupied time, there may be a tendency to spend much of the time dwelling on his current predicament and the problems that led up to it. This may exacerbate his psychological problems.⁴

Opinions About Problems

As was discussed in Chapter 1 there is strong evidence that the criminal justice system has been experiencing an increase in people with emotional problems. This is felt to be due largely to the trend toward the deinstitutionalization of mental patients. In an effort to determine whether the staff have perceived such an increase they were asked to respond to the following question: "Do you think there has been an increase in the percentage of jail prisoners who have social or medical problems rather than criminal justice problems in the past few years?"

As can be seen in Table 11.3, almost two-thirds of the respondents felt that there has been such an increase. A survey of 35 New Jersey jail personnel at a jail workshop also resulted in more than half, 85.7 percent of the participants responding affirmatively to the same question (Gibbs 1981:24).

The findings displayed in Table 11.4 show that over three-quarters of the respondents felt that detained prisoners experience more problems than do sentenced prisoners. This is similar to findings in the aforementioned Gibbs survey in which 86 percent of the respondents answered affirmatively (Gibbs 1981:26) and it is consistent with the information presented in Chapter 1 which

Table 11.3

Distribution of Responses to the Question
 "Do you think there has been an increase in the
 percentage of jail prisoners who have social and
 medical problems rather than criminal justice
 problems in the last few years?"

<u>Response</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	17	65.4
No	9	34.6
Total	26	100.0%

Table 11.4

Distribution of Responses to the Question
 "Do you think detained prisoners seem to
 experience more problems than do sentenced
 prisoners?"

<u>Response</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Yes	21	77.8
No	6	22.2
Total	27	100.0%

suggested that psychological disturbances appear to occur much more frequently among detained jail prisoners than among sentenced prisoners.

The data in Table 11.5 show that when the respondents were asked to rank seven problems (boredom, uncertainty, separation from family/friends, fear of victimization, lack of privacy, inability to make decisions concerning self, and lack of social services/assistance) from most common to least common, separation from family/friends was considered the most common problem faced by the prisoners. The findings on self-injury presented in Chapter 1 suggest that jail confinement can be an extremely stressful situation. Support from family and friends may reduce such stress while the lack of support may exacerbate an already stressful situation.

Previously in this chapter it was noted that lack of activity for inmates was considered one of the most serious problems by the staff. In the rankings of the seven problems, inmate boredom was considered the second most common problem. This lack of diversion and the inordinate amount of unoccupied time can create an environment where an inmate can spend much of his time dwelling on his problems. This may result in psychological difficulties.

Uncertainty, which was ranked as the third most common problem, can also result in psychological problems. The potential uncertainties inherent in the problem of separation from family and friends is compounded by the vagaries of the criminal justice process. Questions regarding legal representation, bail, probability of convictions and disposition, along with unexplained postponements and adjournments all may produce a great amount of uncertainty.

Table 11.5 Mean Rankings of Selected Inmate Problems in Response to: "Rank order the following according to how common you think each is for jail inmates."

<u>Problem Area</u>	<u>\bar{X} Score</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Boredom	3.3	2
Uncertainty	3.8	3
Separation From Family/Friends	2.4	1
Fear of Victimization	5.0	7
Inability to Make Decisions Concerning Self	4.7	6
Lack of Privacy	4.2	4
Lack of Social Services/Assistance	4.6	5

Table 11.6

Percentage Distribution of Rating Tasks

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>\bar{X}</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>SD</u>
"Rate this jail in light of what you consider the best and worst possible jails to work in."	3.8	3.8	11.5	7.7	15.4	15.4	15.4	19.2	3.8	3.8	5.8	6.0	2.26
"Rate this jail in light of what you consider the best and worst possible jails to do time in."	3.8	0.0	11.5	3.8	11.5	15.4	11.5	15.4	19.2	7.7	6.6	6.8	2.42

The remaining four problems in descending order are lack of privacy, lack of social services/assistance, difficulty in making decisions, and fear of victimization.

The final section of the instrument consisted of two rating tasks: "Rate this jail in light of what you consider the best or worst possible jails to do time in?" Respondents were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (worst) to 10 (best). Table 11.6 shows that for the "work" question there was a mean of 5.8 while there was a mean of 6.6 for the question concerning "time". This highlights the high degree of discontent with the jail administration and work environment that was mentioned earlier in this chapter. For there to be such an undercurrent of dissatisfaction that the staff feel that the jail is a better place to be incarcerated than to work is disturbing.

Conclusion

Overcrowding, low pay, danger on the job, administrators who don't care, not enough for inmates to do to keep them occupied, staff morale, shortage of custodial staff, and inadequate/insufficient training were considered the most serious problems.

The association between problems are the most important findings. When plausible links between problems are discovered possible corrective actions may be suggested. For example, we know that two major jail problems, administrators who don't care and staff morale are closely associated. A possible remedy for these problems could be the institution of a program that would involve the staff in identifying and solving jail related problems (e.g. insufficient training for uniformed staff) in a meaningful way.

Although this would not eliminate problems relating to staff morale such as low pay and danger on the job, it could considerably lessen the seemingly pervasive discontent that the jail staff has with their work environment. As was mentioned previously in this chapter, the high seriousness ranking of danger on the job may be caused at least in part by the perception that the administration shows a lack of concern. Consequently the implementation of the type of program just mentioned might ameliorate the perception of danger.

Other problems that were given a high seriousness rating, such as overcrowding, shortage of custodial staff, low pay, and to a large extent, lack of activity for inmates require the assistance of other segments of the county government and the criminal justice system. Some problems require increased expenditures of funds and others require policy changes but all require the cooperation and coordination of all the actors. Without the commitment of county administrators, courts, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and others to a systematic and cooperative approach to solving the many complex problems facing jails, the existing dissatisfaction with their operation will continue and most likely, increase.

Footnotes

¹Other relatively substantial associations concerning physical aggression between staff and inmates are "sexual assaults" (.31), "inmates possessing weapons" (.42), "inmates possessing drugs" (.43), "low staff morale" (.41), "deteriorating physical structure" (.30), "low pay" (.41), "danger on the job" (.32), "alcohol problems among staff" (.55), "drug problems among staff" (.36), "lack of respect from inmates" (.54), "conflict among members of the custodial staff" (.37), and "supervisors/administrators who don't care" (.56). These associations do not appear in Table 11.2 because they are below .60.

²"Noise" and "deteriorating physical structure" had a moderate associations of (.54). Surprisingly, there was a negative association between noise and "people who don't belong in jail such as drunks" (-.40). One would think that when a "drunk" is brought to the jail he is highly intoxicated and boisterous. Other negative associations concerning "noise" are "conflict between custodial and social service staff" (-.39), "people who don't belong in jail such as minor offenders" (-.24). Possibly, "noise" may have been interpreted as complaints by some of the respondents, and individuals who are viewed as being inappropriate or jail incarceration or marginal offenders are not seen as complainers or troublemakers.

The complaint interpretation of "noise" may explain the moderate associations with "inadequate/insufficient training" (.59), "rigid/unreasonable rules and regulations" (.44), "staff boredom" (.49), "lack of opportunity for advancement" (.56), and "low pay" (.31).

Two associations that lend themselves to the more literal interpretation of "noise" are "conflict between older and younger inmates" (.34) and too much inmate movement for activities and services" (.35). These associations do not appear in Table 11.2 because they are below .60.

³Other associations with "drugs in the jail" are "sexual assault and threats" (.39), "inmate-inmate fights" (.40), "inmate-staff fist fights" (.43), "other contraband" (.55), "state inmates" (.39), "people who don't belong in jail such as minor offenders" (.30), "conflict between older and younger inmates" (.30), "staff alcohol use" (.39), "staff drug use" (.58), "lack of respect from inmates" (.38), "administrators who don't care" (.37), "abuse from inmates" (.44), and "staff boredom" (.33). These associations do not appear in Table 11.2 because they are less than .60.

⁴Other correlations with "inmates who experience psychological problems" are "inmate-inmate fights" (.46); "destruction of institutional property" (.42); "physically ill inmates who need medical care" (.41); "people who don't belong in jail such as minor offenders" (.46); "people who don't belong in jail such as nonsupport cases" (.37); and "inadequate legal assistance for inmates" (.31). These associations do not appear in Table 11.2 because they are below .60.

Chapter 12

Conclusion

by

John J. Gibbs

Introduction

Johnson and Toch have noted that "Science is a hard game to play where policy implications are immediate and where we are concerned about the consequences of our findings" (1982:16). The truth of this statement became clearly evident to us when we began to consider the implications of our findings. In making decisions about how important our findings were and how they could be used, we had to consider the views of two very different audiences. On the one hand, we had to take into account the perspective of those members of the scientific community who would be quick to recognize the restrictions on the generalizability of our findings due to our sampling procedure. In its purest form, this perspective leads to the conclusion that our findings are relevant only to the particular jails we studied and the particular inmates we interviewed at a particular point in time. On the other hand, we were aware of the view of some correctional practitioners who consider direct personal experience the only valid source of knowledge. From their perspective, social scientific measurement results in static and piecemeal observations of dynamic phenomena, and the findings of scientific research are reported with so many qualifications that they are of little use in the practitioners' world.

The reporting difficulty faced by the researcher is obvious. He must present the findings in a form that is useful to policy makers and practitioners--a presentation that stresses applications and does

not overburden the reader with detailed qualifications. However, he must remain true to scientific ethics and not overgeneralize from the data. The presentation of research findings without appropriate qualifications and competent interpretation can provide policy makers with a false sense of security.¹

Sometimes the problem lies in translating findings from scientific language (e.g. probability, the language of statistics) to administrative language (e.g. policy and program statements). The researcher provides probabilistic answers to precisely formulated questions. The administrator needs solutions to broad problems.

Bridging the research-administrative gap requires honest cooperation and evaluation. Researchers and practitioners must work together to insure that (1) researchers ask questions that matter to administrators, (2) they answer them in a way that is useful to administrators, (3) administrators use the information in responsible and appropriate ways, (4) administrators build in an evaluation component to any program based on the information provided by researchers, and⁽⁵⁾ practitioners recognize that research findings do not translate wholesale into policies and programs. The findings must be rolled out here and snipped there to fit real world situations. They must be kneaded and shaped into policy and programs, and mixed well with existing policy and program structures. The true value of the research findings can only be found in their use, and this is why proper evaluation is so important. By proper we mean evaluation that is honest and examines process as well as outcome.

The findings presented in this report are offered in the spirit of researcher-administrator cooperation. Indeed, the research was designed with it in mind. We knew that we were examining a problem that was important to practitioners because they told us it was important to them at workshops and other meetings. We tried to make our findings relevant to policy and programs by (1) exploring areas over which administrators have some control, and (2) examining approaches that would not be prohibitively costly. We kept evaluation in mind by developing instruments that are easy to use and have intuitive appeal^{to} practitioners.

This is a good juncture at which to mention that most of our program recommendations will not be very specific. Our view is that each institution will have different problems and resources that should be considered in developing appropriate programs. Our concern is that those who develop and implement programs based on our findings describe in rich detail (1) the program plan, (2) what was implemented, including problems of implementation,² and (3) results.

As was mentioned in Chapter 5, any instruments developed as part of this project are in the public domain. When they are used, and especially if they are modified in any way, the user should compute measures of internal consistency (Cronbach's Alpha is recommended) and conduct an item analysis. Those who develop and evaluate programs³ are encouraged to improve upon our instruments or to use other measures of needs, congruence, stress, satisfaction, and environmental attributes.

The Congruence-Stress Connection

Transactions

The finding in this report with the most important program potential is the relatively strong association between our measures of environmental congruence and stress (chapter 8). At first glance, the implications are obvious. All we have to do to reduce stress is to find ways either to decrease a person's environmental demands or increase the supply of the environmental qualities the person considers important. This assumes, of course, that incongruence produces stress and not the other way around. After all, it is possible that people who feel relatively low levels of stress are good at shaping and manipulating environments to match their needs, or a generally positive attitude about the world, which results from low stress, generalizes to evaluation of specific environments. The truth is probably somewhere in between: stress produces the perception of environmental incongruence and environmental incongruence produces stress. The statistical association we found between stress and congruence represents a transaction that takes place between person and his environment. In the transaction, man both shapes and is shaped by his environment.

People with different need combinations may perceive the resources in a setting very differently and use the environment for different purposes. A pool hall, for example, can satisfy various needs, and it can be used in a number of ways. It can be a place in which people bet, shoot the breeze, pass time, show their stuff, and do business; and pool halls vary in how well they accommodate persons who are inter-

ested in these various activities. Persons seeking social stimulation and a congenial group of peers are not well matched with competitive pool halls characterized by gambling, challenges, and bravado. Players interested in the financial aspects of the game, the shark and the hustler, are unhappy in establishments that feature two dollar-nine ball games in a convival atmosphere. We would expect, however, that if enough "serious" players frequented the recreational pool hall for a long enough period of time, the atmosphere would change from one of conviviality to one of competitiveness.

Stress Begets Stress

As we see it, stress is a strain, pressure, or demand that results in a disjuncture between needs and resources. A person's ability to close the gap is determined partially by the amount of stress that he is currently experiencing. People who encounter stressful situations when they are already under pressure have more difficulty dealing with the situation than those who face the same situation relatively free of preexisting stress. The feeling of distress interferes with the ability to scan the environment for resources and manipulate the environment to fulfill needs. In some cases, the tension associated with stress so limits perspective and ability to reason that it must be diffused before the person can take assertive action. This suggests general interventions that are complimentary: (1) reduce the tension associated with stress through any of a variety of techniques -- meditation, relaxation exercises, and (2) increase environmental congruence, thereby further decreasing distress, by (a) teaching people how to get the most out of their environment by telling them

what to expect and pointing out options to them, and (b) matching people with compatible settings within the jail.

Reducing Intensity of Stress Symptoms: Individual and Institutional Approaches

The first intervention mentioned can go beyond general tension reduction strategies. Programs can be developed to (1) treat the specific stress symptoms of specific individuals, and (2) modify features of the environment that are related to the most common symptoms of stress. The first kind of program would require clinical examination of SCL-90 profiles and treatment recommendations for individuals or groups. Available resources would probably limit such intervention to those who display SCL-90 profiles that are very different from the norm (e.g., a score that is two standard deviations higher).

Programs can also be developed to generally reduce the level of one or more symptoms among the entire population or for subgroups of inmates. For example, we reported in Chapter 4 that Depression is the SCL-90 dimension that shows that greatest increase from the outside to the initial period of incarceration, and it is the symptom that inmates report that they feel most intensely. Programs that increase contact with and contribute to the community could be explored to see if they decrease feelings of hopelessness, apathy, and despair by emphasizing the link between institutional and community life.⁴

Needs-Resources Matches

We have discussed the first approach to dealing with stress-- treating the feeling of distress or the stress symptom, and thereby

reducing the tension that interferes with normal adaptation to the environment. The second general approach we mentioned was to reduce stress by increasing the chances that prisoners can achieve environmental congruence--a match between what they need and what they perceive in the environment.

One way to increase environmental congruence is forewarning. If a person knows what to expect, he is not only in a position to prepare for it but also when the inevitable or the almost inevitable, occurs, it is not likely to be experienced as alien and overwhelming. An orientation to the jail for new arrivals that incorporates some of our findings is a way to inform people about increased levels of stress and to tell them what is available in the environment to help cope with stress. For example, inmates could be told that the increase in the level of stress they are probably feeling, especially an increase in depression, during the initial 72 hours of confinement is not uncommon, and the chances are good that the severity of the symptoms of distress will diminish after 5 days of confinement. Inmates could be told at orientation what counseling and legal services are available in the jail, what program opportunities exist, and generally the nuts and bolts of how to benefit realistically from formal program offerings. They could also be furnished with information about which needs they can expect to be dominant while they are confined, and the difficulties they will face in satisfying these needs. For example, our research suggested that Assistance, Support, and Certainty were the most important needs expressed by jail inmates, and they were among the more scarce environmental qualities perceived by inmates in jail. It may be good for prisoners

to know at the outset of their period of confinement that these disjunctures between supply and demand can result in feelings of stress, and to recommend that prisoners explore ways that they can increase the supply of environmental commodities that are important to them.

Another way to increase environmental congruence is to increase the availability of environmental qualities that prisoners desire by making systemic changes. In some jails, for example, the availability of Certainty may be increased by more active communication between jail personnel and court personnel, or by periodic lectures by court representatives explaining procedures in ways that can be understood by inmates.

X The most direct way to achieve environmental congruence is to place people in settings that feature environmental commodities that match their particular needs. This assumes, of course, that there is ample variation in the environmental qualities of subsettings within the jail or such variation can be created. Our impression is that although jails do not contain the environmental variation of prisons and mental hospitals, there is some useful variation, especially in larger jails, and the potential is there for creating sub-environments with ameliorative qualities.

A program designed to match people and environments would require that we have information on which inmates are in distress, what their needs are, what resources they see as available to satisfy needs, what settings best suit their needs, and how they fare in those settings. The SCL-90, and JPI and the EQS can be used to gather information on level of distress, needs, and perceived resources,

respectively. Of course, we would not expect to match all inmates with settings that best suit their needs. After all, even in the best of times jail resources are scarce. Attention and resources would be centered on those inmates who were the most distressed and expressed uncommonly strong concerns about some environmental features which they did not see in ample supply in the jail.⁵

The job does not end with identification and classification at the intake stage. We cannot assign people to what we consider an appropriate setting and then forget about them. In the simplest case, things change. More importantly, the world is too complex for us to be confident that classifications based on a few observations at one point in time will be correct in every case, or be correct even half of the time. Our measures of needs (JPI) and environmental qualities (EQS) are abstractions of reality, and do not add up to the transaction between a person and his environment. Combining measures of needs in conjunction with measures of environmental attributes to yield a congruence score for each subject obscures the dynamic quality of man-environment transactions and man's creativity and resourcefulness. Inventories of need for music in an environment, for example, and perceived supply of music in that environment--which are designed to measure demand and supply independently--can never translate into washboard bands and cooks who play the spoons. Capturing the creative interplay between man and his environment requires full bodied portraits that can be drawn only by observing the person in the environment and talking with him about the meaning of different aspects of the environment to him.

