

————— **Research Report** —————

**Correctional Officer Recruits During the
College Training Period: An Examination**

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2005 N° R-165

**Correctional Officer Recruits During the
College Training Period: An Examination**

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October 2005

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to begin by thanking the 233 persons who attended the 10 Correctional Training Program (CTP) courses given in the five Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) administrative regions from September 23, 2002, to October 4, 2004. Regardless of whether or not they passed the course, these persons are the very essence of this study; it could never have been carried out without their active participation.

The author also wishes to acknowledge the ongoing co-operation of all management and staff involved in training in the five staff colleges, especially: Éric LeBlanc and Danny LeBlanc in the Atlantic Region; Yves Malépart, Louise Dubreuil and Linda Goulet in the Quebec Region; Tracy Fenton in the Ontario Region; Max Dallenbach, Vince Streukens, Raylean Welter and Gordon Redhead in the Prairies Region; and Marg Fletcher and Brian Ferguson in the Pacific Region.

Thanks are also extended to the Steering Committee members, who in November 2001 were: union representative of federal correctional officers and the member of the union Ontario Regional Executive, who also represented Safety and Security; a member of Management Training and Career Management; a member of Labour Relations; and a Senior Project Manager, all of whom continue in these positions today; Pierre Mallette and Trevor Lee, correctional officers at Donnacona Institution and Kingston Penitentiary; Ian Nicholson, Director, Learning Programs, Learning and Career Development; Paul Braun, a former Director of Career Management who has since left CSC; Colleen Laframboise, Director of Labour Relations Operations; and Claude Tellier, Director, Security Operations and Procedures.

For all the statistical analyses, the author wishes to thank expressly Yves Lepage, Ph.D, full professor in the mathematics and statistics department at Université de Montréal, and his assistant, Miguel Chagnon, M.Sc.

For the trust he showed and the latitude he allowed throughout this sometimes difficult but always innovative and interesting process, gratitude is expressed to Larry Motiuk, Ph.D, Director General, Research.

For their great dedication, willingness to help and energy, the author wishes to express his appreciation to the staff of the library at Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

For the English version, the author expresses appreciation to Ms. Carol Edgar, Certified Translator (ATIO), Société Gamma Inc.

For rereading the original French text and its sea of typos, gratitude is extended to Suzette Fortin, a pillar of the Case Management Secretariat at the Regional Reception Centre (Quebec Region).

Finally, to those who have not had the opportunity to read the earlier introduction to this three-phase study, you should know that this study's scope, innovativeness and anticipated influence on future behavioural and organizational psychology studies in the prison environment would not have been nearly as marked without the hard work of my colleague Claude Tellier.

Executive Summary

Although much has been written about the prison environment, no one has really studied the development of correctional officer recruits. This longitudinal study covers 15 months of observations, from initial selection through a full year of on-the-job as a correctional officer.

What was our objective? It was to measure, assess and understand the behavioural and attitudinal adjustment among new correctional officers in their respective workplaces, in order to make appropriate recommendations to the staff colleges and correctional institutions. The recommendations focused on recruitment in the broadest sense of the term and on training, using 22 themes and 19 measurement scales. To these 19 measurement scales was added material compiled from 514 bibliographic references, as part of a review of the literature that allowed us to explore various topics including: demographic data such as age and social status; the advantages and disadvantages of correctional work; and health and lifestyle. Also explored were specific topics, covering the following: value acquisition and retention, group solidarity and attitudes; inmate rehabilitation; work-related stress; organizational commitment; motivation; support from superiors; empathy; and job satisfaction.

To gather data, six questionnaires were distributed at specific intervals: on the first day of their *Correctional training program (CTP)* at staff college; during the second week; after three months of training among committed participants; and then over a full year following these employees' initial assignment to a correctional institution, at three-month, six-month and one-year intervals.

From September 23, 2002, the date the first questionnaire was distributed on the basis of the various CTP schedules, until July 14, 2003, the date of the last scheduled CTP course. This study was carried out in the five CSC administrative regions: the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and Pacific.

Of the 249 initial participants registered for CTP, including the 15 persons (9 men and 6 women) who did not show up at the staff college for the first day of training, 233 persons participated in the *Pre A* questionnaire.

As a result, no recruits in any of the five CSC administrative regions or the 10 CTP classes refused to participate in the *Pre A* questionnaire, and the attrition rate at this stage was zero.

This report presents the findings from phase two of a three-phase longitudinal study.¹ The second phase presents the data from the first 12 weeks of training of 233 correctional officer recruits. In this group of 123 men and 110 women, the average age on the first day of training was 32 years old (by gender, age 33 for men and age 30 for women). Of these 233 individuals, 35 were Aboriginal persons and 35 were members of visible minorities, 116 were married or living in a common-law relationship, 113 had one or more children, and 174 had a college or university education. This demographic information indicates that correctional officer recruits' backgrounds include more extensive life experience than that may be found in other occupations.

Dropouts and other forms of attrition began to appear only in the second week of CTP and continued over the following 10 weeks.

Overall, 86 (37%) participants (46 men and 40 women) did not complete the research. Therefore, 147 (63%) of the new recruits made up the final study sample. Among those who did not complete the research, 74 (86%) were not successful in the training, 7 (8%) did not respond to the *Post* questionnaire and remainder withdrew from CTP for others reasons (e.g., medical).

¹ The report on phase one is entitled *Correctional Officer Recruits and the Prison Environment: A Research Framework* (Bensimon, 2004).

What happened during phase two of the study? Three questionnaires (*Pre A*, *Pre B* and *Post*) were distributed to staff college trainees covering a total of 16 exploratory themes² in three phases: the *expectation phase*, on the first day of training, when participants expressed their aspirations; the *observation phase*, after one week, as they acquired the basics; and the *learning and perceptions phase*, after 12 weeks of training. The 16 themes covered by the questionnaires were quite varied, and included: advantages and disadvantages of correctional occupations; expectations of group training;³ human service orientation; and the trainee peer group before and after CTP participation.

In spite of the particular cultural characteristics of each of the five CSC administrative regions and the demographic characteristics of the participants, all questions asking the recruits to express an opinion about inmates were entirely theoretical because, in the pre-institutional context, the recruits were not confronted with the realities of the job. What they believed, learned, envisaged and observed gradually over their three-month training period formed part of the preparation for their entry into the prison environment.

Whatever reasons are given for this lack of continuity, it is nevertheless true that all the individuals whose names were on the CTP list were indeed selected in the hope that they would complete this training, which theoretically would have been followed by a year-long period on the job and completed with a position as a correctional officer. All of these individuals, then, whether they completed training or not, are important.

This report, then, covers the phase between the first day of training and, for those who completed the course successfully (147 persons), the last week before assignment to an institution.

² The very scope of this study, where every theme is a thesis topic in itself, calls for limitation. The author therefore makes no claims of completeness, but hopes that the data base used to develop these themes will encourage other research on correctional work.

³ To avoid misinterpretation, it is important to note that this study is primarily an analysis of behavioural and attitudinal changes and in no way assesses the quality of CTP provided at the staff colleges. Training quality is a factor this study simply does not cover.

Will the numerous themes examined in this study enable us to identify the persons who are the most determined and best able to walk the fine line between security and rehabilitation? Can we identify the ones who have the most empathy and are intrinsically the most motivated?

From these 13 measurement scales, among the 147 (77 men and 70 women) participants who completed these three months of CTP, a number of observations between the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaires emerge:

- 1) Pre-post analyses of scales revealed significant differences between men and women recruits on a variety of measures (*Attitudes towards correctional work; Support for rehabilitation; Sources of motivation for correctional work*);
- 2) Non-significant differences emerged between men and women recruits on a variety of measures (*Attitudes towards inmates; Deterrence; Human service orientation; Social desirability; Intrinsic motivation; Self-efficacy; Expectations/Perceptions of training; Social cohesiveness and Credibility*);
- 3) On three measurement scales specific to the occupation of correctional officers (*Attitudes towards correctional work, Support for rehabilitation, and Sources of motivation for correctional work*), the number of positive responses by women recruits to the statements presented is higher than those by men;
- 4) Initially, for *Human service orientation*, the number of positive responses by women recruits to the statements is higher, however, both gender groups increased overtime;
- 5) On five other measurement scales, the number of positive responses by both gender groups to shows a steady decrease: *Support for deterrence* (fewer positive responses by the women to the statements presented), *Social desirability* (more positive perceived self-image among the men), *Intrinsic job motivation* (decrease for women),

Correctional self-efficacy (decrease for women), and *Credibility* (decrease for women);

- 6) The 147 recruits expressed higher levels of general motivation after 3 months on CTP;
- 7) Overall, 86 (37%) participants (46 men and 40 women) did not complete CTP and the research. Among those the non-completers, 74 (86%) were not successful in the CTP and others withdrew for various reasons. No significant differences emerged between recruits who completed CTP and participated in the research and those who did not on gender, age, education, or having dependents. However, it was observed that a substantially higher percentage of recruits did not complete CTP in the Atlantic (75%) and Prairies (69%) regions versus the Quebec (30%), Ontario (29%) and Pacific (26%) regions. Also found was that a high percentage of Aboriginal (57%) and visible minority recruits (57%) did not complete CTP. From the battery of measurement scales, a greater acceptance of deterrence and a lower sense of responsibility were more characteristic of those who did not complete CTP.

Regardless of gender, individuals may have skills, advantages, disadvantages, and other reasons for becoming a correctional officer that can be found in either group. Of course this does not rule out the fact there maybe gender-specific characteristics. As well, descriptive differences may exist without surfacing in statistical form.

Beyond statistics, an interest in interpersonal relations appears to be the best motivation for anyone wishing to engage in correctional work.

Phase three, the last phase, will conclude this study with an examination of the 147 recruits behaviours and attitudes as they begin correctional work.

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Introduction

After passing the first selection tests, men and women from many backgrounds, from all parts of the country and, as we shall see, for a broad range reasons, went to take CTP in their respective regions: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and Pacific. Some sought a new job opportunity, others had happened to see a hiring announcement, and some had already worked in a related field; others had not. Most participants did not know each other or realize that they shared certain specific characteristics, apprehensions, objectives, and the need to succeed at something new: learning a trade with peace officer status,⁴ a difficult occupation that is not at all well known.

Together, men and women, Aboriginal persons and members of visible minorities, the young and the not so young, regardless of education and work experience, would experience many challenges during these first three months of training. A number of them would fail written tests at various times throughout the three-month elimination period, which covered over 95 learning modules (criminal law, legislation, regulations, case management, principles and theories of criminology, and crisis situations - not to mention problem-solving, self-defence, role-playing exercises, and firearms handling). Others, for various reasons, would opt simply to drop out because of another job offer, resignation, or such things as injury or illness requiring their temporary or permanent withdrawal from CTP.

Given the multiplicity of the questions, that made up the questionnaires used during this study, covering 16 themes including 13 measurement scales, a number of choices were necessary to ensure that the presentation of the questions was as unforbidding to the responders as possible. This was particularly true since, according to Sainsaulieu (1977), statistically monitored collective behaviours tend to provide a generalized picture of human relationships and, given certain trends, it is important not to jump to conclusions.

⁴ This status is conferred under the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, Part I.

Bearing this caveat in mind, and in order to ensure public observability and reproducibility for all the periods covered by this study in its entirety, we read the data using two types of analysis:⁵ descriptive and psychometric.⁶

In this second part, the wording and complementary references for each of themes merely provide further support for the literature review presented in the first previous report. Accordingly, for all references not cited in the bibliography for this second report, please refer to *Correctional Officer Recruits and the Prison Environment: A Research Framework R-146* (Bensimon, 2004).

Please note that the present version is a translation of the original French entitled: *Examen de la période de formation collégiale chez les futurs agents de correction.*

⁵ Although the scope of this study goes beyond that of a laboratory analysis conducted in the field (staff colleges and penitentiaries) using six questionnaires over a 15-month period, the author wishes to point out how important it is to avoid certain quantitative excesses when reading theories of organizational or environmental psychology on transforming perceptual data into ratios. These data not only change constantly, but also will extend well beyond this initial 15-month period to cover participants' entire institutional careers.

⁶ T-test, logistic regression (Menard, 2002; Hosmer & Lemeshow, 2000), repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA), chi-square tests, Cronbach alpha and McNemar's test (Siegel & Castellan, 1988). The McNemar's test is a non-parameter test dealing with a dichotomic *Pre/Post* variable, here *Pre-* and *Post-CTP*.

Participation Levels and Questionnaire Schedule

Following *Correctional Officer Recruits and the Prison Environment: A Research Framework* (Bensimon, *ibid.*), this phase two of a series of three covers the period of CTP, that is, solely the period spent at a staff college. During this period, at various intervals, the participants were each given three questionnaires: the *Pre A* questionnaire (distributed in class on the first day of training at the staff college); the *Pre B* questionnaire (distributed seven days later); and the *Post* questionnaire (distributed at the end of CTP, that is, during the last week of the third month of classes).

In each of the five CSC administrative regions, the staff college had its own CTP class schedule, with start and end dates as follows:

CTP Class Schedules, Pre A to Post Questionnaire Period	
Atlantic 1	From September 23 to December 2, 2002
Quebec 1	From November 18, 2002 to January 27, 2003
Quebec 2	From January 27 to April 7, 2003
Quebec 3	From March 3 to May 12, 2003
Ontario 1	From November 4, 2002 to January 13, 2003
Ontario 2	From December 9, 2002 to February 17, 2003
Ontario 3	From April 7 to June 16, 2003
Ontario 4	From June 9 to September 8, 2003
Prairies 1	From April 7 to June 16, 2003
Pacific 1	From July 14 to October 3, 2003 ⁷

⁷ Four recruits in this group belong to the Atlantic Region but will be counted as part of that group only when they are assigned to an institution (the Nova Institution) in their home region, that is, in phase three of this study.

For the *Pre A* questionnaire, although not given any time limit, the recruits took between one-and-one-half and two hours to respond to 13 themes including 10 measurement scales; the same time was allowed for the *Post* questionnaire). On the first day of CTP, in all five CSC administrative regions, 233 *Pre A* questionnaire participants responded to its 169 questions. Attrition was 0 participants, for a participation rate of 100%.

The *Pre B* questionnaire, with 20 questions and three measurement scales and taking barely a quarter of a hour to complete, was intended to provide initial observations of the group of recruits, the choice of a career as a correctional officer, and CTP itself, as perceived by each participant. The *Pre B* questionnaire was completed by 227 of 233 participants. Attrition was 6 participants, for a participation rate of 97.4%.

The *Post* questionnaire includes the *Pre A* and *Pre B* questions, in 16 themes including 13 measurement scales with a total of 182 questions,⁸ to provide an observation comparing what the recruits anticipated on the first day of their training, what they learned, and the reality that was presented to them during these 12 weeks of intensive training. The *Post* questionnaire was completed by 147 of 227 participants. Attrition was 80 participants, for a participation rate of 63%.

Overall then during the period of CTP, that is, solely the period spent at a staff college, a total of 378 questions were presented to each participant. Total attrition non-completers during this period (that is, all participants who did not complete CTP) amounted to 86 participants, or 37% of the initial recruits.

Six themes that form part of the overall study were not measured during this phase two portion (that is, the period spent at a staff college): *Empathy*, *Organizational commitment*, *Job satisfaction*, *Job stress*, *Role conflicts*, and *Supervisory support*. These six themes will be analysed using questionnaires in phase three covering three phases of work in an institution (at intervals of three months, six months and one year).

⁸ In this study, only seven nominal qualitative variables appear in the *Pre A* questionnaire alone: date of birth (DOB), gender (GENDER), race (RACE), education (EDU), specialties (SPECIAL), work experience (WKEXP), and find employment (FDEMP).

If the number of persons who did not respond to one or more questions is taken into account, 226 participants responded to the 189 questions on the 13 measurement scales from the *Pre A* and *Pre B* questionnaires presented in the following table (each quantitative variable has been assigned a numeric value):

Descriptive Statistics – 13 Measurement Scales

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
PRE-Sec2: Source of motivation for correctional work	233	6.00	30.00	26.3991	3.09608
PRE-Sec2: Human service orientation	233	1.00	8.00	6.1868	1.37720
PRE-Sec2: Attitudes towards correctional work	232	5.00	12.00	10.2338	1.56191
PRE-Sec2: Social desirability	232	2.50	10.00	5.6076	1.32872
PRE-Sec2: Intrinsic job motivation	233	27.00	42.00	36.1116	3.43354
PRE-Sec2: Correctional self-efficacy	233	63.00	105.00	89.9544	9.09933
PRE-Sec3: Support for rehabilitation	232	21.00	45.00	36.7797	4.09421
PRE-Sec3: Deterrence	233	6.00	21.00	14.1813	3.09818
PRE-Sec3: Attitudes towards inmates	233	83.00	164.00	121.9915	12.90653
PRE-Sec4: CTP expectations	233	10.00	40.00	34.6027	4.04744
PRE-Sec5: Group environment questionnaire	227	13.00	35.00	27.5213	3.69750
PRE-Sec5: Correctional Officer social cohesiveness	227	13.00	31.00	24.9662	2.92572
PRE-Sec5: Credibility	227	19.00	30.00	27.2026	2.75125
N valid (listwise)	226				

If we consider only the questions with open variables to which more than 10% of participants responded (recruit profile information, advantages and disadvantages of correctional work, health and lifestyle), according to the logistic regression in the *Summary of Processing of Observations* table below, 189 out of 233 participants responded to all these questions. This participation rate, too, is appreciable:

Summary of Processing of Observations Participation Rate

Unweighted Observations		N	Percentage
Observations selected	Observations included in analysis	189	81.1
	Observations missing	44	18.9
	Total	233	100.0
Observations not selected		0	.0
Total		233	100.0

The statistical distribution of the two gender groups (123 men and 110 women) for these 13 measurement scales is as follows:

Group Statistics Distribution Men and Women

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Mean Error
PRE-Sec2: Sources of motivation for correctional work	Men	123	26.0488	3.02951	.27316
	Women	110	26.7909	3.13634	.29904
PRE-Sec2: Human service orientation	Men	123	6.2102	1.39460	.12575
	Women	110	6.1606	1.36337	.12999
PRE-Sec2: Attitudes towards correctional work	Men	123	9.9081	1.70742	.15395
	Women	109	10.6013	1.29134	.12369
PRE-Sec2: Social desirability	Men	123	5.5635	1.34793	.12154
	Women	109	5.6575	1.31113	.12558
PRE-Sec2: Intrinsic job motivation	Men	123	36.0163	3.60324	.32489
	Women	110	36.2182	3.24640	.30953
PRE-Sec2: Correctional self-efficacy	Men	123	89.3562	9.09092	.81970
	Women	110	90.6234	9.10347	.86798
PRE-Sec3: Support for rehabilitation	Men	123	35.9472	4.30488	.38816
	Women	109	37.7193	3.63849	.34850
PRE-Sec3: Deterrence	Men	123	14.4634	3.29504	.29710
	Women	110	13.8659	2.84393	.27116
PRE-Sec3: Attitudes towards inmates	Men	123	120.3996	11.86465	1.06980
	Women	110	123.7715	13.81796	1.31749
PRE-Sec4: CTP expectations	Men	123	33.9094	4.42476	.39897
	Women	110	35.3779	3.43586	.32760
PRE-Sec5: Group environment questionnaire	Men	119	27.5210	3.43671	.31504
	Women	108	27.5216	3.98134	.38310
PRE-Sec5: Correctional Officer social cohesiveness	Men	119	24.8487	2.91878	.26756
	Women	108	25.0957	2.94147	.28304
PRE-Sec5: Credibility	Men	119	27.1765	2.81836	.25836
	Women	108	27.2315	2.68818	.25867

The mean from each of these measurement scales was compared by gender using an Independent Sample Test.

In the *Independent Sample Test (13 scales)* (p. 8 and 9), a number of these measurement scales are significant (but caution must be exercised, given the multiplicity of tests run):

1) Attitudes towards correctional work ($p = .001$);

2) *Support for rehabilitation* ($p = .001$);

3) and *Pre-correctional officer recruit expectations of training* ($p = .005$).

Independent Sample Test (13 Scales)

		Levene Test for Equality of Variance		T-Test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	Ddl	Sig. (Bilateral)	Difference in Means	Difference in Standard Variation	Confidence Interval 95% of Difference		
									Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
∞	PRE-Sec2: Sources of motivation for correctional work	Equal variance hypothesis	.481	.489	-1.836	231	.068	-.74213	.40423	-1.53859	.05433
		Unequal variance hypothesis			-1.832	226.129	.068	-.74213	.40502	-1.54022	.05597
	PRE-Sec2: Human service orientation	Equal variance hypothesis	.005	.941	.274	231	.784	.04961	.18109	-.30718	.40641
		Unequal variance hypothesis			.274	229.160	.784	.04961	.18086	-.30675	.40598
	PRE-Sec2: Attitudes towards correctional work	Equal variance hypothesis	4.848	.029	-3.453	230	.001	-.69328	.20077	-1.08886	-.29769
		Unequal variance hypothesis			-3.511	224.613	.001	-.69328	.19749	-1.08244	-.30412
	PRE-Sec2: Social desirability	Equal variance hypothesis	.084	.772	-.537	230	.592	-.09403	.17506	-.43896	.25089
		Unequal variance hypothesis			-.538	227.995	.591	-.09403	.17476	-.43839	.25033
	PRE-Sec2: Intrinsic job motivation	Equal variance hypothesis	.731	.394	-.447	231	.655	-.20192	.45136	-1.09123	.68738
		Unequal variance hypothesis			-.450	230.986	.653	-.20192	.44874	-1.08606	.68222
	PRE-Sec2: Correctional self-efficacy	Equal variance hypothesis	.001	.971	-1.061	231	.290	-1.26717	1.19377	-3.61924	1.08489
		Unequal variance hypothesis			-1.061	228.056	.290	-1.26717	1.19386	-3.61958	1.08523

PRE-Sec3: Support for rehabilitation	Equal variance hypothesis	1.672	.197	-3.363	230	.001	-1.77211	.52695	-2.81037	-.73385
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-3.397	229.502	.001	-1.77211	.52165	-2.79995	-.74427
PRE-Sec3: Deterrence	Equal variance hypothesis	3.231	.074	1.473	231	.142	.59751	.40555	-.20154	1.39655
	Unequal variance hypothesis			1.485	230.719	.139	.59751	.40224	-.19503	1.39004
PRE-Sec3: Attitudes towards inmates	Equal variance hypothesis	3.727	.055	-2.004	231	.046	-3.37191	1.68281	-6.68753	-.05630
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-1.987	216.163	.048	-3.37191	1.69713	-6.71696	-.02687
PRE-Sec4: CTP expectations	Equal variance hypothesis	4.009	.046	-2.805	231	.005	-1.46851	.52345	-2.49985	-.43718
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-2.845	226.651	.005	-1.46851	.51623	-2.48574	-.45129
PRE-Sec5: Group environment questionnaire	Equal variance hypothesis	.879	.349	-.001	225	.999	-.00060	.49249	-.97108	.96989
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-.001	212.521	.999	-.00060	.49600	-.97832	.97712
PRE-Sec5: Correctional Officer social cohesiveness	Equal variance hypothesis	.701	.403	-.634	225	.527	-.24694	.38935	-1.01417	.52029
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-.634	222.537	.527	-.24694	.38949	-1.01450	.52063
PRE-Sec5: Credibility	Equal variance hypothesis	.088	.766	-.150	225	.881	-.05501	.36644	-.77710	.66708
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-.150	224.436	.881	-.05501	.36559	-.77545	.66543

Before elaborating further on these 16 themes, however, we must acknowledge the effect of vicinity, or the spatial factor (involving field, placement, and constant movement within a field) on why some individuals manage to pass a series of tests while others do not. To what extent does vicinity,⁹ the intensity of which varies with participants' situation and role during a given period (here, during their occupational training), affect success and all forms of attrition? In the following section we shall attempt to answer this question.

⁹ Here, vicinity means all types of spatial closeness and movement. Examples are behaviour- and attitude-related affinities and interests, regardless of subject or object (Maisonneuve, 1966).

Dropouts and Other Forms of Attrition

The decision to begin with this topic was not made by chance or on a purely methodological basis, but primarily out of respect for the individuals who agreed to participate in this study. In any study that uses volunteers,¹⁰ too often attrition in all its forms (failure, refusal to participate, resignation, lack of interest, or simply dropping out) is still a field left fallow. Although attrition shows up in statistical data, too often we spend our time looking elsewhere.

Whatever reasons are given for this lack of continuity, it is nevertheless true that all the individuals whose names were on the CTP list were indeed selected in the hope that they would complete this training, which theoretically would have been followed by a year-long period on the job and completed with a position as a correctional officer. All of these individuals then, whether they completed training or not, are important.

In addition, we must remember that these individuals thought that their hard work and numerous sacrifices (unpaid training, returning to school as an adult, deadlines, examinations on which hinged ongoing training, and family responsibilities on a very tight budget), would pay off in terms of a new career. For this reason too, all of these individuals, whether they completed training or not, are important.

We must therefore take the time to ask ourselves a few questions. Is there a factor or indicator that could distinguish the recruits who passed from those who completed CTP from who continued from those who resigned? Is there a specific profile or characteristic that distinguishes those who resigned or refused to participate from the others that could help us better understand a possible error in our questionnaire presentation, objective or

¹⁰ The term "participant" was chosen because it implies a much more active approach by group members to the occupation and its pre-established locations than does the much less active approach implied by the term "respondent".

structure (although the questionnaire has no direct relationship with failure other than the fact that withdrawal from CTP automatically means withdrawal from the study)?

Of the 249 initial participants registered for CTP, including the 15 persons (9 men and 6 women) who did not show up at the staff college for the first day of training,¹¹ 233 persons participated in the *Pre A* questionnaire. From a purely epistemological point of view, the participation rate in the initial stage of a study involving questionnaires in a specific location (here, a staff college) and with a specific group (here, correctional officer recruits) is usually very high and then, for various reasons, rapidly declines. This high participation rate in the initial stage (the *Pre A* questionnaire) can be largely explained by six factors:

- 1) the specific nature of participants, in a closed location and on the first day of CTP;
- 2) the fact that the participants knew they were being observed by various forms of authority (Matalon, 1988) and called onto the carpet, given the importance attached to CSC's first study on its own employees¹² (here, correctional officer recruits);
- 3) most likely a strong desire to please (Blalock, 1972) or simply to conform to the persons in a position of authority who presented the objectives of this study;
- 4) the fact that the participants were also members of a group, selected for numbers and for specific reasons, who were not in a position to dispute the justification of the study;

¹¹ Data on these recruits, identified by a CTP class code, are not analysed in phase two, but were included by region in phase one, *Correctional Officer Recruits and the Prison Environment: A Research Framework*, at p. 49.

¹² This study should not be confused with surveys carried out in the past.

- 5) fear of refusing to participate, although the protocol of agreement left recruits free to agree to participate or not; and
- 6) simply out of belief and adjustment to behaviours apparently sought by the questionnaire.

As a result, no recruits in any of the five CSC administrative regions or the 10 CTP classes refused to participate in the *Pre A* questionnaire, and the attrition rate at this stage was zero.

Dropouts and other forms of attrition began to appear only in the second week of CTP and continued over the following 10 weeks. A total of 86 participants eventually withdrew during the period spent at the staff college (6 during the *Pre B* questionnaire, and 80 during the *Post* questionnaire).

Concerning the specific nature of the questionnaire themes and the reasons for all forms of attrition, each question will record whether habits change over time, not only in terms of tobacco use and alcohol consumption, but also in terms of the participants' perceptions of change in their immediate environment. Participants may indicate a certain answer or check off a certain statement on a measurement scale in the *Pre A* questionnaire, continue to provide the same responses in the *Post* questionnaire and the questionnaire distributed after three months of working in an institution, and then indicate an entirely different response in the questionnaires administered after six months and one year. As was noted in the introduction, changes in responses over time reflect sequential changes in the participants that may not be evident to them and may cause them to stop participating.

A second question is, if a participant who has never taken antihistamines starts taking them after six months of working in an institution, whether there is a relationship and, if so, whether it is significant.

For persons responding to each of the questions, boredom may rapidly lead to disinterest and will inevitably increase the number of dropouts from the study. Of course, although the process itself was clearly explained in the classroom on the morning of the first day of CTP, the participants may find the repetition of certain parts of the questionnaires redundant or feel that they have already answered all the questions in the previous questionnaire.

Nor, as we shall see in the final report, should the prison environment be underestimated. Later, on the job, the purpose of a study fades in the minds of participants unless it is reactivated by the same persons who explained why it was important: the content of the questionnaire appears to reflect another time, the period spent at a staff college, since which time participants have been in contact with many other realities.

In order to offset these forms of attrition from the study, particularly for the questionnaires covering intervals of three months, six months and one year of working in an institution, a follow-up e-mail message was sent to each CTP class in all the CSC five administrative regions, actively encouraging participants to continue with the study. A number of recruits who had not read the questionnaires because of a change of assignment or had simply forgotten to return them were personally asked to do so, and were reminded that the study was a first at CSC and that would produce results only with their full and complete participation.

Although this point is not made explicit in the questionnaires, the syntax of the questions (Likert scales from 1 to 5 or from 1 to 7) gives the participants some latitude in terms of response options. Although the questions are not always clear, a number of them are as worded by their authors, and the present author was not responsible for changing wording that may have left something to be desired.

That said, regardless of linguistic shortcomings, on the study as a whole only 11 handwritten comments in the margins or on the cover pages of the questionnaires,

indicate that a question is repeated more than once or that a statement, not a question, is meant. For reasons of objectivity the present author does not consider it necessary to belabour these points, particularly since random responses can readily be identified using axiomatic logic. As well, during the 15-month CTP period, from all five CSC administrative regions, two isolated questionnaires were returned (one at the six-month interval and one at the one-year interval of working in an institution) on which zigzag responses (from 1 to 7 and from 7 to 1) led to the questionnaires being considered void. That said, from an enumeration of the reasons given for dropouts and other forms of attritions among 86 participants, seven clearly stand out:

- 1) 74 failures were directly related to CTP (theoretical and practical examinations);
- 2) 7 participants did not respond to the *Post* questionnaire or voluntarily withdrew as was allowed in the protocol of agreement;
- 3) 1 participant resigned (to take another job, in policing);
- 4) 1 participant withdrew for medical reasons;
- 5) 1 participant withdrew because of injury during training;
- 6) 1 participant withdrew because of illness; and
- 7) 1 questionnaire was lost in the mail.

If we include the seven participants who did not respond to the *Post* questionnaire, the 1 participant who resigned to take another job, the 1 participant who withdrew for medical reasons, the 1 participant who withdrew because of injury during training, the 1 participant who withdrew because of illness, and the 1 questionnaire that was lost in the mail, we have a total of 86 participants lost through attrition (by 46 men and 40 women) from across the five CSC administrative regions over the first 12 weeks of CTP. Thus, after the various written examinations, there remained a total of only 147 participants in CTP at a staff college who were to be assigned to institutions in accordance with pre-established needs set by the regions during the initial CTP period. Further attritions were to follow at each of the three later intervals, of three months, six months and one year.

