

ABSTRACT

AN EVALUATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT CRITERION FOR EXCUSING INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION IN GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION COUNSELING SESSIONS

by

Richard C. Rowe

Master of Science

Youngstown State University, 1974

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

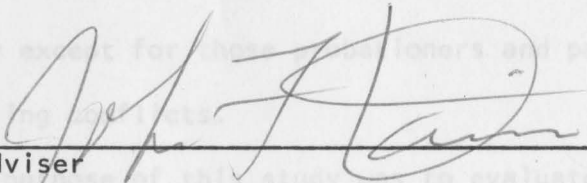
for the Degree of

Master of Science

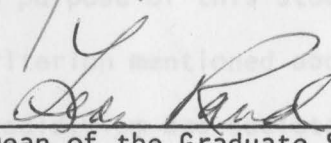
in the

Criminal Justice

Program

  
Adviser

8/9/74  
Date

  
Dean of the Graduate School

8-14-74  
Date

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

August, 1974

## ABSTRACT

AN EVALUATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT CRITERION FOR EXCUSING INDIVIDUAL  
PARTICIPATION IN GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION COUNSELING SESSIONS

Richard C. Rowe

Master of Science

Youngstown State University, 1974

This study was undertaken at the Farrell Sub-Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole at Farrell, Pennsylvania. The Guided Group Interaction counseling technique is used there as a casework tool for aiding in the rehabilitation of its clientele: probationers and parolees. The purported goal of this counseling technique is twofold: to reduce the recidivism rates of clients and to aid them in their adjustment to society. Attendance at these counseling sessions is mandatory except for those probationers and parolees who have employment scheduling conflicts.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the exclusionary employment criterion mentioned above, in order to determine if it had an affect on recidivism and societal adjustment rates. An ex post facto research model was utilized and two groups were compared which differed in one respect only: attendance and non attendance at Guided Group Interaction counseling sessions.

The results of this study were such that the above mentioned exclusionary practice was not found to have had a significant affect on recidivism and societal adjustment rates. Therefore, this exclusionary practice was supported.

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY

343249

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my Major Professor, Dr. John F. Davies, for his kindly advice and guidance in the design and writing of this study. I would also like to express my appreciation to Dr. Kenneth Venters and Dr. Ronald Richards who faithfully served on my graduate committee.

My sincere appreciation also goes to Mr. Murry Cohen, supervisor at the Farrell Sub-Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, for his advice and cooperation without which this study would not have been possible.

	PAGE
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	vii
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Background	1
Statement of the Problem	8
Importance of the Problem	9
II. METHODOLOGY	10
Assumptions	12
Hypothesis	12
Operational Definitions	13
Data Collection and Quantification	14
Validity and Reliability	15
III. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	16
First Section: Major Hypothesis	16
Second Section: Auxiliary Hypothesis	21
Summary	26
IV. CONCLUSION	27
Limitations	28
Recommendations	31
APPENDIX. Data Collection Sheet	33
BIBLIOGRAPHY	34

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ABSTRACT . . . . .	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS . . . . .	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS . . . . .	iv
LIST OF TABLES . . . . .	v
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
II. THE PROBLEM . . . . .	3
Background . . . . .	3
Statement of the Problem . . . . .	8
Importance of the Problem . . . . .	9
III. METHODOLOGY . . . . .	10
Assumptions . . . . .	12
Hypothesis . . . . .	12
Operational Definitions . . . . .	13
Data Collection and Quantification . . . . .	14
Validity and Reliability . . . . .	15
IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION . . . . .	16
First Section: Major Hypothesis . . . . .	16
Second Section: Auxiliary Hypothesis . . . . .	21
Summary . . . . .	26
V. CONCLUSION . . . . .	27
Limitations . . . . .	28
Recommendations . . . . .	31
APPENDIX. Data Collection Sheet . . . . .	33
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	34



## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	CHAPTER I	PAGE
1. Group Membership and Recidivism Rates . . . . .		17
2. Group Membership and Societal Adjustment Rates . . . . .		18
3. Probationer Group Status and Recidivism Rates . . . . .		21
4. Probationer Group Status and Societal Adjustment Rates . . . . .		22
5. Parolee Group Status and Recidivism Rates . . . . .		24
6. Parolee Group Status and Societal Adjustment Rates . . . . .		24

ries within itself a variety of values, behavioral norms, and attitudes.<sup>1</sup> An assumption central in the underlying concept of G.G.I. is that these factors are present in all groups and that they can be efficiently used to effect desired social change. "Guided Group Interaction itself is a process which directs the dynamics and strengths of the peer group toward constructively altering and developing the behavior of the members of the group."<sup>2</sup> A goal in this counseling technique is to ". . . encourage the participants to recognize their problems in terms of their behavior, attitudes, and values and allow them to explore alternative solutions to their problems."<sup>3</sup>

G.G.I. ". . . was developed at Fort Knox, Kentucky during World War II and at Highfields, New Jersey in 1945."<sup>4</sup> In the former instance,

<sup>1</sup>Saul Plinick, Robert F. Allen, and Stanley Silverzweig, "Guided Group Interaction," Harrisburg, Pa., 1970, p. 1. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup>H. Ashley Weeks, "The Highfields Project," in *Juvenile Delinquency: A Book of Readings*, ed. by Rose Glendon (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1968), p. 520.

<sup>4</sup>La Mar T. Empe and Maynard L. Erickson, *The Provo Experiment* (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1972), p. 10.

## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

Guided Group Interaction (hereinafter referred to as G.G.I.) is a group counseling technique which uses peer group pressure to effect behavioral change in its participants. It is based on a sociological theory which avers that the group is a distinct social system that carries within itself a variety of values, behavioral norms, and attitudes.<sup>1</sup> An assumption central in the underlying concept of G.G.I. is that these factors are present in all groups and that they can be efficaciously used to effect desired social change. "Guided Group Interaction itself is a process which directs the dynamics and strengths of the peer group toward constructively altering and developing the behavior of the members of the group."<sup>2</sup> A goal in this counseling technique is to ". . . encourage the participants to recognize their problems in terms of their behavior, attitudes, and values and allow them to explore alternative solutions to their problems."<sup>3</sup>

G.G.I. ". . . was developed at Fort Knox, Kentucky during World War II and at Highfields, New Jersey in 1948."<sup>4</sup> In the former instance

---

<sup>1</sup>Saul Pilnick, Robert F. Allen, and Stanley Silverzweig, "Guided Group Interaction, "Harrisburg, Pa., 1970, p. 1. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>H. Ashley Weeks, "The Highfields Project," in Juvenile Delinquency: A Book of Readings, ed. by Rose Giallombardo (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1968), p. 520.

<sup>4</sup>La Mar T. Empey and Maynard L. Erikson, The Provo Experiment (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1972), p. 10.

it was used with delinquent soldiers in an attempt to reintegrate them into their respective combat units; in the latter it was used with juvenile delinquents in a community based treatment experiment and with adult offenders in correctional institutions.

The G.G.I. counseling method was adopted by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (hereinafter referred to as P.B.P.P.) in January of 1970 as a rehabilitative (casework) tool for use in effecting the correction of its clientele: adult probationers and parolees.<sup>5</sup> These group counseling sessions are held each week and client attendance is mandatory. One aspect of this implementation is the exclusion, due to employment scheduling conflicts, of clients from this requirement. This study will investigate whether or not this practice affects their recidivism and societal adjustment rates.

---

<sup>5</sup>The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, "What Has Been Done," Harrisburg, Pa., 1971, p. 3. (Mimeographed.)

---

<sup>6</sup>F. Lovell Dixey and Lloyd W. McCorkle, "Guided Group Interaction in Correctional Work," *American Sociological Review*, XVI (August, 1951), p. 455.

<sup>7</sup>Joseph Abrahams and Lloyd W. McCorkle, "Group Psychotherapy of Military Offenders," *American Journal of Sociology*, LI (March, 1946), p. 455.

## CHAPTER II

## THE PROBLEM

Background

G.G.I. grew out of the group therapy techniques and practices that were developed at Fort Knox, Kentucky during World War II.<sup>6</sup> The group therapy that was utilized there marked ". . . the first extensive use . . . of this specialized group method with persons in confinement."<sup>7</sup> The subjects were former soldiers who had been convicted of a variety of offenses such as ". . . desertion, theft, assault, forgery or a combination of these, and were sentenced to a dishonorable discharge (suspended) and a stated number of years at hard labor."<sup>8</sup>

The major treatment emphasis at the Rehabilitative Center where these men were incarcerated focused on group therapy sessions. These sessions were one hour in length and occurred six days per week. The overall length of stay at the Center ranged from six months to one year, at the end of which the individual was either restored to combat duty or had his sentence imposed by the court.

---

<sup>6</sup>F. Lovell Bixbey and Lloyd W. McCorkle, "Guided Group Interaction In Correctional Work," American Sociological Review, XXVI (August, 1951), p. 455.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

<sup>8</sup>Joseph Abrahams and Lloyd W. McCorkle, "Group Psychotherapy Of Military Offenders," American Journal Of Sociology, LI (March, 1946), p. 455.

The reported restoration rate was sixty per cent and the recidivism rate ranged from six to ten per cent. The authors note, however, the difficulty of following-up on many of the reinstated rehabilitees because they were in a combat situation; therefore, the accuracy of the recidivism rate may be in question.

The emphasis which is placed on the group as a rehabilitative agent in this type of therapy is illustrated in the following passage:

In the group treatment of these persons the group takes the initiative, and there is great freedom of expression, the discussions being kept at the personal level. The emotional cohesiveness of the group is exploited.<sup>9</sup>

After the War, as a result of the success rate achieved at Fort Knox, ". . . a number of correctional institutions developed group activities programs which they referred to as group therapy."<sup>10</sup> However, a survey revealed that many institutions had merely redesignated existing programs as group therapy programs. Therefore, when group therapy programs were being developed in New Jersey in 1947, ". . . it was felt advisable to differentiate clearly between this type of group activity and other forms of group therapy."<sup>11</sup> Thus it was decided ". . . to call the application of group therapy principles to inmates 'guided group interaction.'<sup>12</sup>

The use of the phrase Guided Group Interaction was selected for a variety of reasons, but primarily to indicate that:

---

<sup>9</sup>Abrahams, p. 456.

<sup>10</sup>Lloyd W. McCorkle, Albert Ellias, and F. Lovell Bixbey, The Highfields Story (New York: Henry Holt And Company, 1958), p. 74.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., pp. 73-74.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p. 74.



1. Not all prisoners are mentally abnormal or sick.
2. The leader, especially in the initial sessions, assumes an active role as compared to his more passive role in other types of group therapy.
3. This type of group activity is distinguished from the more exhaustive type of analysis that is characteristic of group psychotherapy.
4. Modification takes place in the application of group therapy principles when applied to the unique environment of the penal and correctional institution.<sup>13</sup>

Since World War II's end, G.G.I. has been utilized by a variety of different agencies and institutions in their rehabilitative endeavor. It is a method of group counseling that utilizes

... a friendly supportive atmosphere to re-educate the delinquent to accept the restrictions of society by finding greater personal satisfaction in conforming to social rules than following delinquent patterns.<sup>14</sup>

G.G.I., with the above noted assumptions, ". . . starts with the commitment of the individual to the group, and to shared personal and group goals."<sup>15</sup> Further, it is based on the sociological theory that:

Only through a group and its processes can . . . [one] work out his problems. From a peer point of view it has three main goals: (1) to question a life devoted to delinquency; (2) to suggest alternative ways of behavior; and (3) to provide recognition for . . . [one's] personal reformation and his willingness to reform others.<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup>Bixby and McCorkle, pp. 455-456.