CONTINUED

In this chapter, we will examine our instruments in conjunction with each other to determine in some cases, if the instruments are independent measures, and in others, if the associations between the instruments make sense. In the latter case, the examination of the relations can be considered a way of exploring the validity of our constructs.

Table 8.1 through 8.2.A contain the product-moment correlations between SCL-90 scores and JPI scores. These correlations indicate that distress symptoms do not have much influence on environmental needs. None of the associations appearing in Tables 8.1, 8.1.A, and 8.2.A meet our criteria for substantiality, and 4 of 63 correlations appearing in Table 8.2 are substantial. The JPI Certainty dimension is negatively correlated with the SCL-90 Obsessive-Compulsive dimension and Phobic Anxiety dimension. Safety scores vary with Phobic Anxiety scores, and there is an inverse relation between Activity and Paranoid Ideation.

The lack of substantial positive associations between SCL-90 dimensions and JPI dimensions was unexpected. We predicted that there would be strong positive correlations between, (1) Privacy and Hostility, Phobic Anxiety, and Paranoid Ideation, (2) Activity and Obsessive-Compulsive and Anxiety, (3) Certainty and Anxiety, (4) Safety and Phobic Anxiety and Paranoid Ideation, (5) Autonomy and Hostility, (6) Support and Interpersonal Sensitivity and Depression, and (7) Assistance and Somatization.

The product-moment correlations appearing in Tables 8.3, 8.3.A, 8.4, and 8.4.A indicate that SCL-90 dimension and global

Chapter 8

Associations Among the Instruments

by

John J. Gibbs

and

Laura A. Maiello

Table 8.1 Associations Among Jail Preference Inventory (Initial) and SCL-90 (Inside) Dimension Scores

Dimension	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Privacy	.04 (279) .493	-.10 (277) .093	.04 (283) .529	.01 (276) .898	-.06 (274) .321	-.02 (247) .808	-.05 (256) .381	-.07 (250) .279	-.05 (276) .426
Activity	-.09 (286) .121	-.04 (285) .491	-.13 (241) .038	-.05 (284) .358	-.09 (282) .113	.03 (252) .643	-.18 (266) .003	-.10 (257) .113	-.06 (282) .344
Certainty	-.02 (297) .793	-.10 (296) .094	-.11 (252) .076	-.08 (294) .195	-.05 (292) .438	.02 (261) .759	.02 (271) .738	-.09 (266) .133	-.02 (291) .737
Safety	.05 (290) .410	.11 (288) .063	.17 (241) .007	.03 (287) .565	.15 (285) .012	-.05 (256) .432	.18 (266) .003	.11 (259) .070	.08 (284) .195
Autonomy	-.05 (270) .379	-.11 (269) .068	-.08 (231) .248	-.10 (267) .107	-.07 (266) .227	.01 (233) .936	-.06 (248) .322	-.15 (241) .016	-.04 (265) .466
Support	.06 (292) .297	.15 (290) .010	.03 (247) .600	.10 (289) .095	.09 (287) .127	.08 (258) .174	.09 (266) .129	.09 (262) 1.42	.10 (286) .078
Assistance	-.02 (305) .741	-.05 (303) .433	-.01 (257) .827	-.01 (302) .809	-.03 (300) .595	-.03 (268) .575	-.10 (281) .099	.13 (274) .033	-.03 (299) .639

Table 8.1.A

Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Inside) and Jail Preference Inventory Scores (Initial)

Jail Preference Inventory Dimensions	Global Severity Index	
	r	p
Privacy	-.03 (278)	.603
Activity	-.09 (286)	.116
Certainty	-.06 (296)	.299
Safety	.11 (289)	.06
Autonomy	-.10 (269)	.115
Support	.11 (291)	.063
Assistance	-.02 (304)	.675

Table --8.2 Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores and Jail Preferency Inventory Dimension Scores (Follow-up Sample)

Dimensions	Dimensions								
	Somati- zation	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Inter- personal Sensitivity	Depres- sion	Anxiety	Hostil- ity	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psycho- ticism
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Privacy	.01 (102) .932	.18 (100) .074	.13 (86) .220	.12 (102) .237	.13 (102) .193	.19 (94) .070	.18 (92) .078	.05 (92) .669	.09 (101) .379
Activity	-.15 (102) .127	-.07 (100) .513	-.18 (86) .095	-.07 (102) .467	-.09 (102) .369	.06 (94) .574	-.20 (92) .062	-.23 (92) .031	-.14 (101) .155
Certainty	-.17 (102) .081	-.21 (100) .040	-.07 (86) .550	-.04 (102) .666	-.16 (102) .112	-.19 (94) .061	-.21 (92) .043	-.02 (92) .816	-.13 (101) .181
Safety	.19 (102) .058	.01 (100) .933	.07 (86) .527	-.05 (102) .652	.11 (102) .290	-.11 (94) .280	.26 (92) .011	.12 (92) .239	.02 (101) .827
Autonomy	-.18 (102) .073	.01 (100) .924	-.09 (86) .398	-.07 (102) .509	-.08 (102) .428	.05 (94) .618	-.05 (92) .668	-.09 (92) .403	.07 (101) .461
Support	.15 (102) .141	.06 (100) .556	.15 (86) .182	.11 (102) .280	.03 (102) .791	.04 (94) .719	.01 (92) .943	.02 (92) .829	.10 (101) .299
Assistance	-.03 (102) .55	-.04 (100) .678	-.06 (86) .59	.03 (102) .781	.01 (102) .922	-.02 (94) .825	-.13 (92) .208	.10 (92) .351	-.02 (101) .874

Table 8.2.A

Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores (Follow-up)
and Jail Preference Inventory Scores (Follow-up)

Jail Preference Inventory Dimensions	Global Severity Index	
	r	p
Privacy	.12 (102)	.222
Activity	-.12 (102)	.232
Certainty	-.11 (102)	.277
Safety	.03 (102)	.750
Autonomy	-.06 (102)	.54
Support	.06 (102)	.556
Assistance	.03 (102)	.780

Table 8.3 Associations Between SCL-90 (Inside) and Environmental Quality Scale (Initial) Dimension Scores

Dimensions	Dimension						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Somatization	-.29 (291) .000	-.05 (293) .427	-.18 (273) .004	-.25 (297) .000	-.18 (292) .002	-.21 (277) .000	-0.15 (252) .015
Obsessive Compulsive	-.25 (289) .000	-.04 (291) .444	-.12 (271) .049	-.27 (295) .000	-.17 (290) .004	-.17 (275) .006	-.10 (253) .096
Interpersonal Sensitivity	-.26 (244) .000	-.03 (246) .599	-.14 (228) .038	-.25 (249) .000	-.21 (244) .001	-.12 (237) .063	-.16 (215) .021
Depression	-.23 (288) .000	-.21 (290) .000	-.16 (270) .008	-.19 (294) .001	-.13 (289) .027	-.31 (274) .000	-.22 (251) .001
Anxiety	-.29 (286) .000	-.05 (288) .423	-.11 (269) .081	-.23 (294) .000	-.17 (287) .004	-.18 (274) .002	-.16 (249) .014
Hostility	-.29 (255) .000	-.09 (258) .171	-.12 (239) .059	-.25 (262) .000	-.25 (256) .000	-.28 (246) .000	-.23 (226) .000
Phobic Anxiety	-.26 (266) .000	-.06 (270) .363	-.10 (250) .101	-.33 (273) .000	-.21 (268) .001	-.17 (254) .006	-.13 (236) .055
Paranoid	-.39 (261) .000	-.12 (263) .057	-.16 (244) .014	-.35 (266) .000	-.17 (262) .005	-.22 (248) .001	-.21 (224) .001
Psychoticism	-.24 (286) .000	-.05 (287) .417	-.10 (268) .103	-.23 (291) .000	-.14 (286) .019	-.16 (271) .010	-.14 (248) .025

8.3.A

Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores
(Inside) and Environmental Quality Scale Scores (Initial)

<u>Jail Preference Inventory Dimensions</u>	<u>Global Severity Index</u>
	<u>r</u> <u>(n)</u> <u>p</u>
Privacy	(290) .000
Activity	-.10 (292) .073
Certainty	-.18 (272) .003
Safety	(296) .000
Autonomy	(291) .001
Support	(276) .000
Assistance	(253) .002

Table 8.4

Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Scores and SCL-90 Dimension Scores--Follow-up Interviews

Characteristics	Dimension								
	Somatization	Obsessive Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism
	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Privacy	-.26 (102) .009	-.24 (100) .017	-.16 (86) .141	-.20 (102) .040	-.29 (102) .003	-.36 (94) .000	-.14 (92) .172	-.39 (92) .000	-.20 (101) .048
Activity	-.21 (102) .033	-.22 (100) .025	-.31 (86) .004	-.28 (102) .004	-.33 (102) .001	-.30 (94) .003	-.10 (92) .350	-.19 (92) .071	-.20 (101) .047
Certainty	-.13 (102) .206	-.01 (100) .955	.04 (86) .002	-.21 (102) .034	-.12 (102) .248	-.17 (94) .092	-.05 (92) .627	-.16 (92) .138	-.06 (101) .533
Safety	-.22 (102) .023	-.34 (100) .001	-.33 (86) .002	-.39 (102) .000	-.41 (102) .000	-.34 (94) .001	-.28 (92) .008	-.39 (92) .000	-.21 (101) .034
Autonomy	-.07 (102) .465	-.11 (100) .263	-.01 (86) .920	-.12 (102) .243	-.18 (102) .069	-.14 (94) .183	-.03 (92) .807	-.20 (92) .060	-.05 (101) .630
Support	-.30 (102) .002	-.18 (100) .080	-.21 (86) .055	-.27 (102) .005	-.24 (102) .015	-.26 (94) .010	-.17 (92) .096	-.22 (92) .034	-.14 (101) .152
Assistance	-.22 (102) .025	-.30 (100) .003	-.20 (86) .067	-.13 (102) .196	-.29 (102) .003	-.28 (94) .007	-.15 (92) .156	-.39 (92) .000	-.19 (101) .060

R f.A

Associations Between SCL-90 Global Severity Index Scores
(Follow-up) and Environmental Quality Scores (Follow-up)

Jail Preference Inventory
Dimensions

Global Severity Index

	<u>r</u> <u>(n)</u>	<u>p</u>
Privacy	(102)	.003
Activity	(102)	.000
Certainty	-.11 (102)	.263
Safety	(102)	.000
Autonomy	-.16 (102)	.103
Support	(102)	.002
Assistance	(102)	.004

scores vary inversely with EQS dimension scores for both the initial and follow-up samples. The causal interpretation of these correlations can take either direction. One interpretation is that those who feel the least distressed (those with low SCL-90 scores) generally have a more favorable world view than those who feel the most distressed, and their positive perspective extends to making judgements about available resources in their environment (EQS dimensions). Another interpretation is that those who are in touch with their environment and recognize environmental resources (high EQS scores) use these resources to help reduce stress (low SCL-90 scores).

The Self-Anchoring Striving Scale can be considered a global measure of satisfaction with the environment, and as was the case with the EQS, we would expect substantial negative associations between Self-Anchoring Striving Scale scores (SASS) and SCL-90 dimension and global scores. The data in Table 8.5 and 8.6 indicate that the hypothesis that those who are the least distressed (low SCL-90 scores) are the most satisfied with their environment (high SASS score) finds some support in the initial sample results and no support in the follow-up results. Table 8.5 contains substantial negative correlations between SASS and Depression, Hostility, Paranoid Ideation, and the Global Severity Index. There are no substantial associations in the follow-up data between SASS and SCL-90 dimensions or the Global Severity Index (see Table 8.6).

The associations appearing in Tables 8.7 and 8.8 suggest that environmental supply and demand can be measured independently.

Table 8.5 Associations Between SelfAnchor Striving Scale (Initial) and SCL-90 Dimension Scores (Inside)

	Dimension									
	Somatization	Obsessive/ Compulsive	Interpersonal Sensitivity	Depression	Anxiety	Hostility	Phobic Anxiety	Paranoid	Psychoticism	GSI
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
SASS	-.09 (302) .119	-.12 (302) .037	-.15 (256) .014	-.20 (301) .001	-.16 (299) .005	-.21 (267) .000	-.16 (278) .006	-.21 (272) .000	-.15 (298) .012	-.20 (303) .000

Table 8.6 Associations Between SCL-90 Dimension Scores and Self Anchor Striving Scale Scores (Follow-up Sample)

Dimensions	
Self Anchor Striving Scale Score	
	r (n) p
Somatization	-.02 (102) .864
Obsessive- Compulsive	-.07 (100) .518
Interpersonal Sensitivity	-.16 (86) .145
Depression	.06 (102) .535
Anxiety	.06 (102) .563
Hostility	-.15 (94) .147
Phobic Anxiety	-.10 (92) .365
Paranoid	.02 (92) .826
Psychoticism	-.02 (101) .841
GSI	-.05 (102) .625

Table --8.7. Association Between Jail Preference Inventory (Initial) and Environmental Quality Scale
(Initial) Dimension Scores

Dimension	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Privacy	-.24 (272) .000	-.08 (270) .170	-.12 (253) .047	-.16 (273) .010	-.03 (271) .643	-.09 (255) .147	-.14 (231) .032
Activity	.13 (275) .026	-.09 (277) .154	-.04 (259) .475	.14 (280) .016	-.03 (277) .594	-.03 (262) .633	.00 (240) .960
Certainty	.12 (286) .040	.03 (288) .590	-.05 (266) .443	.04 (290) .462	.06 (286) .291	-.09 (272) .134	-.03 (247) .598
Safety	-.13 (280) .029	.04 (281) .458	.08 (261) .176	-.18 (281) .735	.02 (281) .735	.03 (266) .651	.10 (240) .127
Autonomy	.14 (260) .025	.07 (262) .267	.03 (243) .637	.20 (266) .001	-.10 (261) .092	-.03 (248) .695	.06 (225) .373
Support	.05 (280) .385	-.01 (282) .866	.07 (264) .253	.08 (286) .177	.06 (284) .280	.15 (268) .014	-.05 (245) .403
Assistance	-.05 (294) .378	.02 (296) .695	.00 (276) .968	-.07 (299) .206	-.03 (295) .576	-.06 (279) .286	-.11 (256) .089

Table 8.8 Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores and Environmental Quality Scale Dimension Scores

Dimensions	Dimensions						
	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
Privacy	-.26 (102) .007	-.24 (102) .017	-.01 (102) .912	-.14 (102) .150	-.06 (102) .555	-.11 (102) .254	-.16 (102) .100
Activity	.08 (102) .412	.18 (102) .072	-.15 (102) .121	.18 (102) .070	.09 (102) .358	.14 (102) .172	.15 (102) .142
Certainty	.05 (102) .618	.05 (102) .591	-.03 (102) .741	.04 (102) .670	-.16 (102) .110	.04 (102) .726	.16 (102) .119
Safety	.04 (102) .718	.05 (102) .613	.24 (102) .013	.02 (102) .827	.11 (102) .276	-.02 (102) .879	-.10 (102) .315
Autonomy	.32 (102) .001	-.03 (102) .748	.04 (102) .665	.06 (102) .530	.03 (102) .775	.06 (102) .576	.35 (102) .000
Support	-.07 (102) .468	.04 (102) .724	-.02 (102) .811	-.07 (102) .516	.03 (102) .797	.01 (102) .903	-.09 (102) .351
Assistance	-.08 (102) .431	-.04 (102) .724	-.14 (102) .150	-.10 (102) .322	-.09 (102) .383	-.09 (102) .376	-.16 (102) .109

When we were developing the JPI and the EQS, we were concerned that an individual's need for an environmental commodity would influence how much of that commodity he perceived in the environment. We see in Tables 8.7 and 8.8 that Privacy is the only dimension for which need is substantially correlated with the perceived amount of the quality in the environment.

The data appearing in Tables 8.9 and 8.10 indicate that strength of environmental needs or concerns (JPI score) does not influence environmental satisfaction. However, the quantity of various environmental qualities perceived (EQS) does influence satisfaction with the setting during the initial period of confinement (see Table 8.11) but not after a week or more of incarceration (see Table 8.12).

Environmental Congruence

In the last section, we examined the effects of environmental supply and demand on measures of satisfaction and distress. In this section, we will combine our supply (JPI) and demand (EQS) measures into a measure of environmental congruence, which we will examine in conjunction with our measures of distress (SCL-90) and satisfaction with the environment (SASS).

If our scales are valid, and if there is a relation between the fulfillment of a need and satisfaction, we would expect that subjects who expressed a need for an environmental commodity and perceived that commodity in the environment would be more satisfied or less dissatisfied than those who did not express the need and did not see an abundance of that quality in the environment.

We tested this assumption by classifying our subjects into

Table 8.9 Associations Among Self Anchor Striving Scale (Initial) and Jail Preference Inventory (Initial) Dimension Scores

Dimension	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
	SASS	.01 (274) .859	-.01 (281) .821	.00 (292) .963	.07 (284) .257	.01 (265) .897	-.02 (286) .691	-.13 (300) .023

Table 8.10 Associations Between Jail Preference Inventory Dimension Scores and Self Anchor Striving Scale Scores (Follow-up Sample)

Dimensions	Self Anchor Striving Scale Score	
	r	p
Privacy	-.16 (102)	.119
Activity	.07 (102)	.495
Certainty	-.03 (102)	.761
Safety	-.00 (102)	.973
Autonomy	.05 (102)	.647
Support	.08 (102)	.432
Assistance	-.00 (102)	.980

Table 8.11 Associations Among Self Anchor Striving Scale (Initial) Scores and Environmental Quality Scale (Initial) Dimension Scores

Dimension	Privacy	Activity	Certainty	Safety	Autonomy	Support	Assistance
	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p	r (n) p
SASS	.33 (285) .000	.20 (287) .001	.20 (268) .001	.32 (291) .000	.19 (288) .001	.25 (271) .000	.26 (249) .000

Table 8.12 Associations Between Environmental Quality Scale Dimension Scores and Self Anchor Striving Scale Scores

Dimension	Self Anchor Striving Scale	
	r	(n) p
Privacy	.12 (102)	.220
Activity	-.10 (102)	.306
Certainty	-.02 (102)	.835
Safety	-.01 (102)	.891
Autonomy	.04 (102)	.671
Support	.04 (102)	.692
Assistance	.15 (102)	.120

two ordinal Self-Anchor Striving Score categories and three environmental congruence categories. Our SASS categories were constructed by dividing the sample into two groups at the median or close to the median. We attempted to get an equal number of subjects in each category. Of course, because our SASS scale values are not continuous, we did not get exactly half of the sample in each of the two ordinal satisfaction categories.