For comparison purposes, in a 1988 study (although in a non-Canadian context), Kauffman calculated a 20% dropout rate during the first year of assignment to federal institutions. This rate is very high indeed, not only primarily from a human point of view, but also from the point of view of the training costs incurred.

About the actual number of persons who dropped out even before showing up for the first day of CTP at a staff college, our only information is demographic. The reasons these 15 persons dropped out are unknown since, as has been noted, they were not enumerated in the list of dropouts and other forms of attrition in the *Pre A* questionnaire.

The nature and number of dropouts and other forms of attrition tend to show that CTP is not undertaken lightly. This occupational training demands not only implicit physical ability (even though less emphasis has been placed on physical ability since October 2002, when physical testing as a prerequisite was eliminated),¹³ but also considerable ability to quickly assimilate the 95 learning modules. While not jumping to conclusions (for reasons that we shall see), we can explain these dropouts in terms of the series of examinations on the general subject matter¹⁴ including tests of shooting ability.

In response to certain questions, all the following statistical analyses, presented in table form, were carried out using chi-square tests in order to measure the association of variables and t-tests in order to measure equality of means. These questions were as follows.

¹³ Following an investigation by the *Canadian Human Rights Commission*, the Correctional Officer Physical Ability Test (COPAT) was eliminated because it did not meet the requirements set out in the *Employment Equity Act*. COPAT had been identified as a barrier to employability for women, Aboriginal persons, and members of visible and other minorities.

¹⁴ Subject matter included the CSC mission, the criminal justice system, types of criminal behaviour, intervention techniques, case management, internal and external resources, ability to communicate orally and in writing, and analytic, motivational and organizational abilities.

1) Would there be a difference in number of dropouts among the men and among the women?

Answer:

In both the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaires, there is no significant difference between man and women, which have attrition rates of 37.4% and 36.4% respectively:

Cross-Classification Table

			Post Participants		Total
			Yes	No	
<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER	Men	All	77	46	123
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER	62.6%	37.4%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post</i> participants	52.4%	53.5%	52.8%
	Women	All	70	40	110
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post</i> participants	47.6%	46.5%	47.2%
Total	All	147	86	233	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER	63.1%	36.9%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Post</i> participants	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2) What effect does education have on CTP completion?

While physical characteristics are not factors that can eliminate participants during the selection process CTP, theoretically, at least, persons with more education would be expected to complete the program.

Answer:

Although the results are not significant, out of 86 participants who did not complete the *Post* questionnaire, 32 have a university degree, 27 a college diploma, and 27 a secondary school diploma. Thus higher education does not correspond to success in CTP since, although in each group the amount of attrition reflects the number of participants, 39% of

university graduates did not complete CTP, the highest attrition rate among the three groups of all those participated:

Cross-Classification Table

			Post Participants		Total
			Yes	No	
Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU:	Secondary school level	All	32	27	59
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU	54.2%	45.8%	100.0%
		% of Post participants	21.8%	31.4%	25.3%
	College level	All	65	27	92
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU	70.7%	29.3%	100.0%
		% of Post participants	44.2%	31.4%	39.5%
	University level	All	50	32	82
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU	61.0%	39.0%	100.0%
		% of Post participants	34.0%	37.2%	35.2%
Total	All	147	86	233	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU	63.1%	36.9%	100.0%	
	% of Post participants	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

That said, this self-identification question does not tell us whether participants were in undergraduate or graduate programs or whether they completed their studies. If participants with a university and with a college education are combined, between successful and unsuccessful CTP participants there is a 78% participants as compared with 68%.¹⁵

For the moment, the initial hypothesis of *Job Satisfaction* (Bensimon, *ibid.*; Morgeson & Campion, 1997) linking dropouts to higher education cannot be corroborated since its results covered only a very short period (three months), not several years in a single occupation. Other variables combining highly diverse personal aspirations may eventually explain dropouts. These variables may include fear of and the nature of repetitive duties, lack of autonomy, limited career horizons, and anticipation of negative situations, and they will undoubtedly affect various social spheres after a few years of service.

¹⁵ This figure includes all participants who did not respond to the *Post* questionnaire. The number of persons who did not respond (7%) is not significant.

Nevertheless, where education is concerned, ongoing training provided by the employer allows individuals to develop their knowledge and, if desired, to pursue a university education in accordance with a pre-established schedule and an annual performance evaluation within a defined career plan.

3) Does age play a role CTP completion?

Answer:

An examination, a reading of the data indicates no difference between those complete or do not complete CTP: the average age being 32.

Group Statistics

Post participants		N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Mean Error
Participant age Pre A	Yes	147	32.1143	7.20583	.59433
	No	86	32.7420	8.03790	.86675
Participant age Post	Yes	147	32.3231	7.21002	.59467
	No	86	32.9538	8.03719	.86667

4) Are participants who are parents disadvantaged?

Answer:

Although among *Post* participants single individuals are still the largest group, a reading of the following table indicates no significant difference between participants with one or more dependent children and those with no children:

Cross-Classification Table

			<i>Post</i> Participants		Total
			Yes	No	
<i>Pre A-Sec1-Q2:</i> CHILDREN	Yes	All	66	47	113
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q2:</i> CHILDREN	58.4%	41.6%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post</i> participants	44.9%	54.7%	48.5%
	No	All	81	39	120
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q2:</i> CHILDREN	67.5%	32.5%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post</i> participants	55.1%	45.3%	51.5%
Total	All	147	86	233	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q2:</i> CHILDREN	63.1%	36.9%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Post</i> participants	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Thus family responsibilities do not appear to place recruits at a disadvantage in terms of training. Accommodation for participants from distant regions and meals except for lunch are covered by the staff college. That said, recruits have no guarantee whatsoever that they will pass their occupational training. Furthermore, recruits are not paid for their time for the duration of the CTP. For participants who are in a relationship with or without children, this situation demands a sufficient income to meet the most basic needs and, in particular, a great deal of courage and determination to learn this trade.

To this courage and determination is added the perverse effect of competition between those who will remain and those who will drop out, and between those who will quickly form part of the group for various reasons and those who will question their own motives for choosing this new and uncommon career.

5) Could one or more of the 16 themes (13 scales) explored during the three months of training have been decisive in determining success or dropping out?

Answer:

In this phase two, certain trends identified in the *Independent Sample Tests (13 scales)* table show a number of significant observations with regard to these 13 scales, including a greater acceptance of deterrence among those did not complete CTP and lower sense of responsibility among the same group.

This interpretation must be taken with care, however. It may be that the recruits became disappointed by their choice of career over time or simply show resistance to what they had perceived as secondary or not really important.

All work assigned to CSC employees is based on guidelines, values and the overarching principle of the rule of law, which must not only be learned and understood but also systematically applied, and a number of individuals may not have realized this fact during the first three months of training.

Independent Sample Tests (13 scales)

		Levene Test for Equality of Variance		T-Test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	Ddl	Sig. (bilateral)	Difference in Mean	Difference in Standard Variation	Confidence Interval 95% of Difference	
									Lower Limit	Upper Limit
<i>PRE-Sec2: Sources of motivation for correctional work</i>	Equal variance hypothesis	.155	.694	.189	231	.850	.07973	.42120	-.75015	.90961
	Unequal variance hypothesis			.200	206.912	.842	.07973	.39959	-.70805	.86752
<i>PRE-Sec2: Human service orientation</i>	Equal variance hypothesis	.060	.806	.470	231	.639	.08808	.18728	-.28092	.45708
	Unequal variance hypothesis			.462	168.066	.645	.08808	.19078	-.28856	.46471
<i>PRE-Sec2: Attitudes towards correctional work</i>	Equal variance hypothesis	1.052	.306	-.241	230	.810	-.05134	.21326	-.47155	.36886
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-.237	166.477	.813	-.05134	.21694	-.47964	.37695
<i>PRE-Sec2: Social desirability</i>	Equal variance hypothesis	1.517	.219	-1.222	230	.223	-.22107	.18086	-.57743	.13529
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-1.176	155.490	.242	-.22107	.18805	-.59254	.15040
<i>PRE-Sec2: Intrinsic job motivation</i>	Equal variance hypothesis	.708	.401	1.571	231	.118	.72979	.46467	-.18574	1.64532
	Unequal variance hypothesis			1.602	189.212	.111	.72979	.45543	-.16858	1.62816
<i>PRE-Sec2: Correctional self-efficacy</i>	Equal variance hypothesis	1.094	.297	2.108	231	.036	2.58524	1.22625	.16918	5.00130
	Unequal variance hypothesis			2.051	163.362	.042	2.58524	1.26042	.09642	5.07406

PRE-Sec3: Support for rehabilitation	Equal variance hypothesis	.653	.420	1.672	230	.096	.92678	.55438	-.16554	2.01909
	Unequal variance hypothesis			1.623	162.360	.107	.92678	.57110	-.20096	2.05451
PRE-Sec3: Deterrence	Equal variance hypothesis	.245	.621	2.360	231	.019	.98317	.41652	.16250	1.80384
	Unequal variance hypothesis			2.308	166.044	.022	.98317	.42593	.14223	1.82411
PRE-Sec3: Attitudes towards inmates	Equal variance hypothesis	1.180	.278	-.847	231	.398	-1.48528	1.75325	-4.93969	1.96912
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-.814	156.811	.417	-1.48528	1.82556	-5.09114	2.12058
PRE-Sec4: Correctional training program, pre-expecations	Equal variance hypothesis	.276	.600	-.791	231	.430	-.43490	.54992	-1.51840	.64860
	Unequal variance hypothesis			-.821	198.872	.413	-.43490	.52965	-1.47934	.60955
PRE-Sec5: Group environment questionnaire	Equal variance hypothesis	.712	.400	1.763	225	.079	.90150	.51133	-.10611	1.90911
	Unequal variance hypothesis			1.830	180.434	.069	.90150	.49272	-.07073	1.87374
PRE-Sec5: Correctional officer social cohesiveness	Equal variance hypothesis	.564	.453	.567	225	.571	.23095	.40709	-.57125	1.03316
	Unequal variance hypothesis			.589	180.268	.557	.23095	.39241	-.54335	1.00526
PRE-Sec5: Credibility	Equal variance hypothesis	1.877	.172	1.479	225	.141	.56386	.38124	-.18740	1.31512
	Unequal variance hypothesis			1.450	153.416	.149	.56386	.38879	-.20420	1.33193

According to the phase two *Group Statistics* table, there is no significant difference between participants who pass and those who drop out of CTP on any of the 13 measurement scales (for the *Post* period):

Group Statistics

	<i>Post</i> participants	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Mean Error
PRE-Sec2: Sources of motivation for correctional work	Yes	147	26.4286	3.31249	.27321
	No	86	26.3488	2.70410	.29159
PRE-Sec2: Human service orientation	Yes	147	6.2193	1.34264	.11074
	No	86	6.1312	1.44066	.15535
PRE-Sec2: Attitudes towards correctional work	Yes	147	10.2150	1.52769	.12600
	No	85	10.2663	1.62809	.17659
PRE-Sec2: Social desirability	Yes	147	5.5266	1.25190	.10326
	No	85	5.7477	1.44906	.15717
PRE-Sec2: Intrinsic job motivation	Yes	147	36.3810	3.51578	.28998
	No	86	35.6512	3.25673	.35118
PRE-Sec2: Correctional self-efficacy	Yes	147	90.9086	8.66798	.71492
	No	86	88.3234	9.62650	1.03805
PRE-Sec3: Support for rehabilitation	Yes	146	37.1233	3.89675	.32250
	No	86	36.1965	4.37088	.47132
PRE-Sec3: Deterrence	Yes	147	14.5442	2.96840	.24483
	No	86	13.5610	3.23218	.34853
PRE-Sec3: Attitudes towards inmates	Yes	147	121.4432	12.12979	1.00045
	No	86	122.9285	14.16096	1.52702
PRE-Sec4: Correctional training program pre-expectations	Yes	147	34.4422	4.25091	.35061
	No	86	34.8771	3.68151	.39699
PRE-Sec5: Group environment questionnaire	Yes	147	27.8390	3.83296	.31614
	No	80	26.9375	3.38030	.37793
PRE-Sec5: Correctional officer social cohesiveness	Yes	147	25.0476	3.05056	.25161
	No	80	24.8167	2.69338	.30113
PRE-Sec5: Credibility	Yes	147	27.4014	2.67832	.22090
	No	80	26.8375	2.86155	.31993

Two additional factors separate CTP participants who complete from those who drop out. The first of these is location: nationally, 36.9% of the participants did not complete CTP. However, two regions had substantially higher rates of attrition: Atlantic (75%) and Prairies (69.2%):

Cross-Classification Table

			Post Participants		Total
			Yes	No	
<i>Pre A-Sec1-Q3:</i> REGION	Atlantic	All	5	15	20
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q3:</i> REGION	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post</i> participants	3.4%	17.4%	8.6%
	Quebec	All	40	17	57
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q3:</i> REGION	70.2%	29.8%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post</i> participants	27.2%	19.8%	24.5%
	Ontario	All	65	26	91
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q3:</i> REGION	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post</i> participants	44.2%	30.2%	39.1%
	Prairies	All	8	18	26
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q3:</i> REGION	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post</i> participants	5.4%	20.9%	11.2%
Pacific	All	29	10	39	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q3:</i> REGION	74.4%	25.6%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Post</i> participants	19.7%	11.6%	16.7%	
Total	All	147	86	233	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec1-Q3:</i> REGION	63.1%	36.9%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Post</i> participants	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	30.197 ^a	4	.000
Log-likelihood	29.503	4	.000
Linear by linear association	1.800	1	.180
Number of valid observations	233		

a. No cells (.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 7.38.

The second of these remaining factors is race. According to this factor, of the 86 non-completers, 46 were Caucasians, 20 were Aboriginal persons, and 20 were members of visible minorities (the failure rate was the same in the latter two groups).

With the same failure rate of 57%, the last two groups, Aboriginal persons and members of visible minorities, are the groups most affected by dropouts:

Cross-Classification Table

			Post Participants		Total
			Yes	No	
<i>Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE</i>	Caucasian	All	117	46	163
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE</i>	71.8%	28.2%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post participants</i>	79.6%	53.5%	70.0%
	Aboriginal	All	15	20	35
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE</i>	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post participants</i>	10.2%	23.3%	15.0%
	Visible minority	All	15	20	35
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE</i>	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		% of <i>Post participants</i>	10.2%	23.3%	15.0%
Total	All	147	86	233	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE</i>	63.1%	36.9%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Post participants</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	17.591 ^a	2	.000
Log-likelihood	17.263	2	.000
Linear by linear association	15.115	1	.000
Number of valid observations	233		

a. No cells (.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 12.92.

Training future professionals calls for long-term investments. A reading of these data, observed from September 23, 2002 to October 3, 2003 during the staff college training period, showed us how little these responses highlight the vital importance we must attach to CSC philosophy in hiring candidates, here future correctional officers. Two former studies, the first in 1985 with Walher & Gendreau and the second with Simourd in 1997, showed how decisive attitudinal and behavioural abilities related to the five key CSC values (respect, desire to learn and to change, integrity, results-orientedness, and teamwork) could be, in the short and the medium terms, regardless of individuals' social status, gender, work experience or education.

A recent study has shown that, out of a sample of 1,357 recruits, 177 (13%) correctional officers left CSC within 30 months of being hired (CSC, 2001). This figure is relatively important if we consider that, in the present study, out of 233 participants, 126 chose to learn this trade for the job stability (extrinsic motivation). In the United States, in 1998 alone, turnover among public-sector security employees in correctional institutions was as follows: 63% remained, 15% retired; and 22% left that occupation for unknown reasons (Workforce Associates, 2004; Blakely & Bumphus, 2004).

The needs of the prison population, advances in the behavioural sciences, offenders' attitude towards the clinical aspect of available programs, and ever-greater ethnic diversity¹⁶ demand that correctional officers be fully in agreement with the mission of rehabilitation conferred on the CSC by law. This concern for investing in both the selection process and human capital is all the more crucial given that three-quarters of recruits will quite likely spend their entire working lives with CSC (Tellier *et al.*, 2001).

Employees' contribution to the rehabilitation process and their agreement with the values of the CSC mission remain crucial in the selection of new correctional officers. This selection has been the subject of a number of additional studies, including that by the Ohio Correction Assessment Center (Stickrath & Sheppard, 2004).

¹⁶ This greater ethnic diversity reflects migration patterns.

Pre A Questionnaire

This first section does not take attrition into account and thus includes data on all participants, including those who did not complete the training. That said, the critical mass of responses must be read with great caution: the data indicate change, since what a participant stated on the first day is not necessarily what the same participant stated after three months. For this reason, the *Pre A* questionnaire provides only a descriptive statistical presentation, differentiated by gender alone. Some variables such as age group and education, and their effects on responses by participants who passed and those who failed, will be covered only in the section on the *Post* questionnaire, and will allow us to draw up cross-classification tables between these two periods.

The questions in the *Pre A*, *Pre B* and *Post* questionnaires are indicated in the order given to participants, in sections (1 to 5), not by theme.¹⁷

1) Recruit profile information

We begin this first section with a series of demographic variables indicating the overall profile of the 233 recruits on a national basis.

1) Age

Out of 10 classes and a total of 233 participants, the average age among men and women in the five regions was 32.3¹⁸ with a standard deviation of 7.5. They ranged in age from 20 to 53, suggesting that while some are starting their first career, others are likely starting their second or even third career:

¹⁷ See Appendix 1.

¹⁸ Age is calculated on the first day of CTP of the last class in each region.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Participant age Pre A	233	20.46	52.59	32.3460	7.51262
Participant age Post	233	20.65	52.87	32.5559	7.51493
N valid (listwise)	233				

The average age among the men (33.9) is higher than that among the women (30.6):

Group Statistics

		N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Mean Error
Participant age <i>Pre A</i>	Men	123	33.9467	7.40493	.66768
	Women	110	30.5561	7.25470	.69171
Participant age <i>Post</i>	Men	123	34.1544	7.40505	.66769
	Women	110	30.7684	7.26080	.69229

Among both the men and the women, this average age appears to show that recruits' background includes much more extensive relational experience than that of persons in many other occupations, where learning begins in a person's early 20s. It should be emphasized that the age group between age 20.5 and age 52.6 is not unaffected by the falling birthrate of the 1970s, economic factors and, in some cases, the choice to begin a second or even a third career (Foot & Stoffman, 2000). These factors did not affect members of the previous generation, who were able to spend their entire working lives in the same field and often in the same location.¹⁹ That situation is found among correctional officers with 20 or more years of service, unlike those who began their careers in the early 2000s.

¹⁹ Reference is made here to members of the "baby-bust" generation, as opposed to baby boomers, born from the mid-1940s to the early 1960s.

No significant differences in age were observed in relation to race:

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Mean Error	Confidence Interval 95% of Mean		Minimum	Maximum	
					Lower Limit	Upper Limit			
Participant age <i>Pre A</i>	Caucasian	163	31.7655	7.70618	.60359	30.5736	32.9574	20.46	52.59
	Aboriginal	35	34.2325	6.84562	1.15712	31.8810	36.5841	24.72	49.27
	Visible Minority	35	33.1628	7.02385	1.18725	30.7500	35.5756	21.72	51.29
	Total	233	32.3460	7.51262	.49217	31.3763	33.3157	20.46	52.59
Participant age <i>Post</i>	Caucasian	163	31.9770	7.71181	.60404	30.7842	33.1698	20.65	52.87
	Aboriginal	35	34.4332	6.84503	1.15702	32.0819	36.7846	24.97	49.46
	Visible Minority	35	33.3744	7.01480	1.18572	30.9647	35.7841	21.97	51.48
	Total	233	32.5559	7.51493	.49232	31.5859	33.5259	20.65	52.87

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Participant age <i>Pre A</i>	Inter-group	202.845	2	101.423	1.810	.166
	Intra-group	12891.109	230	56.048		
	Total	13093.954	232			
Participant age <i>Post</i>	Inter-group	201.427	2	100.714	1.796	.168
	Intra-group	12900.576	230	56.089		
	Total	13102.003	232			

2) *Marital status*

Of the participants:

- 101 (43.3%) were single (36 men and 65 women);
- 116 (49.8%) were married or living in a common-law relationship: 78 men and 38 women;
- 16 (6.9%) were separated or divorced: 9 men and 7 women; and
- 0 were widowed.

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL	Single	All	36	65	101
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL	35.6%	64.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	29.3%	59.1%	43.3%
	Married or living in a common-law relationship	All	78	38	116
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	63.4%	34.5%	49.8%
	Separated or divorced	All	9	7	16
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL	56.3%	43.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	7.3%	6.4%	6.9%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	21.712 ^a	2	.000
Log-likelihood	22.050	2	.000
Linear by linear association	14.839	1	.000
Number of valid observations	233		

a. No cells (.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 7.55.

3) Gender

Of the participants, 123 (52.8%) were men and 110 (47.2%) were women:

Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER

	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid Men	123	52.8	52.8	52.8
Women	110	47.2	47.2	100.0
Total	233	100.0	100.0	

4) Do you have any children? 1) Yes 2) No

Of the participants, 113 had one or more children. Of these parents, 15 were single, 84 were married or living in a common-law relationship, and 14 were separated or divorced. The percentage of participants with children is not negligible among persons entering a second or even third career:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN		Total
			Yes	No	
Pre A-Sec1-Q1: Single MARITAL	All		15	86	101
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL		14.9%	85.1%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN		13.3%	71.7%	43.3%
Married or living in a common-law relationship	All		84	32	116
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL		72.4%	27.6%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN		74.3%	26.7%	49.8%
Separated or divorced	All		14	2	16
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL		87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN		12.4%	1.7%	6.9%
Total	All		113	120	233
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL		48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	82.085 ^a	2	.000
Log-likelihood	89.226	2	.000
Linear by linear association	75.004	1	.000
Number of valid observations	233		

a. No cells (.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 7.76.

5) *Region of selection*

Of the 233 participants, the regional breakdown was as follows:

Pre A-Sec1-Q3: REGION

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Atlantic	20	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Quebec	57	24.5	24.5	33.0
	Ontario	91	39.1	39.1	72.1
	Prairies	26	11.2	11.2	83.3
	Pacific	39	16.7	16.7	100.0
	Total	233	100.0	100.0	

6) *What language(s) do you speak?*²⁰

English: Of the participants, 194 (83.3%) stated that they spoke English.

Pre A-Sec1-Q4: LANG_ENG

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Yes	194	83.3	83.3	83.3
	No	39	16.7	16.7	100.0
	Total	233	100.0	100.0	

French: Of the participants, 72 (30.9%) stated that they spoke French.

Pre A-Sec1-Q4: LANG_FR

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Yes	72	30.9	30.9	30.9
	No	161	69.1	69.1	100.0
	Total	233	100.0	100.0	

²⁰ Responses to this question indicate self-identification, not official certification of official languages proficiency.

Other language(s): Although other languages were not specified, 26 (11.2%) participants stated that they spoke a language other than English or French;
 1 participant did not respond to this question:

Pre A-Sec1-Q4: OTHER_L.

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Yes	26	11.2	11.2	11.2
	No	206	88.4	88.8	100.0
	Total	232	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System missing	1	.4		
Total		233	100.0		

7) *Race*

Distribution of the participants by race is as follows:

- 163 (70%) were Caucasians;
- 35 (15%) were Aboriginal persons; and
- 35 (15%) were members of visible minorities.

Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Caucasian	163	70.0	70.0	70.0
	Aboriginal	35	15.0	15.0	85.0
	Visible minority	35	15.0	15.0	100.0
Total		233	100.0	100.0	

By region, this distribution is as follows:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE			Total
			Caucasian	Aboriginal	Visible Minority	
Pre A-Sec1-Q3: REGION -Q3:	Atlantic	All	15	0	5	20
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q3: REGION	75.0%	.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	9.2%	.0%	14.3%	8.6%
	Quebec	All	45	1	11	57
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q3: REGION	78.9%	1.8%	19.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	27.6%	2.9%	31.4%	24.5%
	Ontario	All	72	9	10	91
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q3: REGION	79.1%	9.9%	11.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	44.2%	25.7%	28.6%	39.1%
	Prairie	All	2	23	1	26
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q3: REGION	7.7%	88.5%	3.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	1.2%	65.7%	2.9%	11.2%
	Pacific	All	29	2	8	39
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q3: REGION	74.4%	5.1%	20.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	17.8%	5.7%	22.9%	16.7%
Total	All	163	35	35	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q3: REGION	70.0%	15.0%	15.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	129.462 ^a	8	.000
Log-likelihood	97.463	8	.000
Linear by linear association	1.256	1	.262
Number of valid observations	233		

a. Four cells (26.7%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 3.00.

8) *What is the highest level of education that you have achieved?*

Secondary school level: Of the participants, 59 (25.3%) were secondary school graduates (37 men and 22 women), of whom 34 were Caucasian, 20 Aboriginal persons, and 5 members of visible minorities.

College level: Of the participants, 92 (39.5%) were college graduates (46 men and 46 women), of whom 71 were Caucasian, 11 Aboriginal persons, and 10 members of visible minorities.

University level: Of the participants, 82 (35.2%) were university graduates (40 men and 42 women) of whom 58 were Caucasian, 4 Aboriginal persons, and 20 members of visible minorities.

A noteworthy point is that, among the three groups, members of visible minorities had the highest percentage of participants with a university degree (57.1%):

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU			Total
			Secondary school level	College level	University level	
Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	Caucasian	All	34	71	58	163
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	20.9%	43.6%	35.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU	57.6%	77.2%	70.7%	70.0%
	Aboriginal	All	20	11	4	35
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	57.1%	31.4%	11.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU	33.9%	12.0%	4.9%	15.0%
	Visible minority	All	5	10	20	35
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU	8.5%	10.9%	24.4%	15.0%
Total		All	59	92	82	233
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q3: RACE	25.3%	39.5%	35.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q4: EDU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	129.462 ^a	8	.000
Log-likelihood	97.463	8	.000
Linear by linear association	1.256	1	.262
Number of valid observations	233		

^a. Four cells (26.7%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5. The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 3.00.

9) *If you have completed post-secondary training, did you specialize in corrections, criminology, criminal justice or related specialities (law and security)?*

To this question, 11 (4.7%) participants did not respond; 113 (48.5%) participants had studied in a related field:

Pre A-Demo-Q5: SPECIAL

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative%
Valid	Yes	113	48.5	50.9	50.9
	No	109	46.8	49.1	100.0
	Total	222	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	11	4.7		
Total	missing	233	100.0		

10) *Please identify any related work experience.*

Twenty-two participants (9.4%) did not respond to this question.

Policing: Of those who did respond, 13 (5.6%) had taken police training. Twenty-two participants (9.4%) did not respond to this question.

Security: Of those who did respond, 75 (32.2%) had work experience in the field of security. Twenty-two participants (9.4%) did not respond to this question.

Military: Of those who did respond, 20 (8.6%) had had a period of employment in the military. Twenty-two participants (9.4%) did not respond to this question.

Case worker: Of those who did respond, 57 (24.5%) had a background in social work. Twenty-two participants (9.4%) did not respond to this question.

Other: Of those who did respond, 100 had experience in various activities other than those listed. Twenty-one participants (9 %) did not respond to this question.

Of the participants, 41 stated that they had worked in two or more of these five occupational fields. Of this number, 30 had work experience in the field of security; 24 had experience in various activities other than those listed; 19 had a background in social work; and 11 had had a period of employment in the military. In total, then, the backgrounds of 108 (46%) participants out of 233 included the elements of order, surveillance and wearing a uniform.

11) How did you find out about this employment opportunity?

All the participants responded to this question.

Applied through a job bank (Internet): 16 (6.9%).

Friends of mine who are correctional officers: 66 (28.3%).

Family members who are correctional officers: 29 (12.4%).

Advertising (media, job fair, etc.): 42 (18%).

Other: 105²¹ (45.1%).

²¹ "Other" may mean happenstance in a local setting (construction of a penitentiary in an outlying area with priority hiring for local residents) or an educational setting (classroom presentation on correctional officers and other careers in the criminal justice field).

12) What skill(s) do you feel you possess that will best assist you as a Correctional Officer?
Please list a maximum of three.²²

Possible opinions about an occupation have to do both with its emotional attractiveness in terms of assumed economic and social advantages and with the specific characteristics that distinguish it from other occupations (Cambon, 2004; Beauvois, 1995).

For this question, participants listed in writing the main skills they felt would assist them in their future occupation. In order not to waste energy on each and every skill noted or on certain frequencies that have no effect on the data (polarization of the *Pre A* questionnaire), while still not losing any factors that, as has been noted, will recur in the *Post* questionnaire, we retain only the frequencies by gender that are higher than 10 (5%).

Two themes emerge very clearly from this self-identification question:

- 1) empathy, with 156 responses from the 233 participants (66.7%);
- 2) and integrity on the job, with 150 responses (64.1%).

Far behind came: teamwork, with 37 responses (15.9%); sense of responsibility, with 34 (14.6%); and desire to learn and human experience, both with 30 (12.9%). At the bottom end of responses to this question that elicited extremes, good physical condition (ns) and affinity for security work (ns) were each noted by only 4 participants (1.7%). It should be noted that the participants themselves assigned priorities to the skills they noted, and that a number of these key words recur in the three other qualitative questions.

²² See Appendix 2: this is the first of the qualitative questions, in which the words indicated by participants in the space provided are grouped using a series of key words. Although in a given questionnaire a key word may be used more than once, no key word is used in more than two of the qualitative questions, or used twice in the same qualitative question. This is true for all four qualitative questions, which give participants the option of indicating whatever words came to mind.

2) *Health and lifestyle*²³

Tobacco

1) *Do you use tobacco products?* 1) *Yes* 2) *Never*

Cross-Classification Table

			<i>Pre A-Sec1-Q9: TOBACCO</i>		Total
			Yes	Never	
<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:GENDER</i>	Men	All	29	93	122
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	23.8%	76.2%	100.0%
		% of <i>Pre A -Sec1-Q9: TOBACCO</i>	43.9%	56.0%	52.6%
	Women	All	37	73	110
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	33.6%	66.4%	100.0%
		% of <i>Pre A -Sec1-Q9: TOBACCO</i>	56.1%	44.0%	47.4%
Total	All	66	166	232	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	28.4%	71.6%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A -Sec1-Q9: TOBACCO</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

²³ In the questionnaire given to the participants, the next two questions are numbered 9 and 10.