<sup>14</sup>Lloyd W. McCorkle, "Group Therapy in the Treatment of Offenders," Federal Probation, XIV (December, 1952), p. 23.

<sup>15</sup>Pilnick, p. 1.

<sup>16</sup>La Mar T. Empey and Jerome Rabow, "The Provo Experiment in Delinquency Rehabilitation," American Sociological Review, XXVI (October, 1961), p. 686.

Some basic considerations in the planning and implementation of G.G.I. counseling sessions should ideally include the following: participants should be selected on their ability to contribute to the maintenance of the group; the leader and the participants should be suited to work with each other (extreme cases should be excluded); age, educational level, and intelligence should be approximately the same; voluntary participation should be strived for; group size should not exceed 20 (the ideal is 6 to 12); the group should meet at regular intervals and at regular times (for not less than 45 nor more than 120 minutes per session, and not less than twice each week); and, finally, group continuity should be strived for as it is important in developing an atmosphere of group openness.<sup>17</sup>

Although these considerations are not met under the present policies of the P.B.P.P., mentioned above, G.G.I. was nevertheless adopted on a statewide basis. Therefore, in this study G.G.I. will be defined as the group counseling method that is used at the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. It should be noted however, that every attempt is made to deviate from the ideal as little as possible while adhering to the existing policies of the P.B.P.P.<sup>18</sup>

The goal of this type of counseling lies in

. . . strengthening the . . . individual by enabling him to find the means of helping himself and is reinforced and made meaningful by its integration into the total program of . . . rehabilitation. This not only aids and encourages fuller, more meaningful

---

<sup>17</sup>McCorkle, p. 24.

<sup>18</sup>Murry Cohen, Supervisor, private interview held at the Farrell Sub-Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole in Farrell, Pennsylvania, June, 1974.

participation, but also assists in the establishment and acceptance of the program.<sup>19</sup>

Thus, the G.G.I. counseling technique uses peer group pressure to effect desired social change, the underlying concept of which is the contention that the group contains all the factors necessary to effect desired social change within itself.

G.G.I. was implimented by the P.B.P.P. after its entire professional staff (hereinafter referred to as parole agents) completed a one week comprehensive training period conducted by State contracted faculty members at Pitt University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This counseling technique was adopted in addition to the already existing repertoire of correctional casework procedures, processes, and practices already being utilized by the state's parole agents, e.g., individual, marriage, and vocational counseling.

The goal of this counseling method as seen by the P.B.P.P. in general and the Farrell Sub-Office in particular, is to reduce the recidivism rate of its clientele and aid them in their adjustment to society. In addition, participation in G.G.I. counseling sessions by the parole agent and his clientele helps achieve this goal in two ways. First, it helps the client (probationer or parolee) to verbalize various problems or concerns he may have and hopefully to receive aid in resolving them by both the group and the parole agent. And, secondly, it permits the parole agent to gain a better insight into the particular problem area(s) of his clientele and thereby give them accordingly greater or lesser casework attention.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>19</sup>McCorkle, p. 27.

<sup>20</sup>Interview.

Since the implementation of the G.G.I. counseling method the P.B.P.P. has made group attendance mandatory; however, there is one major exception to this requirement: employment. If a client's employment hours are such that group attendance is either precluded or rendered highly impractical (such as finishing work at nearly the same time group begins wherein one would be late arriving at and interruptive in joining in the group session), he is always excused from group attendance.

#### Statement of the Problem

Employment is seen by the P.B.P.P. as the only major justification for allowing a client to miss G.G.I. counseling sessions. That this is official state policy and is unyieldingly practiced at the Farrell Sub-Office is not entirely unexpected when one bears in mind that an integral part of the parole plan in Pennsylvania is employment.<sup>21</sup>

The employment criterion for excusing one's attendance at weekly G.G.I. counseling sessions may be an economically sound one, if the client does not recidivate; however, its rehabilitative soundness has not heretofore been demonstrated. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine whether non attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions based on employment criterion, affected recidivism and societal adjustment rates. This was achieved by comparing those clients who attended G.G.I.

---

<sup>21</sup>Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, Report For 1971-1972, (Harrisburg, Pa.), p. 31.



counseling sessions regularly with those who did not attend them at all solely because of their employment.<sup>22</sup>

### Importance of the Problem

The Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. presently excludes all of its clients who have employment scheduling conflicts from the otherwise mandatory requirement of attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions. This practice was evaluated in this study by comparing those clients who were employed and who attended G.G.I. counseling sessions regularly, with those who were employed but who were excused from attending the counseling sessions because of their employment. The purpose of this evaluation was to provide information upon which the effects of this practice could be determined.

Carol Weiss points out in her book, Evaluation Research,

. . . that evaluation research is designed to help with decision making. Decision makers need to know what it was that worked or didn't work, what it is that should be adopted throughout the system or modified.<sup>23</sup>

---

<sup>22</sup>Over a one year period each client is allowed three unauthorized misses and each one thereafter results in the arrest of said client on a forty-eight hour detainer. A copy of the arrest detainer is placed in the client's file and if a client has more than two he is not considered to have attended regularly and is therefore excluded from the data.

<sup>23</sup>Carol H. Weiss, Evaluation Research (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972), p. 54.

<sup>24</sup>Special parole is a term used in Pennsylvania for the type of sentence wherein the minimum is less than two years. When this type of a sentence is imposed, the court retains jurisdiction over the individual by incarcerating him in the county jail instead of a state penal institution. This individual is generally released in a relatively short period of time subject to the sentencing judge's discretion. When he is released, he is on "special parole" with the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.



## CHAPTER III

## METHODOLOGY

This study is based on an ex post facto research design model. The subjects were selected from the total number of clients who had been assigned to the casework supervision and control of the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. during the period of time beginning 1 June 1972 and ending 1 June 1973. The total number of assignees for this period was 156 and from this number fifty-four fit the study's criteria.