The environmental congruence categories were constructed by examining Jail Preference Inventory scores (JPI) in conjunction with Environmental Quality Scale scores (EQS). The first step taken in constructing the environmental congruence categories was to divide each JPI and EQS distribution of scores into high and low categories. As was the case with the SASS categories, we tried to get 50 percent of our subjects in each dimension category. When these dichotomized JPI and EQS categories are examined together, each subject can be classified in one of the four congruence categories appearing in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1 Environmental Congruence Categories

JPI Category	EQS Category	
	Low	High
Low	Concordant-- Neutral	Discordant-- Neutral
High	Discordant-- Negative	Concordant-- Positive

Those who score in the lower half of the distribution for any JPI dimension are classified in the concordant--neutral or discordant--neutral categories appearing in Figure 8.1. Those

who are concordant--neutral express a relatively weak preference for a certain environmental quality (JPI) and perceive relatively little of that quality in the environment. In other words, the particular dimension is not a concern for them, and they do not see much of it in the environment. Those who are discordant--neutral are also relatively unconcerned about a particular dimension, but they perceive the quality in the environment in relatively substantial amounts. Both of these categories include the term neutral because we would not expect the congruence or lack of it between the need (JPI) and the perceived opportunity for satisfaction of the need (EQS) to have much meaning or motivational strength. For example, if I am completely fearless and unconcerned with safety, it shouldn't matter to me if my environment is filled with peril or a sanctuary from danger.

Figure 8.1 shows that when a low EQS score is combined with a high JPI score, it results in a discordant--negative congruence score, and a high EQS score with a high JPI score yields a concordant--positive congruence score. A discordant-negative score means a person expresses a relatively strong need, but does not see many opportunities to satisfy that need. A concordant--positive classification means the person has a strong need, and perceives, in greater amounts than at least one-half of the sample, qualities in the environment that can satisfy that need.

For purposes of analyses, we used three environmental congruence categories for each JPI-EQS dimension. The discordant category consisted of the discordant--negative cell in Figure 8.1; the neutral category combined the concordant-neutral and

discordant--neutral cells; and the concordant--positive cell became the concordant category. We computed a total environmental congruence score by assigning a value of 0 to discordant, 1 to neutral, and 2 to concordant and adding across dimensions. The environmental congruence score was divided at the median (or as close as possible to the median) into high and low environmental congruence categories.

The hypothesis that environmental congruence produces satisfaction is tested in Tables 8.13 and 8.14. The data in these tables indicate that for most dimensions we would reject the null hypothesis of no association between congruence and satisfaction. Table 8.14 shows that for initial interviews the association between environmental congruence and satisfaction is substantial for 4 of the 7 JPI-EQS dimensions, and the relation between total environmental congruence and SASS is also substantial ($\gamma = .44$). The gamma of .44 means that knowing the distribution of scores on the independent variable, congruence, resulted in a 44 percent reduction of errors in predicting the order of subject pairs on the dependent variable, SASS. If we were asked to predict the position of each subject's SASS in relation to every other subject's score, we could expect to be wrong half of the time and right the other half of the time. It would be like flipping a perfect coin. Without any other information about the characteristics of the pairs that may be related to satisfaction score, there is a .5 probability that Subject A's satisfaction score would be higher than Subject B's satisfaction score.

If we have information on each subject's congruence score and

Table 8.13

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score By Environmental Congruence Score
(Initial Interviews)

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score	Dimension								
	Privacy			Activity			Certainty		
	Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score		
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant
% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Low	54.1 (46)	44.5 (69)	31.7 (20)	54.5 (42)	41.7 (58)	40.5 (34)	52.5 (48)	43.7 (59)	37.0 (27)
High	45.9 (39)	55.5 (86)	68.3 (43)	45.5 (35)	58.3 (81)	59.5 (50)	47.8 (44)	56.3 (76)	63.0 (46)
Total	100.0 (85)	100.0 (155)	100.0 (63)	100.0 (77)	100.0 (139)	100.0 (84)	100.0 (92)	100.0 (135)	100.0 (73)
Chi Square	7.33			4.12			3.89		
P	.026			.127			.143		
Gamma	.26			.17			.19		

Table 8.13 (cont.)

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score By Environmental Congruence Score
(Initial Interviews)

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score	Dimension								
	Safety			Autonomy			Support		
	Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score		
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant
% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Low	48.2 (41)	49.1 (80)	22.2 (12)	46.1 (35)	47.9 (67)	37.0 (30)	60.3 (41)	43.0 (68)	32.0 (24)
High	51.8 (44)	50.9 (83)	77.8 (42)	53.9 (41)	52.1 (73)	63.0 (51)	39.7 (27)	57.0 (90)	68.0 (51)
Total	100.0 (85)	100.0 (163)	100.0 (54)	100.0 (76)	100.0 (140)	100.0 (81)	100.0 (68)	100.0 (158)	100.0 (75)
Chi Square	12.72			2.54			11.75		
P	.002			.281			.003		
Gamma	.25			.11			.33		

Table 8.13 (cont.) Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score By Environmental Congruence Score (Initial Interview)

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score	Dimension				
	Assistance			Total Environmental Congruence Score	
	Environmental Congruence Score			Low	High
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant		
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Low	58.8 (50)	41.4 (60)	34.3 (24)	56.3 (81)	33.6 (50)
High	41.2 (35)	58.6 (85)	65.7 (46)	43.8 (63)	66.4 (99)
Total	100.0 (85)	100.0 (145)	100.0 (70)	100.0 (100)	100.0 (149)
Chi Square	10.58			15.25	
P	.005			.000	
Gamma	.30			.44	

Table 8.14

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score By Environmental Congruence Score
(Follow-up Interviews)

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score	Dimension								
	Privacy			Activity			Certainty		
	Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score		
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant
% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Low	71.4 (25)	39.5 (17)	25.0 (6)	50.0 (9)	53.6 (30)	32.1 (9)	66.7 (16)	44.9 (22)	34.5 (10)
High	28.6 (10)	60.5 (26)	75.0 (18)	50.0 (9)	46.4 (26)	67.9 (19)	44.9 (22)	55.1 (27)	65.5 (19)
Total	100.0 (35)	100.0 (43)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (18)	100.0 (56)	100.0 (28)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (49)	100.0 (29)
Chi Square	14.01			3.52			5.64		
P	.0019			.172			.059		
Gamma	.57			.25			.37		

Table 8.14 (cont.)

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score By Environmental Congruence Score
(Initial Interviews)

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score	Dimension								
	Safety			Autonomy			Support		
	Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score		
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant
% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Low	57.7 (15)	51.9 (28)	22.7 (5)	64.7 (11)	56.0 (28)	25.7 (9)	56.0 (14)	49.1 (26)	33.3 (8)
High	42.3 (11)	48.1 (26)	77.3 (17)	35.3 (6)	44.0 (22)	74.3 (26)	44.0 (11)	50.9 (27)	66.7 (16)
Total	100.0 (26)	100.0 (54)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (25)	100.0 (53)	100.0 (24)
Chi Square	6.90			10.13			2.70		
P	.032			.006			.26		
Gamma	.39			.50			.27		

Table 8.14 (cont.) Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score By Environmental Congruence Score (Follow-up Interviews)

Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score	Dimension				
	Assistance			Total Environmental Congruence Score	
	Environmental Congruence Score			Low	High
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant		
% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Low	70.4 (19)	41.8 (23)	30.0 (6)	66.7 (38)	22.2 (10)
High	29.6 (8)	58.2 (32)	70.0 (14)	33.3 (19)	77.8 (35)
Total	100.0 (27)	100.0 (55)	100.0 (20)	100.0 (57)	100.0 (45)
Chi Square	8.83			19.93	
p	.012			.000	
Gamma	.48			.75	

we assume that it is positively related to satisfaction, we would predict that if Subject A has a higher congruence score than Subject B, he would also have a higher satisfaction score. When we compare our predictions based on the different amounts of information to the actual conjoint distribution of congruence and SASS scores appearing in Table 8.13, we find that the original error is reduced by 44 percent when we use information on congruence in making our predictions.

Table 8.14 shows that the association between congruence and satisfaction is stronger in the follow-up data than in the initial interviews. In the follow-up sample, there are substantial associations between congruence and satisfaction for 5 of the 7 JPI-EQS dimensions. The strong association between total environmental congruence and satisfaction ($\gamma = .75$) is reflected in the distribution of subjects among the congruence-satisfaction categories: almost four-fifths of those with high congruence scores have high satisfaction scores, whereas one-third of those with low total environmental congruence scores have high satisfaction scores.

Tables 8.15 and 8.16 display the association between environmental congruence score for each JPI-EQS dimension and Global Severity Index score. In each sample, two of the seven dimension congruence-GSI relations meet our criteria for substantiality. Generally, however, the associations (γ) are stronger in the follow-up sample than in the initial sample. The strongest association appearing in each table is between the total environmental congruence score and the GSI. For both the initial and follow-up sample, subjects with low total environmental congruence

Table 8.15

Global Severity By Environmental Congruence Score (Initial)

Global Severity Index Score	Dimension								
	Privacy			Activity			Certainty		
	Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score		
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Low	38.0 (30)	51.3 (77)	62.9 (39)	49.4 (38)	44.7 (59)	60.0 (48)	50.6 (44)	45.8 (60)	58.3 (42)
High	62.0 (49)	48.7 (73)	37.1 (23)	50.6 (39)	55.3 (73)	40.0 (32)	49.4 (43)	54.2 (71)	41.7 (30)
Total	100.0 (79)	100.0 (150)	100.0 (62)	100.0 (77)	100.0 (132)	100.0 (80)	100.0 (87)	100.0 (131)	100.0 (72)
Chi Square	8.80			4.69			2.92		
P	.012			.10			.232		
Gamma	-.29			-.13			-.08		

Table 8.15 (cont.)

Global Severity By Environmental Congruence Score (Initial)

Global Severity Index Score	Dimension								
	Safety			Autonomy			Support		
	Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score		
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant
% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Low	41.5 (34)	51.0 (78)	62.5 (35)	47.3 (35)	44.0 (59)	62.8 (49)	44.4 (28)	52.6 (82)	52.1 (37)
High	58.5 (48)	49.0 (75)	37.5 (21)	52.7 (39)	56.0 (75)	37.2 (29)	55.6 (35)	47.4 (74)	47.9 (34)
Total	100.0 (82)	100.0 (153)	100.0 (56)	100.0 (74)	100.0 (134)	100.0 (78)	100.0 (63)	100.0 (156)	100.0 (71)
Chi Square	5.92			7.25			1.26		
P	.052			.03			.533		
Gamma	-.24			-.19			-.08		

Table 8.15 (cont.) Global Severity By Environmental Congruence Score (Initial)

Global Severity Index Score	Dimension				
	Assistance			Total Environmental Congruence Score	
	Environmental Congruence Score			Low	High
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant		
% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Low	45.0 (36)	51.8 (73)	53.6 (37)	39.9 (55)	59.0 (85)
High	55.0 (44)	48.2 (68)	46.4 (32)	60.1 (83)	41.0 (59)
Total	100.0 (80)	100.0 (141)	100.0 (69)	100.0 (138)	100.0 (144)
Chi Square	1.32			10.36	
P	.515			.002	
Gamma	-.11			-.37	

Table 8.16

Global Severity By Environmental Congruence Score (Follow-up)

Global Severity Index Score	Dimension								
	Privacy			Activity			Certainty		
	Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score		
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Low	28.6 (10)	41.9 (18)	50.0 (12)	33.3 (6)	32.1 (18)	57.1 (15)	45.8 (11)	30.6 (15)	48.3 (14)
High	71.4 (25)	58.1 (25)	50.0 (12)	66.7 (12)	67.9 (38)	42.9 (12)	54.2 (13)	69.4 (34)	51.7 (15)
Total	100.0 (35)	100.0 (43)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (18)	100.0 (56)	100.0 (28)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (49)	100.0 (29)
Chi Square	2.96			5.21			2.96		
P	.228			.074			.228		
Gamma	-.28			-.33			-.055		

Table 8.16 (cont.)

Global Severity By Environmental Congruence Score (Follow-up)

Global Severity Index Score	Dimension								
	Safety			Autonomy			Support		
	Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score			Environmental Congruence Score		
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant
% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Low	15.4 (4)	38.9 (21)	68.2 (15)	23.5 (4)	36.0 (18)	51.4 (18)	12.0 (3)	43.4 (23)	58.3 (14)
High	84.6 (22)	61.1 (33)	31.9 (7)	76.5 (13)	64.0 (32)	48.6 (17)	88.0 (22)	56.6 (30)	41.7 (10)
Total	100.0 (26)	100.0 (54)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (25)	100.0 (53)	100.0 (24)
Chi Square	13.94			4.16			11.84		
P	.0009			.125			.003		
Gamma	-.61			-.35			-.56		

Table 8.16 (cont.) Global Severity By Environmental Congruence Score
(Follow-up)

Global Severity Index Score	Dimension				
	Assistance			Total Environmental Congruence Score	
	Environmental Congruence Score			Low	High
	Discordant	Neutral	Concordant		
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Low	25.9 (7)	41.8 (23)	50.0 (10)	24.6 (14)	57.8 (26)
High	74.1 (20)	58.2 (32)	50.0 (10)	75.4 (43)	42.2 (19)
Total	100.0 (27)	100.0 (55)	100.0 (20)	100.0 (57)	100.0 (62)
Chi Square	3.13			11.64	
P	.209			.000	
Gamma	-.30			-.62	

scores are disproportionately represented in the high distress category (high GSI score).

The data appearing in Tables 8.17 and 8.18 indicate that not only is total environmental congruence substantially associated with the SCL-90 Global Severity Index in both the initial and follow-up samples but also total environmental congruence is substantially related to most SCL-90 symptom dimensions. The consistent pattern is that those subjects with relatively low congruence scores have relatively high symptom scores. In the initial interview data, total environmental congruence shows substantial negative associations with all nine SCL-90 symptom dimensions. Total environmental congruence is substantially related to six of the nine symptom dimensions in the follow-up interview data, and these follow-up associations are considerably stronger than those found in the initial interview data.

Table 8.17 SCL-90 Dimension Score by Environmental Congruence Score (Initial Interview)

SCL-90 Dimension	Score	Total Environmental Congruence		Chi Square	P	Gamma
		Low	High			
		% (n)	% (n)			
Somatization	Low	32.4 (48)	50.0 (75)	9.48	.002	-.35
	High	67.6 (100)	50.0 (75)			
	Total	100.0 (148)	100.0 (150)			
Obsessive-Compulsive	Low	43.2 (64)	55.0 (82)	4.13	.042	-.23
	High	56.8 (84)	45.0 (67)			
	Total	100.0 (148)	100.0 (149)			
Interpersonal Sensitivity	Low	33.6 (49)	51.7 (77)	9.89	.002	-.36
	High	66.4 (97)	48.3 (72)			
	Total	100.0 (146)	100.0 (149)			
Depression	Low	42.1 (59)	61.0 (89)	10.13	.002	-.36
	High	57.9 (81)	39.0 (57)			
	Total	100.0 (140)	100.0 (146)			
Anxiety	Low	41.4 (60)	58.1 (86)	8.20	.004	-.32
	High	58.6 (85)	41.9 (62)			
	Total	100.0 (145)	100.0 (148)			

Table 8.17 SCL-90 Dimension Score by Environmental Congruence Score (Initial Interview)

SCL-90 Dimension	Score	Total Environmental Congruence		Chi Square	P	Gamma
		Low	High			
		% (n)	% (n)			
Hostility	Low	31.8 (47)	49.7 (74)	9.86	.002	-.36
	High	68.2 (101)	50.3 (75)			
	Total	100.0 (148)	100.0 (149)			
Phobic Anxiety	Low	34.5 (50)	47.3 (70)	4.97	.026	-.26
	High	65.5 (95)	52.7 (78)			
	Total	100.0 (145)	100.0 (148)			
Paranoid Ideation	Low	41.8 (61)	56.1 (83)	6.01	.014	-.28
	High	58.2 (85)	43.5 (65)			
	Total	100.0 (146)	100.0 (148)			
Psychoticism	Low	38.6 (56)	57.1 (84)	10.03	.002	-.36
	High	61.4 (89)	42.9 (63)			
	Total	100.0 (145)	100.0 (147)			
GSI	Low	39.9 (55)	59.0 (85)	10.36	.002	-.37
	High	60.1 (83)	41.0 (59)			
	Total	100.0 (138)	100.0 (144)			

Table 8.18 SCL-90 Dimension Score by Environmental Congruence Score (Follow-up Interview)

SCL-90 Dimension	Score	Total Environmental Congruence		Chi Square	P	Gamma
		Low	High			
		% (n)	% (n)			
Somatization	Low	40.4 (23)	66.7 (30)	6.98	.008	-.49
	High	59.6 (34)	33.3 (15)			
	Total	100.0 (57)	100.0 (45)			
Obsessive-Compulsive	Low	14.5 (8)	42.2 (19)	9.62	.002	-.62
	High	85.5 (47)	57.8 (26)			
	Total	100.0 (55)	100.0 (45)			
Interpersonal Sensitivity	Low	30.8 (16)	38.2 (13)	.51	.474	-.16
	High	69.2 (36)	61.8 (21)			
	Total	100.0 (52)	100.0 (34)			
Depression	Low	15.8 (9)	37.8 (17)	6.40	.011	-.53
	High	84.2 (48)	62.2 (28)			
	Total	100.0 (57)	100.0 (45)			
Anxiety	Low	33.3 (19)	64.4 (29)	9.77	.002	-.57
	High	66.7 (38)	35.6 (16)			
	Total	100.0 (57)	100.0 (45)			

Table 8.18 SCL-90 Dimension Score by Environmental Congruence Score (Follow-up Interview)

SCL-90 Dimension	Score	Total Environmental Congruence		Chi Square	P	Gamma
		Low	High			
		% (n)	% (n)			
Hostility	Low	49.1 (26)	80.5 (33)	9.77	.002	-.62
	High	50.9 (27)	19.5 (8)			
	Total	100.0 (53)	100.0 (41)			
Phobic Anxiety	Low	66.0 (35)	79.5 (31)	2.00	.157	-.33
	High	34.0 (18)	20.5 (8)			
	Total	100.0 (53)	100.0 (39)			
Paranoid Ideation	Low	11.5 (6)	45.0 (18)	13.13	.000	-.72
	High	88.5 (46)	55.0 (22)			
	Total	100.0 (52)	100.0 (40)			
Psychoticism	Low	40.4 (23)	56.8 (25)	2.70	.100	-.32
	High	59.6 (34)	43.2 (19)			
	Total	100.0 (57)	100.0 (44)			
GSI	Low	24.6 (14)	57.8 (26)	11.64	.000	-.62
	High	75.4 (43)	42.2 (19)			
	Total	100.0 (57)	100.0 (62)			

Table 8.19 presents the conjoint distribution for change in environmental congruence score and change in Global Severity Index scores, and Table 8.20 displays change in environmental congruence score in conjunction with change in Self-Anchoring Stiving Scale score. The changes presented in these tables are categorical ones. For purposes of this analysis, we are comparing the total environmental congruence, GSI, and SASS initial classification for each individual to the respective follow-up classification. Since the categories for these variables are low (0) and high (1), there are three possible results: if the follow-up score is higher than the initial score, the change score equals -1; if the follow-up score and initial score are the same, i.e. the persons is classified in the same category for initial and follow-up results, the change score equals 0; and if the initial classification is higher than the follow-up classification, the change score is 1. For example, if a subjects's GSI score ranked in the top half of the sample for the initial interview and in the top half of the distribution of follow-up scores, his change score would be zero. If his initial score fell in the highest 50 percent and his follow-up score ranked in the bottom half of the distribution, his change score would be 1. If the converse were true, his initial score ranked in the bottom half and his follow-up score ranked in the top half, his change score would be -1.