2) *If you smoke, on average how many cigarettes a day do you smoke?*

- 1) 1-4 2) 5-9 3) 10-19 4) 20-29 5) 30 or more

Out of 232 participants (1 did not respond), 66 (28.4%) stated that they smoked (29 men and 37 women). Overall, about three quarters (76.2%) of the men said they smoked compared to two thirds (66.4%) of the women. This raw figure (if significant) will be analysed only later, at intervals of three months, six months and one year in an institutional setting. That said:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Sec1-Q10: CIG				Total
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	
Pre A-Demo-Q2:GENDER	Men	All	7	10	7	3	27
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.9%	37.0%	25.9%	11.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q10: CIG	33.3%	50.0%	43.8%	50.0%	42.9%
	Women	All	14	10	9	3	36
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	38.9%	27.8%	25.0%	8.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q10: CIG	66.7%	50.0%	56.3%	50.0%	57.1%
Total	All	21	20	16	6	63	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33.3%	31.7%	25.4%	9.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q10: CIG	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

The average number of cigarettes smoked per day is from five to nine, regardless of gender. Overall, almost two-thirds (65%) of smokers smoked nine or less cigarettes per day while just over a third (34.9%) smoked between 10 and 30 per day. Three participants did not respond to this question about frequency smoking.

Alcohol consumption

This theme might have placed participants in an extremely delicate situation, particularly on the first day of training and may reflect alcohol consumption much lower than is actually the case. The upshot is that, in order to avoid being stigmatized, 25 participants did not respond at all to questions 2 and 3 (questions 11 and 13 as presented in the questionnaire).

1) *Do you drink alcohol (beer, wine, coolers, or hard liquor)?*

- 1) *Yes* 2) *I've never used alcohol.*

Of the participants, one did not respond and 211 (90.9%), divided evenly between men (105) and the women (106), acknowledged that they consumed alcohol:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Sec1-Q11: ALCOHOL		Total
			Yes	Never	
Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	Men	All	105	17	122
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	86.1%	13.9%	100.0%
	Women	% of Post-Sec1-Q11: ALCOHOL	49.8%	81.0%	52.6%
		All	106	4	110
Total		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%
		% of Post-Sec1-Q11: ALCOHOL	50.2%	19.0%	47.4%
		All	211	21	232
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
		% of Post-Sec1-Q11: ALCOHOL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2) *In the last three months, how many times did you have five or more drinks on one occasion?*

Where frequency of alcohol consumption is concerned, with 27 participants not responding, 53 participants (26 men and 27 women) indicated once; 54 participants (25 men and 29 women) indicated from two to three times; and 18 participants (14 men and 4 women) indicated from four to six times:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Sec1-Q12: ACL3M					Total	
			Never	Once	Two to Three Times	Four to Six Times	Seven to Nine Times		10 or More
Pre A-Demo-Q2:GENDER	Men	All	37	26	25	14	1	1	104
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.6%	25.0%	24.0%	13.5%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	46.3%	49.1%	46.3%	77.8%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Women	All	43	27	29	4	0	1	104
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	41.3%	26.0%	27.9%	3.8%	.0%	1.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	53.8%	50.9%	53.7%	22.2%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Total	All	80	53	54	18	1	2	208	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	38.5%	25.5%	26.0%	8.7%	.5%	1.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) During an average week, how many days do you have at least one drink of alcohol?

With 25 participants not responding, 47 participants (30 men and 17 women) indicated once a week, and 23 participants (14 men and 9 women) indicated from two to three times a week:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W				Total
			Less than Once	Once	Two to Three Times	Four to Six Times	
Pre A-Demo-Q2:	Men	All	57	30	14	3	104
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	54.8%	28.8%	13.5%	2.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	42.9%	63.8%	60.9%	60.0%	50.0%
	Women	All	76	17	9	2	104
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	73.1%	16.3%	8.7%	1.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	57.1%	36.2%	39.1%	40.0%	50.0%
Total	All	133	47	23	5	208	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	63.9%	22.6%	11.1%	2.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

As is the case for tobacco and alcohol, the following theme of drugs or medication will be analysed using the consumption curve after the participants are assigned to an institution, at intervals of three months, six months and one year.

Drugs or medication

4) How often do you use the following over-the-counter drugs or medication?

To this question, one participant did not respond.

a) Painkillers (Tylenol, Aspirin, etc.)

About once a week: 27 (11 men and 16 women).

About once a month: 68 (22 men and 46 women).

Rarely or never: 133 (88 men and 45 women):

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL				Total
			Nearly Every Day	About Once a Week	About once a month	Rarely or Never	
Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	Men	All % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER % of Pre A-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL	1 .8% 25.0%	11 9.0% 40.7%	22 18.0% 32.4%	88 72.1% 66.2%	122 100.0% 52.6%
	Women	All % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER % of Pre A-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL	3 2.7% 75.0%	16 14.5% 59.3%	46 41.8% 67.6%	45 40.9% 33.8%	110 100.0% 47.4%
Total	All	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER % of Pre A-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL	4 1.7% 100.0%	27 11.6% 100.0%	68 29.3% 100.0%	133 57.3% 100.0%	232 100.0% 100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	23.742 ^a	3	.000
Log-likelihood	24.168	3	.000
Linear by linear association	16.336	1	.000
Number of valid observations	232		

a. Two cells (25.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5. The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 1.90.

b) Antacids (Tums, Rolaids, Maalox, etc.)

To this question, 9 participants did not respond.

About once a week: 9 (4 men and 5 women).

About once a month: 27 (16 men and 11 women).

Rarely or never: 186 (99 men and 87 women):

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACIDS				Total
			Nearly Every Day	About Once a Week	About once a month	Rarely or Never	
Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	Men	All	0	4	16	99	119
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	3.4%	13.4%	83.2%	100.0%
	% of Pre- A-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACIDS	.0%	44.4%	59.3%	53.2%	53.1%	
	Women	All	2	5	11	87	105
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.9%	4.8%	10.5%	82.9%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACIDS	100.0%	55.6%	40.7%	46.8%	46.9%	
Total		All	2	9	27	186	224
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.9%	4.0%	12.1%	83.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACIDS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

c) Antihistamines (*Seldane, Hismanal, etc.*)

To this question, 8 participants did not respond.

About once a month: 9 (4 men and 5 women).

Rarely or never: 212 (115 men and 97 women):

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS				Total
			Nearly Every Day	About Once a Week	About once a month	Rarely or Never	
Pre A-Demo-Q2:GENDER	Men	All	1	0	4	115	120
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	3.3%	95.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS	33.3%	.0%	44.4%	54.2%	53.3%
	Women	All	2	1	5	97	105
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.9%	1.0%	4.8%	92.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS	66.7%	100.0%	55.6%	45.8%	46.7%
Total		All	3	1	9	212	225
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.3%	.4%	4.0%	94.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3) Advantages and disadvantages of correctional work

*1) There are advantages (benefits) and disadvantages (downsides) to any job. What do you consider are some of the advantages and disadvantages that go along with being a Correctional Officer? Please list what you consider are the **advantages** of the position of a Correctional Officer.*

Among the participants (whose average age was 30 for the women and 33 for the men), expectations appear more marked than they would be in a group that included 20-year-olds. Generally speaking, older participants have expectations and greater social recognition related to their past work experience.

That said, although extrinsic factors recur a number of times, interestingly, on the first day of training, helping relationships were ranked second. A reading of the data indicates the following priorities:

Job stability	126
Helping relationships	105
Promotion	87
Pay	77
Teamwork	72
Fringe benefits	68
Challenges	47
Human experience	41
Affinity for security work	32
Variety on the job	26
Good working conditions	17
Being a good example	10
Integrity on the job	10

2) Please list what you consider are the **disadvantages** of the position of a Correctional Officer.

Since the participants had never worked as correctional officers, unlike the potentially measurable advantages (helping relationships, job stability, pay, and fringe benefits), the disadvantages that were listed anticipated actual working conditions. This anticipation was based more on mental images than on actual experience, since the participants were only at the theoretical learning stage and had not yet had any contact with the prison population.

Among disadvantages of this occupation listed by the participants, stress (unfavourable public opinion or lack of recognition) heads the list with 145 responses. Far behind, but interacting directly with anticipation of stress, are: negative environment and atmosphere, with 49 responses; occupational accidents (risk of violence, hostage-taking, suicide), with 47; and difficult client group, with 12.

Other responses included: difficulties of shift work (day, evening and night shifts, as well as weekends and holidays), with 82 responses; disagreements, with 18; limited social life, with 15; and routine, with 11:

Stress	145
Difficulties of shift work	82
Negative environment and atmosphere	49
Occupational accidents	47
Disagreements	18
Limited social life	15
Difficult client group	12
Routine	11

3) Besides the advantages and disadvantages of being a Correctional Officer, there may be **other reasons** for becoming a Correctional Officer. For example, other members of your family are or have been a Correctional Officer. Please list them.

With 73 responses, outside influences (family members, friends and acquaintances) dominate responses to this question. Following this were, affinity for security work, with 49 responses; job stability, with 22; study in a related field, with 18; helping relationships, with 12; and promotion, with 12:

Outside influence	73
Affinity for security work	49
Job stability	22
Study in a related field	18
Helping relationships	12
Promotion	12

N.B.: The following data were formatted using *Excel* so that descriptive statistical analyses could be carried out using the *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences 13* (SPSS 13) software and Pearson chi-square correlation coefficients calculated. As well, the statistical significance of results of less than 5% (0.05) is indicated in second tables presenting the results of chi-square tests.

4) Attitudes towards correctional work²⁴

In this first series of 12 closed statements to which participants responded *True* or *False*, the group of 233 was divided between those with a positive vision of correctional work and those for whom this opportunity was based on considerations other than the actual purpose of the work for which they were initially selected. Still, for many participants, this very general vision could change over time depending on positive or negative reinforcements related to the environment and experience on the job.

1) For good reasons, the type of work we do in corrections has a bad image with the public.

To this question, 2 participants did not respond; 92 participants (49 men and 43 women) indicated *True* (39.8%); and 139 (74 men and 65 women) indicated *False* (60.2%):

²⁴ At risk of issuing repeated warnings, the author reminds readers that a number of the following *Pre A* and *Post* questionnaire themes have more to do with participants' expectations than with reality since the *Pre A* questionnaire is given on the first day of CTP. As well, the inverted questions appear only in the *Post* section.

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.9: ACW9	True	All	49	43	92
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.9 ACW9	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	39.8%	39.8%	39.8%
	False	All	74	65	139
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.9 ACW9	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	60.2%	60.2%	60.2%
Total	All	123	108	231	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.9 ACW9	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Although social disapproval expressed in prison architecture (enclosure, walls and constraints) and extending to everyone working in correctional institutions was not a factor that surfaced in response to the qualitative question on the disadvantages of correctional work (since that question was semi-structured), in the view of 3% of the participants there is public stigma associated with correctional work. That same perception constitutes subjective baggage for 92 of the respondents to the present question, even before they begin work in this occupation.

As Mbanzoulou (*ibid.*) writes, in today's world, freedom and human rights have become so important that, however useful their duties, correctional officers confront people with the ambivalence of their feelings about the sentences imposed on inmates. As a result, writes Mbanzoulou, in the history of penitentiaries there has been a persistent inclination to conceal correctional workers and what they do.

2) *One of the most rewarding elements of correctional work is that it is challenging.*

Despite more negative than positive responses to the previous question on the public image of correctional work, to this question, 1 participant did not respond, and 205 (108 men and 97 women) agreed with this intrinsic factor of the challenging nature of correctional work:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.10: True ACW10	All	108	97	205
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 10 ACW10	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	87.8%	89.0%	88.4%
False	All	15	12	27
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 10 ACW10	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	12.2%	11.0%	11.6%
Total	All	123	109	232
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 10 ACW10	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Here again, as they anticipated possible incidents (riots, hostage-taking, injury) and without the benefit of experience on the job, the participants associated correctional work with a wide range of images of the prison atmosphere, including security alongside latent and omnipresent insecurity (unlike other justice-related occupations, where crime is intermittent), helping relationships, suspicion, and time management forever postponed.

Correctional officers are police officers "*inside*", whose job is not to find and charge persons who have committed crimes, but to keep these persons and others like them, for whom being enclosed is a constant hindrance, in a closely restricted area.

3) *If I had the choice, I'd much prefer to work with non-offenders than with offenders.*

Aside from 3 participants who did not respond, 37 participants (31 men and 6 women) indicated *True* (16.1%), and 193 (90 men and 103 women) indicated *False* (83.9%):

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.11: True ACW11	All	31	6	37
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 11 ACW11	83.8%	16.2%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.6%	5.5%	16.1%
False	All	90	103	193
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 11 ACW11	46.6%	53.4%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	74.4%	94.5%	83.9%
Total	All	121	109	230
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 11 ACW11	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It is surprising, to say the least, that on the first day of CTP, outside the prison environment, 37 participants (6 women) whose primary role and responsibilities would be those of correctional officers working with inmates acknowledged that, if they had the choice, they would much prefer working with quite a different client group.

4) *If it wasn't for the good pay, I would probably not choose a career in the field of corrections.*

To this question 4, 2 participants did not respond, 213 (107 men and 106 women) indicated False, and 18 men and women acknowledged that they while the vast majority of 92.2% chose correctional work solely on the basis of pay. Previously, in response to an open question on the advantages of correctional work, 77 participants indicated pay. The present, more subtle question is intended to provide closer focus by isolating pay as a single objective:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.12 ACW12	True	All	15	3	18
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 12 ACW12	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	12.3%	2.8%	7.8%
Total	False	All	107	106	213
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 12 ACW12	50.2%	49.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	87.7%	97.2%	92.2%
Total		All	122	109	231
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 12 ACW12	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2:GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In a study on motivational synergy, Amabile (1993) notes that persons are extrinsically motivated when the work is merely an activity that achieves objectives unrelated to the work itself. We shall return to this theme later in exploring sources of motivation for correctional work, as adapted for this study from Weiss (*ibid.*), and also to intrinsic job motivation as analysed by War, Cook & Wall (*ibid.*).

5) *While every job has its rewards, offenders are the most interesting and challenging types of people to work with.*

Although this question may appear provocative, the questionnaire uses a balanced approach in order to measure attitudes from one extreme to the other. In response to this question, 4 participants did not respond, 133 (62 men and 71 women) indicated *True*, and 96 (by far mostly men) indicated *False*:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.13: ACW13	True	All	62	71	133
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.13 ACW13	46.6%	53.4%	100.0%
	False	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	50.4%	67.0%	58.1%
		All	61	35	96
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.13 ACW13	63.5%	36.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	49.6%	33.0%	41.9%	
Total	All	123	106	229	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.13 ACW13	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

6) In general, there are more good things than bad things about having a career in corrections.

With 3 participants not responding, participants indicated that the advantages of correctional work clearly win out over the disadvantages. A total of 219 participants (115 men and 104 women) agreed that the advantages, taken together, clearly outweigh the disadvantages:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.14: ACW14	True	All	115	104	219
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.14 ACW14	52.5%	47.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	95.0%	95.4%	95.2%
	False	All	6	5	11
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.14 ACW14	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	4.6%	4.8%
Total	All	121	109	230	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.14 ACW14	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7) *Being involved in the field of corrections gives me a personal sense of pride and accomplishment.*

This question mainly assessed the values on a job well done, and belonging. Three participants did not respond, and 219 (116 men and 103 women) indicated *True* (95.2%):

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.15: ACW15	True	All	116	103	219
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.15 ACW15	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	95.9%	94.5%	95.2%
	False	All	5	6	11
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.15 ACW15	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	5.5%	4.8%
Total	All	121	109	230	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.15 ACW15	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

8) Usually, I am not very proud to tell people that I earn my living working with offenders.

With one participant not responding, 216 participants (115 men and 101 women) indicated *False* in response to this question (93.1%):

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.16: True ACW16	All	8	8	16
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 16 ACW16	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	6.5%	7.3%	6.9%
False	All	115	101	216
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 16 ACW16	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	93.5%	92.7%	93.1%
Total	All	123	109	232
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 16 ACW16	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

9) *Generally, I would prefer to have a job in a different field than corrections.*

With one participant not responding, 213 participants (110 men and 103 women) indicated *False* in response to this question:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
<i>Pre A-Sec2-Q2.17: True</i> ACW17	All	13	6	19
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec2-Q2.17</i> ACW17	68.4%	31.6%	100.0%
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	10.6%	5.5%	8.2%
False	All	110	103	213
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec2-Q2.17</i> ACW17	51.6%	48.4%	100.0%
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	89.4%	94.5%	91.8%
Total	All	123	109	232
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec2-Q2.17</i> ACW17	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

10) *What most attracts me to corrections is the type of work I do, and not the pay, fringe benefits, or working conditions.*

With 3 participants not responding, 173 participants (84 men and 89 women) stated that they were attracted by the nature of their future occupation. This question refers again to the advantages already indicated in the qualitative questions. However, nearly one-quarter of recruits (57) in the 10 CTP classes in all parts of the country indicated *False* in response to this question. In other words, 57 persons beginning CTP were doing so that had the same pay, fringe benefits or working conditions. This figure is thought-provoking in light of the expectations of CSC policies on and investment in training:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.18: ACW18	True	All	84	89	173
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.18 ACW18	48.6%	51.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	68.9%	82.4%	75.2%
	False	All	38	19	57
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.18 ACW18	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	31.1%	17.6%	24.8%
Total	All	122	108	230	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.18 ACW18	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

If this is the case, that is, if one-quarter of recruits on the first day of CTP are not even interested in the work, how can rehabilitation be reliably implemented?

11) I would have to agree that work in corrections is not a very respectable kind of job to have.

With one participant not responding, 217 (113 men and 104 women) indicated *False* in response to this question:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Deo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-sec2-Q2.19: ACW19	True	All	10	5	15
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.19 ACW19	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.1%	4.6%	6.5%
	False	All	113	104	217
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.19 ACW19	52.1%	47.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	91.9%	95.4%	93.5%
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2.19 ACW19	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

If peace officers' respectability is dissociated from what they do in the minds of even a small number of participants (15 or 6.5%), there may be some discrepancy between the candidate selection process and the learning process.

12) Working in corrections would be OK as long as you didn't have to deal with offenders directly.

To this question on attitudes towards correctional work, 1 participant did not respond, 223 (118 men and 105 women) indicated *False*, and 9 (4%) indicated *True*:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
			Men	Women		
Pre A-Sec2-Q2.20 ACW20	True	All	5	4	9	
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 20 ACW20	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%	
	False	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	3.7%	3.9%	
		All	118	105	223	
Total		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 20 ACW20	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%	
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	95.9%	96.3%	96.1%	
		All	123	109	232	
			% of Pre A-Sec2-Q2. 20 ACW20	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
			% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In varying degrees, this attrition from the purpose of correctional work is found at the hard core of each of these 12 statements. Although these questions appear innocuous, will the responses to them not be even more striking on the job with the prison population, than in a classroom barely three hours into the first day of CTP? We shall attempt to discover the answer to this question in analysing the data and in phase three of this longitudinal study.

5) *Attitudes towards inmates*²⁵

In a study conducted nearly 20 years ago, Jurik & Musheno (1986) established a correlation between extrinsic and intrinsic motivation in correctional officers' attitudes towards inmates, with a higher number of negative attitudes when motivation for choosing this occupation had more to do with security than with helping relationships. As Larivière & Robinson (*ibid.*) point out in their 1996 survey on the attitudes of federal correctional officers in all regions towards inmates, these employees apparently showed a more punitive and less empathetic attitude and moderate support for rehabilitation, in comparison with other groups of professionals working in the same field. In the opinion of these authors, agreement between the organization's values and employees' values has no major effect on recruitment, although there is a connection among attitudes towards inmates, stress, and job satisfaction.

That said, the 1994 study of 1,970 correctional officers had a response rate of 48%, and 83% of the respondents were men whose average age was 40 and who had an average of 11 years of experience in the prison environment.

Participants in the present study indicated their views on the first day of CTP using 34 statements to which very few participants did not respond.

²⁵ Likert-type measurement scales (*Likert's Organizational Profile*, 1967) present various active statements, in gradations between two extremes, that measure degree of agreement. Here they express opinions and ideas, not facts. They are intended to be brief and adapted to the vocabulary of the sample so as not to distract participants.

1) *Inmates are different from most people.*

Of the 233 participants, 34 agreed with this statement (14.6%) and 42 (18.0%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.6: AT16	Strongly disagree	All	17	21	38
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.6: AT16	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.8%	19.1%	16.3%
	Disagree	All	60	59	119
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.6: AT16	50.4%	49.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48.8%	53.6%	51.1%
	Undecided	All	25	17	42
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.6: AT16	59.5%	40.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	20.3%	15.5%	18.0%
	Agree	All	17	11	28
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.6: AT16	60.7%	39.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.8%	10.0%	12.0%
Strongly agree	All	4	2	6	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.6: AT16	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	1.8%	2.6%	
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.6: AT16	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2) *Only a few inmates are really dangerous.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. A total of 73 (31.5%) felt that the concept of dangerousness was much broader than the very limited wording "*Only a few inmates ...*" would indicate. Another 46 (19.8%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.7: AT17	Strongly disagree	All	3	7	10
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.7: AT17	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	6.4%	4.3%
	Disagree	All	32	31	63
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.7: AT17	50.8%	49.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	26.0%	28.4%	27.2%
	Undecided	All	27	19	46
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.7: AT17	58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	22.0%	17.4%	19.8%
	Agree	All	45	45	90
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.7: AT17	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	36.6%	41.3%	38.8%
	Strongly agree	All	16	7	23
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.7: AT17	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.0%	6.4%	9.9%
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.7: AT17	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) *Inmates never change.*

To this question, 3 participants did not respond. Despite a certain negative attitude towards the typical inmate profile, most participants by far (220 or 95.7%) indicated belief in change:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
		Men	Women		
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.8: AT18	Strongly disagree	All	41	44	85
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.8: AT18	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33.9%	40.4%	37.0%
	Disagree	All	75	60	135
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.8: AT18	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	62.0%	55.0%	58.7%
	Undecided	All	4	2	6
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.8: AT18	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	1.8%	2.6%
	Strongly agree	All	1	3	4
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.8: AT18	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	2.8%	1.7%
Total	All	121	109	230	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.8: AT18	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

4) *Most inmates are victims of circumstance and deserve to be helped.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Notwithstanding the response to the previous question (belief in change), 31 (13.3%) participants rejected helping relationships, and 69 (29.7%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.9: AT19	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.9: AT19	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Disagree	All	22	8	30
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.9: AT19	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	17.9%	7.3%	12.9%
	Undecided	All	38	31	69
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.9: AT19	55.1%	44.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	30.9%	28.4%	29.7%
	Agree	All	49	51	100
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.9: AT19	49.0%	51.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	39.8%	46.8%	43.1%
	Strongly agree	All	13	19	32
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.9: AT19	40.6%	59.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10.6%	17.4%	13.8%
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.9: AT19	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5) *Inmates have feelings like the rest of us.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Unlike the responses to the first question, the responses to this question by nearly all the participants (228 or 98.2%) were in agreement. Here, the concept of feelings is different from the inmate profile referred to above:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
<i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.10: Undecided ATI10</i>	All	All	1	3	4
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.10: ATI10</i>	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	Agree	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	.8%	2.7%	1.7%
		All	56	39	95
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.10: ATI10</i>	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	45.9%	35.5%	40.9%	
Strongly agree	All	65	68	133	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.10: ATI10</i>	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	53.3%	61.8%	57.3%	
Total	All	122	110	232	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.10: ATI10</i>	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

6) *It is not wise to trust an inmate too far.*

To this question, 3 participants did not respond. Concern for security and anticipation of danger resulted in a high number of the participants (148) who agreed with this statement, as compared with 30 who disagreed, and 52 who were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.11: ATI11	Strongly disagree	All	2	4	6
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.11: ATI11	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Disagree	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	3.7%	2.6%
		All	15	9	24
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.11: ATI11	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
Undecided	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	12.3%	8.3%	10.4%	
	All	29	23	52	
Agree	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.11: ATI11	55.8%	44.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	23.8%	21.3%	22.6%	
Strongly agree	All	58	44	102	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.11: ATI11	56.9%	43.1%	100.0%	
Total		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	47.5%	40.7%	44.3%
		All	18	28	46
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.11: ATI11	39.1%	60.9%	100.0%
Total		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	14.8%	25.9%	20.0%
		All	122	108	230
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.11: ATI11	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
Total		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

7) *I think I would like a lot of inmates.*

In the mid-1920s, Bogardus (1925) endeavoured to measure the distance individuals want between themselves and an ethnic group different from their own. To that end, he developed the Social Distance Scale, including questions such as, "Would you admit a black person to your street as a neighbour?" and, "*Would you admit a black person to your club as a chum?*" Along the same lines of analysing social distance, Melvin, Gramling & Gardner (*ibid.*) also study this type of questions, this time with regard to convicted criminals and correctional officers. Their questionnaire measures attitudinal and behavioural gradations, which form the basis for most of the themes used in the present study.

There is no significant difference between the number of participants who agree and the number who disagreed with the above statement. The two responses to this question, which, as will be seen during the three periods studied in an institution, will change and become much more specific. Also crucial in the phase two responses to this apparently equivocal question are the 116 (50.4%) undecided participants, among whom there were 16 more men than women. As well, 15 more women than men agreed with this statement.

To this question, 3 participants did not respond:

Cross-Classification Table

			<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>		Total
			Men	Women	
<i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.12:</i> ATI12	Strongly disagree	All	15	4	19
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.12:</i> ATI12	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	12.2%	3.7%	8.3%
	Disagree	All	20	16	36
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.12:</i> ATI12	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	16.3%	15.0%	15.7%
Undecided	All	66	50	116	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.12:</i> ATI12	56.9%	43.1%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	53.7%	46.7%	50.4%	
Agree	All	18	27	45	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.12:</i> ATI12	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	14.6%	25.2%	19.6%	
Strongly agree	All	4	10	14	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.12:</i> ATI12	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	3.3%	9.3%	6.1%	
Total	All	123	107	230	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.12:</i> ATI12	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

8) *Bad institutional conditions just make an inmate more bitter.*

All the participants responded to this question, most acknowledging or thinking (80.3%) that bad institutional conditions can influence inmates' attitudes and behaviours, and 31 (13.3%) remaining undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec3-Q2.13: AT113	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 13: AT113 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	0 .0% .0%	1 100.0% .9%	1 100.0% .4%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 13: AT113 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8 57.1% 6.5%	6 42.9% 5.5%	14 100.0% 6.0%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 13: AT113 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13 41.9% 10.6%	18 58.1% 16.4%	31 100.0% 13.3%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 13: AT113 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	81 57.9% 65.9%	59 42.1% 53.6%	140 100.0% 60.1%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 13: AT113 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21 44.7% 17.1%	26 55.3% 23.6%	47 100.0% 20.2%
	Total	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 13: AT113 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%

9) Give inmates an inch and they will take a mile.

Here again, all the participants responded to this question, and there is no significant difference between the number of participants who disagreed (63) and the number who agreed (68) with this statement. There was, however, a large number (102 or 43.8%) who were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.14: ATI14	Strongly disagree	All	3	4	7
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.14: ATI14	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	3.6%	3.0%
	Disagree	All	30	26	56
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.14: ATI14	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	24.4%	23.6%	24.0%
	Undecided	All	51	51	102
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.14: ATI14	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	41.5%	46.4%	43.8%
	Agree	All	32	23	55
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.14: ATI14	58.2%	41.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	26.0%	20.9%	23.6%
Strongly agree	All	7	6	13	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.14: ATI14	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.7%	5.5%	5.6%	
Total		All	123	110	233
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.14: ATI14	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

10) *Most inmates are stupid.*

All the participants responded to this question, and nearly all (216 or 92.7%) disagreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.15: AT115	Strongly disagree	All	53	68	121
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.15: AT115	43.8%	56.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	43.1%	61.8%	51.9%
	Disagree	All	59	36	95
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.15: AT115	62.1%	37.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48.0%	32.7%	40.8%
	Undecided	All	7	3	10
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.15: AT115	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.7%	2.7%	4.3%
	Agree	All	1	1	2
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.15: AT115	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.9%	.9%
Strongly agree	All	3	2	5	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.15: AT115	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.15: AT115	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

11) *Inmates need affection and praise just like anybody else.*

In this question, to which all the participants responded, we find a humanistic approach, as distinct from the punitive or coercive approach, among 198 participants, although 29 (12.4%) remained undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.16: AT116	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 16: AT116 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 50.0% 1.6%	2 50.0% 1.8%	4 100.0% 1.7%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 16: AT116 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 100.0% 1.6%	0 .0% .0%	2 100.0% .9%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 16: AT116 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	20 69.0% 16.3%	9 31.0% 8.2%	29 100.0% 12.4%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 16: AT116 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	78 53.4% 63.4%	68 46.6% 61.8%	146 100.0% 62.7%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 16: AT116 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21 40.4% 17.1%	31 59.6% 28.2%	52 100.0% 22.3%
Total	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 16: AT116 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%	

12) *You should not expect too much from an inmate.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Uncertainty and ambivalence about what may or may not be asked led 162 participants to disagree with this statement, as compared with 44 (19.0%) who were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
<i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.17:</i> AT117	Strongly disagree	All	20	23	43
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.17:</i> AT117	46.5%	53.5%	100.0%
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	16.3%	21.1%	18.5%
	Disagree	All	60	59	119
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.17:</i> AT117	50.4%	49.6%	100.0%
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	48.8%	54.1%	51.3%
Undecided	All	28	16	44	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.17:</i> AT117	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	22.8%	14.7%	19.0%	
Agree	All	13	8	21	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.17:</i> AT117	61.9%	38.1%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	10.6%	7.3%	9.1%	
Strongly agree	All	2	3	5	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.17:</i> AT117	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	1.6%	2.8%	2.2%	
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.17:</i> AT117	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

13) Trying to rehabilitate inmates is a waste of time and money.

The fact that all the 216 participants who responded indicated disagreement with this statement highlights support for rehabilitation ($p = .006$). Statistically, more women than men disagreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.18: ATI18	Strongly disagree	All	46	63	109
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.18: ATI18	42.2%	57.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	37.4%	57.3%	46.8%
	Disagree	All	63	44	107
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.18: ATI18	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	51.2%	40.0%	45.9%
	Undecided	All	11	2	13
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.18: ATI18	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.9%	1.8%	5.6%
	Strongly agree	All	3	1	4
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.18: ATI18	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	.9%	1.7%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.18: ATI18	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	12.570 ^a	3	.006
Log-likelihood	13.234	3	.004
Linear by linear association	10.526	1	.001
Number of valid observations	233		

a. Two cells (25.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 1.89.