The three criteria of subject selection utilized in this study are as follows: (1) assignment to a minimum of one year of casework supervision; (2) regular attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions; and (3) non attendance at these counseling sessions due solely to employment scheduling conflicts.

The overwhelming majority of those who were excluded from this study (at least ninety per cent) were individuals who had been placed on special parole<sup>24</sup> for a period of time which ranged from twenty-nine days to six months for the offense of Driving While Intoxicated. They had spent the first seven days of their sentence in a county jail, and the remainder of it under casework supervision in the community. The

---

<sup>24</sup>Special parole is a term used in Pennsylvania for the type of sentence wherein the minimum is less than two years. When this type of a sentence is imposed, the court retains jurisdiction over the individual by incarcerating him in the county jail instead of a state penal institution. This individual is generally released in a relatively short period of time subject to the sentencing judge's discretion. When he is released, he is on "special parole" with the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

other clients who were excluded had varieties of status, some had attended group sessions for a few months, obtained employment, and were subsequently excused from the requirement of group attendance; while others failed to attend group sessions regularly. Therefore, all the subjects included in this study were employed adult male probationers and parolees under the supervision of the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P.

This evaluation was based on information taken from the files of all the subjects who were included in this study for the one year period of time immediately following their assignment date. Two groups were compared: One group was designated the G.G.I. Group and was comprised of all those clients who had attended G.G.I. sessions regularly; the other group was designated the Non G.G.I. Group and it was comprised of all those clients who were included in the study but who because of employment scheduling conflicts, did not attend G.G.I. sessions at all. The criteria on which these two groups were compared were recidivism and societal adjustment rates.

The data were analysed descriptively because the subjects of this study comprised an entire population at the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. Two nominal level nonparametric statistics were utilized, chi-square and Fisher's exact test. These tests were selected because they make no assumptions about the distribution of the dependent variable throughout the population and meet all other necessary assumptions such as group size and expected cell frequencies. Therefore, all of the conclusions which were made and the results that were found are applicable only to the target population, i.e., the subjects included in this study.

A preliminary data survey indicated that all the clients who had attended G.G.I. counseling sessions were employed with the exception of one client. This client was excluded from the study because he was only one in number and through his exclusion all of the clients in the study were employed.

### Assumptions

The three assumptions which were made in this study are as follows: (1) all the clients in question had an equal opportunity to avail themselves of the treatment services of individual, marriage, and vocational counseling which were available through their parole officers; (2) all the parole agents involved were equally trained in G.G.I.; and (3) the written reports of the parole agents at the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. were uniform in content and used the same criteria for making favorable and unfavorable societal adjustment reports. Therefore, attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions was the only delineated treatment difference between the groups. Any group differences in recidivism and societal adjustment rates could have been attributed to the clients' non attendance at the G.G.I. counseling sessions.

### Hypothesis

This study was designed to test the tenability of the following hypothesis: There is no difference between the group of clients which has attended G.G.I. counseling sessions regularly over a one year period and the group of clients which did not attend these sessions because of their employment, on the official criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates.

For the purpose of statistical interpretation in this study the level of significance was set at the  $p=.05$  level, i.e., the interpreted results could have only occurred by chance five times out of one hundred. This is a commonly accepted level of significance in the behavioral sciences.<sup>25</sup>

#### Operational Definitions

For the purpose of this study the following terms were operationally defined. Recidivism was defined as the arrest of a client in the community by a public law enforcement agent. The arrest of a client on a forty-eight hour detainer by his parole agent for an unauthorized absence from a G.G.I. counseling session was not included in the recidivism rates. Societal adjustment was defined as an entry in the client's fourth "Progress and Quarterly Conduct Report" which explicitly stated that he was satisfactorily adjusted to society. This report was filed at the end of the one year period of supervision by the client's parole agent. This observation was made under the subheading "Client Adjustment" and was subject to the approval of the Sub-Office's supervisor.

---

<sup>25</sup>W. James Popham, and Kenneth A. Sirotnik. Educational Statistics Use and Interpretation (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., 1973), p. 50.

<sup>26</sup>Weiss, p. 54.



### Data Collection and Quantification

All data which were utilized in this study were taken directly from each client's official file at the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. as they were a natural source for generating evaluation data.<sup>26</sup>

Recidivism rates were determined by counting the number of arrest report forms in each client's official file. It is important to note here that in Pennsylvania it is required under law that every parole agent whose client is arrested file an official arrest report and place it in his file within a forty-eight hour period. Therefore, the number of arrest report forms found in each client's file for the above specified one year period of time was considered to be equal to the number of times he had recidivated. Although each individual had a potentially large recidivism rate it was delimited in this study such that if a client had recidivated more than three times in one year his rate would have remained at three in order to prevent him from overly influencing his group's overall rate. Each group's recidivism rate was determined by summing the number of times each individual recidivated with all the other individuals in his respective group.

Societal adjustment group scores were determined by noting in the client's fourth quarterly "Progress and Conduct Report" under the heading "Client Adjustment" whether he was noted as being satisfactorily adjusted to society or not. If he was, his score was weighed as one, if he was not, it was weighed as zero. Group societal adjustment

---

<sup>26</sup>Weiss, p. 54.



scores were determined by summing the score of each member for his respective group.

A sample data collection sheet appears in the Appendix of this study.

### Validity and Reliability

The assumption that was made in this study was that the validity of the data collection instrument, the Official State Files, and all the information drawn from them was self evident. This assumption can be safely made when the data

. . . are used descriptively rather than as a basis for inferences about underlying dynamics. Such measures, which focus directly on behavior of the kind in which the tester is interested, are often said to have 'face validity'; that is, the relevance of the measuring instrument to what one is trying to measure is apparent 'on the face of it.'<sup>27</sup>

These data reflected the Sub-Office's judgement of satisfactory and unsatisfactory societal adjustment which was based on their assessment of the individual concerned. Since all information had to be approved by the supervisor prior to entry into the client's official file, the assumption was made that any possible biases would be uniformly distributed in all the files.