We have not provided any statistics other than percentages for Tables 8.19 and 8.20 because of the small number of cases in

Table 8.19

Change in Global Severity Index Score by Change
in Total Environmental Congruence Score

Change in Global Security Index	Change in Environmental Congruence Score			Total
	Initial Score Less than Follow-up (-1)	Initial Score Equal to Follow-up (0)	Initial Score Greater than Follow-up (1)	
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Initial Score Less than Follow-up (-1)	11.1 (1)	2.7 (2)	5.3 (1)	3.9 (4)
Initial Score Equal to Follow-up (0)	55.6 (5)	85.1 (63)	78.9 (15)	81.4 (83)
Initial Score Greater than Follow-up (1)	33.3 (3)	12.2 (9)	15.8 (3)	14.7 (15)
Total	100.0 (9) [8.8]	100.0 (74) [72.5]	100.0 (19) [18.6]	100.0 (102)

Table 8.20

Change in Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score by
Change in Total Environmental Congruence Score

Change in Self-Anchoring Striving Scale Score	Change in Environmental Congruence Score			Total
	Initial Score Less than Follow-up (-2)	Initial Score Equal to Follow-up (0)	Initial Score Greater than Follow-up (1)	
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	
Initial Score Less than Follow-up (-1)	22.2 (2)	8.1 (6)	15.8 (3)	10.8 (3)
Initial Score Equal to Follow-up (0)	77.8 (7)	70.3 (52)	63.2 (12)	69.6 (71)
Initial Score Greater than Follow-up (1)	0.0 (0)	21.6 (16)	21.1 (4)	19.6 (20)
Total	100.0 (9) [8.8]	100.0 (74) [72.5]	100.0 (19) [18.6]	100.0 (102)

some cells. In each table, over two-fifths of the cells have expected cell frequencies of less than 5, which invalidates the chi square test.

The data in Tables 8.19 and 8.20 show that generally people maintain their same relative positions from initial interview to follow-up interview for total environmental congruence, GSI, and SASS. Over 70 percent of the subjects were classified in the same environmental congruence category for the initial and follow-up interviews, approximately 80 percent of the subjects showed no change in GSI category over time, and about 70 percent showed no variation in their SASS classification.

An examination of GSI in conjunction with total environmental congruence and SASS with total environmental congruence shows that (1) there was no change for GSI category and total environmental congruence category for about 60 percent of the respondents (63/102, see Table 8.19), and (2) there was no change in total environmental congruence-SASS category from initial to follow-up interview for slightly over half of the subjects (52/102, see Table 8.20).

Conclusion

The most important findings presented in this chapter are the substantial associations between total environmental congruence and the Self-Anchoring Striving Scale and total environmental congruence and the SCL-90 dimensions and Global Severity Index. The "true" associations may be considerably higher than the associations we have presented: The correlations appearing in our tables are attenuated by unreliability in our instruments.

Unless an instrument is perfectly reliable (100 percent true score), some portion of the observed score, (which consists of true score and error score) must be error score. Error variance is random fluctuations in measurement or noise. It is unsystematic variation in measurement that is not related to changes in true score. It is unexplained variance.

An interpretation of some measures of association is the amount of variation in the dependent variable explained or accounted for by the independent variable. The correlation coefficient is the proportion of total variance that is explained, and total variance consists of explained and unexplained variance. As amount of unexplained variance increases, the amount of explained variance decreases, and the strength of the association (explained variance/total variance) also decreases.

When one considers the above descriptions of reliability and correlations, it is obvious that the strength of association between two measures is limited by their reliabilities. Unreliability is error variance. Error variance is unexplained

variance, and the greater the proportion of unexplained variance, the smaller the proportion of explained variance.

Another factor that may limit the associations between environmental congruence and measures of satisfaction and stress is that our subjects were living in a setting that offers limited environmental resources. You will recall that our measure of environmental congruence included examining demand (JPI) in conjunction with supply (EQS) by dividing each distribution at the median into high and low categories. Once the categories are constructed and statistically manipulated, it is easy to lose sight of the meaning of the categories. A high EQS score does not mean that the subjects who have scores falling in that category consider themselves rich in environmental resources. It means that they are relatively rich, which means they still may consider themselves poor. Would we expect these subjects to express great satisfaction or little stress?

An example may clarify the problem. Suppose we measure the need or desire for money and the availability of money in a tight money market. We ask 100 subjects to rate their need for money and the perceived availability of money on a 1 (low) to 10 (high) scale. We get the following results:

Need for Money		Availability of Money	
1	0	1	10)
2	0	2	) Low
3	0	2	40)
4	0	3	50 High
5	0	4	0
6	0	5	0
7	0	6	0
8	10)	7	0
9	) Low	8	0
9	40)	9	0
10	50 High	10	0

There is not much variation in either of the distributions. Most of the subjects expressed a strong desire for money but did not perceive money very available. The tight money market has placed a cap on perceived availability.

If we wanted to measure the congruence between desire and availability, we could dichotomize the two distributions at their medians, and we could classify each subject into high (10) or low (8 or 9) need category and a high (3) or low (1 or 2) perceived availability category. With this classification scheme, we could develop a measure of congruence, just as we did with the JPI and the EQS. If a subject ranked in the high need category and the high availability category, he would be classified as concordant--positive; if a subject ranked in the low need category and the high availability category, he would be classified as discordant--neutral; and so on.

If we had measures of satisfaction and stress, we could see if congruence was associated with them. Our hypothesis would be that congruence would be positively associated with satisfaction and negatively correlated with stress. But take a step back for a moment. Look at the need for money and the availability for money distributions. Can we realistically expect those who are congruent (concordant--positive, score of 10 for need and 3 for availability) to be substantially less stressed and more satisfied than those who are not congruent (discordant--negative, score of 10 for need and 1 or 2 for availability)? Although a subject may be classified in the (relatively) high availability category, the availability of money is still a great distance from matching his need, whether it be relatively high or low.

The last problem we will introduce in this chapter is causality. We know there are substantial associations between environmental congruence and satisfaction and stress, but we are not sure which comes first. Consider stress as an example. Does environmental congruence, the match between needs and resources, reduce stress, or do people who are not stressed or experience relatively little stress successfully manipulate their environment to match their needs? We did not collect data that answers this question, but we suspect that there is an interaction between stress and congruence. We will discuss this in some detail in our concluding chapter.

The next three chapters of this report describe the findings of our satellite projects. These projects were explorations into areas that were related to our main research enterprise, and they included: (1) a study of the "inmate culture" in jail, (2) measurement of staff perception of jail problems, and (3) personal interviews with inmates who had been confined in mental hospitals.

Introduction

Various notions about inmates and institutional life have been examined and dropped since systematic theoretical and empirical work on prisons began in the middle of the 20th century. However, one continuous theme in this body of work has been the idea that prison inmates show some degree of adherence to a normative order--an "inmate code"--that reflects their oppositional stance toward prison authorities (see Bowker, 1977 or Leger and Stratton, 1977 for coverage of the theory and research in this area). The various attitudinal and behaviorial ramifications of adherence to the "inmate code" are thought to comprise a distinct "inmate subculture."

In early works, the inmate subculture was viewed as a direct outgrowth of the organizational and structural features of prisons. These features--deprivation of autonomy, lack of privacy, and so forth--represented a set of unique pressures to which the inmate subculture was an adaptation. The process by which new inmates were socialized into the subculture was termed "prisonization." A great deal of research attention has been given to the processes and correlates of prisonization because of its potential relevance to policy issues such as prison management and the post-release behavior of inmates.

Later works questioned the extent to which the inmate subculture was a unique normative order that developed indigenously. At present, the evidence appears to indicate that the inmate sub-

Chapter 9

The "Inmate Subculture" in Jails

by

James Garofalo

culture derives not only from adaptations to the deprivations of institutional life, but also from the attitudes, beliefs, and norms of the outside subcultures from which inmates are drawn.

A complete review of the complex findings that have derived from years of research on inmate subcultures and prisonization is well beyond the scope of this report. For our purposes, it is sufficient to point out that the existence of a particular normative orientation among prison inmates has been well documented through a relatively long tradition of research.

However, we are not aware of many efforts in which the notion of an inmate subculture has been explored among jail inmates. On one hand, the rapid turnover, relatively short stays, and lesser isolation from the community (relative to prisons) that characterize jails can lead to the expectation that an inmate subculture will have little chance to develop and stabilize. On the other hand, the inmates who populate the nation's jails are not a naive group; many are drawn from the urban street criminal subculture (the norms of which overlap considerably with the prison inmate subculture), and many have had prior institutional experiences in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities.

Investigation of the possible existence and nature of an inmate subculture among jail inmates was not a primary focus of our research. Nevertheless, we did incorporate a small set of items relevant to the subcultural notion into our interviews. In this chapter, responses to those items and bivariate associations of

the items with other variables are discussed. Our purpose is to bring to light some preliminary data that bear on the issue of whether ideas about the inmate subculture are at all relevant to the jail environment.

The Subcultural Scale

A series of items in our interview instrument was designed to form the basis of a scale that would indicate the degree to which our subjects adhered to the orientations found in research on prison subcultures. The key items consisted of five short vignettes which appear in Appendix A. Three of the vignettes are based on three of the five used by Wheeler (1961), modified to make them more relevant to the jail situation rather than the prison situation in which they were used originally. The other two vignettes used to form Wheeler's scale were considered to be inappropriate to the jail setting, so two new vignettes were developed. A sixth item, also shown in Appendix A, was included to cover the dimension of how the respondent would react to interpersonal threat within the jail. Like the vignettes, it posed a hypothetical situation, but unlike the vignettes, the referent was the respondent himself, and response categories were not provided.

Table 9.1 shows the response distributions for the six items in the full sample of 339 jail inmates. It is obvious from Table 9.1 that the degree of adherence by the subjects to what is presumed to be the orientation of the inmate subculture (indicated by asterisks in Table 9.1) varies substantially from item to item. For

Table 9.1

Response Distribution on Indicators of Inmate Subcultural Orientation N=339

Item 1: Escape Plan

- A. Clear himself = 49%
- *B. Keep quiet = 46%
- C. Don't know/No opinion = 5%

Item 2: Work detail

- A. Strongly approve = 1%
- B. Approve = 7%
- *C. Disapprove = 52%
- *D. Strongly disapprove = 34%
- E. Don't know/No opinion = 6%

Item 3: Hide cash

- *A. Strongly approve = 10%
- *B. Approve = 39%
- C. Disapprove = 36%
- D. Strongly disapprove = 6%
- E. Don't know/No opinion = 10%

Item 4: Threaten beating

- A. Tell guard = 35%
- *B. Mind own business = 62%
- C. Don't know/No opinion = 2%

Item 5: Smuggle pills

- *A. Accept bargain = 17%
- B. Reject offer = 80%
- C. Don't know/No opinion = 2%

Item 6: Handle hassle

- A. Retreat = 20%
- B. Tell guard = 20%
- *C. Talk it out = 18%
- *D. Fight = 17%
- *E. Handle by self = 15%
- F. Depends on situation = 4%
- G. Other = 4%
- H. Don't know/No opinion = 2%

* Positive orientation toward inmate subculture

example, almost all of the respondents (86 percent) disapproved of the hypothetical inmate who incurs the criticism of other inmates by working as hard as he can on details (Item 2), but fewer than 20 percent saw the risk of smuggling pills into the jail as preferable to an almost certain prison sentence (Item 5). There is a great deal of agreement with the inmate subcultural orientation on Item 4 (minding one's own business rather than passing on information about the threatened beating of another inmate), but the orientations of the respondents are split more evenly on Items 1, 3, and 6.

A simple additive scale of subcultural orientation was formed by dichotomizing responses to the six items, with positive orientations (indicated by asterisks in Table 9.1) scored as one and the other usable responses scored as zero ("don't know" and "no opinion" responses were treated as missing). The recoded responses were then summed.

Initial analyses showed that the item with the most skewed response pattern (Item 2) had virtually no correlations with the other items and a very low item-scale correlation. Therefore, Item 2 was eliminated, and a six-point scale (values of 0 through 5) was used. The item-scale and item-item correlations are shown in Table 9.2.

The mean scale score for the 293 respondents for whom scores could be computed was 2.22, and scale scores did not differ significantly across the three jails studied. In addition, the general

Table 9.2

Item-Scale and Item-Item Correlations for Subcultural Scale

Item-Scale Correlations (gamma)*

Scale with Escape Plan = .767
 with Hide Cash = .786
 with Threaten Beating = .794
 with Smuggle Pills = .675
 with Handle Hassle = .808

Item-Item Correlations (Yule's Q)*

	Escape	Hide	Threaten	Smuggle	Handle
Escape	1.00	.191	.502	.249	.241
Hide		1.000	.238	.339	.432
Threaten			1.000	-.012	.449
Smuggle				1.000	.151
Handle					1.000

* Number of cases in Item-Scale correlations = 293. Numbers of cases in Item-Item correlations vary between 298 and 330.

patterns of associations reported below do not differ among the jails. Therefore, the following analysis is based on data aggregated across the three jails.

Analysis of Scale Scores

As noted, the orientation of our subjects toward an inmate subculture was not a principal focus of this research. Therefore, our analysis of the subcultural scale scores is somewhat cursory and exploratory, dealing with bivariate associations and not trying to link the subcultural results to the findings of previous chapters in this report.

Basically, our approach is to determine whether bivariate associations exist between subcultural scale scores and a number of other variables, that can be grouped into five categories: (1) socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, (2) current jail situation, (3) amount of contact with people outside of the jail, (4) familiarity with institutional life, and (5) other variables.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

The means of subcultural scale scores were examined among the categories of eight socio-demographic indicators. The results can be summarized briefly because none of the associations attained the criteria for substantive significance used in this report; few even gave hints of directions for further research.

The eight socio-demographic characteristics examined were: (1) age, (2) race, (3) marital status, (4) education, (5) employment,

(6) number of persons in household, (7) number of dependents, and (8) number of family members living in immediate area. The differences in mean subcultural scale scores across categories of these variables were minimal; in no instance did an analysis of variance attain statistical significance. In two instances--with age and marital status--the values of eta reached slightly higher than 0.10, and the distributions of mean subcultural scale scores for these two instances are shown in Table 9.3.

Although the differences do not reach statistical significance, they suggest that the age factor -- perhaps in combination with other variables -- warrants attention in future research.

The results for marital status in Table 9.3 are not as suggestive as those for age. Respondents who were never married or who were involved in common law marriages show the greatest attachment to the inmate subculture. The diverse groupings of married, separated, and divorced inmates do not differ much from each other in their levels of attachment, all three groups showing lower levels than do the never married and common law groups.

Current Jail Situation

If the socio-demographic characteristics of the individual respondents have little value in accounting for variation in attachment to the inmate subculture, perhaps the immediate situation of the inmate is more important. To explore this possibility,

Table 9.3

Mean Subcultural Scale Scores by Respondent Age and Marital Status

<u>Respondent Age</u>	<u>Mean Scale Score</u>	<u>N</u>
20 or less	2.041	49
21-25	2.307	88
26-30	2.381	63
31 or higher	2.121	91

F= 0.772, sig.= 0.544
eta= 0.103

<u>Respondent Marital Status*</u>	<u>Mean Scale Score</u>	<u>N</u>
Married	2.098	51
Common law	2.375	32
Never married	2.298	158
Separated	1.923	26
Divorced	2.040	25

F = 0.640, sig. = 0.669

eta = 0.105

* Omits one respondent who was a widower

mean subcultural scale scores were analyzed across the categories of three variables: (1) the number of persons in the respondent's cell, or other confinement unit, (2) the length of time the respondent had been in the jail before being interviewed, and (3) how long the respondent expected to remain in jail.