14) *Inmates are no better or worse than other people.*

One participant did not respond to this question; a total of 138 (59.5%) agreed with this statement, 47 (20.2%) disagreed, and 47 were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.19: AT119	Strongly disagree	All	5	3	8
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.19: AT119	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
	Disagree	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	2.8%	3.4%
		All	23	16	39
	Undecided	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.19: AT119	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	18.7%	14.7%	16.8%
Agree	All	29	18	47	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.19: AT119	61.7%	38.3%	100.0%	
Strongly agree	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	23.6%	16.5%	20.3%	
	All	50	54	104	
Total	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.19: AT119	48.1%	51.9%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.7%	49.5%	44.8%	
	All	16	18	34	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.19: AT119	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.0%	16.5%	14.7%	
	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.19: AT119	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

15) *You have to be constantly on your guard with inmates.*

To this question, 5 participants did not respond. Unlike the concept of danger evoked in question 6, the concept evoked in this question is one of greater security-related caution, which also surfaces in the qualitative question on the disadvantages of correctional work. Concern for their own and their co-workers' security led 177 (77.6%) participants to indicate agreement with this statement, while 31 (13.6%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.20: ATI20	Strongly disagree	All	2	1	3
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.20: ATI20	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	.9%	1.3%
	Disagree	All	10	7	17
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.20: ATI20	58.8%	41.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.3%	6.5%	7.5%
	Undecided	All	14	17	31
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.20: ATI20	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	11.7%	15.7%	13.6%
	Agree	All	63	56	119
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.20: ATI20	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	52.5%	51.9%	52.2%
Strongly agree	All	31	27	58	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.20: ATI20	53.4%	46.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.8%	25.0%	25.4%	
Total	All	120	108	228	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.20: ATI20	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

16) In general, inmates think and act alike.

To this question, 4 participants did not respond. In linking certain questions, while exercising caution since in this early phase we do not distinguish between recruits who pass and those who fail, we do observe some consistency among responses to certain questions: 153 (66.8%) participants disagreed with this statement and 52 (22.7%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.21: ATI21	Strongly disagree	All	14	17	31
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.21: ATI21	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	11.6%	15.7%	13.5%
	Disagree	All	72	50	122
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.21: ATI21	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
	Undecided	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	59.5%	46.3%	53.3%
All		26	26	52	
Agree	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.21: ATI21	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21.5%	24.1%	22.7%	
Strongly agree	All	7	14	21	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.21: ATI21	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.8%	13.0%	9.2%	
Total	All	2	1	3	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.21: ATI21	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	.9%	1.3%	
Total	All	121	108	229	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.21: ATI21	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

17) *If you give an inmate your respect, they'll give you the same.*

To this question, 4 participants did not respond; 170 (74.2%) participants indicated agreement with this statement, as while 43 (18.8%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Deo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.22: Disagree ATI22	All		4	12	16
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 22: ATI22		25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		3.3%	11.1%	7.0%
Undecided	All		28	15	43
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 22: ATI22		65.1%	34.9%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		23.1%	13.9%	18.8%
Agree	All		69	59	128
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 22: ATI22		53.9%	46.1%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		57.0%	54.6%	55.9%
Strongly agree	All		20	22	42
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 22: ATI22		47.6%	52.4%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		16.5%	20.4%	18.3%
Total	All		121	108	229
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 22: ATI22		52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

18) *Inmates only think about themselves.*

To this question, 4 participants did not respond. This statement indicates the possibility of behaviour change among inmates, with 140 (61.1%) participants disagreeing and 64 (27.9%) undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.23: ATI23	Strongly disagree	All	5	12	17
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.23: ATI23	29.4%	70.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	11.1%	7.4%
	Disagree	All	60	63	123
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.23: ATI23	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	49.6%	58.3%	53.7%
	Undecided	All	42	22	64
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.23: ATI23	65.6%	34.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	34.7%	20.4%	27.9%
	Agree	All	11	10	21
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.23: ATI23	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	9.1%	9.3%	9.2%
Strongly agree	All	3	1	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.23: ATI23	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	.9%	1.7%	
Total	All	121	108	229	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.23: ATI23	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

19) *There are some inmates I would trust with my life.*

To this question, 5 participants did not respond. Although a shade of meaning is expressed in the word "some" used in this statement, 110 (48.2%) participants disagreed with it and 80 (35.1%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.24: ATI24	Strongly disagree	All	20	25	45
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 24: ATI24	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	16.5%	23.4%	19.7%
	Disagree	All	40	25	65
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 24: ATI24	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33.1%	23.4%	28.5%
	Undecided	All	41	39	80
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 24: ATI24	51.3%	48.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33.9%	36.4%	35.1%
	Agree	All	15	13	28
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 24: ATI24	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	12.4%	12.1%	12.3%
Strongly agree	All	5	5	10	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 24: ATI24	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	4.7%	4.4%	
Total	All	121	107	228	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 24: ATI24	53.1%	46.9%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

20) *Inmates will listen to reason.*

To this question, 4 participants did not respond. This statement focuses on communication with inmates; 139 (60.7%) participants expressed belief in dialogue, while 74 (32.3%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
<i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.25:</i> ATI25	Strongly disagree	All	2	0	2
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.25:</i> ATI25	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	1.7%	.0%	.9%
	Disagree	All	5	9	14
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.25:</i> ATI25	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%
		% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	4.1%	8.3%	6.1%
Undecided	All	38	36	74	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.25:</i> ATI25	51.4%	48.6%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	31.4%	33.3%	32.3%	
Agree	All	69	57	126	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.25:</i> ATI25	54.8%	45.2%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	57.0%	52.8%	55.0%	
Strongly agree	All	7	6	13	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.25:</i> ATI25	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%	
Total	All	121	108	229	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.25:</i> ATI25	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of <i>Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

21) *Most inmates are too lazy to earn an honest living.*

To this question, 4 participants did not respond. According to the disagreement with this statement expressed by 191 (83.4%) participants, helping relationships and empathy highlight the importance of belief in changing social behaviour and learning social values:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.25: AT126	Strongly disagree	All	14	30	44
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 25: AT126	31.8%	68.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	11.6%	27.8%	19.2%
	Disagree	All	82	65	147
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 25: AT126	55.8%	44.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	67.8%	60.2%	64.2%
	Undecided	All	19	11	30
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 25: AT126	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	15.7%	10.2%	13.1%
	Agree	All	4	0	4
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 25: AT126	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	.0%	1.7%
Strongly agree	All	2	2	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 25: AT126	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	
Total	All	121	108	229	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 25: AT126	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

22) *I wouldn't mind living next door to an ex-inmate.*

To this question, 4 participants did not respond. Out of a total of 229 participants, most (100) (43.7%) were undecided and 93 (40.6%) would not mind living at close quarters with an ex-inmate in a rural or urban setting:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.27: ATI27	Strongly disagree	All	6	4	10
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.27: ATI27	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	3.7%	4.4%
	Disagree	All	12	14	26
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.27: ATI27	46.2%	53.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	9.9%	13.0%	11.4%
	Undecided	All	57	43	100
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.27: ATI27	57.0%	43.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	47.1%	39.8%	43.7%
	Agree	All	41	43	84
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.27: ATI27	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33.9%	39.8%	36.7%
Strongly agree	All	5	4	9	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.27: ATI27	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	3.7%	3.9%	
Total	All	121	108	229	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.27: ATI27	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

23) *Inmates are just plain mean at heart.*

To this question, 4 participants did not respond. A clear majority (200 or 87.3%) disagreed with this colourful statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.28: ATI28	Strongly disagree	All	25	36	61
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.28: ATI28	41.0%	59.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	20.7%	33.3%	26.6%
	Disagree	All	78	61	139
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.28: ATI28	56.1%	43.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	64.5%	56.5%	60.7%
Undecided	All	14	7	21	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.28: ATI28	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	11.6%	6.5%	9.2%	
Agree	All	1	3	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.28: ATI28	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	2.8%	1.7%	
Strongly agree	All	3	1	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.28: ATI28	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	.9%	1.7%	
Total	All	121	108	229	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.28: ATI28	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

24) *The values of most inmates are about the same as the rest.*

To this question, 5 participants did not respond. The generalization "about the same" tends to narrow the gap between inmates' values and those of society as a whole. In response to this question, 103 (45.1%) participants disagreed with the statement, 68 (29.8%) were undecided, and 57 (25.0%) agreed, with more men than women in the latter two groups (42 undecided and 35 in agreement) and more women than men disagreeing with this statement ($p = .007$):

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.29: ATI29	Strongly disagree	All	6	8	14
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.29: ATI29	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	7.4%	6.1%
	Disagree	All	35	54	89
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.29: ATI29	39.3%	60.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	29.2%	50.0%	39.0%
	Undecided	All	42	26	68
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.29: ATI29	61.8%	38.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.0%	24.1%	29.8%
	Agree	All	35	17	52
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.29: ATI29	67.3%	32.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	29.2%	15.7%	22.8%
Strongly agree	All	2	3	5	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.29: ATI29	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	2.8%	2.2%	
Total	All	120	108	228	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.29: ATI29	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	13.944 ^a	4	.007
Log-likelihood	14.106	4	.007
Linear by linear association	8.601	1	.003
Number of valid observations	228		

a. Two cells (20.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 2.37.

25) *I would never want one of my children dating an ex-inmate.*

To this question, 4 participants did not respond. As is the case with other similar questions, 113 (49.3%) participants were undecided, 67 (29.3%) would not want such a close family relationship, and 49 (21.4%) did not find this type of situation unduly worrisome:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
<i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.30:</i> ATI30	Strongly disagree	All	3	3	6
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.30:</i> ATI30	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Disagree	All	27	16	43
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.30:</i> ATI30	62.8%	37.2%	100.0%
	Undecided	All	54	59	113
		% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.30:</i> ATI30	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%
Agree	All	22	18	40	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.30:</i> ATI30	55.0%	45.0%	100.0%	
Strongly agree	All	15	12	27	
	% of <i>Pre A-Sec3-Q2.30:</i> ATI30	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%	
			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		
			2.5%	2.8%	2.6%
			22.3%	14.8%	18.8%
			44.6%	54.6%	49.3%
			18.2%	16.7%	17.5%
			12.4%	11.1%	11.8%
Total			121	108	229
			52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

26) *Most inmates have the capacity to love.*

With 4 participants not responding, by far most of the participants (212 or 92.6%) agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.31: ATI31	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 31: ATI31 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 50.0% .8%	1 50.0% .9%	2 100.0% .9%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 31: ATI31 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 50.0% .8%	1 50.0% .9%	2 100.0% .9%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 31: ATI31 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	7 53.8% 5.8%	6 46.2% 5.5%	13 100.0% 5.7%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 31: ATI31 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	83 54.6% 69.2%	69 45.4% 63.3%	152 100.0% 66.4%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 31: ATI31 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28 46.7% 23.3%	32 53.3% 29.4%	60 100.0% 26.2%
Total		All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 31: ATI31 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	120 52.4% 100.0%	109 47.6% 100.0%	229 100.0% 100.0%

27) *Inmates are just plain immoral.*

To this question, 5 participants did not respond. Comparisons among responses to a number of questions show contradictory nuances. Immorality means, not absence of values, but dysfunctional behaviour in a specific situation; 192 (84.2%) participants disagreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.32: ATI32	Strongly disagree	All	16	35	51
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 32: ATI32	31.4%	68.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.3%	32.4%	22.4%
	Disagree	All	82	59	141
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 32: ATI32	58.2%	41.8%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	68.3%	54.6%	61.8%	
Undecided	All	18	13	31	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 32: ATI32	58.1%	41.9%	100.0%	
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	15.0%	12.0%	13.6%		
Agree	All	3	1	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 32: ATI32	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	.9%	1.8%		
Strongly agree	All	1	0	1	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 32: ATI32	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%		
Total	All	120	108	228	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 32: ATI32	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

28) *Inmates should be under stricter, hard discipline.*

To this question, 5 participants did not respond. This view of the unknown is coercive. Although hardly any of the participants had been in contact with the actual prison environment, 129 (56.5%) disagreed with this statement; 35 (15.3%) stated that they favoured more discipline than is now the case but had no knowledge of the context; and 64 (28.1%) were undecided, caught between what actually happens inside and their personal vision of the structure of the prison environment:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.33: ATI33	Strongly disagree	All	9	18	27
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.33: ATI33	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	7.5%	16.7%	11.8%
	Disagree	All	54	48	102
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.33: ATI33	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	45.0%	44.4%	44.7%
Undecided	All	36	28	64	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.33: ATI33	56.3%	43.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	30.0%	25.9%	28.1%	
Agree	All	18	14	32	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.33: ATI33	56.3%	43.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	15.0%	13.0%	14.0%	
Strongly agree	All	3	0	3	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.33: ATI33	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	.0%	1.3%	
Total		All	120	108	228
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.33: ATI33	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

29) *In general, inmates are basically bad people.*

To this question, 6 participants did not respond. As is the case with other similar questions, 205 (90.3%) participants disagreed with this stereotyped generalization:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.34: ATI34	Strongly disagree	All	26	36	62
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 34: ATI34	41.9%	58.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21.8%	33.3%	27.3%
	Disagree	All	75	68	143
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 34: ATI34	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	63.0%	63.0%	63.0%
Undecided	All	10	4	14	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 34: ATI34	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.4%	3.7%	6.2%	
Agree	All	6	0	6	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 34: ATI34	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	.0%	2.6%	
Strongly agree	All	2	0	2	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 34: ATI34	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	.0%	.9%	
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 34: ATI34	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

30) *Most inmates can be rehabilitated.*

To this question, 5 participants did not respond. Anticipating the possibility of positive rehabilitation, 167 (73.2%) participants agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.35: ATI35	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 35: ATI35 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 50.0% .8%	1 50.0% .9%	2 100.0% .9%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 35: ATI35 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3 30.0% 2.5%	7 70.0% 6.4%	10 100.0% 4.4%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 35: ATI35 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	22 44.9% 18.5%	27 55.1% 24.8%	49 100.0% 21.5%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 35: ATI35 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	70 55.1% 58.8%	57 44.9% 52.3%	127 100.0% 55.7%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 35: ATI35 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	23 57.5% 19.3%	17 42.5% 15.6%	40 100.0% 17.5%
Total		All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 35: ATI35 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	119 52.2% 100.0%	109 47.8% 100.0%	228 100.0% 100.0%

31) *Some inmates are pretty nice people.*

To this question, 5 participants did not respond. This question, too, is intended to be made objective or "less absolute" through the use of the words "*some inmates*" and "*pretty nice*"; 182 (79.9%) participants agreed, although 39 (17.1%) participants were unable to decide:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.36: ATI36	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 36: ATI36 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3 100.0%	0 .0%	3 100.0%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 36: ATI36 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3 75.0%	1 25.0%	4 100.0%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 36: ATI36 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	20 51.3%	19 48.7%	39 100.0%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 36: ATI36 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	80 53.7%	69 46.3%	149 100.0%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 36: ATI36 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13 39.4%	20 60.6%	33 100.0%
Total	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 36: ATI36 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	119 52.2%	109 47.8%	228 100.0%	

32) *I would like associating with some inmates.*

To this question, 6 participants did not respond. Although this question is provocative to say the least, the objective is to assess the extent of two extremes: 82 (36.2%) participants agreed with this statement, 75 (33.0%) were undecided, and 70 (30.9%) disagreed. In their study on collective phenomena, Galam & Moscovici (1995) note polarization effects, in which two extremes interact within a process that leads respondents to change their beliefs in themselves and in the world around them. We shall see that these two extremes change quickly in contact with another, on-the-job reality, where the participants are called upon to apply what they have learned in the previous three months:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.37: ATI37	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 37: ATI37 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10 47.6% 8.3%	11 52.4% 10.3%	21 100.0% 9.3%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 37: ATI37 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21 42.9% 17.5%	28 57.1% 26.2%	49 100.0% 21.6%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 37: ATI37 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48 64.0% 40.0%	27 36.0% 25.2%	75 100.0% 33.0%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 37: ATI37 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33 48.5% 27.5%	35 51.5% 32.7%	68 100.0% 30.0%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 37: ATI37 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8 57.1% 6.7%	6 42.9% 5.6%	14 100.0% 6.2%
	Total	All % of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 37: ATI37 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	120 52.9% 100.0%	107 47.1% 100.0%	227 100.0% 100.0%

33) *Inmates respect only brute force.*

To this question, 6 participants did not respond. Out of the 227 participants who did respond, only 6 (2.6%) believe in the effectiveness of physical coercion in the prison environment and 15 (6.6%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.38: ATI38	Strongly disagree	All	26	46	72
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 38: ATI38	36.1%	63.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21.8%	42.6%	31.7%
	Disagree	All	77	57	134
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 38: ATI38	57.5%	42.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	64.7%	52.8%	59.0%
Undecided	All	12	3	15	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 38: ATI38	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10.1%	2.8%	6.6%	
Agree	All	1	2	3	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 38: ATI38	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	1.9%	1.3%	
Strongly agree	All	3	0	3	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 38: ATI38	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	.0%	1.3%	
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2. 38: ATI38	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

In response to this statement, more women than men strongly disagreed ($p = .002$):

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	16.780 ^a	4	.002
Log-likelihood	18.373	4	.001
Linear by linear association	12.211	1	.000
Number of valid observations	227		

a. Four cells (40.0%) have a theoretical "All" of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 1.43.

34) *If a person does well in the institution, they should be let out on parole.*

To this question, 6 participants did not respond. Although this statement does not distinguish between good behaviour and the rule of law (implicit here in the equation "*doing well = being let out on parole*"), 99 (43.6%) participants agreed with this statement, 95 (41.9%) were undecided, and 33 (14.6%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.39: ATI39	Strongly disagree	All	3	4	7
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.39: ATI39	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	3.7%	3.1%
	Disagree	All	11	15	26
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.39: ATI39	42.3%	57.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	9.2%	13.9%	11.5%
Undecided	All	50	45	95	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.39: ATI39	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	42.0%	41.7%	41.9%	
Agree	All	45	36	81	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.39: ATI39	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	37.8%	33.3%	35.7%	
Strongly agree	All	10	8	18	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.39: ATI39	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.4%	7.4%	7.9%	
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.39: ATI39	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

On reading these 34 statements, with a few exceptions indecision must be interpreted, not as ambivalence or ignorance related to the content of the ongoing training (all of which is new), but as inability to express an opinion (particularly when the variance points to a high percentage of participants), and an image of this other group of persons with whom the participants will shortly have to work. If, to give only one example, we take statement 26, "*Most inmates have the capacity to love*", this very simple sentence does not engage the participants' intellect but rather their perception of this other group of persons with whom they will have to work, starting shortly and throughout their career. In response to this statement, 13 participants were undecided and 4 disagreed.

Although these figures are low, if there is no change in attitude they will have a significant effect on these employees' progress once they are in contact with the reality of the job.

6) Support for rehabilitation

Nine statements in the questionnaire examine support for rehabilitation, providing the recruits (even without corrections-related job experience) with a dynamic vision of rehabilitation. As presented, they contain the purpose of correctional work as perceived by a majority of the participants, whose responses to these statements may change as a result of contact with the reality of the job. These nine statements evoke a number of collective perceptions of sentencing, intervention and its importance, public protection, and the costs of further investment in this protection.

Let us now see how the participants perceive inmates' gradual transition into the community and how this perception may correlate with gender.

1) All rehabilitation programs have done is to allow offenders who deserve to be punished to get off easily.

To this question, 1 participant did not respond. Most participants by far (212 or 91.4%) disagreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.1: SR1	Strongly disagree	All	51	58	109
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.1: SR1	46.8%	53.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	41.5%	53.2%	47.0%
	Disagree	All	61	42	103
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.1: SR1	59.2%	40.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	49.6%	38.5%	44.4%
	Undecided	All	5	7	12
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.1: SR1	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	6.4%	5.2%
	Agree	All	2	1	3
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.1: SR1	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.9%	1.3%
	Strongly agree	All	4	1	5
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.1: SR1	00.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	.9%	2.2%
Total	All	120	109	202	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.1: SR1	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2) *Rehabilitating an offender is just as important as making an offender pay for his or her crime.*

To this question, 1 participant did not respond. On the first day of CTP, this statement does not enlighten participants about the criminological, philosophical, legal or social meaning of punishment. Nevertheless, 207 (89.2%) of the participants agreed that these two purposes of incarceration are complementary and equal:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.2: SR2	Strongly disagree	All	1	2	3
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.2: SR2	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	1.8%	1.3%
	Disagree	All	7	5	12
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.2: SR2	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.7%	4.6%	5.2%
	Undecided	All	5	5	10
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.2: SR2	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	4.6%	4.3%
	Agree	All	40	34	74
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.2: SR2	54.1%	45.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	32.5%	31.2%	31.9%
Strongly agree	All	70	63	133	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.2: SR2	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	56.9%	57.8%	57.3%	
Total			123	109	232
% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.2: SR2			53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3) *The only effective and humane cure to the crime problem is to make a strong effort to rehabilitate offenders.*

To this question, 1 participant did not respond. As we shall see, very few participants did not respond to this series of statements. At this point, 195 (84.1%) participants agreed with making "*a strong effort*", while 20 (8.6%) were undecided and 17 (7.3%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.3: SR3	Strongly disagree	All	3	0	3
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.3: SR3	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	.0%	1.3%
	Disagree	All	10	4	14
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.3: SR3	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.1%	3.7%	6.0%
	Undecided	All	14	6	20
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.3: SR3	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	11.4%	5.5%	8.6%
	Agree	All	46	50	96
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.3: SR3	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	37.4%	45.9%	41.4%
Strongly agree	All	50	49	99	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.3: SR3	50.5%	49.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.7%	45.0%	42.7%	
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.3: SR3	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

4) *I would support expanding the rehabilitation programs with offenders that are now being undertaken in our correctional institutions.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Although the word "*expanding*" requires very little knowledge of the programs now being undertaken in correctional institutions, this statement presents the participants with a predisposition for improving existing treatment programs, with which 202 (87.5%) participants agreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.4: SR4	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.4: SR4	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Disagree	All	3	1	4
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.4: SR4	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	.9%	1.7%
	Undecided	All	18	6	24
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.4: SR4	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	14.6%	5.6%	10.4%
	Agree	All	58	44	99
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.4: SR4	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	44.7%	40.7%	42.9%
	Strongly agree	All	48	57	103
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.4: SR4	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	37.4%	52.8%	44.6%
Total		All	123	108	231
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.4: SR4	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

5) *The rehabilitation of adult offenders just does not work.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Although it is difficult for participants without on-the-job experience to form an opinion about this statement, according to the following data, the beliefs of participants in all 10 CTP classes confirm the response to the previous question: 205 (88.7%) participants disagreed with this statement, while 22 (9.5%) were undecided and 4 (1.8%) agreed:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
		Men	Women		
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.5: SR5	Strongly disagree	All	46	56	104
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.5: SR5	46.2%	53.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-C2: GENDER	39.0%	51.9%	45.0%
	Disagree	All	56	43	101
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.5: SR5	57.4%	42.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-C2: GENDER	47.2%	39.8%	43.7%
	Undecided	All	15	9	22
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.5: SR5	59.1%	40.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-C2: GENDER	10.6%	8.3%	9.5%
	Agree	All	2	0	2
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.5: SR5	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-C2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%
Strongly agree	All	2	0	2	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.5: SR5	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-C2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%	
Total	All	123	108	231	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.5: SR5	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-C2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

6) *The only way to reduce crime in our society is to punish offenders, not try to rehabilitate them.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Most participants by far (215 or 93.1%) disagreed with this statement that punishment is the only way to reduce crime:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
		Men	Women		
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.6: SR6	Strongly disagree	All	65	74	139
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.6: SR6	46.8%	53.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	53.3%	67.9%	60.2%
	Disagree	All	46	30	76
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.6: SR6	60.5%	39.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	57.7%	27.5%	32.9%
	Undecided	All	7	2	9
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.6: SR6	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.7%	1.8%	3.3%
	Agree	All	0	1	1
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.6: SR6	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%
	Strongly agree	All	4	2	6
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.6: SR6	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	1.8%	2.3%
Total	All	122	109	231	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.6: SR6	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7) *We should stop viewing offenders as victims of society who deserved to be rehabilitated and start paying more attention to the victims of these offenders.*

One participant did not respond to this question. The use of the word "*victim*" makes this a strong statement, with which 124 (53.4%) participants disagreed, 75 (32.3%) were undecided, and 33 (14.2%) agreed. The number of men who agreed (27) and the number of women who disagreed (70) are significant:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.7: SR7	Strongly disagree	All	11	16	27
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.7: SR7	40.7%	59.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.9%	14.7%	11.6%
	Disagree	All	43	54	97
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.7: SR7	44.3%	55.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.0%	49.5%	41.8%
	Undecided	All	42	33	75
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.7: SR7	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	34.1%	30.3%	32.3%
Agree	All	21	6	27	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.7: SR7	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	17.1%	5.5%	11.6%	
Strongly agree	All	6	0	6	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.7: SR7	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.9%	.0%	2.3%	
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.7: SR7	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddf	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	16.803 ^a	4	.002
Log-likelihood	19.562	4	.001
Linear by linear association	14.839	1	.000
Number of valid observations	232		

a. Two cells (20.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is 2.82.

8) *One of the reasons why rehabilitation programs often fail with inmates is because they are under-funded; if enough money were available, these programs would work.*

To this question, 3 participants did not respond. This statement is complicated by the insertion of four expressions that evoke pre-conceived ideas: "*one of the reasons*", "*often fail*", "*under-funded*", and "*enough money*". In response to this stereotyped view of rehabilitation programs, participants' opinions were divided, with 104 (45.2%) undecided, 84 (36.5%) agreeing, and 42 (18.3%) disagreeing:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
		Mer	Women		
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.8: SR8	Strongly disagree	All	4	4	8
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.8: SR8	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	3.7%	3.5%
	Disagree	All	17	17	34
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.8: SR8	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.9%	15.7%	14.8%
	Undecided	All	55	49	104
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.8: SR8	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	45.1%	45.4%	45.2%
	Agree	All	33	28	61
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.8: SR8	54.1%	45.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	27.0%	25.9%	26.5%
	Strongly agree	All	13	10	23
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.8: SR8	56.5%	43.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10.7%	9.3%	10.0%
Total	All	122	108	230	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.8: SR8	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

9) *The rehabilitation of inmates has proven to be a failure.*

To this question, 3 participants did not respond. With this portentous statement, 179 (77.4%) participants disagreed, even though 44 (19.1%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
		Men	Women		
Pre A-Sec3-Q1.9: SR9	Strongly disagree	All	37	43	80
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.9: ER9	46.3%	53.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	30.3%	39.8%	34.8%
	Disagree	All	54	45	99
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.9: ER9	64.5%	45.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	44.3%	41.7%	43.0%
	Undecided	All	26	18	44
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.9: ER9	69.1%	40.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21.3%	16.7%	19.1%
	Agree	All	2	1	3
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.9: ER9	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.9%	1.3%
Strongly agree	All	3	1	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.9: ER9	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	.9%	1.7%	
Total	All	122	108	230	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q1.9: ER9	63.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7) Deterrence

1) Stiffer jail sentences will help reduce the amount of crime by showing offenders that crime does not pay.

To this question, one participant did not respond. In response to this statement's logic of more punitive intervention, 124 (53.4%) participants disagreed, while 58 (25.0%) indicated a belief that stiffer jail sentences would in fact reduce the amount of crime. The possibility of a connection between stiffer jail sentences and reduced crime left 50 (21.6%) participants undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.1: DET1	Strongly disagree	All	20	22	42
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.1: DET1	47.6%	52.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	16.3%	20.2%	18.1%
	Disagree	All	40	42	82
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.1: DET1	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		32.5%	38.5%	35.3%	
Undecided	All	24	26	50	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.1: DET1	48.0%	52.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	19.5%	23.9%	21.6%	
Agree	All	36	15	51	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.1: DET1	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	29.3%	13.8%	22.0%	
Strongly agree	All	3	4	7	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.1: DET1	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	3.7%	3.0%	
Total		All	123	109	232
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.1: DET1	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2) *Punishing offenders is the only way to stop them from engaging in more crimes in the future.*

This statement, to which all the participants responded and which is apparently solidly anchored in human history, was not favourably received overall: 151 (64.8%) participants disagreed, while 42 (18.0%) agreed and 40 (17.2%) did not take a clear stand:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
			Men	Women		
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.2: DET2	Strongly disagree	All	28	23	51	
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.2: DET2	54.9%	45.1%	100.0%	
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	22.8%	20.9%	21.9%	
	Disagree	All	46	54	100	
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.2: DET2	46.0%	54.0%	100.0%	
Undecided	All	23	17	40		
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.2: DET2	57.5%	42.5%	100.0%		
Agree	All	23	15	38		
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.2: DET2	60.5%	39.5%	100.0%		
Strongly agree	All	3	1	4		
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.2: DET2	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%		
Total	All	123	110	233		
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.2: DET2	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%		
			% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3) *Sending offenders to jail will not stop them from committing crimes.*

This question, to which all the participants responded, does not set up a relationship of opposition between belief in correctional programs and belief in the function of incarceration, given that both can operate simultaneously. This question separates participants who believe in incarceration as a prophylactic measure and a deterrent from those who believe that incarceration in itself does not prevent recidivism. With this statement: “*prison as a school of crime*”, 140 (60.1%) participants agreed, while 58 (24.9%) disagreed and 35 (15.0%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.3: DET3	Strongly disagree	All	5	5	10
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.3: DET3	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	4.5%	4.3%
	Disagree	All	29	19	48
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.3: DET3	60.4%	39.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	23.6%	17.3%	20.6%
	Undecided	All	21	14	35
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.3: DET3	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	17.1%	12.7%	15.0%
	Agree	All	49	58	107
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.3: DET3	45.8%	54.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	39.8%	52.7%	45.9%
Strongly agree	All	19	14	33	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.3: DET3	57.6%	42.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	15.4%	12.7%	14.2%	
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.3: DET3	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

4) *Putting people in correctional institutions does not make much sense since it will only increase crime because correctional institutions are schools of crime.*

All the participants responded to this question. Although this statement is linguistically more subtle than the previous one, 152 (65.3%) participants disagreed, recognizing the importance of incarceration, while 29 (12.4%) agreed and 52 (22.3%) were undecided. The 29 participants who agreed do not believe that incarceration is pointless, but rather that inmates cannot change:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.4: DET4	Strongly disagree	All	13	13	26
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.4: DET4	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10.6%	11.8%	11.2%
	Disagree	All	68	58	126
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.4: DET4	54.0%	46.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	55.3%	52.7%	54.1%
	Undecided	All	28	24	52
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.4: DET4	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	22.8%	21.8%	22.3%
	Agree	All	11	14	25
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.4: DET4	44.0%	56.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.9%	12.7%	10.7%
	Strongly agree	All	3	1	4
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.4: DET4	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	.9%	1.7%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.4: DET4	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5) *Punishing offenders will reduce crime by setting an example and showing others that crime does not pay.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Unlike the responses to a number of previous questions, the responses to this statement about punishment indicated support by a majority of participants (108 or 46.5%), while 72 (31.0%) disagreed and 52 (22.4%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec3-Q2.5: DET5	Strongly disagree	All	11	8	19
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.5: DET5	57.9%	42.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.9%	7.3%	8.2%
	Disagree	All	27	26	53
		% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.5: DET5	50.9%	49.1%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	22.0%	23.9%	22.8%	
Undecided	All	26	26	52	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.5: DET5	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21.1%	23.9%	22.4%	
Agree	All	53	45	98	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.5: DET5	54.1%	45.9%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	43.1%	41.3%	42.2%	
Strongly agree	All	6	4	10	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.5: DET5	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.9%	3.7%	4.3%	
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec3-Q2.5: DET5	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

8) Human service orientation

Unlike the previous themes, the questions about human service orientation elicited no undecided responses. This situation can be explained by the fact that, for this theme, a choice of three responses was offered: *True*, *False*, or simply no response (on average, two participants did not respond to the questions on this theme). Satisfaction, self-identification with an area of social work, helping relationships, and an existential need to contribute to others' greater well-being form four sub-themes in the following statements.

