provide a constructive analysis of those characteristics. We used common among both samples, and from this comparison, attempted to identify certain group characteristics that fit the model which, utilizing the gathered data, and subsequent consideration. The second segment was the pendent variables believed to be of significant influence. Sample groups' escapees and non-escapees, of those who in a manner that allowed for direct comparison between the two, that of a descriptive design which was constructed in a study involving a two-fold approach. The first segment was The basic research design incorporated within this research design.

Previously conducted pilot study, the statistical procedures used, and the results of the determination of group characteristics and possible association in the analyses, the variables identified as influential in gathering, the procedures and equipment utilized to perform the sampling, the sampling technique utilized for data method by which the data were gathered, assembled, and manner in which the research effort was undertaken, the

The purpose of this chapter is to identify the

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III
December 1982.

Honor Ranch or Prescott Center between January 1980 and this analysis were incarcerated within either the waystation or minimum security prisons who were not included in such a manner that both samples were adjusted escape or non-escape from correctional custody (i.e., according to relation to the topic under analysis) during the same time period. Those prisoners who were selected for confinement or who completed their sentences during the period were dream and previous arrest, previously spent within a correctional setting, pending court requirements, active history, personal assets, previous experiences, race, political, and professional status. Local residency, prior escape and demographic related to the inmates' height, weight, age, marital status, education, employment, parole status, and department that identified specific character traits from existing prisoner files of the Los Angeles County for purposes of this study, samples were drawn.

Based on previous historical experiences and related data, the model geared toward forecasting future escape potential would be used with a deterministic analytic or predictive group. Consequently, the data from this sampling effort possessed by one sample that differ from the other sample.
population, and a large sample of 200 prisoners was selected from the escape sample of 200 prisoners was selected from the escape had remained within containment, of these strata, a large escaped during their incarceration period and those who were stratified into two specific categories--those who had center were used. From this point, the populations were honor ranchos (minimum security facility) and maximum minimum security settings, the populations of the maximum examine the escape propensity for inmates housed within security institutions. Since this study was designed to maximum facilities and those who were contained within maximum men's--those who were contained within maximum security correctional system was divided into two distinct seg- populations of prisoners within the Los Angeles County multi-stage, stratified random sampling, the overall viding an estimate for that population. As with any were selected from each relevant population stratum to pro- populations (were determined to guarantee that enough cases were determined from each relevant population stratum to pro- further, the sample sizes (200 per not differ by more than a certain amount from the true select relative cases from two specific strata that do as a "probabilistic sample" and, as such, is designed to procedure was utilized. This sampling technique is deployed for this study, a multi-stage, stratified random sampling to successfully extract the required data elements random sampling.
Report for validation purposes or exact replication.

Persons could not be included within the text of this
ment, the names and identifying booking numbers of these
procedural restrictions imposed by the Sheriff's Depart-
data elements directly relevant to the study. Because of
information files identified each prisoner and contained
and from the detective division, fragment detail. These
Custom Division, Classification and Assignment Section,
existing manual files from the Sheriff's Depart-
analytical (escapees and non-escapees) were collected from
research effort, files pertaining to the populations under
research during the actual acquisition of data phase of the

Data Gathering Procedure

effort.

comparison and for the interpretive/descriptive analyti-
needed representation for analytical for both the descriptive
sup-groups in question and was designed to provide the
for an exhaustive comparative analysis between the prisoner
the sample information collected is seen to allow
analytical.

non-escapees (and combined into one sample for purposes of
determined by group association 1) for escapees and 2 for
every other case. These samples were then numerically
selected from the non-escape population by extracting
of arrest, and the local residency of the incarcerate. Of
status at time of arrest, parole/probation status at time
age, ethnicity, marital status, education, employment
prisoner populations under study were the height, weight,
descriptive profile of general characteristics of the
data. The variables used toward establishing a stratify
in this study are those of a descriptive and inferential
as was previously described, the variables included

The Variables

those described as escapees and non-escapees.

Two or more groups of cases. The groups in this case were
program is to allow for a statistical analysis between
analytical program. The basic design of this computer
these data were then processed via an SPSS discriminant
the Claroment Graduate School, Computer Services Section.
encoded into disk storage on the VAX 11/75 mainframe by
computer encoding sheets. Once collected, the data were
ethnicity) were transferred from each prisoner file onto
pending court requirements, active hold restrictions, and
previous arrests, previous time spent within custody,
probation status, local residency, prior escape history,
and marital status, education, employment, parole status,
the data from these files (i.e., height, weight,
The treatment time served was determined and represented by the
attainments from any correctional institution, previous con-
ventions were represented by the number of previous escape
attempts were represented by the number of previous escape
interim scaling, more specifically, prior escape
active holds against the inmate, and were represented by
confinement time served, pending court appearances, and
within this examination (prior escape attempts, previous
concerning the remaining data elements utilized