In our sample of jail inmates, the modal type of confinement unit was a dorm (or dayroom converted into a dorm). Very few inmates were held in cells containing more than one person. Of the 291 respondents for whom type of confinement unit and subcultural scale score were available, 180 were housed in dorms and 76 were housed in one-person cells; another 18 were in two-person cells. The means of the subcultural scale scores show very little difference across these groups: 2.233 for respondents in dorms, 2.171 for those in one-person cells, and 2.167 for those in two-person cells.

Subcultural scale scores showed more interesting patterns when examined across the categories of time spent in jail and how long the respondent expected to remain in the jail. The results appear in Table 9.4.

The overall pattern of mean scores does not reach statistical significance when analyzed using four categories of length of time in confinement before being interviewed (upper portion of Table 9.4). However, there does appear to be a discontinuity in mean scores between persons who had been held less than 24 hours and those who had been in jail a day or more. The pattern suggests that, if the jail inmates learn to orient themselves toward subcultural values after arriving in the jail, the learning period is very short.

Table 9.4

Mean Subcultural Scale Scores By Length of Time Confined and How Long Respondent Expected to Remain Confined

<u>Length of Time Confined</u>	<u>Mean Scale Score</u>	<u>N</u>
Less than 24 hrs.	2.093	97
24-47 hrs.	2.279	79
48-71 hrs.	2.333	33
72 or more hrs.	2.215	79

F = 0.733, sig. = 0.722
eta = 0.085

<u>How Long Respondent Expects to Remain Confined</u>	<u>Mean Scale Score</u>	<u>N</u>
Definite referrent-short period*	2.223	112
Definite referrent-long period**	2.520	77
No referrent	1.971	102

F = 3.878, sig. = 0.022
eta = 0.162

*Includes following responses: until next court date, until bail, a few days.
**Includes following responses: until sentence completed, a couple of weeks, a couple of months.

Mean subcultural scale scores were also broken down by three general categories of responses to the question, "How long do you expect to be in here?" The interview schedule did not supply response categories for this question, so the contents of the respondents' open-ended replies had to be analyzed and coded. Almost two-thirds of the respondents could anchor their expected departure date to some future referent, and these referents could be categorized as reflecting relatively short periods (e.g., a few days, until next court date) or relatively long periods (e.g., a couple of weeks, until sentence completed). The rest of the respondents appeared to have no definite notions of when they would get out of jail.

The lower portion of Table 9.4 indicates that respondents who lacked a definite notion about when they would get out had the weakest orientation toward the inmate subculture. Orientations were strongest among those who thought that they would be in the jail for a relatively long period. The overall pattern of mean scores reaches statistical significance, but the association between the two variables is not very strong ($\eta^2=0.16$).

Taken at face value, the two portions of Table 9.4 suggest that attachment to the inmate subculture depends more on how long an inmate expects to remain in confinement--and how certain he feels about that expectation--rather than how long he has actually been confined. However, a reasonable alternative hypothesis is that inmates who can make accurate predictions about how long they will be held are generally the ones with prior experience in institutions, and it is this prior experience that creates attachment to the subculture. The issue of prior institutional experience will be examined a little later in this chapter.

CONTINUED

Keeping track of those we assign to environments that we think will match their needs is not merely for checking the predictive validity of our instruments. First hand accounts of transactions that result in adaptation and those that result in stress, and in some cases breakdown, provide the kind of detailed information that is needed to improve classification and make it effective. For instance, it may be that the night officer assigned to a certain area happens to be very good at dealing with inmates who have unusually strong support needs and inmates who are suffering from depression. We may find by conducting follow-up interviews, that certain sub-groups of inmates who need emotional support or who are depressed, for example, those who are also drug addicts, report that feelings of distress increase when they are assigned to this officers area because he cannot hide his feelings that he considers drug addicts immoral and unworthy.

Talking with those who are assigned to special environments within the jail is also useful because (1) interviews with those who experience successful transactions can provide models of adaptation for others, ^{and} (2) the interview itself can be therapeutic for those whose transactions result in additional stress.

The information that is furnished by those who find that their assignment reduced stress can be used to develop strategies of adaptation that could be imparted to those who will be assigned to the particular environment. The purpose would be to increase the chances of adaptation by telling the person what to expect and describing ways to maximize the benefits of assignment to a special

setting. It could take the form of an orientation at which the individual's scores on the classification instruments are discussed in relation to the special features of the area to which he will be assigned.

Interviews with those who react to their assignments by feeling even more stressed can be directly beneficial to the individual.

Toch points out that

...the link between "understanding" and "eliminating" problems can be direct. Persons who have recently undergone stress can benefit from interviews in which they are asked to recount their experiences. This phenomenon was first uncovered by Freud, who showed us that our ability to cope with adversity can be improved by rehashing our past coping failures. To put the matter more psychoanalytically, verbally reliving our hurts can be regenerative. The reason for this paradox has to do with the power of undigested traumatic experience (live pain) to magnify perceptions of threat and to charge them with inherited panic. When we rehearse a sequence of events that produced a traumatic juncture in our lives, we can place our hurt into perspective, and we can keep leftover distress and self-doubt from haunting us. With an intervening cooling-off period, we can assimilate facts that previously were too painful to digest or to face. Not surprisingly, "psychiatric first aid" that is administered to stressed persons resembles sensitive stress research interviews. As Janis (1969, p. 72) points out, "Many psychotherapists who treat traumatized persons see their job as that of helping each person to do the amount of working through the trauma that is needed for him to regain his basic sense of self-confidence." "Working through" is what a good interview subject must do (Toch, 1982:26).

Mapping and Creating Environments

Placing people in settings that are congruent with stress-relevant needs presupposes that we know the whereabouts of these places. A starting point may be to survey staff members about what they do currently with inmates who pose special problems. One likely result of the survey is the finding that staff vary considerably

in their sensitivity to inmate problems (see Johnson, 1977); another is that some staff member have been reassigning inmates to improve man-environment congruence and helping inmates with special problems on an informal basis. Hagel-Seymour conducted a study of inmates with special adjustment problems in New York State prisons; he points out that

Authorities alter custodial routines, modulate surveillance and orchestrate assignments for the sole purpose of enhancing adjustment. They do so unsystematically, irregularly, and without a clear sense of the ecological factors being manipulated. The fact that they do so at all, however, suggests that officers frequently recognize a human service component to their job..., and that environmental variables can be manipulated naturally and effectively by those familiar with a setting (Hagel-Seymour, 1982: 275).

Once special subsettings have been identified, we can delineate their ameliorative characteristics from the point of view of both inmates and officers. We can also monitor the reactions of inmates who are assigned to them on the basis of our instruments to see if their hypothesized stress-reducing qualities match the needs of special inmates.

Subsettings with special qualities have been called niches by Hagel-Seymour:

As we use the term niche it is a perceptual construct, involving a prisoner with imported skills, interests, and liabilities, and a prison setting that represents the self-assessed optimal solution to the problems and preferences of that prisoner. It is the ameliorative transaction, with the setting providing relief from fears and concerns rooted in situation-aggravated vulnerabilities, that gives the setting its essential quality and its meaning as niche. Niches can be detected for any ecological dimension, although niches for safety, freedom, and privacy are the most common (Hagel-Seymour, 1982: 269).

The niches described by Hagel-Seymour are found in prison, and some of the niches he described not only reduced stress but also offered growth potential (Seymour, 1977). In jails, where people are confined for considerably shorter periods of time and where there is less environmental diversity than in prisons, we should not expect to find a niche in every corner, and we cannot expect them to do anything more than convert an unmanageable stress (a crisis) into a manageable difficulty (a problem) (see Toch, 1975 and 1982). The objective of assigning a person to a niche in jail is to increase the chances of psychological survival or decrease the chances of psychological breakdown.

In conjunction with a staff survey to identify niches in jail, a group of interested staff members could be assigned the task of studying niche enhancement and creation. A starting point might be to review the existing research on jails to determine the kinds of niches that would be most important. The findings of our study, for example, suggest that stress, especially depression, peaks during the first 72 hours of confinement. Expert opinion and the results of investigations of one measure of psychological breakdown, self-injury, confirm our findings. It has been reported in some professional journals that the initial twelve hours of confinement are critical for suicides (Charlé, 1981:49; and Adleson, Huntington, and Reay, 1968:55 cited in Kennedy 1982:16). Heilig (1973) reported that 19 of the 26 cases he studied committed suicide within their first 24 hours of confinement. NCIA researchers discovered in their nationwide survey that approximately 50 percent of jail suicides (N=322) occur within 24 hours of confinement and almost one-third

take place within three hours of incarceration (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:37). Hudson and Butts found in their examination of suicides in North Carolina's jails and prisons from 1972 to 1976 (n=70) that about one-half of the acts occurred within the first 12 hours of incarceration and over one-fifth occurred within the first 3 hours (Hudson and Butts, 1979:17). Alcohol was also reported to be linked with self-injury in the NCIA and North Carolina Surveys. Hayes and Kajdan report that half of the suicide victims in their survey for whom data were available (n=213) were under the influence of alcohol at the time of incarceration (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:27). They also report that suicide within a few hours of confinement is especially prevalent among self-destructive prisoners who have been charged with alcohol or drug-related offenses. Fifty five percent of these prisoners committed suicide within 3 hours of confinement. Less than 20 percent of the suicide victims in each of the other charge categories committed suicide within this time period (Hayes and Kajdan, 1981:39). Hudson and Butts findings confirm the association between alcohol and the time incarcerated prior to self-destruction. They report that 85 percent of those who committed suicide within the first 12 hours of confinement were intoxicated at the time. They indicate that this proportion of intoxicated persons among early suicide victims is substantially higher than is found among the population of prisoners who do not kill themselves (Hudson and Butts, 1979:17).

Findings such as these suggest ways of allocating scarce resources. These specific findings suggest that staff should keep close watch for signs of depression, especially among prisoners who are admitted intoxicated, during the initial period of confinement.

A practice already used in some jails could be adopted elsewhere. A specific area can be used to house new arrivals, and a portion

of it could be set apart for housing inmates in crisis. Officers who are especially attuned to the needs of vulnerable inmates could be assigned to this area.

The Human Services Perspective

Where do we find officers who protect the weak, comfort the lonely, and soothe the tense? As we pointed out previously in this chapter, they already exist in most institutions, and for years, they have been quietly helping inmates to psychologically survive the stresses of confinement (see Toch 1977; Johnson 1977 and 1979; Seymour, 1977; Hagel-Seymour, 1982; and Lombardo, 1982). Indeed, even the most distant and custody minded guards sometimes provide basic human services to inmates because it is in their (the guards) best interest. A properly timed question about a problem here and a referral to the mental unit there can be the difference between a quiet tour of duty and eight hours of bedlam.

The use of environments that we are proposing is encompassed in the human services approach to corrections. This perspective includes the traditional custodial functions like rule-enforcement and security but instead of viewing them as oppressive features of the environment, they are seen as having the potential to reduce stress:

...security and rule-enforcement practices also contribute to providing safe environments, to providing stable and non-arbitrary environments, and to defining the boundaries within which freedom can be exercised (Toch, 1977; Johnson and Price, 1981; Lombardo, 1981). For at least some inmates these activities are associated with the reduction of stress. As with all human services work, it is not the general context of the correctional officer's role that matters to the inmate. It is the individual officer's interpretation of that role, and the application of the interpretation to individual situations that affect the inmate's experience of stress (Lombardo, 1982: 293).

The ecological approach that we are suggesting is a good way to start officers thinking about expanding their human service role because it highlights their importance in shaping subenvironments within the jail. Human services training that decreases tension and increases the officers sense of control is training that is relevant and likely to be given a chance by officers. Johnson and Price have sketched the aims of such a training program for prison guards. These same goals are relevant to training jail staff.

Through training, correctional officers can be made aware of (a) the general ecological dimensions, (b) the possible presence of niches in various locations within prisons, and (c) ways in which ecological resources can be cultivated and deployed to reduce stress. Ecological patterns vary over time, are affected by transfers, turnover, program changes, and alterations in inmate groups and activities. Training thus should provide officers with a perspective enabling them to identify ecological dimensions and niches, rather than with a resource map depicting specific dimensions or niches characteristic of a given prison at a particular point in time. Moreover, training should enable officers to see their own experiences and characteristics, as well as those of their inmates, as environmental attributes. Correctional officers who see themselves and their wards as elements of the prison's ecology can play active roles in providing sanctuaries for inmates in stress (Johnson and Price, 1981:367).

Inmates can see obvious benefits to the use of the human services approach in jail, and despite the conservative, callous stance of some guards, many officers are not blind to gains they can make by adopting the human services perspective.

The officer as turnkey and mindless custodian is a hold-over from the dark ages. Prison [and jails] are less total and primitive than they once were. And basic officer training, even the most stripped down variety, features some human relations components and the assump-

tion that custody over human beings requires at least a modicum of tact, sensitivity, and awareness of the pressures that circumscribe and stunt the lives and hopes of prisoners (Johnson and Price, 1981:350).

Reducing stress by increasing environmental congruence makes an officer's life easier because situations that could result in tense moments and outright explosions can be avoided. It may increase an officers sense of security to know that if a new arrival scores off the charts on the Hostility subscale of the SCL-90, he can assign him to a place where his feelings of resentment have the least chance of exploding. At the same time, being involved in a classification program that promotes man-environment matches expands the officers job. His opinion counts. He is the specialist who provides the information on what is in the environment. He knows because the bottom line is he is the environment.

Resistance to Change

One thing for certain is that some resistance to expanding human services through proper use of the jail ecology will be posed both by jail administrators and custodians. Some administrators assume that any program that promises to increase anything will cost an inordinate amount of money. Most of the programs we have suggested require only the use of existing resources, and none of the programs based on our findings would require additional staff or construction. Of course, some suggested programs would have associated costs. For some programs, there are costs related^{to} collecting, storing, and analyzing information about people and settings. For others, there are training costs. These costs, however, are modest.

Overcrowding is another objection to innovative programs. How can administrators and staff be expected to try to implement a new program when it takes all their energy and other resources to maintain the status quo in an institution filled beyond capacity? Innovative programs are needed especially in overcrowded jails. Overcrowding translates into all kinds of environmental deprivations, for example, lack of privacy and safety, that can result in psychological breakdowns for susceptible inmates. The special classification programs we have suggested are intended for a very small percentage of the jail population. Even in the most crowded jails there are some areas that are less crowded than others, some guards who are more supportive than others, and some assignments that are more structured than others. One of the guiding principles of the approach we are suggesting is to do as much as can be done with what is available.

Both administrators and officers may see the custodial subculture as an impediment to change efforts. The notion of a pervasive value system derived from a hard core, conservative, custodial perspective may be more apparent than real. Klofas and Toch (1982) surveyed 1,739 officers working in New York State prisons and found "...that most officers were interested in expanding their roles through the addition of human services functions to their jobs" (Klofas and Toch, 1982:241). However, they also discovered that when they asked officers to predict how their fellow officers would respond to questionnaire items, "officers consistently overestimated their peers' alienation and underestimated their professional orientation" (Klofas and Toch, 1982: 242-243). These findings

indicate that there is pluralistic ignorance among guards, and they support Toch's observation of 1980:

If pluralistic ignorance exists among guards..., the officer subculture becomes imaginary. In other words, the brave [officers who assume that they are alone and at risk in providing human services to inmates] can afford to be braver than they suspect, because consensus on such premises as "never talk to a con" or "never rat to a sergeant" is falsely assumed, and no guard group really cares whether Officer Jones lets a depressed inmate show him pictures of his unfaithful wife, or runs a counseling group in the protective segregation gallery (Toch, 1980:29).

The findings by Klofas and Toch indicate that the guard subculture is not entirely fiction. In the typology they constructed using responses to questionnaire items, one category was called "Subculture Custodians". These respondents were 17 percent of the sample, and they were described as "... the bellringers of the mythological subculture" (Klofas and Toch, 1982:247). These officers showed a strong custodial orientation on the questionnaire, and they inaccurately assumed that peers were also custodially inclined. The most common type, however, was the "Supported Majority (34.7 percent)". These guards saw themselves as professionals and felt that their fellow officers also had a professional self-image (Klofas and Toch, 1982:247).

The findings of the Klofas and Toch (1982) study suggest that as a whole prison guards have a professional orientation, and they are as a group more professional than they, as individuals, expected. The same could be true of jail guards, and the hypothesis should be tested for two reasons: (1) to see if the hypothesis is supported by the empirical facts, and (2) if the hypothesis is supported, to use these facts to dispell the myth of the pervasive and powerful

custodial subculture. In other words, the findings should be shown to the participants and officers, as Klofas and Toch did (1982:243), to demonstrate the extent of pluralistic ignorance.

Future Research

No study is complete without a section on suggestions for future research. Not including it would be a break with tradition. For the benefit of good manners and tradition, we will pull together some of the research recommendations that have been discussed in the preceding pages.

One important study would be to investigate the behavioral correlates of stress and environmental incongruence. We have assumed that stress related to the environment results in problem behavior among inmates. This assumption should be tested empirically. It appears in retrospect that we would have been wise to include questions about behavior in our follow-up interviews. Institutional files, if they are complete and accurate (see Gibbs, 1978) are another potential source of information on behavior.

We have suggested before in this report that future researchers should modify our instruments and test them to see if reliability increases. They are also encouraged to use a variety of measures of stress, satisfaction, and environmental congruence to insure that the relation between stress and congruence we found is not an artifact of our measurement of the constructs.

Evaluation research projects should be designed to determine if programs based on our findings reduce stress and problem behaviors for individuals who are participants in special classification pro-

grams. Measures of institutional quality of life should be examined in jails in which ecological approaches are used and the human services approach is promoted through training programs.

If jail administrators find our results useful, we expect several programs based on our suggestions will be implemented around the country. We will be promoting the use of the approach to the New Jersey Warden's Association and The Correctional Social Service Association. We hope to be involved in designing and evaluating programs in New Jersey jails.