1) I prefer a job that gives me the opportunity to help people solve their problems.

All the participants responded to this question. Out of 233 participants, 227 (97.4%) agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.1 HS01	True	All	120	107	227
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.1 HS01	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	97.6%	97.3%	97.4%
	False	All	3	3	6
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.1 HS01	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.1 HS01	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2) *I can get a lot of satisfaction from working with people who are less fortunate than I am.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Out of 232 participants, 149 (64.2%) agreed with this statement, while 83 (35.8%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.2 HS02	True	All	87	62	149
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.2 HS02	58.4%	41.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	71.3%	56.4%	64.2%
	False	All	35	48	83
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.2 HS02	42.2%	57.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28.7%	43.6%	35.8%
Total	All	122	110	232	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.2 HS02	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) *For me, a job that involves talking to people about their problems is more meaningful than a job that involves only casual contact with other people.*

All the participants responded to this question. Out of 233 participants, 200 (85.8%) agreed with this statement, while 33 (14.2%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.3 HS03	True	All	103	97	200
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.3 HS03	51.5%	48.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	83.7%	88.2%	85.8%
	False	All	20	13	33
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.3 HS03	60.6%	39.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	16.3%	11.8%	14.2%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.3 HS03	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

4) *Work that allows me to help other people makes me feel like I am really making a difference.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 221 (95.7%) agreed with this statement, while 10 (4.3%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.4 HS04	True	All	118	103	221
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.4 HS04	53.4%	46.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	96.7%	94.5%	95.7%
	False	All	4	6	10
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.4 HS04	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	5.5%	4.3%
Total	All	122	109	231	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.4 HS04	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5) *I don't necessarily have to work with people in order to feel like I'm making a contribution to society.*

To this question, 3 participants did not respond. Out of 230 participants, 157 (68.3%) agreed with this statement, while 73 (31.7%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.5 HS05	True	All	87	70	157
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.5 HS05	55.4%	44.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	71.3%	64.8%	68.3%
	False	All	35	38	73
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.5 HS05	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28.7%	35.2%	31.7%
Total	All	122	108	230	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.5 HS05	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

6) *If I were to start looking for a new career tomorrow, I'd probably look for work in one of the helping professions.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Out of 232 participants, 186 (80.2%) agreed with this statement, while 46 (19.8%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.6 HS06	True	All	91	95	186
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.6 HS06	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	74.6%	86.4%	80.2%
	False	All	31	15	46
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.6 HS06	67.4%	32.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.4%	13.6%	19.8%
Total	All	122	110	232	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.6 HS06	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7) *Administrative work is O.K., as long as it contributes to solving the major problems in society.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 111 (48.1%) agreed with this statement, while 120 (51.6%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.7 HS07	True	All	61	50	111
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.7 HS07	55.0%	45.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	50.0%	45.9%	48.1%
	False	All	61	59	120
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.7 HS07	50.8%	49.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	50.0%	54.1%	51.9%
Total	All	122	109	231	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.7 HS07	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

8) *Generally, I tend to get more satisfaction from working with people than from other parts of my job.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 182 (78.8%) agreed with this statement, while 49 (21.2%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.8 HS08	True	All	92	90	182
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.8 HS08	50.5%	49.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	75.4%	82.6%	78.8%
	False	All	30	19	49
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.8 HS08	61.2%	38.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	24.6%	17.4%	21.2%
Total	All	122	109	231	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.8 HS08	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

In response to these eight statements on human service orientation, it appears that the career choice of most participants by far involves a need to help make society a better place. In other words, they believe in a better world, as described some 30 years ago by Rubin & Peplau (1975) in their sociological study entitled, “*Who believes in a just world?*”

Responses to this question are not divided along gender lines: the statistical distribution of *True* and *False* responses is the same among the women and the men (for this question, chi-square tests are not significant and have not been included).

9) Social desirability

Aside from career choice, there are career aptitudes. The following 10 statements validate or invalidate participants' first impressions.

1) Are you always willing to admit it when you make a mistake?

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 218 (94.4%) agreed with this statement, while 13 (5.6%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.21 SD21	True	All	114	104	218
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.21 SD21	52.3%	47.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	92.7%	96.3%	94.4%
	False	All	9	4	13
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.21 SD21	69.2%	30.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	7.3%	3.7%	5.6%
Total	All	123	108	231	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.21 SD21	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2) *Do you always try to practice what you preach?*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 217 (93.9%) agreed with this statement, while 14 (6.1%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.22 SD22	True	All	114	103	217
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 22 SD22	52.5%	47.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	93.4%	94.5%	93.9%
	False	All	8	6	14
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 22 SD22	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	6.6%	5.5%	6.1%
Total	All	122	109	231	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 22 SD22	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) *I never resent being asked to return a favour.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 193 (83.5%) agreed with this statement, while 38 (16.5%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.23 SD23	True	All	100	93	193
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 23 SD23	51.8%	48.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	82.0%	85.3%	83.5%
	False	All	22	16	38
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 23 SD23	57.9%	42.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	18.0%	14.7%	16.5%
Total	All	122	109	231	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 23 SD23	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

4) *I have never been irked when people express ideas very different from my own.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 138 (59.7%) participants agreed with this statement, while 93 (40.3%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.24 SD24	True	All	73	65	138
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 24 SD24	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	59.8%	59.6%	59.7%
	False	All	49	44	93
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 24 SD24	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.2%	40.4%	40.3%
Total	All	122	109	231	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 24 SD24	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5) *I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 114 (49.4%) participants agreed with this statement, while 117 (50.6%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.25 SD25	True	All	57	57	114
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.25 SD25	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	46.7%	52.3%	49.4%
	False	All	65	52	117
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.25 SD25	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	53.3%	47.7%	50.6%
Total		All	122	109	231
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.25 SD25	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6) *Do you like to gossip at times?*

To this question, 3 participants did not respond. Out of 230 participants, 77 (33.5%) agreed with this statement, while 153 (66.5%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.26 SD26	True	All	35	42	77
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 26 SD26	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
	False	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28.9%	38.5%	33.5%
		All	86	67	153
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 26 SD26	56.2%	43.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	71.1%	61.5%	66.5%	
Total	All	121	109	230	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 26 SD26	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7) *Have there been occasions when you took advantage of someone?*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 53 (22.9%) agreed with this statement, while 178 (77.1%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
			Men	Women		
PreA-Sec2-Q2.27 SD27	True	All	31	22	53	
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 27 SD27	58.5%	41.5%	100.0%	
	False	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.4%	20.2%	22.9%	
		All	91	87	178	
Total		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 27 SD27	51.1%	48.9%	100.0%	
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	74.6%	79.8%	77.1%	
		All	122	109	231	
			% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 27 SD27	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
			% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

8) *At times, do you try to get even rather than forgive and forget?*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. Out of 231 participants, 37 (16.0%) agreed with this statement, while 194 (84.0%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
			Men	Women		
PreA-Sec2-Q2.28 SD28	True	All	23	14	37	
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 28 SD28	62.2%	37.8%	100.0%	
	False	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	18.9%	12.8%	16.0%	
		All	99	95	194	
Total		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 28 SD28	51.0%	49.0%	100.0%	
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	81.1%	87.2%	84.0%	
		All	122	109	231	
			% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 28 SD28	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
			% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

9) *At times, have you really insisted on having things your way?*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Out of 232 participants, 165 (71.1%) agreed with this statement, while 67 (28.9%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.29 SD29	True	All	89	76	165
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 29 SD29	53.9%	46.1%	100.0%
	False	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	72.4%	69.7%	71.1%
		All	34	33	67
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 29 SD29	50.7%	49.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	27.6%	30.3%	28.9%	
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2. 29 SD29	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

10) Are there occasions when you felt like smashing things?

To this question, 1 participant did not respond. Out of 232 participants, 84 (36.2%) agreed with this statement, while 148 (63.8%) disagreed:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q2.30 SD30	True	All	44	40	84
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.30 SD30	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.8%	36.7%	36.2%
	False	All	79	69	148
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.30 SD30	53.4%	46.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	64.2%	63.3%	63.8%
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q2.30 SD30	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

In response to these 10 statements, although self-identification certainly leads participants to amplify their responses, readers are reminded that these attitudes and behaviours are measured over time, not as a cluster of responses on a given theme. No significant differences by gender were noted.

10) Sources of motivation for correctional work

In endeavouring to ascertain whether motivation gives meaning to work or whether work itself creates motivation in individuals, we encounter two reciprocal approaches: content and process. In a study on compensation, motivation and job satisfaction, Roussel (1996) summarized motivation as that which activates, orients, energizes and maintains individuals' behaviour as they work to achieve expected objectives.

In a hospital environment, employees' intrinsic motivation lies essentially in caring care for patients and ensuring their greater well-being in case of illness or accident, in the prison environment employees deal first and foremost with a necessarily involuntary, often criminalized client group who are dealing with significant areas of dysfunction and whose social and physical dangerousness does not offer correctional officers the same possibility of gratitude. How can inmates, who have no desire to be inside, be expected to thank their jailers? Correctional officers will see inmates (other people who are incarcerated following conviction) again only rarely and only in specific, strictly utilitarian circumstances, an attitude that Vroom's Valence-Instrumentality-Expectancy Theory (1964) referred to as expectancy that a certain behaviour will lead to a valued outcome: a job well done.

Over time, the feeling among correctional officers of a job well done (and thus their beliefs, their job motivation or lack thereof, and whether they do their work mechanically) is most often perceived in terms of acting within a functional structure reflected in an organizational chart, or in terms of achieving corporate results. Overall, they no longer perceive the connection between their efforts and results, and these efforts are often informal, greatly reducing day-to-day risk-taking as well as any results obtained. This lack of motivation is particularly pronounced given that correctional officers' work is performed in an atmosphere of unvarying control and supervision. Here again, Harackiewicz & Larson (1986) indicate that self-determination on the job is low among employees working in such environments.

This 10th theme presents six aspects, to which all participants responded; the first three aspects have to do with *extrinsic* sources of motivation, and the last three with *intrinsic* sources of motivation for correctional work. What might lead individual men and women to choose and to remain in this occupation?

1) *Job security.*

Out of the 233 participants, 221 (94.8%) considered job security important:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q1.1: MOTV1	Not important at all	All	1	1	2
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.1: MOTV1	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.9%	.9%
	Not important	All	1	1	2
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.1: MOTV1	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		.8%	.9%	.9%	
Undecided	All	4	4	8	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.1: MOTV1	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	
Important:	All	35	31	66	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.1: MOTV1	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28.5%	28.2%	28.3%	
Very important	All	82	73	155	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.1: MOTV1	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	66.7%	66.4%	66.5%	
Total		All	123	110	233
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.1: MOTV1	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2) *Competitive salary and benefits.*

Here we see a strong extrinsic source of motivation for correctional work, with 214 (91.8%) of 233 participants seeing salary and benefits as important reasons to remain in this occupation:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q1.2: MOTV2	Not important at all	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.2: MOTV2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 50.0% .8%	1 50.0% .9%	2 100.0% .9%
	Not important	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.2: MOTV2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	0 .0% .0%	3 100.0% 2.7%	3 100.0% 1.3%
	Undecided	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.2: MOTV2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	9 64.3% 7.3%	5 35.7% 4.5%	14 100.0% 6.0%
	Important	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.2: MOTV2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	60 52.6% 48.8%	54 47.4% 49.1%	114 100.0% 48.9%
	Very important	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.2: MOTV2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	53 53.0% 43.1%	47 47.0% 42.7%	100 100.0% 42.9%
	Total	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.2: MOTV2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%

3) Opportunities for quick promotion.

Of the participants, 162 (69.5%) considered this aspect important and 58 (24.9%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q1.3: MOTV3	Not important at all	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.3: MOTV3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 50.0% .8%	1 50.0% .9%	2 100.0% .9%
	Not important	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.3: MOTV3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	6 54.5% 4.9%	5 45.5% 4.5%	11 100.0% 4.7%
	Undecided	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.3: MOTV3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35 60.3% 28.5%	23 39.7% 20.9%	58 100.0% 24.9%
	Important	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.3: MOTV3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	42 48.8% 34.1%	44 51.2% 40.0%	86 100.0% 36.9%
	Very important	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.3: MOTV3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	39 51.3% 31.7%	37 48.7% 33.6%	76 100.0% 32.6%
Total	All % of PreA-Sec2-Q1.3: MOTV3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%	

4) *Interesting and/or challenging work.*

The second series of aspects under this theme (*Intrinsic sources of motivation*) begins here. As was shown 20 years ago by Lindsay & Knox (1984) and more recently by Stohr, Lovrich & Wood (1996), intrinsic sources of motivation appear more often among women than men. A very large majority of the participants (222 or 95.3%) considered the nature and attractiveness of the work important; the high number of women (80 or 57.1%) who considered it very important is of interest. As well, more women (80 or 57.1%) than men (60 or 42.9%) considered this aspect very important, while more men (56 or 68.3%) than women (26 or 31.7%) considered it important:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q1.4: MOTV4	Not Important at all	All	0	1	1
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.4: MOTV4	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%
	Not Important	All	2	0	2
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.4: MOTV4	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%
	Undecided	All	5	3	8
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.4: MOTV4	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	2.7%	3.4%
	Important	All	56	26	82
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.4: MOTV4	68.3%	31.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	45.5%	23.6%	35.2%
Very important	All	60	80	140	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.4: MOTV4	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48.8%	72.7%	60.1%	
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.4: MOTV4	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Our observations correspond to this finding ($p = .002$):

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddf	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	16.659 ^a	4	.002
Log-likelihood	18.040	4	.001
Linear by linear association	9.163	1	.002
Number of valid observations	233		

a. Six cells (60.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is .47.

5) *Learning and development opportunities.*

Ongoing training and personal development were important to 221 participants. Here again, significantly more women (79 or 55.2%) than men (64 or 44.8%) considered this aspect very important, while more men (49 or 62.8%) than women (29 or 37.2%) considered it important:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q1.5: MOTV5	Not important at all	All	0	1	1
		% cf PreA-Sec2-Q1.5: MOTV5	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Not important	All	0	1	1
		% cf Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%
Undecided	Not important	All	1	0	1
		% cf PreA-Sec2-Q1.5: MOTV5	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Undecided	All	9	1	10
		% cf Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	7.3%	.9%	4.3%
Important	Undecided	All	49	29	78
		% cf PreA-Sec2-Q1.5: MOTV5	62.8%	37.2%	100.0%
	Important	All	49	29	78
		% cf Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	39.8%	26.4%	33.5%
Very important	Very important	All	64	79	143
		% cf PreA-Sec2-Q1.5: MOTV5	44.8%	55.2%	100.0%
	Total	All	64	79	143
		% cf Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	52.0%	71.8%	61.4%
Total	Total	All	123	110	233
		% cf PreA-Sec2-Q1.5: MOTV5	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
	Total	All	123	110	233
		% cf Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Our observations correspond to this finding ($p = .006$):

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	14.421 ^a	4	.006
Log-likelihood	16.170	4	.003
Linear by linear association	8.865	1	.003
Number of valid observations	233		

a. Five cells (50.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is .47.

6) A sense of worthwhile accomplishment in my work.

For 214 or 91.8% of participants, this aspect of their future work is important or very important. Here again, more women (75 or 55.6%) than men (60 or 44.4%) considered this aspect very important:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreA-Sec2-Q1.6: MOTV6	Not Important at all	All	1	4	5
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.6: MOTV6	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8%	3.6%	2.1%
	Not Important	All	1	0	1
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.6: MOTV6	100.0%	0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	0%	.4%
	Unecided	All	10	3	13
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.6: MOTV6	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.1%	2.7%	5.6%
	Important	All	51	20	79
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.6: MOTV6	64.6%	35.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	41.5%	25.5%	33.8%
	Very important	All	60	75	135
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.6: MOTV6	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48.8%	68.2%	57.8%
Total		All	123	110	233
		% of PreA-Sec2-Q1.6: MOTV6	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There is a statistically significant difference between men's and women's responses
($p = .007$):

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Ddl	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	14.251 ^a	4	.007
Log-likelihood	15.020	4	.005
Linear by linear association	2.903	1	.068
Number of valid observations	233		

a. Four cells (40.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5.
The theoretical minimum "All" figure is .47.

11) Intrinsic job motivation

This section delves more deeply into intrinsic job motivation. Unlike extrinsic or instrumental job motivation, intrinsic job motivation is characterized by the need to feel competent and to do one's best in exercising effective control over one's immediate environment. Intrinsic job motivation also has to do with individuals' feelings, beliefs and thoughts about themselves. Carver & Scheier (1981), reiterated by Deci & Ryan (1985), use the expression "self-determination". Self-determination may decrease when individuals lose control over their behaviours (Roussel, *ibid.*); in the prison environment, many factors may cause individuals to lose motivation.

In terms of the theme of sources of motivation for correctional work, correctional officers who do their job would be entitled to, if not gratitude or recognition, at least some degree of respect. But how can mutual respect be achieved in the largely negative prison environment? This fact is an unchanging reality not only in incarceration, deterrence and constraint but also, insofar as possible, in providing assistance to inmates.

The following six statements have to do with self-determination; they will be re-examined after three months of training, and then after the three intervals in an institution.

1) *I feel a sense of personal satisfaction when I do a job well.*

All the participants responded to this question; all 233 (100%) agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q3.1: JM1	Agree	All	7	6	13
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.1: JM1	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.7%	5.5%	5.6%
	Definitely agree	All	33	16	49
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.1: JM1	67.3%	32.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	26.8%	14.5%	21.0%
	Strongly agree	All	83	88	171
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.1: JM1	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	67.5%	80.0%	73.4%
Total		All	123	110	233
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.1: JM1	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2) *My opinion of myself goes down when I do a job badly.*

All the participants responded to this question; 139 (59.6%) agreed, 64 (27.4%) disagreed, and 30 (12.9%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	6 75.0% 4.9%	2 25.0% 1.8%	8 100.0% 3.4%
	Definitely Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8 53.3% 6.5%	7 46.7% 6.4%	15 100.0% 6.4%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	18 43.9% 14.6%	23 56.1% 20.9%	41 100.0% 17.6%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21 70.0% 17.1%	9 30.0% 8.2%	30 100.0% 12.9%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	42 48.8% 34.1%	44 51.2% 40.0%	86 100.0% 36.9%
	Definitely agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13 46.4% 10.6%	15 53.6% 13.6%	28 100.0% 12.0%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	15 60.0% 12.2%	10 40.0% 9.1%	25 100.0% 10.7%
Total		All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.2: IJM2 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%

3) *I take pride in doing my job as well as I can.*

To this question, one participant did not respond; 232 (100%) agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec 2-Q3.3: IJM3	Agree	All	8	2	10
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.3: IJM3	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	6.6%	1.8%	4.3%
	Definitely agree	All	28	29	57
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.3: IJM3	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	23.0%	26.4%	24.6%
	Strongly agree	All	86	79	165
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.3: IJM3	52.1%	47.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	70.5%	71.8%	71.1%
Total	All	122	110	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.3: IJM3	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

4) *I feel unhappy when my work is not up to my usual standard.*

All the participants responded to this question; 205 (88.0%) agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 66.7% 1.6%	1 33.3% .9%	3 100.0% 1.3%
	Definitely Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 100.0% 1.6%	0 .0% .0%	2 100.0% .9%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4 44.4% 3.3%	5 55.6% 4.5%	9 100.0% 3.9%
	Indecided	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4 28.6% 3.3%	10 71.4% 9.1%	14 100.0% 6.0%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	41 49.4% 33.3%	42 50.6% 38.2%	83 100.0% 35.6%
	Definitely agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	42 56.8% 34.1%	32 43.2% 29.1%	74 100.0% 31.8%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28 58.3% 22.8%	20 41.7% 18.2%	48 100.0% 20.6%
	Total	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.4: IJM4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%

5) *I like to look back on the day's work with a sense of a job well done.*

All the participants responded to this question; 227 (97.4%) acknowledged this positive aspect of work:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q3.5: IJM5	Undecided	All	4	2	6
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.5: IJM5	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Agree	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	1.8%	2.6%
		All	20	16	36
	Definitely agree	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.5: IJM5	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	16.3%	14.5%	15.5%
	Strongly agree	All	39	35	74
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.5: IJM5	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
	Total	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	31.7%	31.8%	31.8%
		All	60	57	117
	Total	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.5: IJM5	51.3%	48.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48.8%	51.8%	50.2%
All		123	110	233	
Total	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.5: IJM5	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

6) *I try to think of ways of doing my job effectively.*

All the participants responded to this question; 229 (98.3%) tended to want to improve their work tools, methods and approaches:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q3.6: IJM6	Undecided	All	2	2	4
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.6: IJM6	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%
	Agree	All	16	11	27
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.6: IJM6	59.3%	40.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.0%	10.0%	11.6%
	Definitely agree	All	33	33	66
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.6: IJM6	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	26.8%	30.0%	28.3%
	Strongly agree	All	72	64	136
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.6: IJM6	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	58.5%	58.2%	58.4%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q3.6: IJM6	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

12) Correctional self-efficacy

In correctional work, as in many public service occupations, interactions -- implicit and explicit, individual and collective -- influence job satisfaction, performance, social atmosphere, familiarity resulting from repetition, reactions to various stressful situations, emotional organizational commitment, co-workers, immediate superiors, and the client group with its many specific characteristics.

Tschan, Semmer & Inversin (2004) present two modes of interaction: work-related and private. With the exception of spot positions in specific locations (in a tower, on a parapet walk, on mobile patrol, or in an electronic surveillance room), correctional officers are rarely alone at a control post (on a scheduled shift or on rotation in a cell block, a specific area, or a unit). Working without coffee breaks and with shorter meal breaks than any other professionals working in institutions, correctional officers can establish special oral communications that eventually combine the work-related and private modes. While work-related interactions do not prevent strictly private interactions from taking place, private interactions make work-related interactions much more pleasant and invest them with greater latitude (Buunk & Verhoeven, 1991; Hays, 1989; Wheeler, Reiss & Nezelek, 1983). Both modes of interaction are influenced by the immediate environment, security, frequency and duration. Depending on the purpose of the institution, then, there is a sociability that continually recurs and that is found in each of the 22 themes of this study.

Holland's typology (1997) uses the expression "extraversion" to designate affiliation and sociability characterized by a tendency to chat, to work as a team member according to certain affinities, and to get into a work routine, to the point where private interactions take over from work-related ones and the employer often ignores other skills. This situation occurs because these other skills are not given equal weight in the official job description and are not quantifiable; inevitably it creates disparities among employees, who eventually take refuge in routine and become less effective as a result.

The 15 statements used to explore this theme are not unrelated to Bandura's self-effectiveness theory (*ibid.*) in implicitly evoking other skills that most employees of an organization have; although whether to exercise these skills is the employees' choice, the organization should at least offer them the opportunity to do so. It is true that the diversity and the many specific characteristics of the prison population call forth more than the duties assigned to correctional officers. It is also true that extrinsic aspects of job motivation include more than pay, job security and fringe benefits (Summers & Hendrix, 1991).

In theoretical terms, we would like to believe that identity, recognition and being a role model affect the quality of the work and the exercise of other skills much more than any assigned duties that can be translated into monetary terms. In practical terms, particularly when the work involves not a product but a social service, as is the case in the prison environment, when job satisfaction is equated only with pay and employees have settled into a routine, the dropout risk quickly increases. Absenteeism resulting from frustration, resistance to change underlying long-standing conflict, lack of involvement, and giving up (Spector, 1997) sublimated as a desire for retirement are only a few examples.

Since this type of situation may go on for quite some time if individuals have 20 years of service ahead of them, corporate culture and policy are decisive in encouraging the exercise of these other skills. Higher self-esteem can only improve working conditions, social atmosphere, and performance (Kirchmeyer, 1992; Forsyth, 1990).

1) *I often give up when work becomes complicated.*

All the participants responded to this question; only 5 (2.2%) acknowledged that they often gave up when their work became complicated:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.1: CSE1	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.1: CSE1 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	57 52.3% 46.3%	52 47.7% 47.3%	109 100.0% 46.8%
	Definitely Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.1: CSE1 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	38 51.4% 30.9%	36 48.6% 32.7%	74 100.0% 31.8%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.1: CSE1 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	22 52.4% 17.9%	20 47.6% 18.2%	42 100.0% 18.0%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.1: CSE1 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 33.3% .8%	2 66.7% 1.8%	3 100.0% 1.3%
	Definitely agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.1: CSE1 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 100.0% 1.6%	0 .0% .0%	2 100.0% .9%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.1: CSE1 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3 100.0% 2.4%	0 .0% .0%	3 100.0% 1.3%
	Total	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.1: CSE1 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%

2) *I adapt easily when work procedures are changed.*

All the participants responded to this question; the responses are similar to the responses to the statements illustrating the previous theme (*Sources of motivation for correctional work*), with 218 (93.6%) participants agreeing:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	Strongly disagree	All	0	1	1
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%
	Definitely Disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Disagree	All	1	1	2
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.9%	.9%
	Undecided	All	4	7	11
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	6.4%	4.7%
	Agree	All	30	34	64
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	24.4%	30.9%	27.5%
	Definitely agree	All	51	36	87
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	58.6%	41.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	41.5%	32.7%	37.3%
	Strongly agree	All	36	31	67
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	29.3%	28.2%	28.8%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.2: CSE2	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) *When it comes to work, I have little confidence in myself.*

All the participants responded to this question (222 or 95.2%); only 8 agreed with this statement and 3 were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo- Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	64 53.8 % 52.0 %	55 46.2 % 50.0 %	119 100.0 % 51.1 %
	Definitely Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	36 52.2 % 29.3 %	33 47.8 % 30.0 %	69 100.0 % 29.6 %
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	16 47.1 % 13.0 %	18 52.9 % 16.4 %	34 100.0 % 14.6 %
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 33.3 % .8 %	2 66.7 % 1.8 %	3 100.0 % 1.3 %
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 33.3 % .8 %	2 66.7 % 1.8 %	3 100.0 % 1.3 %
	Definitely agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 100.0 % .8 %	0 .0 % .0 %	1 100.0 % .4 %
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4 100.0 % 3.3 %	0 .0 % .0 %	4 100.0 % 1.7 %
	Total	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.3: CSE3 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8 % 100.0 %	110 47.2 % 100.0 %	233 100.0 % 100.0 %

4) *I can be counted on to get my work finished.*

All the participants responded to this question; 226 (97.0%) stated that they could be counted on to finish a job:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.4: CSE4	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.4: CSE4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 40.0% 1.6%	3 60.0% 2.7%	5 100.0% 2.1%
	Definitely Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.4: CSE4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	0 .0% .0%	1 100.0% .9%	1 100.0% .4%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.4: CSE4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 100.0% .8%	0 .0% .0%	1 100.0% .4%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.4: CSE4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10 58.8% 8.1%	7 41.2% 6.4%	17 100.0% 7.3%
	Definitely agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.4: CSE4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	41 53.9% 33.3%	35 46.1% 31.8%	76 100.0% 32.6%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.4: CSE4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	69 51.9% 56.1%	64 48.1% 58.2%	133 100.0% 57.1%
	Total	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.4: CSE4 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%

5) *It takes me longer than it should to finish most of my work.*

All the participants responded to this question; the vast majority (204 or 88%) disagreed with this statement. Only 17 (7.3%) participants agreed with this statement and 11 (4.7%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5	Strongly disagree	All	34	35	69
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5	49.3%	50.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	27.9%	31.8%	29.7%
	Definitely Disagree	All	39	35	74
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	32.0%	31.8%	31.9%
	Disagree	All	30	31	61
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5	49.2%	50.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	24.6%	28.2%	26.3%
	Undecided	All	8	3	11
% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5		72.7%	27.3%	100.0%	
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		6.6%	2.7%	4.7%	
Agree	All	5	1	6	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	.9%	2.6%	
Definitely agree	All	0	4	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	3.6%	1.7%	
Strongly agree	All	6	1	7	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.9%	.9%	3.0%	
Total	All	122	110	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.5: CSE5	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

6) *I can rely on my work skills to get the job done.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Nearly all the participants (227 or 97.9%) stated that they could rely on their work skills to get a job done.

For both men and women in the five regions and the 10 CTP classes, the average age is 32, which would explain at least in part their work experience and their maturity in taking on and completing work:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.6: CSE6	Definitely Disagree	All	2	1	3
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.6: CSE6	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.9%	1.3%
	Disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.6: CSE6	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Undecided	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.6: CSE6	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Agree	All	19	24	43
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.6: CSE6	44.2%	55.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	15.4%	22.0%	18.5%
Definitely agree	All	53	41	94	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.6: CSE6	56.4%	43.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	43.1%	37.6%	40.5%	
Strongly agree	All	47	43	90	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.6: CSE6	52.2%	47.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	38.2%	39.4%	38.8%	
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.6: CSE6	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7) *Getting organized at work is difficult for me.*

Here again, all the participants responded to this question, with similar results: 214 (91.9%) stated that they had no trouble getting organized at work, while 12 (5.1%) felt that getting organized at work was difficult for them, and 7 (3.0%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	Strongly disagree	All	50	54	104
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	48.1%	51.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.7%	49.1%	44.6%
	Definitely Disagree	All	30	30	60
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	24.4%	27.3%	25.8%
	Disagree	All	29	21	50
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	58.0%	42.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	23.6%	19.1%	21.5%
	Unecided	All	4	3	7
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%
	Agree	All	4	1	5
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	.9%	2.1%
	Definitely agree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Strongly agree	All	5	1	6
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	.9%	2.6%
	Total	All	123	110	233
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.7: CSE7	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

8) *I work even harder when the job becomes difficult.*

All the participants responded to this question; 219 (93.9%) stated that they did not work harder when a job became more difficult:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	Strongly disagree	All	2	0	2
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%
	Definitely Disagree	All	3	1	4
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	.9%	1.7%
	Disagree	All	3	0	3
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		2.4%	.0%	1.3%	
Undecided	All	2	3	5	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	2.7%	2.1%	
Agree	All	25	28	53	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	47.2%	52.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	20.3%	25.5%	22.7%	
Definitely agree	All	44	42	86	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.8%	38.2%	36.9%	
Strongly agree	All	44	36	80	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	55.0%	45.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.8%	32.7%	34.3%	
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.8: CSE8	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

9) *I seldom reach the work goals I set for myself.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond; 213 (92.2%) stated that they did indeed reach the goals they set for themselves:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9	Strongly disagree	All	47	55	102
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9	46.1%	53.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	38.8%	50.0%	44.2%
	Definitely Disagree	All	38	32	70
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9	54.3%	45.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	31.4%	29.1%	30.3%
	Disagree	All	24	17	41
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9	58.5%	41.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	19.8%	15.5%	17.7%
	Undecided	All	4	3	7
% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9		57.1%	42.9%	100.0%	
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		3.3%	2.7%	3.0%	
Agree	All	2	0	2	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	.0%	.9%	
Definitely agree	All	4	3	7	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%	
Strongly agree	All	2	0	2	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	.0%	.9%	
Total	All	121	110	231	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.9: CSE9	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

10) *I know I can handle most of the problems that come up at work.*

All the participants responded to this question; although they were only at the beginning of their second week of CTP, 225 (96.5%) stated that they could handle most of the problems that would come up in their work environment:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.10: CSE10	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 10: CSE10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 50.0% .8%	1 50.0% .9%	2 100.0% .9%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 10: CSE10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	0 .0% .0%	1 100.0% .9%	1 100.0% .4%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 10: CSE10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 40.0% 1.6%	3 60.0% 2.7%	5 100.0% 2.1%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 10: CSE10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28 50.0% 22.8%	28 50.0% 25.5%	56 100.0% 24.0%
	Definitely agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 10: CSE10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	49 52.1% 39.8%	45 47.9% 40.9%	94 100.0% 40.3%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 10: CSE10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	43 57.3% 35.0%	32 42.7% 29.1%	75 100.0% 32.2%
	Total	All % of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 10: CSE10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%

11) I avoid work that looks too difficult for me.