Category
The number of participants in the married or unmarried
black, and Hispanic categories, and marital status (by
ethnicity (by the number of participants in the white,
local residency (local resident = 1, not local resident = 0)
at time of arrest (on probation = 1, not on probation = 0),
at time of arrest (on parole = 1, not on parole = 0),
at time of arrest (employed = 1, not employed = 0),
at time of arrest (employed = 1, not employed = 0),
at time
were quantitized as follows: employment status at time of
years of formal education), the nominal data elements
height (in inches), weight (in pounds), and education (in
data was captured in the following manner: age (in years),
with respect to the internal data elements, the
represented by nominal scaling.
local residency, ethnicity, and marital status were
attainments were represented by interim scaling. These remaining
these variables, the age, height, weight, and education
to allow the researcher to examine those variables which section of the discriminant analysis program is designed

can classify cases into group associations. The first

computer, can illustrate the basic group differences and
several closely related statistical functions that, when

variables. The term "discriminant analysis" refers to

groups of objects with respect to several interrelated

application which allows for the comparison of two or more

discriminant analysis is a collective statistical

entity.

measurement, pending court requirements, active holds, and

history, previous arrests, previous time spent within con-

sent, probation status, local residency, prior escape

marital status, education, employment status, parole

predictor variables thusly become heftier, weightier, age,

considered as the dependent variable. The independent or

this study, the act of escape by study group number 1 is

as applied to the interrelated analytic efforts of

agencies.

other justifications of law enforcement/discriminant justice

traveled by the number of holds placed against the inmate by

releasory from sheriff's custody, and active holds was for-

number of pending appearances prior to the prisoner’s

facilitate pending court appearances was portrayed by the

number of days spent by the prisoner within any commitment

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follows: No variable may be a linear combination of other variables, but discriminant variances are defined as the specified limit on the statistical properties of variables by at least two.

Number of cases examined must exceed the number of var-
ables that can be used in the analysis, however, the variance
is, there is no limit to the number of discriminant

This allows for the legitimate inclusion of these variances
that arithmetic means and variances can be calculated.
So characteristics used to distinguish among the characteristics used to discriminate among
Identity the group which a case most closely resembles.

Group characteristics in a way that will allow one to
call discriminant "discriminant functions" and compute the

equations for the purpose of classification. These equations

The second segment of the discriminant analysis

discriminators.

Or examined as part of the study are the most powerful
discriminators and which of those characteristics determined
computations are illustrative of how well the variables

A set of preselected characteristics, additionally, the
they allow one to discriminate between the groups based on
determine the manners in which groups differ. That is,
Sciences program, the discriminant analysis program as part of the statistical package for the social sciences.

The discriminant analysis program, the discriminant analysis program.

The discriminant analysis program, the discriminant analysis program.

non-escapees.

group identification number of 1 for escapees and 2 for non-escapees. Hence, the assignment of a measurement at the nominal level. Hence, the assignment of a measurement at the nominal level.

analytically treats the dependent variable as being two processes is that, in this case, the discriminant multiple regression. The primary difference between these situations is basically analogous to the technique of dependent upon the discriminant variables, then the groups, escapees and non-escapees, are defined as non-escapees.

as applied to the current research study, since nominal level variables to several interval level variables.

seen that discriminant analysis as a technique relates one with each value denoting a different group (it can be groups to be defined as a single nominal level variable and a set of discriminant variables. By considering the used to study the differences between two or more groups as previously mentioned, "discriminant analysis"

as previously mentioned, "discriminant analysis"

normal multivariate distribution pattern. A

have been extracted from an overall population which has a normal multivariate distribution pattern. A

for each group, and the population under analysis must be equal terms, the population covariance matrixes must be equal on the variables which may have been weighted by constant discriminant variables (that is, the sum of one or more
ments would be drawn were examined for completeness and

The Pearson product moment correlation technique was used.

variations between the interaction in determining escapees and non-escapees was examined according to the

within this pilot study, a sampling of 20

comprehensiveness of the research methods and techniques

conducted in order to determine the effectiveness and

As part of this research effort, a pilot study was

The Pilot Study

function coefficients, and the variances are presented.

For ratio canonical correlation coefficients, discriminant

within-groups correlation coefficients, Wilks' lambda,

statistics such as the within-groups covariance, the

profile within the discriminant analysis section,

provided along with the calculated t ratio and significance

data were used, the means and standard deviations are

along with the respective chi-square, while interval

groups are portrayed within the specific variable case-

univariate analyses of these data, the frequencies of those

the theories set forth in chapter 1, concerning the

will be presented so as to provide an empirical analysis of

chapter to follow, many of these output data and statistics

variables used to predict group association. In the

several and the degree of dependency to the interaction

provides various output data relative to the groups them-
Variables in question.

gent calculations of the data are applied to the areas and
data pertinent to examining the hypotheses and the subject.

examination. The following chapter presents the summarized
test, literary, and methodology framework of this

The preceding chapters have described the theoretical

Summary

Review.
effectively utilized to examine the problem currently under

examination were of sound construction and could be

the methodological practices employed as part of this

these results of the inquiry indicated that all of

statistical information.
determine the accuracy of the program at providing reliable

processed through the SPSS program constructed so as to

clarity. Additionally, data elements were extracted and
Footnotes