If there is a demand for it, we are willing to establish a clearing house for information about programs developed on the basis of our findings. We hope that the clearing house will eventually find a permanent home in an appropriate government agency. Until that time, all descriptions and evaluations of projects and requests for information can be sent to

John J. Gibbs
 Man-Jail Transactions Project
 School of Criminal Justice
 Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
 15 Washington Street
 Newark, New Jersey 07102

Notes

1. A simple example of misleading presentation, or perhaps incompetent interpretation, is the way some researchers handle statistical significance. In their reporting of findings that are statistically significant at some pre-determined level, they imply that the significance is more than statistical -- that the findings have some policy or program significance. They fail to report that statistical significance means only that the null hypothesis -- which is usually that there is no difference in the distribution of some variable (e.g., income) among groups defined by another variable (e.g., race) -- is rejected with a known probability of being wrong over the long run. They overlook the fact that significance does not necessarily mean a strong association between two variables, and when the sample size is large, even very small differences can be statistically significant.

2. It is very important to examine thoroughly what was actually done. If depressed prisoners were supposed to see the psychologist daily and they only saw him once a week, it should be reported because it is important for assessing results. It also is important to describe what the psychologist was supposed to do and what he did do.

3. The best way to insure a proper evaluation is to consult the literature and an evaluation expert, if one is available and doesn't cost too much. Graduate students in criminal justice, sociology, and psychology are a good source of free advice. They will sometimes consult for the experience. Some programs award credit for field experience, and their students may be eager to help design and evaluate programs at local institutions. Some professors who are committed to community service may be willing to help in more direct ways than supervision of graduate students.

4. We are not suggesting that community contact is the way to generally reduce depression in a jail population. The example merely illustrates that some of our findings have implications for general programs for reducing levels of stress. We invite those interested to draw their own program implications from our more salient findings.

5. There will be some inmates with unusually high symptom scores on some SCL-90 dimensions who will have average JPI and EQS profiles. Stress is a multifaceted phenomenon, and environmental incongruence is not the only factor it is associated with.

Appendix A

Introduction

Introducing the project and yourself to the subject can be the most difficult and the most important part of the interview. At this stage of the interview, you must clearly explain the project to the subject, gain his trust, and convince him that he should participate. What happens during the first few minutes can set the tenor for the entire interview, and it can affect the reliability and validity of the subject's responses.

The first objective is to make the subject as comfortable as possible. This is not an easy task. Many subjects will be anxious and suspicious, and they may not have much information about you or the project. The information they do have about the project may have been provided by staff members or fellow inmates who may give a very distorted picture of the nature of the project. You may have to deal with some frustrated and angry people who assumed that they were supposed to see someone other than you, for example, their lawyer or mother. For these reasons, identify yourself as soon as the subject walks into the room, and then proceed to describe the project.

Avoid descriptions of the project that sound like 60 second television spots for selling Vegamatics. The particular approach you use should be suitable to you and tailored to the individual subject. You should try to project an image of calmness, confidence, and genuine concern for the subject. However, you should not carry your concern to the point where you appear fawning, and you should try not to appear patronizing to the subject. You should emphasize the following points in your introduction:

- 1) You are not an employee of the county. You are employed by Rutgers University on a research grant funded by the National Institute of Justice.
- 2) The purpose of the project is to gather some information that can be used to help develop programs and improve services in jails.
- 3) The information needed can best be supplied by those who know what it is like to be locked up. We want their impression of what it's like to be in jail. We want to know what problems they face and how they deal with those problems.
- 4) We have developed a series of questions that we would like to ask. The questions are straightforward, they mean what they say, and are not designed to find out about hidden motives and the like. The interview gives the subject a chance to express views and feelings about jail. Here you should stress that there are no right or wrong answers to the questioning. It is not a test.
- 5) All the information provided by the subject will be confidential. We guarantee that we will not disclose any information that can be identified with the subject. The consent form to be signed by the subject protects both parties. It means that we agree that we will not disclose any information, and we did not force the subject into the interview. Breach of confidentiality would be foolish on our part. If we broke confidence and the word got out on us in jail, we'd be out of business. Most inmates find this a convincing point.

- 6) The only benefit associated with participation in the project is a chance to express views and feelings. There are no rewards or privileges for participating. You cannot do any favors. You cannot bring messages in or out of the institution.

Dear Participant:

Rutgers University has been awarded a research grant to study how people who come into this place react to it. We would like to ask you some questions about how you are feeling and how you felt before you came in here.

How were you selected? We decided the best way to get a handle on what's happening with guys who come in here is to talk to all those who come in during a certain time period. You happen to be one of those guys.

Participation in this project is voluntary. You don't have to answer any questions if you don't want to. And, you can quit answering questions at any time. The choice is yours. We don't want to and can't force you to participate. If you choose not to participate, this will also be kept confidential.

What's in it for you? It gives you a chance to express your views and feelings, and this information will help to fill a gap in our knowledge and may be important in making things better. Participation in the project will not help you get out, and it will not result in special benefits.

We think this project is important. We would like to have your cooperation. It's up to you. Keep in mind that you don't have to participate if you don't want to.

Ask any questions you would like to about this research. If you would like to participate, please check the box below, and sign your name.

Thank you,

John J. Gibbs
Project Director

I consent to participate in the project

Signature _____

Personal Characteristics and History Questions

After the subject signs the consent form, suggest that you begin the interview with a few warm up questions. These questions will give the client a chance to get used to your style of interviewing, and it will give you a chance to get used to the subject's response style. During this stage of the interview, you should establish the rhythm and tempo of the questioning.

You don't have to ask the questions exactly as they are phrased. Make them conversational. Also don't be afraid to skip questions and return to them. For example, if the respondent begins the interview by volunteering information about the number of persons in his family or his employment history, record the relevant information on the response sheet, and ask all the questions in the particular area before returning to the sequence appearing on the schedule. In some cases, you may want to rearrange the sequence of the instruments. For instance, if a subject starts describing his experiences in a mental hospital while you're trying to gather personal history and characteristics information, switch to the Mental Institutionalization Inventory schedule, and return to the personal history and characteristics questions later in the interview. Of course, these kinds of sequence changes require that you know your instruments very well.

Personal History and Characteristics

1. Age at last birthday? _____
2. Race? _____
3. Marital Status? _____
4. Number of persons living in household? _____
5. Number of dependents other than self? _____
6. Number of children? _____
7. Counting yourself, your brothers, your sisters, and your parents---how many people are in your immediate family? _____
8. Counting your wife, her brothers, her sisters, and her parents---how many people are in her immediate family? _____
9. Number of persons in immediate family and wife's immediate family living in the area? _____
10. Number of face to face contacts per month with members of immediate family or wife's immediate family for the six months prior to incarceration? _____
11. Who was the first telephone call made to after arrest? _____

1. White
 2. Black
 3. Latin
 4. Asian
 5. Other
-
1. Married
 2. Common Law
 3. Single
 4. Separated
 5. Divorced
 6. Widowed

12. Employment?

- 1. Employed/Taxes Withheld
- 2. Employed/No Taxes Withheld
- 3. Unemployed/Collecting Benefits
- 4. Unemployed/Not Collecting Benefits
- 5. Student

13. How long (in months) in present status? _____

14. Hours per week worked? _____

15. Wage per hour? _____

16. Highest grade completed? _____

17. Length of time in hours detained by police? _____

18. Length of time in hours confined in jail? _____

19. Number of times taken to court---court pens? _____

20. What is your present legal status?

- 1. Serving county jail sentence
- 2. Waiting municipal court hearing
- 3. Waiting grant jury action
- 4. Waiting trial
- 5. Waiting sentence
- 6. Waiting transfer to other institution
- 7. Other _____

20a. Have you already spent time in this jail for the same case that you are now in for (e.g. previously made bail)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

21. Has bail been set?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. Subject doesn't know/ Uncertain

22. Amount of bail? _____

23. Charges? _____

24. Has a lawyer been assigned or secured?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Subject doesn't know/ Uncertain

24a. Kind of lawyer?

- 1. Court appointed
- 2. Own

25. Number of people in cell? _____

Mental Health Inventory

This series of questions is designed to measure the nature, duration, and location of mental hospitalization, and to determine if the subject has engaged in activities that may be associated with psychological problems. In some cases, the questions to be asked at this stage of the interview are more general and more personal than the ones asked the last section. Because of these factors we expect a broad range of responses that would be impossible to categorize a priori, and the response sheet reflects this set of circumstances. You will have to listen carefully to the subjects responses, extract the necessary information, and record it in a fashion that can be translated into categories at some point. You should record as much information as possible without losing rapport, rhythm, and tempo. In some cases, you'll only be able to make brief notes to yourself during the interview, and you'll have to return to the sheet after the interview to complete it.

Introduce this stage of the interview by telling the subject that you're going to ask him about some of his personal habits and life experiences. If necessary, reassure him that the information he provides is confidential, and that you are not sitting in judgment of him.

As was the case for the Personal Characteristics and History questions, you will not always follow the sequence appearing on the schedule, and in some cases, the response to a question you ask may be the answer to another. You should record or note answers as they emerge, and then pursue the most reasonable line of questioning.

Mental Health Inventory

1. How much do you drink on an average day during the week?
 - 1a. How about weekends?
 - 1b. How many times a week do you get drunk enough to forget part of the night?
2. Do you mess with any drugs?
 - 2a. Which ones?
 - 2b. How often?
 - 2c. How much?
3. Have you ever thought about hurting yourself or committing suicide?
 - 3a. How many times have you thought about it in the last year?
 - 3b. Have you ever hurt yourself or attempted to hurt yourself?
 - 3c. Number of times?
 - 3d. Age at first attempt?
 - 3e. Place of first attempt?
 - 3f. Method of first attempt?
 - 3g. Age at last attempt?
 - 3h. Place of last attempt?
 - 3i. Method of last attempt?
 - 3j. Number of times while in detention?
 - 3k. Number of times while serving a sentence?
4. Have you ever been to a psychologist or a psychiatrist for treatment or evaluation other than the standard examination at your induction physical into the army or when you entered prison or jail?
 - 4a. Number of separate treatments or evaluations?
 - 4b. Age at first treatment or evaluation?
 - 4c. Length of first treatment in number of visits and number of months?

- 4d. Age at last treatment or evaluation?
- 4e. Length of last treatment in number of visits and number of months?
- 4f. Can you describe the last problem for which you were treated?
- 4g. Did you receive any medication?
- 4h. Do you know the name of the medication?
5. Number of hospitalizations?
- 5a. Name and location of hospital?
- 5b. When admitted?
- 5c. When released?
- 5d. Was the admission voluntary?
6. Where did you go when you were released from the hospital the last time?
- 6a. Were you instructed to take any medication after release?
- 6b. Did you follow instructions?
- 6c. For how long?
- 6d. Were you instructed to contact a community mental health center or some other kind of outpatient service after release?
- 6e. Did you make that contact?
- 6f. How often did you go per month?
- 6g. If you went to an outpatient facility after release did you complete the course of treatment or did you make the decision to stop going on your own?

The Jail Preference Inventory

Introduce the JPI with some version of the following:

In the next series of questions, we're going to ask you about your needs and concerns. No matter where you are people have different preferences or concerns. For example, on the street, some people spend all their time thinking about money and trying to make it, while other people (sometimes from the same family) spend all their time trying to find "true" love. Another example is that for some people a bar is a place where you meet new friends, whereas for other the most important feature of a bar is that it's a place where you can shoot pool and gamble.

Although there's not a lot to like about jail, some things about jail are alright when compared with others, while others really get to you. And, some people consider certain things important while they're in jail, while other people consider others things important. For example, one guy may be very concerned about clean clothes, while another guy may be very concerned about getting enough to read.

We want to know how you feel about different aspects of jail. To do this, we are going to ask you to make a series of choices. For each pair of choices, choose the one you prefer. Select the statement that best represents what you would prefer if given the choice. For example, we might ask you to tell us which of the two choices below you would most prefer:

Staff who let me
stay in my cell

Staff who are
friendly

We are only interested in what you prefer, not what other people in here prefer. In some cases, choosing may be pretty easy. In other cases, you may want to think for a bit before you decide. In all cases, select one of the choices, even when they appear pretty similar to you. If you have a hard time deciding, or have only a slight preference, circle the choice toward which you lean.

IF GIVEN THE CHOICE:
Which Would You Prefer?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A quiet place all to yourself | A busy place with plenty to do |
| 2. A set of rules you can understand | A housing assignment that gives you privacy |
| 3. Housing where you're safe | Housing where you're busy |
| 4. A cell block with very little noise and commotion | A cell block with very few rules |
| 5. As few rules as possible | As much to do as possible |
| 6. A cell block where you have privacy | A cell block where you have safety |
| 7. A facility in which the inmates can keep busy | A facility in which there is little danger |
| 8. Staff who stay off your back | Staff who respond quickly when you have a request |
| 9. Guards who protect you from danger | Social workers who get things done for you |
| 10. Staff who respect your privacy | Staff who really care about how you feel |
| 11. Time alone to think your problems through | An understanding person you can tell your problems to |
| 12. A place to think all to yourself | Unescorted movement throughout the institution |
| 13. Knowing that you'll have the chance to get away by yourself each day | Knowing when you'll see your lawyer |
| 14. Staff who allow you some privacy | Staff who are concerned about your safety |
| 15. Knowing that you're safe from violent inmates | Knowing that you're loved by your family |
| 16. Staff who stay out of your business | Staff who help you take care of business |
| 17. An institution with clear and consistent rules | An institution with very few rules |
| 18. A lot of privacy | A lot of activity |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 19. Staff who let you know what's happening with your case | Staff who advise you on the best way to act in court |
| 20. A jail in which inmates can't harm one another | A jail in which inmates always know what to expect from staff |
| 21. Staff who help you keep active and occupied | Staff who help you fill out important forms and papers |
| 22. A tightly run institution with definite rules | An institution in which the inmates call the shots |
| 23. Staff who keep a close eye on you to make sure you're safe | Staff who let you take care of yourself |
| 24. Knowing your lawyer cares | Knowing your family cares |
| 25. Staff who protect an inmate from other inmates | Staff who stay out of inmate affairs |
| 26. A cell block where you have no trouble finding things to do | A cell block where the guards won't write you a ticket for every little thing |
| 27. Guards who mind their own business | Guards who show a genuine interest in how you feel |
| 28. Knowing that you're safe from harm | Knowing that your lawyer knows what he's doing |
| 29. A jail where they let you work every day until you're too tired to think | A jail where they let you have visits all day every day |
| 30. A set of rules that tell you what to expect | A schedule that keeps you busy all day |
| 31. A definite court date that won't change | A jail program that teaches you about legal matters |
| 32. A jail in which you can keep busy all day | A jail in which you can get good medical attention |
| 33. Being certain about what's happening with your case | Being in a cell block that's safe |
| 34. A jail that has places where you can go when you need a place to think | A jail that has programs where you can learn something of use for when you're released |
| 35. Staff who can help you with legal matters | Staff who can help you with family or emotional problems |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 36. Feeling safe | Feeling loved |
| 37. Knowing exactly what you're up against in court | Having people who believe in you no matter what |
| 38. Staff who will help you find things to do to fill the time | Staff who will help you with family problems |
| 39. A jail that has places where you can go to get away from noise and commotion | A jail that has programs which help you take care of business like welfare and social security |
| 40. Staff you can count on to act the same way every day | Staff you know care about your emotional well-being |
| 41. Staff who are consistent | Staff who help you keep busy |
| 42. Staff who believe that you should take care of your own problems | Staff who feel that they should help when you're feeling down |

Introduce this section of the JPI with something like the following:

Now we're going to change the rules. For this set of choices, we will ask you to select the one you dislike most. For example, if we asked you which would bother you more:

Car Trouble

Heart Trouble

most people would select "Heart Trouble."

Remember to choose the one you dislike more or the one that would bother you more for each pair.

IF GIVEN THE CHOICE:
Which Would Bother You More?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 43. Too much noise and talk | Too much time to think |
| 44. Having nothing to do | Having no time alone |
| 45. A jail with rules that change all the time | A jail where you can never get any privacy |
| 46. Little privacy | Limited medical services |
| 47. Nothing to break the monotony | Always being told what to do |
| 48. Being idle everyday | Being threatened by another inmate |
| 49. Sitting around dwelling on your problems | Not knowing what to expect in court |
| 50. Being housed where you're the only one of your race | Being housed where the guards are always busting you for some nonsense |
| 51. A guard who is always on your back | Medical services that aren't always available |
| 52. Staff who don't give you any privacy | Staff who are always quoting institutional rules to you |
| 53. Never a moment alone | All kinds of rules and regulations |
| 54. A jail where the rules and regulations change from day to day | A jail where there's nothing to do to pass the time |
| 55. An incompetent lawyer | A violent cell mate |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 56. A jail that doesn't offer anything to occupy your time | A jail that doesn't have a good system for channeling requests and complaints |
| 57. A jail where you sit around all day with nothing to do | A jail that doesn't have a designated staff member you can go to with requests or for advice |
| 58. A lawyer who doesn't care what happens to you | Family who don't care what happens to you |
| 59. Not ever feeling you're by yourself | Not sure when you'll go to court |
| 60. Not being able to stop thinking negative thoughts | Housing where inmates want to settle everything with their hands |
| 61. Not knowing whether or not your people are going to visit you while you're locked up | Knowing for sure that your people aren't going to visit you while your locked up |
| 62. Long boring days and nights with nothing to do | A camera watching you 24 hours a day |
| 63. Being sent to the hole for a minor infraction | Finding out your family won't come to see you |
| 64. Having a gang out to rape you | Knowing your people hate you |
| 65. Staff who are always telling you when and how to do everything | Staff who couldn't care less if you're having problems with your family |
| 66. Having people after you in jail | Having your people think you're worthless because you're in jail |
| 67. A jail that's run differently from one day to the next | A jail in which there aren't any programs to help you out |
| 68. A jail where you have to get a guard's permission before you can do just about anything | A jail where you seldom get action when you make a request or complaint |
| 69. Someone telling you what to do every minute of the day | Not knowing what your lawyer is doing with your case |
| 70. Nothing to do to keep your mind off problems | Nobody to talk to about your problems |
| 71. Inmates who are always making noise and commotion | Inmates who are always looking for a fight |
| 72. Staff who keep changing rules | Staff who are slow to respond to requests |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 73. Someone out to get you on the tier | A lawyer whose judgement you don't trust |
| 74. No relief from the talk and noise | No one who understands how you feel |
| 75. Not knowing if your woman's still with you | Knowing for sure that your woman has left you |
| 76. No place where you can go to be alone | No one who understands what's going on in your head |
| 77. Guards who write you up for infractions for little stuff | Guards who let you go on something one day and write you up for it the next |
| 78. A lawyer who doesn't defend you in court | People who don't stick by you when you're locked up |
| 79. Nothing to do to keep your mind off things | No visits from family and friends |
| 80. Not understanding what your lawyer is doing | Not feeling safe |
| 81. Too much noise and commotion | Too many games and bad feelings |
| 82. Inmates who are always trying to prove how bad they are | Guards who are always trying to show that they're the boss |
| 83. A jail in which you can never get a quiet place to be alone | A jail in which complaints and requests never get to the right staff member |
| 84. Lots of tension among the inmates | Unexplained postponements and adjournments with your case |

The Environmental Quality Scale

The PPI is intended to measure the environmental needs and concerns of prisoners; the EQS measures the amounts of those same environmental dimensions (privacy, safety, etc.) available to the respondent. You should try to convey this distinction to the subject in your introduction. You should use some version of the following instruction:

In the last series of questions we tried to find out which aspects of jail were important to you. In this series of questions, we would like to know how available different things are to you while you're in here. Instead of asking you about what you would prefer, we are going to ask you how things really are.