All the participants responded to this question; here again, most of the participants by far (219 or 94.0%) disagreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	Strongly disagree	All	47	47	94
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	38.2%	42.7%	40.3%
	Definitely Disagree	All	43	35	78
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	55.1%	44.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.0%	31.8%	33.5%
	Disagree	All	26	21	47
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	21.1%	19.1%	20.2%
Undecided	All	1	2	3	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	1.8%	1.3%	
Agree	All	3	0	3	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	.0%	1.3%	
Definitely agree	All	2	1	3	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.9%	1.3%	
Strongly agree	All	1	4	5	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	3.6%	2.1%	
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.11: CSE11	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

12) I rarely have a problem starting work when I should.

While one participant did not respond, 189 (81.5%) agreed with this statement. However, although the number of undecided participants remained steady (3 or 1.3%), the same was not true for the number who disagreed: 40 (17.3%) stated that they had a problem starting work:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.12: CSE12	Strongly disagree	All	13	6	19
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 12: CSE12	68.4%	31.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10.7%	5.5%	8.2%
	Definitely Disagree	All	7	5	12
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 12: CSE12	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.7%	4.5%	5.2%
	Disagree	All	4	5	9
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 12: CSE12	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		3.3%	4.5%	3.9%	
Undecided	All	2	1	3	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 12: CSE12	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.9%	1.3%	
Agree	All	22	20	42	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 12: CSE12	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	18.0%	18.2%	18.1%	
Definitely agree	All	31	29	60	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 12: CSE12	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.4%	26.4%	25.9%	
Strongly agree	All	43	44	87	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 12: CSE12	49.4%	50.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.2%	40.0%	37.5%	
Total		All	122	110	232
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 12: CSE12	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

13) *It is difficult for me to work effectively.*

Out of the 232 participants who responded to this question (one participant did not respond), nearly all (227 or 97.9%) stated that it was not difficult for them to work effectively:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.13: CSE13	Strongly disagree	All	60	64	124
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 13: CSE13	48.4%	51.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	49.2%	58.2%	53.4%
	Definitely Disagree	All	43	30	73
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 13: CSE13	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		35.2%	27.3%	31.5%	
Disagree	All	18	12	30	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 13: CSE13	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	14.8%	10.9%	12.9%	
Definitely agree	All	1	3	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 13: CSE13	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	2.7%	1.7%	
Strongly agree	All	0	1	1	
	% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 13: CSE13	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%	
Total		All	122	110	232
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4. 13: CSE13	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

14) *When I accepted this position, I felt confident in my abilities to fulfill the requirements of this job.*

Out of 230 participants who responded to this question (three participants did not respond), nearly all (227 or 98.7%) stated that they felt confident in their abilities to full the requirements of a correctional officer's job. The rest were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.14: CSE14	Undecided	All	1	2	3
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.14: CSE14	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	1.8%	1.3%
	Agree	All	13	15	28
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.14: CSE14	46.4%	53.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10.7%	13.8%	12.2%
	Definitely agree	All	40	34	74
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.14: CSE14	54.1%	45.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33.1%	31.2%	32.2%
	Strongly agree	All	67	58	125
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.14: CSE14	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	55.4%	53.2%	54.3%
Total			121	109	230
			52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

15) *When I first accepted this position, I expected to see my involvement with inmates make a positive difference in their lives.*

To this anticipatory question, out of the 232 participants who responded (one participant did not respond), 190 (82.0%) agreed that they believed they would exercise a positive influence on inmates, while 32 (13.8%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec2-Q4.15: CSE15	Strongly disagree	All	2	2	4
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.15: CSE15	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%
	Disagree	All	2	4	6
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.15: CSE15	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	3.7%	2.6%
	Undecided	All	16	16	32
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.15: CSE15	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.0%	14.7%	13.8%
	Agree	All	38	26	64
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.15: CSE15	59.4%	40.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	30.9%	23.9%	27.6%
	Definitely agree	All	23	24	47
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.15: CSE15	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	18.7%	22.0%	20.3%
	Strongly agree	All	42	37	79
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.15: CSE15	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	34.1%	33.9%	34.1%
	Total	All	123	109	232
		% of Pre A-Sec2-Q4.15: CSE15	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

13) Pre-Correctional Officer recruit expectations of training

The 12 statements used to illustrate this theme, in which the recruits express their opinions with regard to their instructors, highlight any differences between their expectations of CTP and the skills, abilities and degree of satisfaction they appear to have acquired while learning previously unfamiliar subject matter. The same questionnaire will be used for the *Post*, 3 months, 6 months, and one year institutional assessments. Of course, minor wording /changes in conjugation were required to clearly delineate the time between the expectations of training and what would ultimately become their perceptions.

1) I expect the CTP will provide me with the skills and abilities required to effectively deal with a conflict situation.

All the participants responded to this question; judging by the 227 (97.5%) responses in agreement with this statement, nearly all the recruits had complete confidence that the training would provide them with the skills necessary to deal with difficult situations:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.1: CTP1	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.1: CTP1	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Disagree	All	0	1	1
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.1: CTP1	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%
	Undecided	All	2	2	4
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.1: CTP1	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%
	Agree	All	54	37	91
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.1: CTP1	59.3%	40.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	43.9%	33.6%	39.1%
Strongly agree	All	66	70	136	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.1: CTP1	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	53.7%	63.6%	58.4%	
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.1: CTP1	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2) I expect the CTP will inform me of my roles and responsibilities as a correctional officer during an emergency situation.

All the participants responded to this question; out of 233 responses, 230 (98.7%) indicated confidence in this aspect of CTP:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.2: CTP2	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.2: CTP2	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Undecided	All	2	0	2
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.2: CTP2	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%
	Agree	All	50	33	83
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.2: CTP2	60.2%	39.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.7%	30.0%	35.6%
	Strongly agree	All	70	77	147
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.2: CTP2	47.6%	52.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	56.9%	70.0%	63.1%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.2: CTP2	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) I expect CTP to provide me with the knowledge and skills needed in order to protect myself from any potential harm.

All the participants responded to this question; out of 233 responses, and notwithstanding the expression "any potential harm", the majority of participants (222 or 95.3%) anticipated that CTP would address this reality:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.3: CTP3	Strongly disagree	All	2	0	2
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.3: CTP3	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%
	Disagree	All	1	1	2
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.3: CTP3	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.9%	.9%
	Undecided	All	5	2	7
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.3: CTP3	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	1.8%	3.0%
	Agree	All	55	36	91
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.3: CTP3	60.4%	39.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	44.7%	32.7%	39.1%
	Strongly agree	All	60	71	131
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.3: CTP3	45.8%	54.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48.8%	64.5%	56.2%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.3: CTP3	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

4) *I expect CTP will address the preventative measures to reduce the risk of transmitted diseases.*

All the participants responded to this question. Similar phrasing to that of the previous question elicited a similar response pattern, with 226 (97.0%) participants expressing confidence in CTP content in this regard:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.4: CTP4	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.4: CTP4	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Undecided	All	6	0	6
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.4: CTP4	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.9%	.0%	2.6%
	Agree	All	54	39	93
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.4: CTP4	58.1%	41.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	43.9%	35.5%	39.9%
	Strongly agree	All	62	71	133
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.4: CTP4	46.6%	53.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	50.4%	64.5%	57.1%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.4: CTP4	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5) I expect the CTP will inform me of my legal obligations with respect to inmate rights and privileges.

All the participants responded to this question; since respecting the rule of law is central to CTP, the participants naturally expected that training in this regard would be provided, and 230 (98.7%) participants agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.5: CTP5	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.5: CTP5	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Undecided	All	2	0	2
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.5: CTP5	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%
	Agree	All	50	31	81
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.5: CTP5	61.7%	38.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.7%	28.2%	34.8%
	Strongly agree	All	70	79	149
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.5: CTP5	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	56.9%	71.8%	63.9%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.5: CTP5	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

6) *I expect the CTP will provide me with the knowledge and skills to effectively deal with a diverse offender population.*

All the participants responded to this question; the response pattern was similar to that of previous questions, with 227 (97.5%) participants expressing agreement with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.6: CTP6	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.6: CTP6	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Undecided	All	3	2	5
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.6: CTP6	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%
	Agree	All	60	40	100
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.6: CTP6	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48.8%	36.4%	42.9%
	Strongly agree	All	59	68	127
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.6: CTP6	46.5%	53.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	48.0%	61.8%	54.5%
Total		All	123	110	233
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.6: CTP6	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

7) I expect the CTP will address offenders' special needs.

Out of 232 responses (one participant did not respond), this question elicited 204 (87.9%) responses agreeing that CTP would address offenders' special needs, while 26 (11.2%) participants were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.7: CTP7	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.7: CTP7	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Disagree	All	0	1	1
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.7: CTP7	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%
	Undecided	All	14	12	26
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.7: CTP7	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	11.4%	11.0%	11.2%
	Agree	All	61	39	100
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.7: CTP7	61.0%	39.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	49.6%	35.8%	43.1%
Strongly agree	All	47	57	104	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.7: CTP7	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	38.2%	52.3%	44.8%	
Total	All	123	109	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.7: CTP7	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

8) *I do not expect that the training will provide me with all the necessary abilities and skills to effectively fulfill my job requirements.*

In response to this question, one participant did not respond and 22 (9.5%) were undecided. The fact that this statement was not expressed in absolute terms accounts for the mixture of participants who disagreed with this statement (102 or 44.0%) and those who agreed with it (108 or 46.6%):

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.8: CTP8	Strongly disagree	All	17	24	41
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.8: CTP8	41.5%	58.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.9%	21.8%	17.7%
	Disagree	All	31	30	61
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.8: CTP8	50.8%	49.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.4%	27.3%	26.3%
	Undecided	All	13	9	22
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.8: CTP8	59.1%	40.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	10.7%	8.2%	9.5%
	Agree	All	39	28	67
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.8: CTP8	58.2%	41.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	32.0%	25.5%	28.9%
Strongly agree	All	22	19	41	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.8: CTP8	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	18.0%	17.3%	17.7%	
Total	All	122	110	232	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.8: CTP8	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

9) *I expect the CTP will encourage a healthy and positive working environment among other Correctional Officers.*

All the participants responded to this question, the wording of which was anticipatory; 226 (97.0%) participants agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.9: CTP9	Strongly disagree	All	2	0	2
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.9: CTP9	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%
	Undecided	All	5	0	5
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.9: CTP9	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.1%	.0%	2.1%
	Agree	All	54	40	94
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.9: CTP9	57.4%	42.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	43.9%	36.4%	40.3%
	Strongly agree	All	62	70	132
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.9: CTP9	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	50.4%	63.6%	56.7%
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.9: CTP9	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

10) I expect the CTP will encourage staff/offender relationships.

All the participants responded to this question; a large majority of 217 (93.1%) agreed with this positive expectation:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.10: CTP10	Strongly disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 10: CTP10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 100.0% 1.6%	0 .0% .0%	2 100.0% .9%
	Disagree	All % of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 10: CTP10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 50.0% .8%	1 50.0% .9%	2 100.0% .9%
	Undecided	All % of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 10: CTP10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8 66.7% 6.5%	4 33.3% 3.6%	12 100.0% 5.2%
	Agree	All % of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 10: CTP10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	66 61.7% 53.7%	41 38.3% 37.3%	107 100.0% 45.9%
	Strongly agree	All % of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 10: CTP10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	46 41.8% 37.4%	64 58.2% 58.2%	110 100.0% 47.2%
Total	All % of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 10: CTP10 % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	123 52.8% 100.0%	110 47.2% 100.0%	233 100.0% 100.0%	

11) I expect that the instructors will provide training from a non-biased position.

All the participants responded to this question; 225 (96.5%) expected to receive objective occupational training:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.11: CTP11	Strongly disagree	All	2	0	2
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.11: CTP11	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Disagree	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.0%	.9%
		All	1	1	2
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.11: CTP11	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.9%	.9%	
Undecided	All	4	0	4	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.11: CTP11	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
Agree	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.3%	.0%	1.7%	
	All	50	33	83	
% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.11: CTP11	60.2%	39.8%	100.0%		
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.7%	30.0%	35.6%		
Strongly agree	All	66	76	142	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.11: CTP11	46.5%	53.5%	100.0%	
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	53.7%	69.1%	60.9%		
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1.11: CTP11	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

12) I anticipate that the CTP instructors will take a rehabilitative position as it pertains to offender.

All the participants responded to this question; 198 (85.0%) agreed with this anticipation while, interestingly, 30 (12.9%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Pre A-Sec4-Q1.12: CTP12	Strongly disagree	All	2	1	3
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 12: CTP12	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.6%	.9%	1.3%
	Disagree	All	1	1	2
		% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 12: CTP12	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.9%	.9%
Undecided	All	21	9	30	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 12: CTP12	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	17.1%	8.2%	12.9%	
Agree	All	56	42	98	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 12: CTP12	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	45.5%	38.2%	42.1%	
Strongly agree	All	43	57	100	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 12: CTP12	43.0%	57.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.0%	51.8%	42.9%	
Total	All	123	110	233	
	% of Pre A-Sec4-Q1. 12: CTP12	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

In the participants' responses to these 12 questions on their initial attitudes to CTP, there were no significant differences along gender lines.

Pre B Questionnaire

At this point in the process, the recruits have just completed one week of CTP, during which they have been introduced to an unusual environment, very often quite close to a correctional institution. They have been busy, their days spent in a group classroom setting with various instructors, and their evenings devoted to related readings. Everything is new: the courses, the objectives, the goals, the omnipresent rule of law, and the duty that will soon be theirs. That duty is far-reaching, entrusting them under the law with the supervision and guidance of offenders. In this new atmosphere, expectations are high.

The *Pre B* questionnaire is a tool for measuring social cohesiveness. Its 20 statements ask the participants to make a first observation of themselves: their feelings of belonging to the group, association or dissociation with their peers during the first week of CTP, and personal perceptions of the instructors. These questions call for a very high degree of frankness that the participants may not be prepared to provide at this stage, after only one week; they may fear that the confidentiality of their responses will not truly be respected, that they will be taken out of CTP, or that their views, if known, will foster dissent and thus harm CTP after a very short time. Nevertheless, the range of responses presented, on a scale from 1 to 5, will alleviate this entirely natural apprehension.

As well, far from being unchanging, the connection between what the participants actually feel and the first impressions they indicate will change over time with increased self-confidence, interactions with various groups, distance from the first day, and rapid immersion in the context of ongoing occupational training. As is noted in the section on *Participation levels and questionnaire schedule*, 227 participants (no longer 233) responded to the *Pre B* questionnaire. In less than one week, six participants had dropped out of CTP.

The *Pre B* questionnaire covers three themes: *Pre-group environment questionnaire* (seven statements); *Pre-correctional officer social cohesiveness* (seven statements); and *Pre-credibility* (six statements).

Under these three themes, the response options to each statement present two opposite extremes: participants who *strongly disagree* with the statement, and those who *strongly agree* with it. In between these two extremes are two less emphatic response options: participants who *disagree* with the statement and those who *agree* with it. A further response option is provided for participants who are *undecided*; these responses are important and, from the outset, their ambivalence is far from being neutral.

Why? Let us take as an example the first question, "*I do not enjoy being part of the social activities of the class.*" This question, asked after the first week of CTP, could indeed appear premature. However, the fact that 9 participants state that they are undecided about whether they agree or disagree with this statement can be compared with the fact that 20 participants state that they do not enjoy being part of the social activities of the class, and this pattern of indecision cannot be interpreted as a neutral position, particularly in light of undecided responses to the 19 additional questions.

Interestingly, the undecided response option, which will be more clearly articulated using the two extreme response options presented in the *Post* questionnaire, administered at intervals of three months, six months and one year, elicited practically no responses in the *Pre B* questionnaire.

As was done for all the previous questionnaires, a comparison by gender was carried out using chi-square tests; the results of these tests are presented only if they indicate significant differences.

1) Pre-group environment questionnaire

1) *I do not enjoy being part of the social activities of the class.*

Out of this new group of 227 participants (all of whom responded to this question), and although these findings must be read with caution, 20 (8.8%) appeared to agree with this statement, a majority of 198 (87.2%) disagreed, and 9 (4.0%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		
			Men	Women	Total
PreB-Sec5-Q1.1: GEQ1	Strongly disagree	All	72	62	134
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.1: GEQ1	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	60.5%	57.4%	59.0%
	Disagree	All	31	33	64
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.1: GEQ1	48.4%	51.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	26.1%	30.6%	28.2%
	Undecided	All	5	4	9
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.1: GEQ1	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.2%	3.7%	4.0%
	Agree	All	5	6	11
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.1: GEQ1	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.2%	5.6%	4.8%
	Strongly agree	All	6	3	9
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.1: GEQ1	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	2.8%	4.0%
Total		All	119	108	227
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.1: GEQ1	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2) *I am unhappy with my CTP class's motivation level to succeed.*

All the participants responded to this question; 22 (9.7%) stated that they were unhappy, 9 (4.0%) were undecided, and 196 (86.3%) indicated that they were satisfied:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.2: GEQ2	Strongly disagree	All	60	59	119
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.2: GEQ2	50.4%	49.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	50.4%	54.6%	52.4%
	Disagree	All	41	36	77
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.2: GEQ2	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	34.5%	33.3%	33.9%
	Undecided	All	4	5	9
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.2: GEQ2	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.4%	4.6%	4.0%
	Agree	All	8	4	12
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.2: GEQ2	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	6.7%	3.7%	5.3%
	Strongly agree	All	6	4	10
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.2: GEQ2	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	3.7%	4.4%
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.2: GEQ2	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) *I do not like the way that we accomplish our group tasks.*

All the participants responded to this question; 8 (3.6%) agreed that they did not like the way group tasks were accomplished, 20 (8.8%) were undecided, and 199 (87.7%) liked the way group tasks were accomplished:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.3: GEQ3	Strongly disagree	All	48	41	89
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.3: GEQ3	53.9%	46.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.3%	38.0%	39.2%
	Disagree	All	61	49	110
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.3: GEQ3	55.5%	44.5%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	51.3%	45.4%	48.5%	
	Undecided	All	8	12	20
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.3: GEQ3	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	6.7%	11.1%	8.8%
	Agree	All	1	3	4
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.3: GEQ3	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	2.8%	1.8%
	Strongly agree	All	1	3	4
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.3: GEQ3	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	2.8%	1.8%
Total			119	108	227
			% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.3: GEQ3	47.6%	100.0%
			% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%

4) *Our CTP class is united in trying to reach its performance goals.*

All the participants responded to this question; 24 (10.6%) disagreed, 25 (11.0%) were undecided, and 178 (78.4%) agreed that the class was united about its performance goals:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.4: GEQ4	Strongly disagree	All	5	4	9
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.4: GEQ4	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4.2%	3.7%	4.0%
	Disagree	All	10	5	15
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.4: GEQ4	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	8.4%	4.6%	6.6%
	Undecided	All	14	11	25
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.4: GEQ4	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	11.8%	10.2%	11.0%
	Agree	All	49	52	101
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.4: GEQ4	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	41.2%	48.1%	44.5%
	Strongly agree	All	41	36	77
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.4: GEQ4	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	34.5%	33.3%	33.9%
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.4: GEQ4	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5) *Members of our CTP class would rather go out on their own than get together as a class.*

To this question, 2 participants did not respond. This question, too, has to do with the socialization process; 17 (7.6%) agreed with the statement, 64 (28.4%) were undecided, while 144 (64.0%) thought the group preferred getting together as a class:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.5: GEQ5	Strongly disagree	All	23	23	46
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.5: GEQ5	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	19.3%	21.7%	20.4%
	Disagree	All	55	43	98
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.5: GEQ5	56.1%	43.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	46.2%	40.6%	43.6%
	Undecided	All	34	30	64
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.5: GEQ5	53.1%	46.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28.6%	28.3%	28.4%
	Agree	All	7	8	15
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.5: GEQ5	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.9%	7.5%	6.7%
	Strongly agree	All	0	2	2
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.5: GEQ5	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	1.9%	.9%
Total		All	119	106	225
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.5: GEQ5	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6) *We all take responsibility as a class for any failure or poor performance.*

All the participants responded to this question, with 119 (52.5%) participants agreeing with the statement, 35 (15.4%) disagreeing and 73 (32.2%) undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.6: GEQ6	Strongly disagree	All	6	5	11
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.6: GEQ6	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	4.6%	4.8%
	Disagree	All	14	10	24
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.6: GEQ6	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	11.8%	9.3%	10.6%
	Undecided	All	38	35	73
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.6: GEQ6	52.1%	47.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	31.9%	32.4%	32.2%
	Agree	All	50	45	95
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.6: GEQ6	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	42.0%	41.7%	41.9%
	Strongly agree	All	11	13	24
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.6: GEQ6	45.8%	54.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	9.2%	12.0%	10.6%
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.6: GEQ6	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7) CTP recruits have conflicting views about what correctional work entails.

All the participants responded to this question; 40 (17.7%) agreed with this statement, 49 (21.6%) were undecided, and 138 (60.8%) disagreed, believing that their group did not have conflicting views about what correctional work entails:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.7: GEQ7	Strongly disagree	All	20	13	33
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.7: GEQ7	60.6%	39.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	16.8%	12.0%	14.5%
	Disagree	All	55	50	105
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.7: GEQ7	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	46.2%	46.3%	46.3%	
	Undecided	All	24	25	49
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.7: GEQ7	49.0%	51.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	20.2%	23.1%	21.6%
	Agree	All	17	19	36
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.7: GEQ7	47.2%	52.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	14.3%	17.6%	15.9%
	Strongly agree	All	3	1	4
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.7: GEQ7	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	.9%	1.8%
Total			119	108	227
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.7: GEQ7	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Although there is no significant difference in the participants' responses by gender, these seven statements on the group's feelings *before* participation tend to show disagreement and a high percentage of participants who are undecided.

With regard to objectivity, of course, responses after such a short period of CTP are not spontaneous. For many participants, the questions appear too direct after only one week of CTP. For many others, only varied, shared group experiences will make it possible to internalize the rules in force. In other words, the socialization process (involving the acquisition of standards and values) is inherent in any human community. Individuals may be members of a group without identifying with it. What is the initial degree of social cohesiveness among these participants?

2) Pre-Correctional Officer social cohesiveness

1) *There exists a strong pressure to conform to the values and behaviours of my classmates.*

All the participants responded to this question; 36 (15.9%) stated that there was strong pressure to conform to the values and behaviours of their classmates, while 41 (18.1%) were undecided and 150 (66.1%) disagreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.8: SC8	Strongly disagree	All	15	25	40
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.8: SC8	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	12.6%	23.1%	17.6%
	Disagree	All	53	57	110
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.8: SC8	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	44.5%	52.8%	48.5%
	Undecided	All	28	13	41
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.8: SC8	68.3%	31.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	23.5%	12.0%	18.1%
	Agree	All	19	12	31
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.8: SC8	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	16.0%	11.1%	13.7%
Strongly agree	All	4	1	5	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.8: SC8	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.4%	.9%	2.2%	
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.8: SC8	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2) *I feel loyalty towards my CTP classmates.*

To this question, one participant did not respond. Although a majority of recruits (192 or 84.9%) agreed with this statement, 11 (4.9%) disagreed, and 23 (10.2%) were undecided about whether they felt loyalty towards their peers:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.9: SC9	Strongly disagree	All	2	2	4
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.9: SC9	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%
	Disagree	All	4	3	7
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.9: SC9	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	3.4%	2.8%	3.1%
	Undecided	All	16	7	23
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.9: SC9	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.4%	6.5%	10.2%
	Agree	All	61	60	121
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.9: SC9	50.4%	49.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	51.3%	56.1%	53.5%
Strongly agree	All	36	35	71	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.9: SC9	50.7%	49.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	30.3%	32.7%	31.4%	
Total	All	119	107	226	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.9: SC9	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) *This CTP class is one of the best groups of which I have been a part.*

Asking this question early, as was done with some of the questions about inmates, is intended to be provocative. All the participants responded to this question and 145 (63.9%) stated that their class was one of the best groups of which they had been a part. This statement does not refer to "*the best group*" but rather to "*one of the best groups*". This shade of meaning, while unambiguous, nevertheless led 23 (10.1%) participants to disagree and left 59 (26.0%) undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.10: SC10	Strongly disagree	All 2 66.7%	1 33.3%	3 100.0%
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.10: SC10		
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		1.3%
	Disagree	All 7 35.0%	13 65.0%	20 100.0%
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.10: SC10		
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.9%	12.0%	8.8%
Undecided	All 30 50.8%	29 49.2%	59 100.0%	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.10: SC10			
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.2%	26.9%	26.0%
Agree	All 57 55.3%	46 44.7%	103 100.0%	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.10: SC10			
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	47.9%	42.6%	45.4%
Strongly agree	All 23 54.8%	19 45.2%	42 100.0%	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.10: SC10			
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	19.3%	17.6%	18.5%
Total	All 119 52.4%	108 47.6%	227 100.0%	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.10: SC10			
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4) *I feel my CTP classmates would stand up for me.*

All the participants responded to this question; 161 (70.9%) agreed with this statement, and 56 (24.7%) were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.11: SC11	Strongly disagree	All 1	0	1
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.11: SC11 100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER .8%	.0%	.4%
	Disagree	All 5	4	9
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.11: SC11 55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 4.2%	3.7%	4.0%	
Undecided	All 27	29	56	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.11: SC11 48.2%	51.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 22.7%	26.9%	24.7%	
Agree	All 59	57	116	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.11: SC11 50.9%	49.1%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 49.6%	52.8%	51.1%	
Strongly agree	All 27	18	45	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.11: SC11 60.0%	40.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 22.7%	16.7%	19.8%	
Total	All 119	108	227	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.11: SC11 52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5) *I do not agree with the values of the majority of my CTP classmates.*

All the participants responded to this question; 28 (12.3%) participants were undecided, and 192 (84.5%) disagreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12	Strongly disagree	All 33	All 37	70
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 47.1%	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 52.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 27.7%	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 34.3%	30.8%
	Disagree	All 63	All 59	122
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 51.6%	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 48.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 52.9%	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 54.6%	53.7%
	Undecided	All 18	All 10	28
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 64.3%	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 35.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 15.1%	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 9.3%	12.3%
	Agree	All 3	All 0	3
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 100.0%	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 .0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 2.5%	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER .0%	1.3%
	Strongly agree	All 2	All 2	4
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 50.0%	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 1.7%	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 1.9%	1.8%
Total		All 119	All 108	227
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 52.4%	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.12: SC12 47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 100.0%	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 100.0%	100.0%

6) *Sometimes my dislike for my fellow classmates makes me wonder if I want to become a Correctional Officer.*

All the participants responded to this question; 214 (94.2%) disagreed with this statement. As is the case in any human group, in these self-identifying responses we find a range of differing views as well as 8 (3.5%) participants who were undecided:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		
			Men	Women	Total
PreB-Sec5-Q1.13: SC13	Strongly disagree	All	63	71	134
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.13: SC13	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	52.9%	65.7%	59.0%
	Disagree	All	48	32	80
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.13: SC13	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.3%	29.6%	35.2%
Undecided	All	6	2	8	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.13: SC13	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	1.9%	3.5%	
Agree	All	2	2	4	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.13: SC13	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	
Strongly agree	All	0	1	1	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.13: SC13	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%	
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.13: SC13	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7) *I often feel that I have very little in common with my CTP classmates.*

All the participants responded to this question. To this statement, intended to be a more subtle evaluation of peer incompatibility; 11 (4.9%) participants agreed, 28 (12.3%) were undecided, and 188 (82.9%) appeared to feel some affinity for their peers:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.14: SC14:	Strongly disagree	All	34	29	63
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.14: SC14	54.0%	46.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	28.6%	26.9%	27.8%
	Disagree	All	66	59	125
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.14: SC14	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	55.5%	54.6%	55.1%	
	Undecided	All	15	13	28
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.14: SC14	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	12.6%	12.0%	12.3%
	Agree	All	3	6	9
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.14: SC14	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	5.8%	4.0%
	Strongly agree	All	1	1	2
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.14: SC14	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.9%	.9%
Total		All	119	108	227
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.14: SC14	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Although the group is only beginning CTP, it will gradually take form depending on the ups and downs and difficulties and advances experienced by its members. Over time and given the many training-related interactions, some recruits will change their minds, distance themselves or, on the contrary, have a greater feeling of belonging among their future co-workers.

In the following theme, the participants were entirely free to decide whether they would express an opinion in response to six questions dealing with their perceptions of their instructors. The wording of these questions is very direct and concise, sometimes even abrupt. It cannot be overemphasized that these questions have to do, not with evaluating teaching performance (as is often done in academic settings), but rather with what the participants feel, sense and experience in reflecting on subject matter and instruction methods that are entirely new to them. These indications by the participants of their perceptions and attitudes towards others have to do, not with establishing or maintaining social relationships, but rather with establishing and maintaining good knowledge of their environment.

In this regard, we refer to a study that goes back nearly half a century: Thibaut, Lloyd & Strickland (1956) emphasized that increasing pressure on individuals in a new environment, whether task-oriented or group-oriented, simply led them to conform (in terms of belonging) or to drop out.

In many ways CTP is demanding, and the recruits are not always able to appreciate clearly the scope of legislation, the complexity of criminal behaviours, and the wide range of specific correctional tools. What is involved for them is future employment, to be applied strictly in accordance with the rule of law. Each action will take place in an enclosed architectural space, with a client group that is compelled to be there and has highly diverse needs and a multitude of specific characteristics. Recruits' anticipated starting point lies in the connection among themselves, the subject matter and their perceptions of learning an extraordinary trade. In the participants' responses on *Pre-correctional officer social cohesiveness*, there were no significant differences along gender lines.