---

<sup>27</sup>Clair Sellitz, et al. Research Methods in Social Relations. (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1963), pp. 164-65.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The analysis and interpretation of data in this chapter is divided into two sections. The first section addresses itself to the major hypothesis under consideration in this study. The second section is focused on a clarification and interpretation of these findings through the testing of the auxiliary hypothesis of this study. Both hypotheses were tested at the  $p = .05$  level of statistical significance. Following the second section, a summary of the findings in this chapter is presented.

	Non Recidivate	Recidivate	Total
G.G.I. GROUP	26	11	37
Non G.G.I. GROUP	15	2	17

First Section: Major Hypothesis

The primary purpose of this study was accomplished by statistically testing the major hypothesis under consideration: There is no significant difference between the group of clients which has regularly attended the G.G.I. counseling sessions and the group of clients which did not attend these sessions because of their employment, as reflected by the official criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates, set forth by the state of Pennsylvania, and utilized by this specific office.

In order to facilitate the description of the data in this study, the reader is reminded that the group of clients which has attended G.G.I. counseling sessions regularly was earlier designated as the G.G.I Group, and the other group was designated as the Non G.G.I. Group.

The recidivism and societal adjustment data for the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. Groups were incorporated into 2 X 2 contingency tables for the purpose of analysis. The chi-square test for two independent groups was the statistic utilized. The formula used incorporated a correction for continuity as is recommended by Siegal.<sup>28</sup>

The data on recidivism rates for the two groups has been analysed and is presented in Table 1.

Table 1  
GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND RECIDIVISM RATES<sup>a</sup>

	Non Recidivate	Recidivate	N <sup>b</sup>
G.G.I. GROUP	26	11	37
Non G.G.I. GROUP	15	2	17

<sup>a</sup>These groups did not differ significantly; chi-square = 1.191 (.05 = 3.841).

<sup>b</sup>The total N is 54.

The computed value of the chi-square test on the data in Table 1 was such that the null hypothesis of no significant difference between the two groups was accepted as tenable. However, it should be noted that 29 per cent of the G.G.I. Group recidivated while only 12 per cent of the Non G.G.I. Group did.

The data on societal adjustment rates for these two groups has been analysed and is presented in Table 2.

<sup>28</sup>Sidney Siegal, Nonparametric Statistics For The Behavioral Sciences (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1956), p. 107.

Table 2

GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND SOCIETAL ADJUSTMENT RATES<sup>a</sup>

	Social Adjustment	Not Socially Adjusted	N <sup>b</sup>
G.G.I. GROUP	35	2	37
Non G.G.I. GROUP	13	4	17

<sup>a</sup>These groups did not differ significantly; chi-square = 2.256 (.05 = 3.841).

<sup>b</sup>The total N is 54.

The computed value of the chi-square test on the data in Table 2 was not large enough to reject the null hypothesis of no significant difference between the groups. Therefore, it was accepted as tenable. It should be noted, however, that in this case only 5 per cent of the G.G.I. Group were not socially adjusted while 25 per cent of the Non G.G.I. Group were not socially adjusted.

When the results of the data from Table 1 and Table 2 are compared several observations can be made. The recidivism rate of the G.G.I. Group was 29 per cent while 95 per cent of its subjects were socially adjusted, and the Non G.G.I. Group had a recidivism rate of 12 per cent while 75 per cent of its subjects were socially adjusted. It should be noted that even though the G.G.I. Group had a more favorable societal adjustment rate than did the Non G.G.I. Group (95 per cent v. 75 per cent) its recidivism rate was more than twice as high (29 per cent v. 12 per cent) and conversely, even though the Non G.G.I. Group had a more favorable (lower) recidivism rate than did the G.G.I. Group (12 per cent v. 29 per cent) its societal adjustment rate was lower (75 per cent v. 95 per cent).



These data suggest the existence of an inverse relationship between a group's societal adjustment rate and its recidivism rate such that, in general, the more favorable a group's societal adjustment rate is the less favorable its recidivism rate is. This might be the result of a parole agent relying too heavily on assessing his clientele on the basis of his impressions of them at the G.G.I. session, and not on their overall pattern of behavior such that he prematurely categorizes them as being socially adjusted when in fact they are not. Those clients so categorized might then receive less overall casework supervision and guidance and as a result recidivate. This hypothetical situation could be investigated in future research by comparing the average number of contacts made and the casework time spent with those clients who are classified as being socially adjusted and who recidivate, with those clients who are classified as being not socially adjusted and who do not recidivate in order to determine if they differ significantly.

However, since these two groups did not differ statistically when their unequal group size was controlled for, this finding may have been a fluke caused by the small groups' size. Therefore it is recommended that future research using random sampling techniques be undertaken on a statewide basis in order to study larger groups such that this relationship may either be confirmed or rejected.

On the basis of the overall results from Table 1 and Table 2, the major hypothesis of this study was accepted at the  $p = .05$  level of statistical significance. That is, there was no statistically significant difference in the recidivism and societal adjustment rates between the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. Groups.



An important consideration which was made in the interpretation of the results of this hypothesis was that each of the two groups of clients was comprised of both probationers and parolees, and that the literature substantiates the fact that parolees have greater difficulty adjusting to society and present a greater recidivism risk than do probationers.<sup>29</sup> Therefore, it seemed reasonable to assume that attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions might have had more of an effect on the parolees than it had on the probationers. (If this were true, then a more efficient use of these counseling sessions might be possible by knowing which of the two groups was most favorably affected and trying to make arrangements so that they are in attendance during these sessions. The converse to this assumption might also be true, i.e., if one of the two groups in this study was either adversely affected (such as having higher recidivism rates), or not significantly affected, then perhaps these individuals might best be excluded from the mandatory attendance requirement. The group in regular attendance might then possibly reflect an even more favorable rate of recidivism and societal adjustment.)