Please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the statements I read to you. (You may give the subject a card with the categories on it). If you are unsure about a particular statement, simply indicate how you feel or expect things will be in here. There are no right or wrong answers to any of these questions; there is only your opinion.

1. You don't have to worry about your safety in this place.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
2. Your privacy is respected in here.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
3. You can keep pretty busy around here.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
4. They stay off your back in here.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
5. The programs they have in here are useful to you.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
6. They seem to care about your feelings around here.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
7. The rules and routines in here give you a pretty clear idea of what to expect from day to day.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
8. This is a pretty safe place.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
9. You can grab some time to yourself to think things through in this place.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion
10. You can usually find something to do to occupy your mind in here.
Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/No Opinion

11. They're pretty good about helping you take care of business in here.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

12. You can count on your family (people) to stick by you when you're in here.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

13. They give you a pretty good idea of what's going on with your case when you're in here.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

14. They'll help you with emotional or family problems in this place.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

15. They usually let you know for sure when you'll be going to court and when you'll see your lawyer.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

16. There are people working here who are willing to answer questions about welfare, social security, law, and other stuff like that.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

17. This is a pretty dangerous place.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

18. The noise and commotion is pretty bad in here.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

19. They're always telling you what to do and how to do it around here.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

20. You spend a lot of your time just sitting around with nothing to do in this place.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

21. They hound you with their rules and regulations in here.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know/
No Opinion

The SCL-90

You should introduce the SCL-90 by telling the subject that you are going to read him a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have. You want him to tell you how much he's bothered by each one you read for the week before his incarceration and since he's been locked up. Instruct the subject to take his time and to be honest as possible. Try to convey to the subject that even though everything looks bleaker in jail, you want him to make the comparative rating between jail and the outside as accurate as possible. Use the following example to instruct the subject:

Since you've been in here how much have you been bothered by backaches.

Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1	2	3	4	5

How about on the streets about a week before you got locked up.

Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1	2	3	4	5

You may want to supply some subjects with a card with the response categories on it so you don't have to keep repeating the categories until they memorize them.

SCL90

1. Headaches
2. Nervousness or shakiness inside
3. Unwanted thoughts, words, or ideas that won't leave your mind
4. Faintness or dizziness
5. Loss of sexual interest
6. Feeling critical of others
7. The idea that someone else can control your thoughts
8. Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles
9. Trouble remembering things
10. Worried about sloppiness or carelessness
11. Feeling easily annoyed or irritated
12. Pains in heart or chest
13. Feeling afraid in open spaces
14. Feeling low in energy or slowed down
15. Thoughts of ending your life
16. Hearing voices that other people do not hear
17. Trembling
18. Feeling that most people cannot be trusted
19. Poor appetite
20. Crying easily
21. Feeling shy or uneasy with people
22. Feeling of being trapped or caught
23. Suddenly scared for no reason
24. Temper outbursts that you could not control
25. Feeling afraid to go out of your house (cell) alone

26. Blaming yourself for things
27. Pains in lower back
28. Feeling blocked in getting things done
29. Feeling lonely
30. Feeling blue
31. Worrying too much about things
32. Feeling no interest in things
33. Feeling fearful
34. Your feelings being easily hurt
35. Other people being aware of your private thoughts
36. Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic
37. Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you
38. Having to do things very slowly to insure correctness
39. Heart pounding or racing
40. Nausea or upset stomach
41. Feeling inferior to others
42. Soreness of your muscles
43. Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others
44. Trouble falling asleep
45. Having to check and double-check what you do
46. Difficulty making decisions
47. Feeling afraid to walk around alone
48. Trouble getting your breath
49. Hot or cold spells
50. Having to avoid certain things, places, or activities because they frighten you

51. Your mind going blank
52. Numbness or tingling in parts of your body
53. A lump in your throat
54. Feeling hopeless about the future
55. Trouble concentrating
56. Feeling weak in parts of your body
57. Feeling tense or keyed up
58. Heavy feelings in your arms or legs
59. Thoughts of death or dying
60. Overeating
61. Feeling uneasy when people are watching or talking about you
62. Having thoughts that are not your own
63. Having urges to beat, injure, or harm someone
64. Awakening in the early morning
65. Having to repeat the same actions such as touching, counting, washing
66. Sleep that is restless or disturbed
67. Having urges to break or smash things
68. Having ideas or beliefs that others do not share
69. Feeling very self-conscious with others
70. Feeling uneasy in crowds in open or public places
71. Feeling everything is an effort
72. Spells of terror or panic
73. Feeling uncomfortable about eating or drinking in public
74. Getting into frequent arguments
75. Feeling nervous when you are left alone

76. Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements
77. Feeling lonely even when you are with people
78. Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still
79. Feelings of worthlessness
80. Feeling that familiar things are strange or unreal
81. Shouting or throwing things
82. Feeling afraid you will faint in public
83. Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them
84. Having thoughts about sex that bother you a lot
85. The idea that you should be punished for your sins
86. Feeling pushed to get things done
87. The idea that something serious is wrong with your body
88. Never feeling close to another person
89. Feelings of guilt
90. The idea that something is wrong with your mind

The Self-Anchor Scale

You are going to ask the subject to describe the best and worst possible jails from his perspective. When the subject is describing the heaven and hell of jail, you should be making at least a mental note of his descriptions so you can summarize them for him before he makes his rating.

After the subject leaves, you should record a full description of his best and worst possible worlds.

Introduce the anchor scale to the subject in the following manner:

1. Nobody considers jail a good time, but while you're in jail, there are things that can make it easier or harder for you. Assuming that you have to be in jail for a certain period of time, what would the best possible jail situation be for you.

Can you describe the best jail circumstances for you while you're in jail?

Permissible probe: What would jail have to be like for you to have the easiest or most comfortable or least painful time?

Obligatory probe: Anything else?

2. How about the other side of the coin: What would be the worst possible jail situation for you?

Permissible probe: What would make jail difficult for you? What would make jail a miserable experience?

Obligatory probe: Anything else.

3. Here's a picture of a ladder. Suppose that the top of the ladder represents the best possible jail situation as you have described it (SUMMARIZE BEST POSSIBLE SITUATION) and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible jail situation for you (SUMMARIZE THE WORST POSSIBLE SITUATION), where would you place your present situation in jail.

"SUBCULTURAL" SECTION

INTAKE ITEMS

1. Have you previously been confined in:
- A. This jail ____?
IF YES, How many times? Just once before ____.
Twice ____ . Three or more ____.
- B. Some other jail ____?
IF YES, How many times? Just once before ____.
Twice ____ . Three or more ____.
- C. A state prison ____?
IF YES, How many times? Just once before ____.
Twice ____ . Three or more ____.
- D. A juvenile detention facility ____?
IF YES, How many times? Just once before ____.
Twice ____ . Three or more ____.
- E. A juvenile training center (school) ____?
IF YES, How many times? Just once before ____.
Twice ____ . Three or more ____.

CHECK ITEM: If 1A = Yes, skip to Question #5.

If 1A = No, but 1B, 1C, 1D, or 1E = Yes, skip to Question #4.

If 1A thru 1E = No, ask Question #2.

2. Before entering this place, had you ever talked to anyone about what being in jail would be like? No _____ (Skip to Question #3)

Yes _____

A. Was this person(s) a relative _____, close friend _____, acquaintance _____, other _____? (Note: If multiple responses, record estimated number in each category.)

B. Did this person(s) talk about this jail _____, some other specific jail(s) _____, jails in general _____?

C. Did this person(s) have first-hand experience in this jail _____, some other jail _____?

If either, in what role?

Inmate _____

Guard _____

Visitor _____

Other _____ (specify)

D. In general, what were the one or two most important things that this person told you to expect?

E. Have these expectations been accurate so far?

Yes _____ (Skip to Question #3)

No _____

If not, how were they wrong?

3. Did you have any expectations of your own about this place (other than what someone else might have told you)?

No _____ (Skip to Question #6)

Yes _____

A. What were one or two most important things you expected?

B. Have your expectations been accurate so far?

Yes _____ (Skip to Question #6)

No _____

If not, how were they wrong?

(NOTE: SKIP TO QUESTION #6)

4. A. How long ago was your last stay in (another jail, prison, juvenile facility)? _____

B. How long did you stay in that last time? _____

C. Did your experiences in (another jail, prison, juvenile facility) give you any ideas about what to expect in this place?

No _____ (Skip to Question #6)

Yes _____

D. What were the one or two most important things you expected?

E. Have your expectations been accurate so far?

Yes _____ (Skip to Question #6)

No _____

F. If not, how were they wrong?

(NOTE: SKIP TO QUESTION #6)

5. A. Between the last time you were in this jail and now, were you in any other jail (prison, juvenile institution)?

No _____ (Skip to Question #5D)

Yes _____

B. How long ago was the last time you were in another jail (prison, juvenile institution)? _____

C. How long were you in that time? _____

D. How long ago was the last time you were in this jail? _____

E. Did it concern the same case you are in for now? _____

F. How long did you stay at that time? _____

G. Is this jail any different now than it was the last time you were here?

No _____ (Skip to Question #6)

Yes _____

H. How is it different?

6. Have you met anyone confined here who you already knew before you came in?

No _____ (Skip to Question #7)

Yes _____

A. Is this person(s) a relative _____, close friend _____, acquaintance _____, other _____? (NOTE: If multiple responses, record estimated number in each category.)

7. Think, for a moment, about the other guys held in this jail.

A. In general, are they similar to _____ or different than _____ the guys you know on the outside? (If respondent says he doesn't know _____ or can't make a judgement _____, skip to #7C).

B. How are they similar or different?

C. Do you see yourself as different than the other guys in this place?

No _____

Don't know _____

Yes _____

} (Skip to Question #8)

D. How do you differ?

8. If you wanted to know something about how this jail operates (e.g., schedules, most helpful people, most dangerous people, availability of legal or other types of assistance), who do you think you would be most likely to ask?

9. If you were being hassled by some other guy being held here, how would you handle it?

10. Since being in here, have you had contact with anyone on the outside?

No _____ (Skip to Question #11)

Yes _____

10. A. Who have you had contact with? How many times?

By what means (telephone, visit)?

11. How long do you expect to be in here? _____

12. Now I am going to read some descriptions of situations that might occur in this jail or in any other jail. Please give me your reaction to each of the situations.

A. Two inmates are planning an escape. They threaten a third inmate, Jones, with a beating unless he steals a wire cutter for them from the place he is assigned to work. Jones thinks they mean business. He gets the wire cutter, but is caught trying to smuggle it into his cell. If he doesn't describe the whole situation, he will probably be charged with an escape attempt. He can avoid this by blaming the other two inmates. What should Jones do?

_____ Clear himself by telling about the escape plans of the other two inmates?

_____ Keep quiet and face the consequences.

B. Owens is assigned to a jail work detail. Some other guys criticize him because he works as hard as he can and does more work than anyone else on the detail. The other guys think this makes them look bad. How do you personally feel about Owens' behavior?

_____ Strongly approve

_____ Approve

_____ Disapprove

_____ Strongly disapprove

_____ No opinion or don't know (volunteered)

C. Smith and Long are friends in the same jail. Smith has some cash that was smuggled into the jail by a visitor. Smith tells Long that he thinks the guards are suspicious of him, and he asks Long to hide the cash for him for a few days. How do you personally feel about Long's hiding the money?

- Strongly approve
- Approve
- Disapprove
- Strongly disapprove
- No opinion or don't know (volunteered)

D. Johnson knows that two guys are threatening to beat up another guy, Martin, because Martin won't help them cover up their gambling operation in the jail. Martin is afraid to tell anyone. Johnson has an opportunity to pass this information on to a guard without anyone else finding out. What should Johnson do?

- Tell the guard about Martin's problem.
- Mind his own business and keep quiet.

E. Hill is awaiting trial on a burglary charge. Another guy in the jail tells Hill that he knows a lawyer who can almost certainly get him off with a prison sentence. In return for putting Hill in contact with this lawyer, the other guy wants Hill to help him smuggle some pills into the jail. Hill believes that, without this lawyer, he will probably get a prison sentence on the burglary charge. What should Hill do?

- Accept the other guy's bargain.
- Reject the offer so he can avoid the risk of being caught smuggling pills.

Appendix B

Dear Respondent,

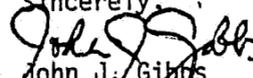
As you may know, the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice has been conducting a study of the problems and stresses of jail confinement. It seems that few people really pay attention to jail problems. In fact, jails have been relatively neglected as a topic of study. This project is important because it is one of the few studies focused specifically on the county jail setting.

As part of the study, we are interested in learning your opinions on the major problems faced by both inmates and jail personnel. Your responses are very important to us. As individuals who work in the jail, you are the only ones who can provide us with this information. We feel that the best way to find out about the problems of jail confinement is to ask those who must deal with such issues on a daily basis.

Attached to this letter is a questionnaire that contains a number of questions about problems faced by inmates and by jail staff. Please answer all of the questions and return your responses to the designated area in the control center where we will collect them.

Your responses will be strictly confidential. Any information that could be used to identify an individual will be removed before analysis. A final report based on aggregate results will be made available to interested jail staff.

Thank you for your cooperation in completing the questionnaire and for your continued assistance to the Rutgers project staff during our visits to your institution.

Sincerely,

John J. Gibbs
Project Director

STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE

PART A

Instruction: Below you will find a series of problems that may be found in jails. Please rate each problem in terms of its seriousness in your institution.

Circle the value between 1 (not a problem) and 5 (serious problem) that you consider as best representing the extent of each problem in your institution.

The last three scales do not have any problems listed. This was done so that you can write in problems we may have missed, and provide a rating for these problems. Please be sure to rate each problem.

<u>A. OVERCROWDING</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>B. SEXUAL ASSAULTS AND THREATS</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>C. INMATE-INMATE FIST FIGHTS</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>D. INMATE-STAFF FIST FIGHTS</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>E. INMATES STEALING FROM EACH OTHER</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>F. INMATES POSSESSING WEAPONS</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>G. DESTRUCTION OF INSTITUTIONAL PROPERTY</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>H. DRUGS IN THE JAIL</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>I. ALCOHOL IN THE JAIL</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>
<u>J. OTHER CONTRABAND IN JAIL</u>				
1	2	3	4	5
<u>not a problem</u>				<u>serious problem</u>

K. DEALING WITH STATE PRISONERS				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
L. STAFF MORALE				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
M. CONFLICT BETWEEN CUSTODIAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
N. SHORTAGE OF CUSTODIAL STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
O. SHORTAGE OF SOCIAL SERVICE STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
P. PHYSICALLY ILL INMATES IN NEED OF MEDICAL CARE				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
Q. INMATES WHO EXPERIENCE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
R. PEOPLE WHO DON'T BELONG IN JAIL SUCH AS DRUNKS				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
S. PEOPLE WHO DON'T BELONG IN JAIL SUCH AS MINOR OFFENDERS				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
T. PEOPLE WHO DON'T BELONG IN JAIL SUCH AS NON-SUPPORT CASES				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
U. INADEQUATE LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR INMATES				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
V. NOT ENOUGH FOR INMATES TO DO TO KEEP THEM OCCUPIED				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
W. DETERIORATING PHYSICAL STRUCTURE				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
X. LACK OF PRIVACY				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
Y. NOISE				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	

Z. CONFLICT BETWEEN OLDER AND YOUNGER INMATES				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
AA. LOW PAY FOR STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
BB. POOR WORKING HOURS/SHIFT WORK				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
CC. DANGER ON THE JOB				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
DD. ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AMONG STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
EE. DRUG PROBLEMS AMONG STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
FF. LACK OF RESPECT FROM INMATES				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
GG. CONFLICT AMONG MEMBERS OF THE CUSTODIAL STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
HH. INADEQUATE/INSUFFICIENT TRAINING FOR UNIFORMED STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
II. SUPERVISORS/ADMINISTRATORS WHO DON'T CARE				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
JJ. RIGID/UNREASONABLE REGULATIONS FOR UNIFORMED STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
KK. ABUSE FROM INMATES				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
LL. STAFF BOREDOM				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
MM. TOO MUCH INMATE MOVEMENT FOR ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	
NN. LACK OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR STAFF				
1	2	3	4	5
not a problem			serious problem	

OO. FURNISH PROBLEM:

1	2	3	4	5
not a problem				serious problem

PP. FURNISH PROBLEM:

1	2	3	4	5
not a problem				serious problem

QQ. FURNISH PROBLEM:

1	2	3	4	5
not a problem				serious problem

PART B

Instructions: Please answer the following questions concerning your opinions.