3) Pre-credibility

1) *My instructors are credible.*

To this question, one participant did not respond; out of the 226 responses recorded, 218 (96.5%) agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.15: Strongly disagree CRED15	All	0	1	1	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.15: CRED15	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%	
Undecided	All	6	1	7	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.15: CRED15	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.1%	.9%	3.1%	
Agree	All	40	46	86	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.15: CRED15	46.5%	53.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33.9%	42.6%	38.1%	
Strongly agree	All	72	60	132	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.15: CRED15	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	61.0%	55.6%	58.4%	
Total	All	118	108	226	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.15: CRED15	52.2%	47.8%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2) *My instructors are competent.*

All the participants responded to this question; out of 227 responses, 226 (99.6%) agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.16: CRED16	Undecided	All	0	1	1
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.16: CRED16	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	.9%	.4%
	Agree	All	38	38	76
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.16: CRED16	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	31.9%	35.2%	33.5%
	Strongly agree	All	81	69	150
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.16: CRED16	54.0%	46.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	68.1%	63.9%	66.1%
Total		All	119	108	227
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.16: CRED16	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3) *I trust my instructors.*

All the participants responded to this question; with 9 (4.0%) undecided, 215 (94.7%) participants agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.17: CRED17	Strongly disagree	All 1	0	1
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.17: CRED17 100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER .8%	.0%	.4%
	Disagree	All 2	0	2
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.17: CRED17 100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 1.7%	.0%	.9%	
Undecided	All 5	4	9	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.17: CRED17 55.6%	44.4%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 4.2%	3.7%	4.0%	
Agree	All 43	40	83	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.17: CRED17 51.8%	48.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 36.1%	37.0%	36.6%	
Strongly agree	All 68	64	132	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.17: CRED17 51.5%	48.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 57.1%	59.3%	58.1%	
Total	All 119	108	227	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.17: CRED17 52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER 100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

4) *My instructors do what they say they will.*

All the participants responded to this question; 13 (5.7%) were undecided, and 213 (93.8%) agreed with this statement:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
PreB-Sec5-Q1.18: Disagree CRED18:	All	1	0	1
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.18: CRED18	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
	Undecided	6	7	13
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.18: CRED18	46.2%	53.8%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	6.5%	5.7%
Agree	All	59	48	107
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.18: CRED18	55.1%	44.9%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	49.6%	44.4%	47.1%
Strongly agree	All	53	53	106
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.18: CRED18	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	44.5%	49.1%	46.7%
Total	All	119	108	227
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.18: CRED18	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

5) *My instructors do not know correctional work well.*

All the participants responded to this question. The vast majority (218 or 96.1%) disagreed with this statement, while 8 (3.5%) agreed:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
		Men	Women		
PreB-Sec5-Q1.19: CRED19	Strongly disagree	All 87 50.6%	85 49.4%	172 100.0%	
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.19: CRED19			
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	73.1%	78.7%	75.8%
	Disagree	All 29 63.0%	17 37.0%	46 100.0%	
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.19: CRED19	24.4%	15.7%	20.3%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER				
Undecided	All 1 100.0%	0 .0%	1 100.0%		
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.19: CRED19	.8%	.0%	.4%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER				
Agree	All 0 .0%	1 100.0%	1 100.0%		
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.19: CRED19	.0%	.9%	.4%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER				
Strongly agree	All 2 28.6%	5 71.4%	7 100.0%		
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.19: CRED19	1.7%	4.6%	3.1%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER				
Total	All 119 52.4%	108 47.6%	227 100.0%		
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.19: CRED19	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER				

6) *My instructors really know how to facilitate a class of recruits.*

All the participants responded to this question; the response pattern was typical to that of other questions, with 212 (93.4%) participants agreeing with this statement, 10 (4.4%) undecided, and 5 (2.2%) disagreeing:

Cross-Classification Table

		Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total	
		Men	Women		
PreB-Sec5-Q1.20: CRED20	Strongly disagree	All	1	0	1
		% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.20: CRED20	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.8%	.0%	.4%
Disagree	All	3	1	4	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.20: CRED20	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.5%	.9%	1.8%	
Undecided	All	6	4	10	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.20: CRED20	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5.0%	3.7%	4.4%	
Agree	All	45	46	91	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.20: CRED20	49.5%	50.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	37.8%	42.6%	40.1%	
Strongly agree	All	64	57	121	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.20: CRED20	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	53.8%	52.8%	53.3%	
Total	All	119	108	227	
	% of Pre B-Sec5-Q1.20: CRED20	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

These observations complete the *Pre B* questionnaire. Now, 12 weeks will pass. A few days before being assigned to institutions in their respective regions, the recruits have probably become more homogenous over the past three months of CTP. We say probably, because 147 participants remain to respond.²⁶

The following results, interpreted in relation to the theoretical data obtained from the *Pre A* questionnaire, will make it possible to validate or invalidate certain hypotheses proposed in the section on *Dropouts and Other Forms of Attrition*. What has happened during the past three months, and why?

²⁶ A total of 86 recruits were dropped out from CTP.

Post Questionnaire

In order to obtain cohesive data on changes in recruits' attitudes and behaviours during CTP at a staff college, for the *Post* questionnaire we used only responses from the 147 participants who were successful after the first three months of CTP. Subsequent comparisons -- not only in the *Post* questionnaire, but also in the following three intervals of work in an institution -- will therefore be drawn among the same group of participants: the 147 *Pre A* questionnaire participants who were successful after the first three months of CTP.

As mentioned, the *Post* questionnaire was administered at the end of CTP, just before the recruits were assigned to an institution.

1) Recruit profile information

1) Age

In the *Pre A* questionnaire the average age was higher among the men than among the women. In this regard, no significant difference is noted from the *Pre A* questionnaire to the *Post* questionnaire: overall, the average age was 33.4 years among the men (77 participants) and 31.1 years among the women (70 participants) after the first three months of CTP:

Group Statistics

		N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Mean Error
Participant age Pre A	Men	77	33.1989	7.03597	.80182
	Women	70	30.9212	7.25150	.86672
Participant age Post	Men	77	33.4028	7.03733	.80198
	Women	70	31.1354	7.26056	.86780

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Participant age Pre A	147	20.46	52.59	32.1143	7.20583
Participant age Post	147	20.65	52.87	32.3231	7.21002
N valid (listwise)	147				

2) *Marital status*

A reading of these data (one participant did not respond) indicates that 71 participants were in a couple relationship (married or living in a common-law relationship), 64 were single, and 11 were separated or divorced. No significant difference between *Pre A* and *Post* among 147 participants:

Cross Classification Table

			Pre A Demo Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q1: Single MARITAL	All		25	39	64
	% of Post-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL		39.1%	60.9%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		32.9%	55.7%	43.8%
Married or living in a common-law relationship	All		46	25	71
	% of Post-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL		64.8%	35.2%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		60.5%	35.7%	48.6%
Separated or divorced	All		5	6	11
	% of Post-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL		45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		6.6%	0.6%	7.5%
Total	All		76	70	146
	% of Post-Sec1-Q1: MARITAL		52.1%	47.9%	100.0%
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3) Gender

After the first three months at a staff college, the 10 CTP classes in the five CSC administrative regions were made up of 77 men and 70 women. Despite the elimination of 86 candidates (46 men and 40 women), it is remarkable to observe that response patterns remain almost unchanged.

4) Do you have any children? 1) Yes 2) No

Even though the recruits were unpaid during CTP, family responsibilities did not prevent 67 parents from passing the course, which highlights these individuals' determination to learn their trade well:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN	Yes	All	41	26	67
		% of Post-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN	61.2%	38.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	53.2%	37.1%	45.6%
	No	All	36	44	80
		% of Post-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN	45.0%	55.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	46.8%	62.9%	54.4%
Total	All	77	70	147	
	% of Post-Sec1-Q2: CHILDREN	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5) *Region of selection*

According to the following table, the Atlantic region (*Pre A = 20; Post = 5*) and Prairies region (*Pre A = 26; Post = 8*) appear most affected by dropouts and other forms of attrition:

Post-Sec1-Q3: Region

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Atlantic	5	3.4	3.4	3.4
	Quebec	40	27.2	27.2	30.6
	Ontario	65	44.2	44.2	74.8
	Prairie	8	5.4	5.4	80.3
	Pacific	29	19.7	19.7	100.0
	Total	147	100.0	100.0	

6) *What language(s) do you speak?*

English was spoken by a clear majority of the 147 participants with 81% of responses, while 30.6% indicated that they spoke French:

Post-Sec1-Q4: LANG_ENG

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Yes	119	81.0	81.0	81.0
	No	28	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	147	100.0	100.0	

Post-Sec1-Q4: LANG_FR

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Yes	45	30.6	30.6	30.6
	No	102	69.4	69.4	100.0
	Total	147	100.0	100.0	

Post-Sec1-Q4: LANG_OT

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Yes	10	6.8	6.8	6.8
	No	136	92.5	93.2	100.0
	Total	146	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System missing	1	.7		
Total		147	100.0		

7) *Race*

Allocation of the 147 recruits by race was as follows:

Pre A-Demn-Q3: Race

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Caucasian	117	79.6	79.6	79.6
	Aboriginal	15	10.2	10.2	89.8
	Visible minority	15	10.2	10.2	100.0
	Total	147	100.0	100.0	

The number of Caucasian participants is eight times larger than the number of Aboriginal persons or the number of members of visible minorities.

2) Health and lifestyle

Tobacco

1) Do you use tobacco products?

- 1) Yes 2) Never

Out of 145 participants (2 participants did not respond), although 107 (73.8%) stated that they did not use tobacco products, 38 (26.2%) (or one quarter, with a higher percentage among the women) stated that they did:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q9: TOBACCO	Yes	All	17	21	38
		% of Post-Sec1-Q9: TOBACCO	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	22.4%	30.4%	26.2%
	Never	All	59	48	107
		% of Post-Sec1-Q9: TOBACCO	55.1%	44.9%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	77.6%	69.6%	73.8%
Total		All	76	69	145
		% of Post-Sec1-Q9: TOBACCO	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2) If you smoke, on average how many cigarettes a day do you smoke?

1) 1-4 2) 5-9 3) 10-19 4) 20-29 5) 30 or more

After three months of training, smoking frequency was as follows:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q10: CIG	one to four	All	2	6	8
		% of Post-Sec1-Q10: CIG	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.3%	30.0%	22.9%
	five to nine	All	6	8	14
		% of Post-Sec1-Q10: CIG	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
	10-19	All	5	3	8
		% of Post-Sec1-Q10: CIG	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	33.3%	15.0%	22.9%
	20-29	All	2	3	5
		% of Post-Sec1-Q10: CIG	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.3%	15.0%	14.3%
Total		All	15	20	35
		% of Post-Sec1-Q10: CIG	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Although a higher percentage of women smoked, this difference is not significant at this point. No difference between *Pre* and *Post*.

Alcohol consumption

1) Do you drink alcohol (beer, wine, coolers, or hard liquor)?

- 1) Yes 2) I've never used alcohol.

Unlike the previous question, and although these self-identifying statements about private, social and cultural aspects of recruits' lives must be read with caution, the men appear to make greater use of alcohol. This difference, however, does not appear to be statistically significant:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q11: ALCOHOL:	Yes	All Post-Sec1-Q11: ALCOHOL % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	73 51.8% 94.8%	68 48.2% 97.1%	141 100.0% 95.9%
	Never	All Post-Sec1-Q11: ALCOHOL % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	4 66.7% 5.2%	2 33.3% 2.9%	6 100.0% 4.1%
Total		All Post-Sec1-Q11: ALCOHOL % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	77 52.4% 100.0%	70 47.6% 100.0%	147 100.0% 100.0%

2) In the last three months, how many times did you have five or more drinks on one occasion?

No difference between *Pre* and *Post*:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	Never	All	23	29	52
		% of Post-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	44.2%	55.8%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	31.1%	42.6%	36.6%
	Once	All	19	13	32
		% of Post-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	59.4%	40.6%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	25.7%	19.1%	22.5%
	Two to three times	All	20	19	39
% of Post-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M		51.3%	48.7%	100.0%	
% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		27.0%	27.9%	27.5%	
Four to six times	All	10	6	16	
	% of Post-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	13.5%	8.8%	11.3%	
Seven to nine times	All	1	1	2	
	% of Post-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	
10 or more times	All	1	0	1	
	% of Post-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1.4%	.0%	.7%	
Total	All	74	68	142	
	% of Post-Sec1-Q12: ALC3M	52.1%	47.9%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

3) During an average week, how many days do you have at least one drink of alcohol?

Although the response pattern among the men remains unchanged, the gender difference is not significant. No difference between *Pre* and *Post*:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	Less than once	All	33	42	75
		Post-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	44.0%	56.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	45.2%	61.8%	53.2%
	Once	All	26	19	45
		Post-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	57.8%	42.2%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	35.6%	27.9%	31.9%
	Two to three times	All	12	6	18
		Post-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	16.4%	8.8%	12.8%
	Four to six times	All	2	1	3
		Post-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2.7%	1.5%	2.1%
Total	All	73	68	141	
	Post-Sec1-Q13: ALC1W	51.8%	48.2%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Drugs or medication

4) How often do you use the following over-the-counter drugs or medication?

a) Painkillers (Tylenol, Aspirin, etc.): with response patterns of 16 and 22, the women indicated significantly greater use of painkillers than did the men ($p = .006$) for *Post* period:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL	Nearly every day	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	1 50.0% 1.3%	1 50.0% 1.4%	2 100.0% 1.4%
	About once a week	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5 23.8% 6.5%	16 76.2% 22.9%	21 100.0% 14.3%
	About once a month	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	17 43.6% 22.1%	22 56.4% 31.4%	39 100.0% 26.5%
	Rarely or never	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14a: PAINKILL % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	54 63.5% 70.1%	31 36.5% 44.3%	85 100.0% 57.8%
Total	All	77 52.4% 100.0%	70 47.6% 100.0%	147 100.0% 100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (Bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	12.321 ^a	3	.006
Log-likelihood	12.671	3	.005
Linear by linear association	10.786	1	.001
Number of valid observations	147		

a. Two cells (.25.0%) have a theoretical "All" figure of less than 5. The theoretical minimum "All" figure is .95.

b) Antacids (Tums, Rolaids, Maalox, etc.):

There is no significant difference between the two gender groups with regard to antacid use:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACID	Nearly every day	All	0	2	2
		% of Post-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACID	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	.0%	2.9%	1.4%
	About once a week	All	5	3	8
		% of Post-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACID	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	6.6%	4.3%	5.5%
	About once a month	All	7	4	11
		% of Post-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACID	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	9.2%	5.8%	7.6%
	Rarely or never	All	64	60	124
		% of Post-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACID	51.6%	48.4%	100.0%
		% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	84.2%	87.0%	85.5%
Total	All	76	69	145	
	% of Post-Sec1-Q14b: ANTACID	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%	
	% of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

c) Antihistamines (*Seldane, Hismanal, etc.*)

Similarly, the following table shows no difference between the two gender groups in terms of antihistamine use:

Cross-Classification Table

			Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
Post-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS	Nearly every day	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	0 .0% .0%	2 100.0% 2.9%	2 100.0% 1.4%
	About once a week	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	2 66.7% 2.6%	1 33.3% 1.4%	3 100.0% 2.1%
	About once a month	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	5 62.5% 6.6%	3 37.5% 4.3%	8 100.0% 5.5%
	Rarely or never	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	69 52.3% 90.8%	63 47.7% 91.3%	132 100.0% 91.0%
Total	All % of Post-Sec1-Q14c: ANTIHIS % of Pre A-Demo-Q2: GENDER	76 52.4% 100.0%	69 47.6% 100.0%	145 100.0% 100.0%	

3) *Advantages and disadvantages of correctional work*

In order to ascertain clearly the changes in the ordinal qualitative variables presented in the four open questions in this theme, we used the responses from only the 147 *Pre A* and *Post* questionnaire participants who were successful after the first three months of CTP. The responses from the first group of participants (n = 233) are presented here only as indications but have no value in drawing comparisons. Key words that received responses from fewer than 10 participants (5%) in the *Pre A* questionnaire were not included in the comparative tables. Each series of key words was analysed using chi-square tests and McNemar's test (Siegel & Castellan, *ibid*).

1) *What skill(s) do you feel you possess that will best assist you as a Correctional Officer? Please list a maximum of three.*

If the numbers of responses given by the 147 participants in the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaires are compared, fewer positive responses were given for *teamwork*, *sense of responsibility*, *desire to learn*, and *affinity for security work*:

	<i>Pre A (N = 233)</i>	<i>Pre A (N = 147)</i>	<i>(Post (N = 147)</i>
Empathy	156	105	103
Integrity on the job	150	98	99
Teamwork	37	28	20
Sense of responsibility	34	28	14
Desire to learn	30	19	6
Human experience	30	17	14
Affinity for security work	20	12	6

2) *There are advantages (benefits) and disadvantages (downsides) to any job. What do you consider are some of the advantages and disadvantages that go along with being a Correctional Officer? Please list what you consider are the **advantages** of the position of a Correctional Officer.*

After 12 weeks of CTP, fewer positive responses were given for *helping relationships, challenges, human experience, and affinity for security work*:

Pre A (N = 233) Pre A (N = 147) Post (N = 147)

Job stability	126	83	76
Helping relationships	105	71	55
Promotion	87	56	57
Pay	77	48	48
Teamwork	72	49	47
Fringe benefits	68	48	60
Challenges	47	25	14
Human experience	41	21	14
Affinity for security work	32	24	15
Variety on the job	26	15	13
Good working conditions	17	13	8
Being a good example	10	5	3
Integrity on the job	10	6	5

3) Please list what you consider are the **disadvantages** of the position of a correctional officer.

Disadvantages were grouped under eight key words.

	<i>Pre A (N = 233)</i>	<i>Pre A (N = 147)</i>	<i>Post (N = 147)</i>
Stress	145	98	86
Difficulties of shift work	82	50	53
Negative environment and atmosphere	49	30	21
Occupational accidents	47	34	25
Disagreements	18	14	21
Limited social life	15	6	11
Difficult client group	12	10	15
Routine	11	10	10

This table clearly reflects changes in the participants' perceptions over time. With CTP and participants' increased confidence with regard to the responsibilities they would soon be called upon to assume as correctional officers, fewer negative responses were given for stress, negative environment and atmosphere, and occupational accidents. That said, the composite nature of the group and the difficulties that all the recruits encounter mean that more positive responses were given for disagreements, as we shall see in the section on *Discussion of findings*.

4) *Besides the advantages and disadvantages of being a Correctional Officer, there may be **other reasons** for becoming a Correctional Officer. For example, other members of your family are or have been Correctional Officer. Please list them.*

In addition to the 13 key words indicated in question 2 as advantages of being a correctional officer, six additional reasons were given for becoming a correctional officer. Of special note, an increase in positive responses was observed in helping relationships:

Pre A (N = 233) Pre A (N = 147) Post (N = 147)

Outside influence	73	46	36
Affinity for security work	49	33	24
Job stability	22	16	7
Study in a related field	18	13	6
Helping relationships	12	5	10
Promotion	12	10	7

N.B.: As was done for the *Pre A* questionnaire, the data were formatted using *Excel* so that descriptive statistical analyses could be carried out using the *SPSS 13* software and, this time, repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) calculated. These operations make it possible to show differences by gender on each of the 13 measurement scales.

Another point is that, despite certain trends towards either fewer or more responses that will persist for all of these 13 measurement scales, participants' response patterns appear to be more gender-related than individual. This phenomenon, already studied by Fagley & Miller (1997), tends to show that women and men have different response patterns (whether giving fewer or more positive responses) to a given theme. For each of these 13 measurement scales, this group effect is clearly shown in the profile diagrams illustrating estimated marginal means.

4) Attitudes towards correctional work ²⁷

*1) For good reasons, the type of work we do in corrections has a bad image with the public.
2) One of the most rewarding elements of correctional work is that it is challenging.
*3) If I had the choice, I'd much prefer to work with non-offenders than with offenders.
*4) If it wasn't for the good pay, I would probably not choose a career in the field of corrections.
5) While every job has its rewards, offenders are the most interesting and challenging types of people to work with.
6) In general, there are more good things than bad things about having a career in corrections.
7) Being involved in the field of corrections gives me a personal sense of pride and accomplishment.
*8) Usually, I am not very proud to tell people that I earn my living working with offenders.
*9) Generally, I would prefer to have a job in a different field than corrections.
10) What most attracts me to corrections is the type of work I do, and not the pay, fringe benefits, or working conditions.
*11) I would have to agree that work in corrections is not a very respectable kind of job to have.
*12) Working in corrections would be OK as long as you didn't have to deal with offenders directly.

* = Inverted question

²⁷ A choice had to be made not to provide cross-classification tables between the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaires for each question, but to compare men and women for all 13 measurement scales. These measurement scales illustrate quite clearly the differences among these 147 participants over the first three months.

The difference in the means for the two gender groups shows a most interesting characteristic: among the women there were very high expectations, consistently throughout the three months of CTP (same level 10.5); among the men there were lower expectations that increased nevertheless (moving from 9.9 to 10) (scoring grid using scale between 0 and 12):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i>				
Gender		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec2: ACW	Men	9.9334	1.65566	77
	Women	10.5247	1.31650	70
	Total	10.2150	1.52769	147
Post-Sec2: ACW	Men	10.0843	1.64972	77
	Women	10.5286	1.39925	70
	Total	10.2959	1.54648	147

The tests of within-subject effects show no significant effect or interaction over time:

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	.439	1	.439	.460	.499
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.439	1.000	.439	.460	.499
	Huynh-Feldt	.439	1.000	.439	.460	.499
	Lower limit	.439	1.000	.439	.460	.499
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	.396	1	.396	.415	.521
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.396	1.000	.396	.415	.521
	Huynh-Feldt	.396	1.000	.396	.415	.521
	Lower limit	.396	1.000	.396	.415	.521
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	138.472	145	.955		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	138.472	145.000	.955		
	Huynh-Feldt	138.472	145.000	.955		
	Lower limit	138.472	145.000	.955		

That said, the table above shows a significant gender effect ($p = .022$):

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

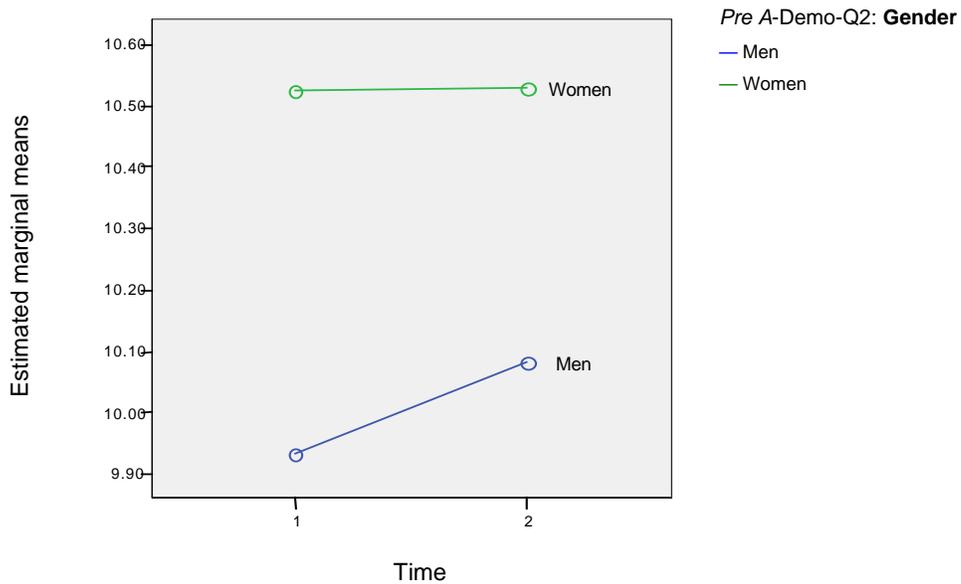
Transformed variable: Mean

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	30925.097	1	30925.097	8438.611	.000
Gender (ns)	19.660	1	19.660	5.365	.022
Error	531.384	145	3.665		

This profile diagram on *Attitudes towards correctional work* after three months of CTP indicates much higher expectations among the women both on the first day at the staff college and after three months of CTP; among the men, although expectations increased, they remained much lower:

Profile Diagram - Attitudes towards correctional work

Estimated Marginal Means, MEASUREMENT SCALE 1



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

5) Attitudes towards inmates

*1) Inmates are different from most people.
2) Only a few inmates are really dangerous.
*3) Inmates never change.
4) Most inmates are victims of circumstance and deserve to be helped.
5) Inmates have feelings like the rest of us.
*6) It is not wise to trust an inmate too far.
7) I think I would like a lot of inmates.
8) Bad institutional conditions just make an inmate more bitter.
*9) Give an inmate an inch and they will take a mile.
*10) Most inmates are stupid.
11) Inmates need affection and praise just like anybody else.
*12) You should not expect too much from an inmate.
*13) Trying to rehabilitate inmates is a waste of time and money.
14) Inmates are no better or worse than other people.
*15) You have to be constantly on your guard with inmates.
*16) In general, inmates think and act alike.
17) If you give an inmate your respect, they'll give you the same.
*18) Inmates only think about themselves.
19) There are some inmates I would trust with my life.
20) Inmates will listen to reason.
*21) Most inmates are too lazy to earn an honest living.
22) I wouldn't mind living next door to an ex-inmate.
*23) Inmates are just plain mean at heart.
24) The values of most inmates are about the same as the rest.
*25) I would never want one of my children dating an ex-inmate.
26) Most inmates have the capacity to love.
*27) Inmates are just plain immoral.
*28) Inmates should be under stricter, hard discipline.
*29) In general, inmates are basically bad people.
30) Most inmates can be rehabilitated.
31) Some inmates are pretty nice people.
32) I would like associating with some inmates.
*33) Inmates respect only brute force.
34) If a person does well in the institution, they should be let out on parole.

* = Inverted question

In reacting to stimuli in their immediate environment, humans show certain predispositions; both positive and negative attitudes are the result of ongoing interaction between them and that environment. Here, images that recruits may have about inmates are based on the nature of the inmates' crimes, sentences, backgrounds (particularly with repeat offenders) and behaviours. Two types of variables that may affect participants' attitudes towards inmates are presented:

- variables that are directly observable (objective variables such as age and gender); and
- variable that are latent or inferred (subjective variables that are more difficult to observe) (Lafrenaye, 1994).

For the moment these attitudes are only anticipatory, since the participants have not been in contact with the reality of the job. Although in both gender groups fewer positive responses were given over time to the statements presented, the difference in the means for the two gender groups shows many fewer such responses by the men (moving from 119.8 to 118.8) but a more pronounced decrease among the women over time (moving from 123.2 to 121.1) (scoring grid using scale between 34 and 170):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i>		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
GENDER				
PRE-Sec3: ATI	Men	119.8214	11.37031	77
	Women	123.2272	12.75769	70
	Total	121.4432	12.12979	147
<i>Post-Sec3: ATI</i>	Men	118.8430	11.65279	77
	Women	121.1012	10.68914	70
	Total	119.9183	11.22333	147

The tests of within-subject effects show no significant effect or interaction over time:

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance	
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	176.691	1	176.691	3.895	.050
	Greenhouse-Geisser	176.691	1.000	176.691	3.895	.050
	Huynh-Feldt	176.691	1.000	176.691	3.895	.050
	Lower limit	176.691	1.000	176.691	3.895	.050
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	24.142	1	24.142	.532	.467
	Greenhouse-Geisser	24.142	1.000	24.142	.532	.467
	Huynh-Feldt	24.142	1.000	24.142	.532	.467
	Lower limit	24.142	1.000	24.142	.532	.467
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	6577.778	145	45.364		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	6577.778	145.000	45.364		
	Huynh-Feldt	6577.778	145.000	45.364		
	Lower limit	6577.778	145.000	45.364		

The tests of between-subject effects show no significant gender effect:

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

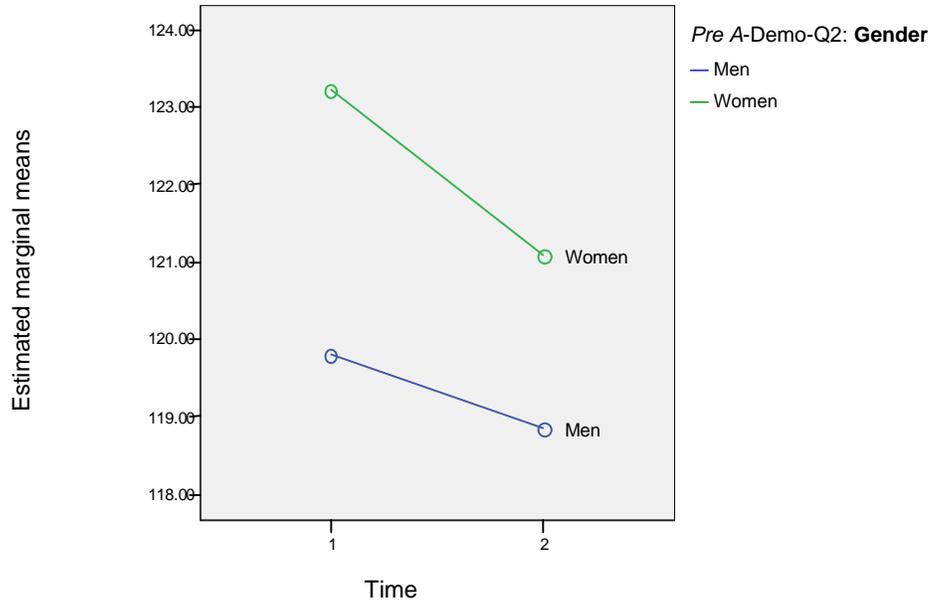
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	4276838.308	1	4276838.308	18975.146	.000
Gender (ns)	588.152	1	588.152	2.609	.108
Error	32681.780	145	225.392		

The profile diagram on *Attitudes towards inmates* (next page) shows many fewer positive responses over time to the statements presented, among both the women and the men (who gave a great many fewer such responses), although the decrease in the number of such responses between the first day at the staff college and after three months of CTP was more pronounced among the women.

Among the men, such responses were not only fewer but also decreased over time. That said, these differences by gender are not statistically significant:

Profile Diagram - Attitudes towards inmates

Estimated Marginal Means, MEASUREMENT SCALE 1



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

6) Support for rehabilitation

*1) All rehabilitation programs have done is to allow offenders who deserve to be punished to get off easily.
2) Rehabilitating an offender is just as important as making an offender pay for his or her crime.
3) The only effective and humane cure to the crime problem is to make a strong effort to rehabilitate offenders.
4) I would support expanding the rehabilitation programs with offenders that are now being undertaken in our correctional institutions.
*5) The rehabilitation of adult offenders just does not work.
*6) The only way to reduce crime in our society is to punish offenders, not try to rehabilitate them.
*7) We should stop viewing offenders as victims of society who deserved to be rehabilitated and start paying more attention to the victims of these offenders.
8) One of the reasons why rehabilitation programs often fail with inmates is because they are under-funded; if enough money were available, these programs would work.
*9) The rehabilitation of inmates has proven to be a failure.