#### Second Section: Auxiliary Hypothesis

Since the possibility of attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions might have had a different effect on the recidivism and societal adjustment rates of the probationers than on those of the parolees, as could

---

<sup>29</sup>Walter Hartinger, Edward Eldefonso, and Alan Coffey, Corrections: A Component of the Criminal Justice System (Pacific Palisades, California: Goodyear Publishing Company, Inc., 1973), pp. 99-100.

be inferred from the literature, an analysis of each group was performed with the factor of group status controlled for. This was accomplished by testing the auxiliary hypothesis of this study for the probationers and then for the parolees.

### Auxiliary Hypothesis

The auxiliary hypothesis of this study is as follows: There is no significant difference between the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. Groups, for the probationers and for the parolees, as reflected by the criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates.

The results of controlling for group status for the probationers on the criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates are presented in Tables 3 and 4. The chi-square test for two independent groups, with the correction for continuity incorporated, was used to analyze this data.

The data on recidivism rates for the probationers is presented in Table 3.

Table 3

PROBATIONER GROUP STATUS AND RECIDIVISM RATES<sup>a</sup>

	Non Recidivate	Recidivate	N <sup>b</sup>
G.G.I. PROBATIONERS	23	8	31
Non G.G.I. PROBATIONERS	14	0	14

<sup>a</sup>These groups did not differ significantly; chi-square = 2.81 (.05 = 3.841).

<sup>b</sup>The total N is 45.

On the basis of the analysis of probationer group status it was found that the G.G.I. Group and the Non G.G.I. Group were not significantly different on the criterion of recidivism rates. However, it should be noted that 26 per cent of the G.G.I. probationers recidivated and none of the Non G.G.I. probationers did. This finding suggests that perhaps regular attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions had an adverse affect on probationers in relation to recidivism. The possibility that their associations with other probationers were responsible for this finding seems tenable; however, the investigation of such a phenomenon is beyond the scope of this study and is left to future research.

The data on societal adjustment rates for the probationers is presented in Table 4.

Table 4

PROBATIONER GROUP STATUS AND SOCIETAL ADJUSTMENT RATES<sup>a</sup>

	Societal Adjustment	Not Socially Adjusted	N <sup>b</sup>
G.G.I. PROBATIONERS	31	0	31
Non G.G.I. PROBATIONERS	12	2	14

<sup>a</sup>These groups did not differ significantly; chi-square = .061 (.05 = 3.841).

<sup>b</sup>The total N is 45.

It was found that the two groups of probationers did not statistically differ at the  $p = .05$  level of significance. It is noted that these data indicate that none of the G.G.I. probationers were not socially adjusted although from the same group it was noted in Table 3 that 26 per cent of them recidivated. It should also be noted that

14 per cent of the Non G.G.I. probationers were not socially adjusted, however, none of that group recidivated. These findings might suggest that societal adjustment is not closely related to recidivism. It was learned in an interview with the Supervisor at the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. that one who recidivates cannot by definition be socially adjusted, although a client who is noted as being not socially adjusted does not necessarily recidivate.<sup>30</sup> Therefore it is felt that the relationship between the categories of recidivism and societal adjustment warrants further study, the results of which might clarify these findings.

From the results of the data in Tables 3 and 4 it was found that in a macro sense there was no significant difference between the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. probationers on the criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates with group status controlled for. It was noted, however, that the criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates were not very closely related. This may be the result of either a lack of a clearly defined category of behaviors for societal adjustment or that societal adjustment is not very closely related to recidivism.

The recidivism and the societal adjustment data for the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. parolees has been analysed and is presented in Tables 5 and 6. Fisher's exact test was used to analyze this data because the expected cell frequencies were less than five and the total N was less than twenty.<sup>31</sup> The chi-square test is inappropriate in such cases. The results of controlling for group status for the parolees on the criterion of recidivism rates are presented in Table 5.

---

<sup>30</sup>Interview.

<sup>31</sup>Champion, p. 146.



Table 5  
PAROLEE GROUP STATUS AND RECIDIVISM RATES<sup>a</sup>

	Non Recidivate	Recidivate	N <sup>b</sup>
G.G.I. PAROLEES	4	2	6
Non G.G.I. PAROLEES	1	2	3

<sup>a</sup>These groups did not differ significantly; Fisher's exact test = .362.

<sup>b</sup>The total N is 9.

The computed value of Fisher's exact test yields the exact probability of the differences in proportions of two groups. For the data in Table 5 the level of probability is .362 and therefore the null hypothesis of no difference between the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. parolees on the criterion of recidivism rates was accepted.

The societal adjustment data for the parolee group has been analysed and is presented in Table 6.

Table 6  
PAROLEE GROUP STATUS AND SOCIETAL ADJUSTMENT RATES<sup>a</sup>

	Societal Adjustment	Not Socially Adjusted	N <sup>b</sup>
G.G.I. PAROLEES	4	2	6
Non G.G.I. PAROLEES	1	2	3

<sup>a</sup>These groups did not differ significantly; Fisher's exact test = .362.

<sup>b</sup>The total N is 9.



The societal adjustment data presented in Table 6 for G.G.I. and Non G.G.I. parolees are identical to the data presented in Table 5 for parolee recidivism rates. Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant difference between the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. parolees was also accepted on this criterion.

It is noted that in the case of the G.G.I. probationers 26 per cent recidivated while none were not socially adjusted; while in the case of the G.G.I. parolees 50 per cent of the group recidivated and the same proportion were not socially adjusted. Also it is noted that in the case of the Non G.G.I. parolees 66 per cent were not socially adjusted and 66 per cent recidivated; however, for the Non G.G.I. probationers 14 per cent were not socially adjusted even though none of them recidivated.