- A. What is your position within the institution?
- Administration Superior Officer Line Officer
- Social Service Medical
- B. Do you think that there has been an increase in the percentage of jail prisoners who have social and medical problems rather than criminal justice problems in the last few years?
- Yes No
- C. Do detained prisoners seem to experience more problems than do sentenced prisoners?
- Yes No
- D. Rank order the following according to how common you think each is for jail inmates. Rank the most common problem with a number 1, the second most common problem with a number 2, and so on. Use each number only once, ranking the items 1 through 7.
- Boredom Fear of Victimization
- Uncertainty Lack of Privacy
- Separation from family/friends Inability to make decisions concerning self
- Lack of Social Services/Assistance

- E. There are many things that can make working in a place harder or easier for a person. Many different things can influence how you feel about where you work. We're going to ask you to think about the characteristics and aspects that could make your job pleasant or unpleasant for YOU, and to rate the jail where you work in light of them.

Imagine that the top of the scale, 10, is the best possible jail you could work in. In other words, the things that would make work better or more pleasureable for you are there. The bottom of the scale, 1, is the worst possible work situation for you. The things that make work tougher or unpleasant, are there. Circle the number that shows how you feel about the jail in which you work. In other words, rate this jail in light of what you consider the best and worst possible jails to work in.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Worst possible jail to work									Best possible jail to work

- F. Similarly, there are many things that can make doing time in a jail harder or easier for a prisoner. We're going to ask you to think about the characteristics and aspects that could make jail harder or easier for people who are locked up, and to rate the jail where you work in light of them.

Imagine that the top of the scale, 10, is the best possible jail an inmate could do time in. In other words, the things that would make jail easier or better are there. The bottom of the scale, 1, is the worst possible jail situation. The things that would make jail harder or tougher to do time in are there. Circle the number that shows how you feel about the jail in which you work. In other words, rate this jail in light of what you consider the best and worst possible jails to do time in.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Worst possible jail to do time in									Best possible jail to do time in

REFERENCES

- Adams, K. (1980) Former Mental Patients in A Prison and Parole System: A Study of Socially Disruptive Behavior. Albany, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Research Center
- Adler, F. (1981) "From Hospital to Jail: New Challenges to the Law-Enforcement Process," Criminal Law Bulletin. 17 : 319-333.
- Arnot, M. (1969) For Better or Worse? Nebraska's Misdemeanant Correctional System. Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and the Nebraska Department of Economic Development.
- Ashley, M. (1922) "Outcome of 1000 Cases Paroled from the Middletown State Hospital," State Hospital Quarterly. 8: 64-70
- Baxtrom v Harold (1967). 383 U.S. 107.
- Biegel, A. and M. Russell (1973) "Suicidal Behavior in Jail: Prognostic Considerations," in Jail House Blues. B.L. Danto, ed. Orchard Lake, Michigan: Epic Publications.
- Bowker, L.H. (1977) Prison Subcultures. Lexington, Mass: D.C. Heath.
- Brill, H. and B. Malzberg (1962) "Statistical Report on the Arrest Records of Male Ex-Patients Released from New York State Mental Hospitals During the Period of 1946-1948," in Criminal Acts of Ex-Mental Hospital Patients (Supplement 153). Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association Mental Hospital Service.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (1973). BJS Bulletin NCJ 86223.
- Butler, R. (1975) Why Survive? Being Old in America.
- Cantril, H. (1965) The Pattern of Human Concern. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- Charle', S. (1981) "New Programs Attack the No.1 Killer of Jail Inmates," Corrections Magazine. August: 7-16.
- Cohen, A. (1976) "Prison Violence: A Sociological Perspective," in Prison Violence. A. Cohen, G. Cole, and R. Bailey, eds. Lexington, Mass: D.C. Heath.
- Cohen, L. and H. Freeman (1945) "How Dangerous Are State Hospital Patients?" Connecticut State Medical Journal. 9: 697-700
- Davis, A. (1968) "Sexual Assaults in the Philadelphia Prison System and Sheriff's Vans," Trans-Action. 6: 8-16.

- Derogatis, L., K. Rickels, and A. Rock (1976). "The SCL-90 and the MMPI: A Step in the Validation of a New Self-Report Scale," British Journal of Psychiatry, 128: 280-289
- Derogatis, L. (1977) SCL-90 Administration, Scoring and Procedures Manual-I for the R(evised) Version. Baltimore: Clinical Psychometrics Research
- Derogatis, L. (1981) Description and Bibliography for the SCL-90-R. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Unpublished Paper
- Dewey, J. and F. Bentley (1949). Knowing and the Known. Boston: Beacon Press
- Dixon v. Commonwealth (1971). 325 F. Supp. 966, MD Pa.
- Dunn, C. and H. Steadman (1982). Mental Health Services in Local Jails: Report on A Special National Workshop. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health
- Dunn, C. and P. Baunach (1982). "Workshop Themes and Subsequent Activities," in Mental Health Services in Local Jails: Report on A Special National Workshop. C. Dunn and H. Steadman, eds. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health
- Durbin, J., R. Pasewark, and D. Albers (1977). "Criminality and Mental Illness: A Study of Arrest Rates in A Rural State," American Journal of Psychiatry. 134: 80-83 .
- Esparza, R. (1973) "Attempted and Committed Suicide in County Jails," in Jail House Blues. B. Danto, ed. Orchard Lake, Michigan: Epic Publication.
- Fawcett, J. and B. Morris (1973). "Suicide at the County Jail," in Jail House Blues. B. Danto, ed. Orchard Lake, Michigan: Epic Publications.
- Flynn, E. (1973). "Jails and Criminal Justice," in Prisoners in America L. Ohlin, ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Gibbs, J. (1975). "Jailing and Stress," in Men in Crisis. H. Toch. Chicago: Aldine
- Gibbs, J. (1978). Stess and Self-Injury in Jail. State University of New York at Albany: Unpublished Dissertation.
- Gibbs, J. (1980). The Needs and Concerns of Probationers: A Thematic Analysis of Interviews. Washington, D.C.: Report to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Grant 78-NI-AX-0152.

- Gibbs, J. (1981). Student Opinions. School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ: Unpublished Report.
- Gibbs, J. (1982a) "On Demons and Gaols: A Summary and Review of Investigations Concerning the Psychological Problems of Jail Prisoners," in Mental Health Services in Local Jails: Report on A Special National Workshop. C. Dunn and H. Steadman, eds. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health
- Gibbs, J. (1982b) "The First Cut Is the Deepest: Psychological Break-down and Survival In the Detention Setting," in The Pains of Imprisonment. R. Johnson and H. Toch, eds. Beverly Hills: Sage
- Gibbs, J. (1982c). "Problems and Priorities: Perceptions of Jail Custodians and Social Service Providers," Journal of Criminal Justice. (in press).
- Giovannoni, J. and L. Gurel (1967). "Socially Disruptive Behavior of Ex-Mental Patients," Archives of General Psychiatry. 17: 146-153
- Goffman, E. (1961) Asylums. Garden City, NY: Anchor Books
- Goldfarb, R. (1975) Jails: The Ultimate Ghetto of the Criminal Justice System. Garden City, NY: Anchor Books
- Gottfredson, D. (1982) "Jails and Mental Health: Suggestions Toward A Research Agenda," in Mental Health Services in Local Jails: Report on A Special National Workshop. C. Dunn and H. Steadman, eds. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.
- Greenblatt, M. (1974) "Historical Forces Affecting the Closing of State Mental Hospitals," Where is My Home? N.T.I.S., Scottsdale, Arizona: Mimeo.
- Hagel-Seymour, J. (1982). "Environmental Sanctuaries for Susceptible Inmates," in The Pains of Imprisonment. R. Johnson and H. Toch, eds. Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Hayes, L. and B. Kajdan (1981) And Darkness Closes in...National Study of Jail Suicides. Washington, D.C.: The National Center on Institutions and Alternatives.
- Heilig, S. (1973) "Suicide in Jails," in Jail House Blues. B. Danto, ed. Orchard Lake, Michigan: Epic Publications.
- Hudson, P. and J. Butts (1979) "Causes of Deaths in North Carolina Jails and Prisons 1972-76," Popular Government. Fall: 16-17.
- Irvwin, J and D. Cressey (1962) "Thieves, Convicts, and the Inmate Culture," Social Problems. 10,1: 142-155.

- Ittelson, W., H. Proshansky, L. Rivlin, and G. Winkel (1974) An Introduction to Environmental Psychology. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.
- Johnson, R (1976) Culture and Crisis in Confinement. Lexington, Mass: D.C. Heath
- Johnson, R. (1977) "Ameliorating Prison Stress: Some Helping Roles for Custodial Personnel," International Journal of Criminology and Penology. 15,3: 263-273
- Johnson, R. (1979) "Informal Helping Networks in Prison: The Shape of Grass-roots Correctional Intervention," Journal of Criminal Justice. 7: 53-70
- Johnson, R. and S. Price (1981) "The Complete Correctional Officer: Human Services and The Human Environment of the Prison," Criminal Justice and Behavior. 8,3: 343-373
- Johnson, R. and H. Toch (1982) "Introduction," in The Pains of Imprisonment. Beverly Hills: Sage
- Kennedy, D. (1983) Precipitous Suicide in Non-Prison Custodial Facilities Unpublished paper
- Klofas, J. and H. Toch (1982) "The Guard Subculture Myth," Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 19,2: 238-254
- Leger, R. and J. Stratton, eds. (1977) The Sociology of Corrections: A Book of Readings. New York: John Wiley
- Lewin, K. (1951) Field Theory in Social Science. New York: Harper and Row
- Lombardo, L. (1981) Guards Imprisoned: Correctional Officers at Work New York: Elsevier
- Lombardo, L. (1982) "Alleviating Inmate Stress: Contributions from Correctional Officers," in The Pains of Imprisonment. R. Johnson and H. Toch, eds. Beverly Hills: Sage
- Massachusetts Department of Mental Health (1980) Correctional Study Study Summary. Unpublished Report
- Matthews, A. (1970) "Observations on Police Policy Procedures for Emergency Detention of the Mentally Ill," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science. 61:

- Monahan, J. and Steadman, H. (in press). "Crime and Mental Disorder: An Epidemiological Approach," in Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research. N. Morris and M. Torry, eds. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- Morgan, C. (1982) "Service Delivery Models: A Summary of Examples," in Mental Health Services in Local Jails: Report on a Special National Workshop. C. Dunn and H. Steadman, eds. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.
- Martin, S. (1971) "Prison Suicide Study." The City of New York Health Services Administration: Interdepartmental Memorandum.
- Mattick, H. and R. Sweet (1970). Illinois Jails: Challenge and Opportunity for the 1970's. Chicago: The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.
- Mattick, H. (1974) "The Contemporary Jails of the United States: An Unknown and Neglected Area of Justice," in Handbook of Criminology. D. Glasser, ed. Chicago: Rand McNally.
- Mueller, G. and D. Rubenstein (1971) Identification and Classification: A Service Approach to Non-Punitive Detention.
- Nagel, W. (1973) The New Red Barn: A Critical Look at the Modern American Prison. New York: Wallzer and Company
- National Council on Crime and Delinquency (1962) Confinement Facilities and Related Services for the Adult Offender in Summit County (Akron) Ohio. Twinsberg, Ohio: Citizen's Committee for Improvements of Law Enforcement and Corrective Facilities.
- National Council on Crime and Delinquency (1968). Adult Detention Needs in Wayne County, Michigan: A Survey of the Wayne County Jail. New York: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
- New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, Pre-Trial Services Unit (1982). County Jail Population Delineation. Agency Report
- Nunnally, J. (1967) Psychometric Theory. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Olds, E. (1956) A Study of Homeless, Sick and Alcoholic Persons in the Baltimore City Jail. Baltimore: Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.
- Oleski, M. (1977) "The Effect of Indefinite Pretrial Incarceration on the Anxiety Level of an Urban Jail Population," Journal of Clinical Psychology 33, 4: 1006-1008.

- Petrich, J. (1976) "Rate of Psychiatric Morbidity in a Metropolitan County Jail Population," American Journal of Psychiatry. 133: 1439-1444.
- Pollack, S. (1977) Resident Patient Rate in State Mental Hospitals Reduced to One-Fourth the 1955 Rate. Memorandum No.6. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.
- Pollack, H. (1938) "Is the Paroled Patient a Threat to the Community?" Psychiatric Quarterly. 12: 236-244
- Rabkin, J. (1979) "Criminal Behavior of Discharged Mental Patients: A Critical Appraisal of the Research," Psychological Bulletin. 86, 1: 1-27
- Rappaport, J. and G. Lassen (1965). "Dangerousness--Arrest Rate Comparisons of Discharged Patients and the General Population," American Journal of Psychiatry 121:776-773
- Rappaport, J. and G. Lassen (1966) "The Dangerousness of Female Patients: A Comparison of Arrest Rates of Discharged Psychiatric Patients and the General Population," American Journal of Psychiatry 122: 413-419.
- Reich, R. and L. Segal (1975) "Psychiatry Under Siege: The Mentally Ill Shuffle to Oblivion," Psychiatric Annals. 3: 35-77
- Rieger, W. (1971) "Suicide Attempts in a Federal Prison," Archives of General Psychiatry. 24: 532-535
- Schuckit, M., G. Herrman, and J. Shuckit (1977). "The Importance of Psychiatric Illness in Newly Arrested Prisoners," Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease. 165: 118-125.
- Segal, S., J. Baumohl, and E. Johnson (1977). Falling Through the Cracks: Mental Disorder and Social Margin in a Young Vagrant Population," Social Problems 24: 387-400.
- Seymour, J. (1977) "Niches in Prison," in Living in Prison: The Ecology of Survival. H. Toch. New York: Free Press
- Smith, D. (1982) "Privacy and Corrections: A Reexamination," American Journal of Community Psychology. 10, 2: 207-224
- Smith, D. (in press) "Local Corrections: A Profile of Inmate Concerns," Criminal Justice and Behavior.
- Sosawsky, L. (1978) "Crime and Violence Among Mental Patients Reconsidered in View of the New Legal Relationship Between the State and the Mentally Ill," 135: 33-42.

- Steadman, H. and A. Halfon (1971) "The Baxtrom Patients: Backgrounds and Outcomes," Seminars in Psychiatry 3: 376-385.
- Steadman, H. and J. Coccozza (1974) Careers of the Criminally Insane: Excessive Social Control of Deviance. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath
- Steadman, H. J. Coccozza, and M. Melick (1978) "Explaining the Increased Arrest Rate Among Mental Patients: The Changing Clientele of State Hospitals," American Journal of Psychiatry 135: 816-820
- Steadman, H. and S. Ribner (1980) "Changing Perceptions of the Mental Health Needs of Inmates in Local Jails," American Journal of Psychiatry. 137: 1115-1116
- Swank, G. and D. Winer (1976) "Occurrence of Psychiatric Disorder in a County Jail Population," American Journal of Psychiatry. 133: 1331 - 1333.
- Sykes, G. (1958) Society of Captives. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Taube, C. and R. Redick (1977) "Provisional Data on Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities 1975." Mental Health Statistical Note #139. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.
- The Committee on Psychiatry and The Community (1978). The Chronic Mental Patient in the Community. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry.
- Thornberry, T. and J. Jacoby (1979). The Criminally Insane: A Community Follow-up of Mentally Ill Offenders. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- Toch, H. (1975) Men in Crisis: Human Breakdowns in Prison Chicago: Aldine.
- Toch, H. (1977) Living in Prison: The Ecology of Survival. New York: Free Press
- Toch, H. and J. Gibbs (1977) "The Prison Preference Profile," in Living in Prison: The Ecology of Survival. H. Toch. New York: Free Press
- Toch, H. (1980) "Liberating Prison Guards." Proceedings of the 15th Interagency Workshop. Huntsville, Texas: Sam Houston State University
- Toch, H. (1982) "Study and Reducing Stress," in The Pains of Imprisonment. R. Johnson and H. Toch, eds. Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Wenk, E. and R. Moos (1972). "Prison Environments: The Social Ecology of Correctional Institutions," Crime and Delinquency Literature 4, 4: 591-621.
- Almotle, J. and J. Plat-Mendlewicz (1973) "Epidemiology of Suicidal Behaviors in One Thousand Prisoners," in Jail House Blues. B. Danto, ed. Orchard Lake, Michigan: Epic Publications.

- Steadman, H. and A. Halfon (1971) "The Baxtrom Patients: Backgrounds and Outcomes," Seminars in Psychiatry 3: 376-385.
- Steadman, H. and J. Coccozza (1974) Careers of the Criminally Insane: Excessive Social Control of Deviance. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath
- Steadman, H. J. Coccozza, and M. Melick (1978) "Explaining the Increased Arrest Rate Among Mental Patients: The Changing Clientele of State Hospitals," American Journal of Psychiatry 135: 816-820
- Steadman, H. and S. Ribner (1980) "Changing Perceptions of the Mental Health Needs of Inmates in Local Jails," American Journal of Psychiatry. 137: 1115-1116
- Swank, G. and D. Winer (1976) "Occurrence of Psychiatric Disorder in a County Jail Population," American Journal of Psychiatry. 133: 1331 - 1333.
- Sykes, G. (1958) Society of Captives. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Taube, C. and R. Redick (1977) "Provisional Data on Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities 1975." Mental Health Statistical Note #139. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.
- The Committee on Psychiatry and The Community (1978). The Chronic Mental Patient in the Community. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry.
- Thornberry, T. and J. Jacoby (1979). The Criminally Insane: A Community Follow-up of Mentally Ill Offenders. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- Toch, H. (1975) Men in Crisis: Human Breakdowns in Prison Chicago: Aldine.
- Toch, H. (1977) Living in Prison: The Ecology of Survival. New York: Free Press
- Toch, H. and J. Gibbs (1977) "The Prison Preference Profile," in Living in Prison: The Ecology of Survival. H. Toch. New York: Free Press
- Toch, H. (1980) "Liberating Prison Guards." Proceedings of the 15th Interagency Workshop. Huntsville, Texas: Sam Houston State University
- Toch, H. (1982) "Study and Reducing Stress," in The Pains of Imprisonment. R. Johnson and H. Toch, eds. Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Wenk, E. and R. Moos (1972). "Prison Environments: The Social Ecology of Correctional Institutions," Crime and Delinquency Literature 4, 4: 591-621.
- Wilmotle, J. and J. Plat-Mendlewicz (1973) "Epidemiology of Suicidal Behaviors in One Thousand Prisoners," in Jail House Blues. B. Danto, ed. Orchard Lake, Michigan: Epic Publications.

END