Since the proportion of G.G.I. and Non G.G.I. parolees that recidivated was identical to the proportion that were not socially adjusted, the data suggest that there may be different criteria or standards utilized in determining and recording this data for the parolees than for the probationers. This could be the result of parole agents maintaining closer contact with parolees, expecting them to have more trouble adjusting to society, and in doing so they become more aware of their problems of adjustment than they do for the probationers in their charge.

This might explain why the data for the parolees on societal adjustment rates is identical to their recidivism rates, and why the societal adjustment rate for probationers is not consistent with their recidivism rates. However, further study is needed to either confirm or rule out this relationship.

On the basis of the data analysed in Tables 5 and 6 it was found that there were no statistically significant differences between the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. parolees on the criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates. It was noted, however, that there was a strong direct relationship for parolees but not for probationers between their societal adjustment rates and their recidivism rates, indicating accuracy and uniformity in record keeping on them.

#### Summary

The data which have been analysed in this study support the major hypothesis of this study: There is no statistically significant difference between the group of clients which has attended G.G.I. counseling sessions regularly over a one year period and the group of clients which did not attend these sessions because of their employment during the same period of time, as reflected by the official criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates set forth by the state of Pennsylvania.

Probationers and parolees were examined separately in this study in order to determine if the more favorable prognosis given to probationers for positive adaptation in society was responsible for the finding of no difference between the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. groups. This contention, inferred from the literature, was not demonstrated in this study with the factor of group status--probationer or parolee--controlled for. Therefore it is concluded that the finding of no significant group differences was not based on the client's status as a probationer or parolee.

## CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION

This study was undertaken at the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. Its objective was the evaluation of the practice of excluding clients from the otherwise mandatory requirement of attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions on the criterion of employment scheduling conflicts. This exclusionary practice has been in existence since the P.B.P.P. adopted this group counseling method on a statewide basis in January of 1970, on the assumption that it was an effective change agent.<sup>32</sup> The goal of client attendance at these mandatory group sessions, as seen by the P.B.P.P., is twofold: the reduction of recidivism rates and the increase of societal adjustment rates.

The above described exclusionary practice has been in existence for more than two years at the Farrell Sub-Office and its evaluation was deemed necessary since the primary goal of probation and parole is the protection of society. Therefore, the question of whether or not a client should be excluded from such a positive experience--remaining cognizant of the primary goal of probation and parole--was felt in need of an answer. It should be noted, however, that in Pennsylvania (and in many other states also) employment is a central element in the probation and parole plan; therefore, this exclusionary practice was not completely unexpected.

---

<sup>32</sup> Interview.

The specific purpose of this study was to determine whether or not the exclusion of clients from the mandatory requirement of attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions, solely because of employment scheduling conflicts, significantly affected their recidivism and societal adjustment rates. If it did not, then its utility as an exclusionary criterion would be demonstrated; if it did then its future utilization should be reconsidered and/or further studied.

Based on the results from the analysis of the data, as reflected by the criteria of recidivism and societal adjustment rates, the major hypothesis of this study was found to be acceptable with the factor of group status controlled for. Therefore, the practice of excluding probationers and parolees from the requirement of attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions was supported. However, there are several limitations inherent in this study. The most important ones are discussed below with recommendations for their correction or control for future research.

#### Limitations

It must be noted that the validity of even the limited results which were found in this study is directly related to the validity of the assumption, made by the state of Pennsylvania, that attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions results in lower recidivism and higher societal adjustment rates. If this assumption should be an invalid one, then the finding of no difference from the testing of the major hypothesis of this study is not meaningful within the framework for which it was intended.

Another limitation of this study is that variables such as the client's age, prior criminal record, and type(s) of offense(s) committed



were not controlled for or taken into account in the design of this study. These variables have been associated with one's prognosis for success on parole based on actuarial research findings in the field of penology.<sup>33</sup> They are discussed briefly below.

In general, the older a man is when he is released from prison the greater are his chances for success on parole, and as his age increases the seriousness of offenses he commits decreases--in terms of the felony/misdemeanor distinction.<sup>34</sup> The extent to which a man has committed himself to crime is reflected by his prior criminal record--which is a function of (1) the duration of his involvement in crime, (2) previous contact with government agencies dealing with crime, and (3) with the type(s) of crime(s) he has committed--and it is directly related to his recidivism rate.<sup>35</sup> These variables were not taken into account when the data were collected because this is an ongoing practice which does not differentiate between them; therefore, neither did this study. However, it is recommended that future research be conducted within which these variables can be examined.

Although the subjects in this study were all employed, the quality of their employment was not examined. Since one's employment (with minor exceptions) is directly related to his standard of living--and this is correlated to crime rates--the variable of client employment

---

<sup>33</sup>Charles L. Newman, Sourcebook On Probation, Parole And Pardons (Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1972), pp. 412-33.

<sup>34</sup>Ibid., p. 412.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid., pp. 416-19.



status should have been examined more closely and controlled for.<sup>36</sup> This could have been done by classifying each subject's employment in such a manner that its relationship to recidivism and societal adjustment rates could have been meaningfully examined.

The final limitation of this study to be mentioned here is that the subject's family background was not investigated. Family background is primarily comprised of two areas (1) marital status, and (2) family of origination. About one-third of the people involved in criminal behavior have been divorced at least once, and only about one-fourth of them are involved in a stable marriage.<sup>37</sup> From the perspective of the criminal's family of origination only about one-third of them have intact parental marriages.<sup>38</sup> This variable was not taken into account in this study and as such it comprises an additional limitation on the interpretation of the results found.

The above discussed limitations of this study were not examined, controlled for, or otherwise dealt with and they thereby lessen the confidence which can be placed on the finding of no significant difference between the G.G.I. and the Non G.G.I. Groups, as reflected by their recidivism and societal adjustment rates. Therefore, although the continued use of the exclusionary employment practice is supported, it should be further studied so that any possible untoward affects it might have on the subjects of this study can be monitored and corrected accordingly.

---

<sup>36</sup>Hartinger, p. 253.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid., p. 254.

<sup>38</sup>Ibid.

### Recommendations

Several recommendations for future research are suggested on the basis of this study which examined the employment criterion for excluding an individual's attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions at the Farrell Sub-Office of the P.B.P.P. They are as follows: (1) That the validity of the assumption made by the P.B.P.P. that client attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions will reduce their recidivism rates and increase their societal adjustment rates be evaluated in order that it may either be accepted or rejected accordingly; (2) That the client's family background, age, prior criminal record, type(s) of offense(s), and employment status be controlled for by meaningfully categorizing these variables for the purpose of multi-variate analysis; (3) That the clients who have attended G.G.I. sessions for a period of time of less than one year be evaluated on a time line basis in order to determine what were the effects, if any, upon them as a result of their limited attendance; and, (4) That this study be replicated on a statewide basis with the above mentioned recommendations incorporated in order that the effects of mandatory attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions and any ramifications thereof can be more adequately determined than is now possible.

This study has shown, in a very general sense, that the exclusion of probationers and parolees from the otherwise mandatory requirement of attendance at G.G.I. counseling sessions based on the criterion of employment, does not significantly affect their recidivism and societal adjustment rates.

With the above mentioned limitations of this study in mind, the use of this exclusionary practice is cautiously supported.

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

Data Collection Sheet

PAROLEE \_\_\_\_\_

PROBATIONER \_\_\_\_\_

SOCIALLY ADJUSTED \_\_\_\_\_

RECIDIVATED \_\_\_\_\_

ATTENDED G.C.I. \_\_\_\_\_

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## DATA COLLECTION SHEET

- Champion, Dean J. Basic Statistics for Social Research. Scranton, Pennsylvania: Chandler Publishing Company, 1970.
- PAROLEE \_\_\_\_\_
- Espy, La Mar T., and Erikson, Maynard L. The Provo Experiment. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1972.
- PROBATIONER \_\_\_\_\_
- Horsinger, Walter; Edmonso, Edward; and Coffey, Alan. Corrections: A Component of the Criminal Justice System. Pacific Palisades, Calif.: Goodyear Publishing Company, Inc., 1973.
- SOCIALLY ADJUSTED \_\_\_\_\_
- McCorkle, Lloyd W.; Elliot, Albert; and Bixbey, Lovell F. The Highfields Story. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1958.
- RECIDIVATED \_\_\_\_\_
- Newsom, Charles L. Sourcebook On Probation, Parole and Pardons. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1972.
- ATTENDED G.G.I. \_\_\_\_\_
- and Strattin, Kenneth A. Educational Statistics Use and Interpretation. New York: Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., 1973.
- Seilitz, Clair, et al. Research Methods in Social Relations. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1963.
- Siegel, Sidney. Nonparametric Statistics For the Behavioral Sciences. New York: McGraw Hill Company, 1955.
- Weeks, Ashley H. "The Highfields Project." Juvenile Delinquency: A Book of Readings. Edited by Rose Glendonardo. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1968.
- Weiss, Carol H. Evaluation Research. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972.

Articles

- Abrahams, Joseph and McCorkle, Lloyd W. "Group Psychotherapy Of Military Offenders." American Journal of Sociology, LI (March, 1946), 455-64.
- Bixbey, Lovell F., and McCorkle, Lloyd W. "Guided Group Interaction In Correctional Work." American Sociological Review, XVI (August, 1951), 455-3.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Champion, Dean J. Basic Statistics for Social Research. Scranton, Pennsylvania: Chandler Publishing Company, 1970.
- Empy, La Mar T., and Erikson, Maynard L. The Provo Experiment. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1972.
- Hartinger, Walter; Eldefonso, Edward; and Coffey, Alan. Corrections: A Component of the Criminal Justice System. Pacific Palisades, Calif.: Goodyear Publishing Company, Inc., 1973.
- McCorkle, Lloyd W.; Ellias, Albert; and Bixbey, Lovell F. The Highfields Story. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1958.
- Newman, Charles L. Sourcebook On Probation, Parole and Pardons. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1972.
- Popham, W. James and Sirotnik, Kenneth A. Educational Statistics Use And Interpretation. New York: Harper & Rowe Publishers, Inc., 1973.
- Sellitz, Clair, et al. Research Methods In Social Relations. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1963.
- Siegal, Sidney. Nonparametric Statistics For the Behavioral Sciences. New York: McGraw Hill Company, 1956.
- Weeks, Ashley H. "The Highfields Project." Juvenile Delinquency: A Book of Readings. Edited by Rose Giallombardo. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1968.
- Weiss, Carol H. Evaluation Research. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972.

Articles

- Abrahams, Joseph and McCorkle, Lloyd W. "Group Psychotherapy Of Military Offenders." American Journal of Sociology, LI (March, 1946), 455-64.
- Bixbey, Lovell F. and McCorkle, Lloyd W. "Guided Group Interaction In Correctional Work." American Sociological Review, XVI (August, 1951), 455-9.



Empy, La Mar T. and Rabow, Jerome. "The Provo Experiment in Delinquency Rehabilitation." American Sociological Review, XXVI (October, 1961), pp. 679-95.

McCorkle, Lloyd W. "Group Therapy in the Treatment of Offenders." Federal Probation, (December, 1952), 22-7.

#### Other Sources

Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. Report for 1971-1972. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1972.

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. "What Has Been Done." Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1971. (Mimeographed.)

Pilnick, Saul; Allen, Robert F.; and Silverzweig, Stanley. "Guided Group Interaction," Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1970. (Mimeographed.)

Private interview with Murry Cohen, Supervisor, held at the Farrell Sub-Office of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole in Farrell, Pennsylvania, June, 1974.