* = Inverted question

At their respective levels, the means for the two gender groups remain practically unchanged; over time, the women indicated slightly less support for rehabilitation (mean moving from 37.8 to 37.7), while the level of support indicated by the men remained more or less the same between the first day at the staff college and after three months of CTP.

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
<i>Pre-Sec3: SR</i>	Men	36.5789	4.26541	76
	Women	37.8116	3.30897	69
	Total	37.1655	3.87659	145
<i>Post-Sec3: SR</i>	Men	36.5921	4.17030	76
	Women	37.7246	3.53089	69
	Total	37.1310	3.90736	145

There is no significant effect over time:

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	.098	1	.098	.018	.895
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.098	1.000	.098	.018	.895
	Huynh-Feldt	.098	1.000	.098	.018	.895
	Lower limit	.098	1.000	.098	.018	.895
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	.181	1	.181	.032	.857
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.181	1.000	.181	.032	.857
	Huynh-Feldt	.181	1.000	.181	.032	.857
	Lower limit	.181	1.000	.181	.032	.857
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	799.233	143	5.589		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	799.233	143.000	5.589		
	Huynh-Feldt	799.233	143.000	5.589		
	Lower limit	799.233	143.000	5.589		

The tests of between-subject effects indicate some gender effect ($p = .043$):

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

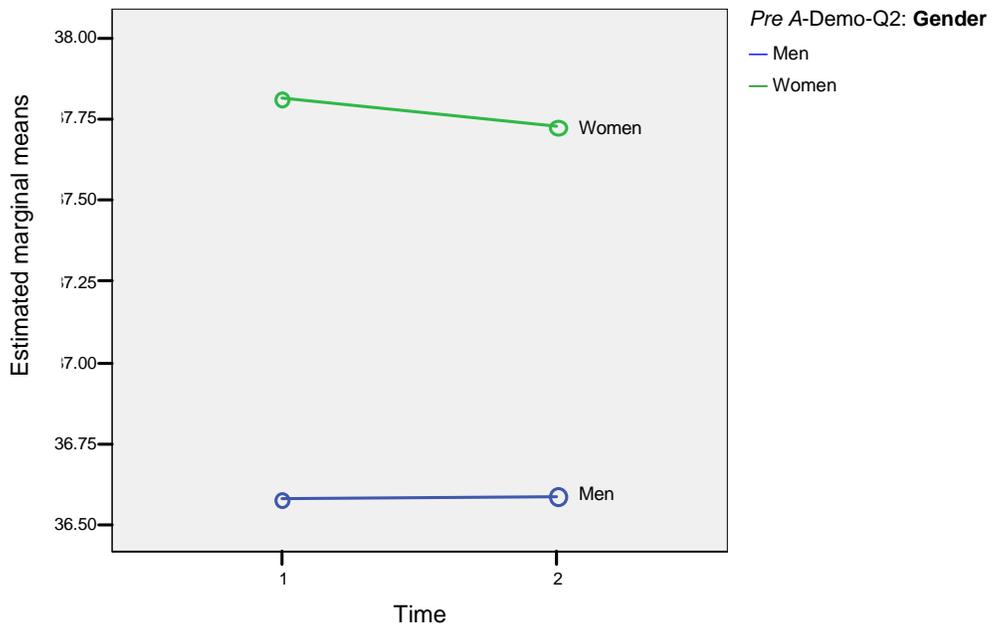
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	399879.529	1	399879.529	16517.419	.000
Gender (ns)	101.156	1	101.156	4.178	.043
Error	3461.968	143	24.210		

In both the *Pre A* and *Post* questionnaires, *Support for rehabilitation* is significantly higher among the women than among the men.

The profile diagram on *Support for rehabilitation* after three months of CTP presents a significantly higher level among the women than among the men in both the *Pre A* and *Post* periods. That said, the respective levels of support indicated by each gender show no significant change between the first day at the staff college and after three months of CTP:

Profile Diagram - Support for rehabilitation

Estimated Marginal Means, MEASUREMENT SCALE 1



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

7) Deterrence

1) Stiffer jail sentences will help reduce the amount of crime by showing offenders that crime does not pay.
2) Punishing offenders is the only way to stop them from engaging in more crimes in the future.
*3) Sending offenders to jail will not stop them from committing crimes.
*4) Putting people in correctional institutions does not make much sense since it will only increase crime because correctional institutions are schools of crime.
5) Punishing offenders will reduce crime by setting an example and showing others that crime does not pay.

* = Inverted question

The difference in the means for the two gender groups is not significant, but indicates that both the men (mean moving from 14.8 to 13.4) and the women (mean moving from 14.2 to 13) indicated much less agreement with the statements on deterrence over time (scoring grid using scale between 5 and 25):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec3: DET	Men	14.8052	3.19143	77
	Women	14.2571	2.69560	70
	Total	14.5442	2.96840	147
Post-Sec3: DET	Men	13.4253	3.27497	77
	Women	13.0107	2.44521	70
	Total	13.2279	2.90723	147

The tests of within-subject effects show, not a significant interaction, but a significant difference over time ($p < .001$):

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	126.453	1	126.453	27.270	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	126.453	1.000	126.453	27.270	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	126.453	1.000	126.453	27.270	.000
	Lower limit	126.453	1.000	126.453	27.270	.000
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	.326	1	.326	.070	.791
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.326	1.000	.326	.070	.791
	Huynh-Feldt	.326	1.000	.326	.070	.791
	Lower limit	.326	1.000	.326	.070	.791
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	672.381	145	4.637		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	672.381	145.000	4.637		
	Huynh-Feldt	672.381	145.000	4.637		
	Lower limit	672.381	145.000	4.637		

The table of tests of between-subject shows no significant gender effects:

Tests of between-subject effect

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

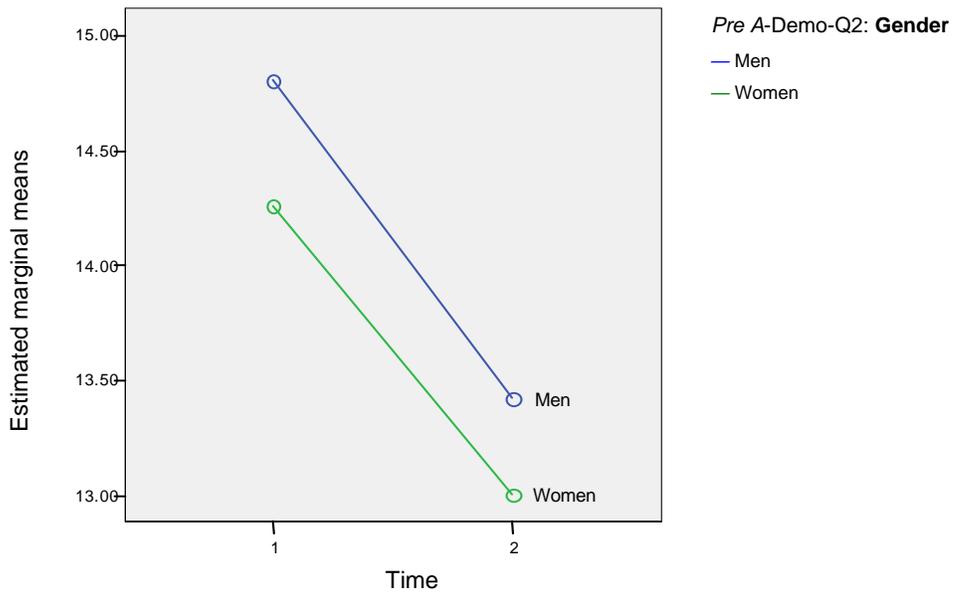
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	56467.946	1	56467.946	4472.390	.000
Gender (ns)	16.990	1	16.990	1.346	.248
Error	1830.755	145	12.626		

The profile diagram on *Deterrence* (next page) shows significantly less support for deterrence after three months of CTP than on the first day at the staff college, among both the women and the men.

Although the level of support for deterrence was lower among the women than among the men, there is no significant gender difference in the rate of decrease in the level of support, for which the lines of graphic representation are nearly parallel:

Profile Diagram – Deterrence

Estimated Marginal Means, MEASUREMENT SCALE 1



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

8) *Human service orientation*

1) I prefer a job that gives me the opportunity to help people solve their problems.
2) I can get a lot of satisfaction from working with people who are less fortunate than I am.
3) For me, a job that involves talking to people about their problems is more meaningful than a job that involves only casual contact with other people.
4) Work that allows me to help other people makes me feel like I am really making a difference.
5) I don't necessarily have to work with people in order to feel like I'm making a contribution to society.
6) If I were to start looking for a new career tomorrow, I'd probably look for work in one of the helping professions.
7) Administrative work is OK, as long as it contributes to solving the major problems in society.
8) Generally, I tend to get more satisfaction from working with people than from other parts of my job.

Although the means in the two gender groups initially appeared much the same, after three months of CTP they were higher among the women (mean moving from 6.2 to 6.5) than among the men (mean moving from 6.2 to 6.3) (scoring grid using scale between 0 and 8):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i>		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
GENDER				
PRE-Sec2: HSO	Men	6.2152	1.40136	77
	Women	6.2238	1.28502	70
	Total	6.2193	1.34264	147
Post-Sec2: HSO	Men	6.3766	1.55630	77
	Women	6.5320	1.12500	70
	Total	6.4506	1.36565	147

The tests of within-subject effects show, not a significant interaction, but some effect over time (p = .046):

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	4.042	1.000	4.042	4.051	.046
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.042	1.000	4.042	4.051	.046
	Huynh-Feldt	4.042	1.000	4.042	4.051	.046
	Lower limit	4.042	1.000	4.042	4.051	.046
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	.395	1.000	.395	.396	.530
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.395	1.000	.395	.396	.530
	Huynh-Feldt	.395	1.000	.395	.396	.530
	Lower limit	.395	1.000	.395	.396	.530
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	144.682	145.000	.998		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	144.682	145.000	.998		
	Huynh-Feldt	144.682	145.000	.998		
	Lower limit	144.682	145.000	.998		

The table of tests of between-subject effects shows no significant gender effects:

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

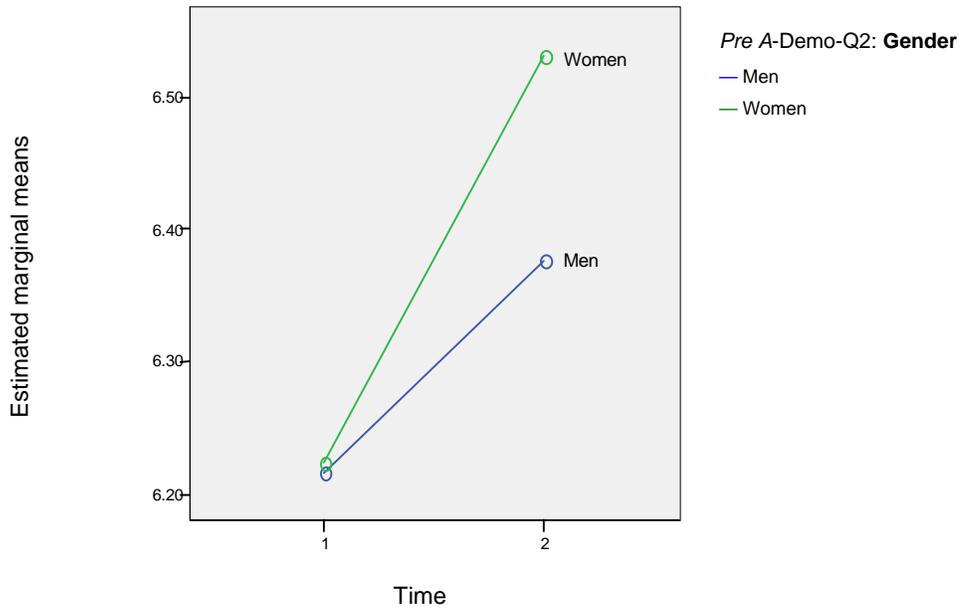
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	11779.200	1	11779.200	4380.430	.000
Gender (ns)	.493	1	.493	.183	.669
Error	389.912	145	2.689		

This profile diagram on *Human service orientation* (next page) shows steady change over the three months of CTP in both gender groups, but a more pronounced intensification of human service orientation among the women than among the men.

The descriptive change may well be significant even though the gender difference is not statistically significant:

Profile Diagram – Human service orientation

Estimated Marginal Means, MEASUREMENT SCALE 1



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

9) Social desirability

1) Are you always willing to admit it when you make a mistake?
2) Do you always try to practice what you preach?
3) I never resent being asked to return a favour.
4) I have never been irked when people express ideas very different from my own.
5) I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings.
6) Do you like to gossip at times?
7) Have there been occasions when you took advantage of some one?
8) At times, do you try to get even rather than forgive and forget?
9) At times, have you really insisted on having things your way?
10) Are there occasions when you felt like smashing things?

The means for the two gender groups show a most interesting characteristic: a sharp downturn in responses on social desirability among both the men (mean moving from 5.4 to 5.1) and the women (mean moving from 5.5 to 5.3) (scoring grid using scale between 0 and 10):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec2: SD	Men	5.4859	1.25346	77
	Women	5.5714	1.25769	70
	Total	5.5266	1.25190	147
Post-Sec2: SD	Men	5.1833	1.31243	77
	Women	5.3778	1.46118	70
	Total	5.2759	1.38389	147

The tests of within-subject effects show, not a significant interaction, but some effect over time (p = .046):

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	4.516	1	4.516	4.064	.046
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.516	1.000	4.516	4.064	.046
	Huynh-Feldt	4.516	1.000	4.516	4.064	.046
	Lower limit	4.516	1.000	4.516	4.064	.046
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	.218	1	.218	.196	.659
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.218	1.000	.218	.196	.659
	Huynh-Feldt	.218	1.000	.218	.196	.659
	Lower limit	.218	1.000	.218	.196	.659
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	161.135	145	1.111		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	161.135	145.000	1.111		
	Huynh-Feldt	161.135	145.000	1.111		
	Lower limit	161.135	145.000	1.111		

The table of tests of between-subject effects shows a gender effect:

Tests of between-subject effects

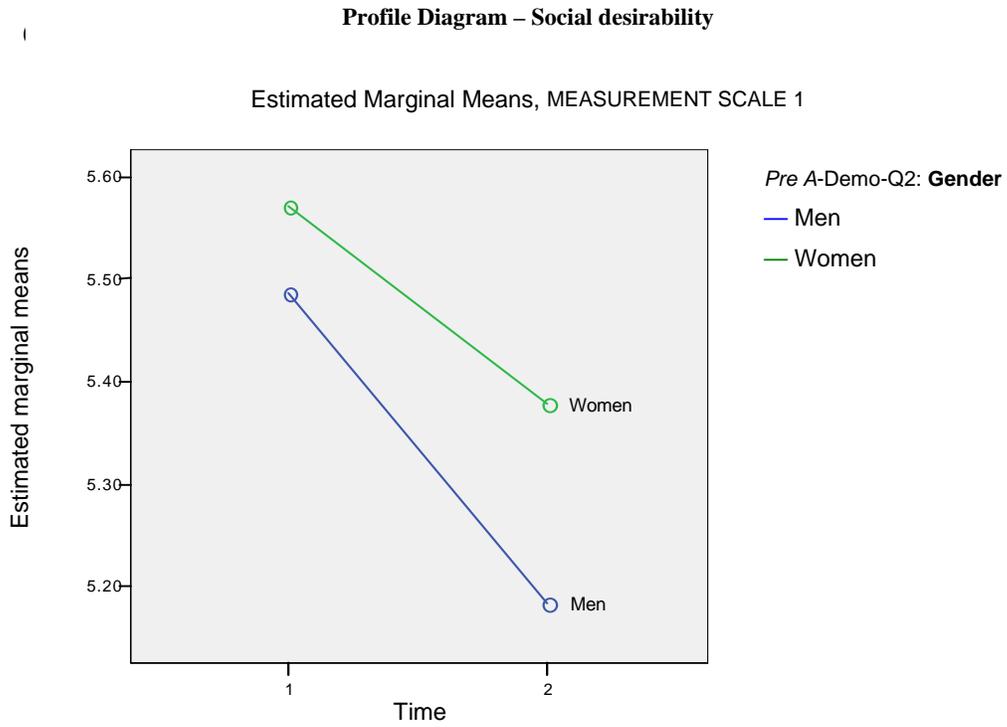
Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	8568.178	1	8568.178	3594.420	.000
Gender (ns)	1.437	1	1.437	.603	.439
Error	345.643	145	2.384		

The profile diagram on *Social desirability* (next page) shows two parallel downturns. *Social desirability* drops between the first day at the staff college and after three months of CTP, among both the women (although their level of support is higher) and the men.

This downturn verges on being significant; it does not indicate a gender difference:



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

10) Sources of motivation for correctional work

1) Job security
2) Competitive salary and benefits
4) Interesting and/or challenging work
5) Learning and development opportunities
6) A sense of worthwhile accomplishment in my work

In this theme, we did not maintain a distinction between the two sub-themes (extrinsic and intrinsic) but used the total number of responses.

The difference in the means for the two gender groups, illustrated below in the profile diagram of estimated marginal means, shows a most interesting contrast: increased motivation among the women (mean moving from 26.7 to 26.9), but quite markedly decreased motivation among the men (moving from 26.1 to 25.8) (scoring grid using scale between 6 and 30):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec2: MOTV	Men	26.1688	3.10942	77
	Women	26.7143	3.52277	70
	Total	26.4286	3.31249	147
Post-Sec2: MOTV	Men	25.8312	3.05391	77
	Women	26.9000	2.43257	70
	Total	26.3401	2.81750	147

The tests of within-subject effects show no significant effect or interaction over time:

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	.423	1.000	.423	.064	.800
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.423	1.000	.423	.064	.800
	Huynh-Feldt	.423	1.000	.423	.064	.800
	Lower limit	.423	1.000	.423	.064	.800
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	5.022	1.000	5.022	.763	.384
	Greenhouse-Geisser	5.022	1.000	5.022	.763	.384
	Huynh-Feldt	5.022	1.000	5.022	.763	.384
	Lower limit	5.022	1.000	5.022	.763	.384
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	954.903	145.000	6.586		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	954.903	145.000	6.586		
	Huynh-Feldt	954.903	145.000	6.586		
	Lower limit	954.903	145.000	6.586		

The table of tests of between-subject effects shows a significant gender effect ($p = .049$):

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

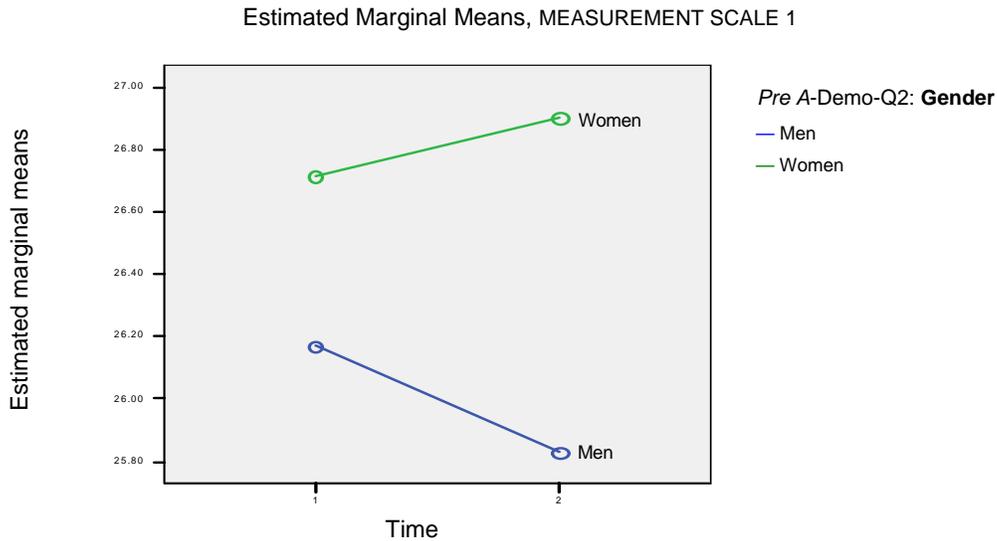
Transformed variable: Mean

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	204496.918	1	204496.918	16912.208	.000
Gender (ns)	47.775	1	47.775	3.951	.049
Error	1753.293	145	12.092		

In the profile diagram on *Sources of motivation for correctional work*, motivation among the women increases between the first day at the staff college and after three months of CTP, but decreases among the men to a much lower level than was initially the case. That said, the value of .049 does not indicate a significant gender difference.

In the absence of a significant time factor as well, it cannot be said that the increase or the decrease is significant: for all 147 participants, *Sources of motivation for correctional work* between the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaires is steady:

Profile Diagram - Sources of motivation for correctional work



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

11) Intrinsic job motivation

1) I feel a sense of personal satisfaction when I do a job well.
2) My opinion of myself goes down when I do a job badly.
3) I take pride in doing my job as well as I can.
4) I feel unhappy when my work is not up to my usual standard.
5) I like to look back on the day's work with a sense of a job well done.
6) I try to think of ways of doing my job effectively.

The lines representing the means for the two gender groups not only cross but also show a more pronounced decrease among the women (mean moving from 36.4 to 35.5) than among the men (mean moving from 36.3 to 35.7) (scoring grid using scale between 6 and 42):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec2: IJM	Men	36.3117	3.59554	77
	Women	36.4571	3.45021	70
	Total	36.3810	3.51578	147
Post-Sec2: IJM	Men	35.7403	3.68283	77
	Women	35.5571	3.16061	70
	Total	35.6531	3.43362	147

The tests of within-subject effects show, not a significant interaction, but a significant effect over time ($p = 0.012$):

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	39.694	1.000	39.694	6.441	.012
	Greenhouse-Geisser	39.694	1.000	39.694	6.441	.012
	Huynh-Feldt	39.694	1.000	39.694	6.441	.012
	Lower limit	39.694	1.000	39.694	6.441	.012
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	1.979	1.000	1.979	.321	.572
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.979	1.000	1.979	.321	.572
	Huynh-Feldt	1.979	1.000	1.979	.321	.572
	Lower limit	1.979	1.000	1.979	.321	.572
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	893.579	145.000	6.163		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	893.579	145.000	6.163		
	Huynh-Feldt	893.579	145.000	6.163		
	Lower limit	893.579	145.000	6.163		

However, the table of tests of between-subject effects shows no significant gender effect:

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

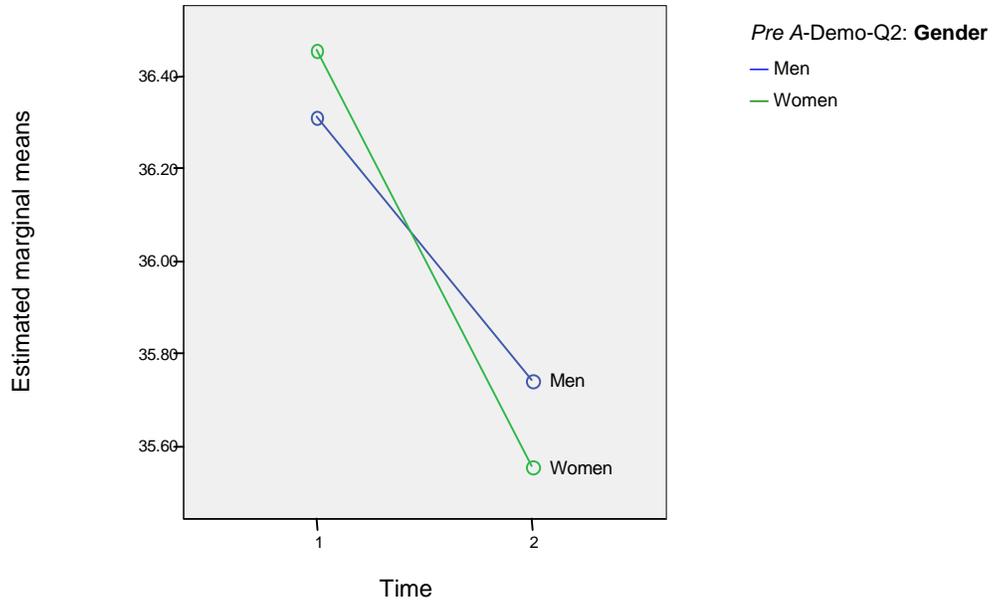
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	380509.795	1	380509.795	20975.575	.000
Gender (ns)	.026	1	.026	.001	.970
Error	2630.389	145	18.141		

In the next profile diagram on *Intrinsic job motivation*, the lines representing the means for the two gender groups cross after approximately five weeks of CTP, and show a more pronounced decrease among the women.

Although neither the crossed lines nor the gender effect is significant, the rate of decrease between the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaires is significant for both genders:

Profile Diagram – Intrinsic job motivation

Estimated Marginal Means, MEASUREMENT SCALE 1



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

12) Correctional self-efficacy

1) I often give up when work becomes complicated.
2) I adapt easily when work procedures are changed.
* 3) When it comes to work, I have little confidence in myself.
4) I can be counted on to get my work finished.
* 5) It takes me longer than it should to finish most of my work.
6) I can rely on my work skills to get the job done.
* 7) Getting organized at work is difficult for me.
8) I work even harder when the job becomes difficult.
* 9) I seldom reach the work goals I set for myself.
10) I know I can handle most of the problems that come up at work.
*11) I avoid work that looks too difficult for me.
12) I rarely have a problem starting work when I should.
*13) It is difficult for me to work effectively.
14) When I accepted this position, I felt confident in my abilities to fulfill the requirements of this job.
15) When I first accepted this position, I expected to see my involvement with inmates make a positive difference in their lives.

* = Inverted question

Here again, the lines representing the means for the two gender groups cross and show an overall decrease in motivation among both gender groups that is more pronounced among the women (mean moving from 91.1 to 89.1) than among the men (mean moving from 90.6 to 89.2) (scoring grid using scale between 15 and 105):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec2: CSE	Men	90.6494	8.26656	77
	Women	91.1532	9.20131	69
	Total	90.8875	8.69400	146
Post-Sec2: CSE	Men	89.2987	8.56103	77
	Women	89.1449	8.67260	69
	Total	89.2260	8.58449	146

The tests of within-subject tests show a significant effect over time ($p = 0.014$):

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	205.286	1.000	205.286	6.180	.014
	Greenhouse-Geisser	205.286	1.000	205.286	6.180	.014
	Huynh-Feldt	205.286	1.000	205.286	6.180	.014
	Lower limit	205.286	1.000	205.286	6.180	.014
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	7.869	1.000	7.869	.237	.627
	Greenhouse-Geisser	7.869	1.000	7.869	.237	.627
	Huynh-Feldt	7.869	1.000	7.869	.237	.627
	Lower limit	7.869	1.000	7.869	.237	.627
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	4783.152	144.000	33.216		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4783.152	144.000	33.216		
	Huynh-Feldt	4783.152	144.000	33.216		
	Lower limit	4783.152	144.000	33.216		

However, the table of tests of between-subject effects shows no significant gender effect:

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

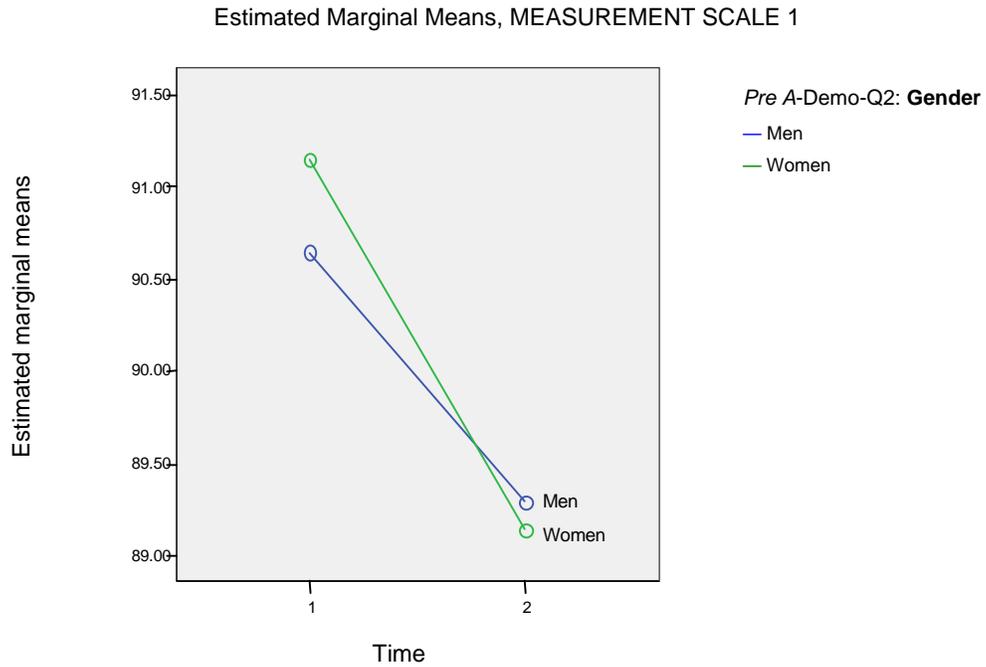
Transformed variable: Mean

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	2361324.938	1	2361324.938	20177.214	.000
Gender (ns)	2.230	1	2.230	.019	.890
Error	16852.217	144	117.029		

In the profile diagram on *Correctional self-efficacy*, although the decrease over time is significant for both gender, the fact that this decrease is more pronounced among women than among the men is not significant.

Since there is no gender difference, the fact that the lines representing the means for the two gender groups cross after three months of CTP is not statistically significant:

Profile Diagram – Correctional self-efficacy



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

13) Post-Correctional Officer recruits perception of training

1) The CTP did provide me with the skills and abilities required to effectively deal with a conflict situation.
2) The CTP has informed me of my roles and responsibilities as a Correctional Officer during an emergency situation.
3) The CTP provided me with the knowledge and skills needed in order to protect myself from any potential harm.
4) CTP addressed the preventative measures to reduce the risk of transmitted diseases.
5) CTP did inform me of my legal obligations with respect to inmate rights and privileges.
6) The CTP provided me with the knowledge and skills to effectively deal with a diverse offender population.
7) The CTP addressed offenders' special needs.
*8) The training did not provide me with all the necessary abilities and skills to effectively fulfill my job requirements.
9) The training did encourage a healthy and positive working environment among other Correctional Officers.
10) The CTP encouraged staff/offender relationships.
11) The instructor provided training from a non-biased position.
12) The CTP instructors took a rehabilitative position.

* = Inverted question

Although the means for both gender groups both decrease, this change is much more pronounced among the women (mean moving from 35 to 33.9); among the men, much lower expectations on the first day of CTP decreased further (mean moving from 33.8 to 33.6) (scoring grid using scale between 12 and 60):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec4: CTP	Men	33.8684	4.80373	76
	Women	35.0714	3.51939	70
	Total	34.4452	4.26539	146
Post-Sec4: CTP	Men	33.6974	3.80182	76
	Women	33.9510	3.85947	70
	Total	33.8190	3.81844	146

The tests of within-subject effects show no significant effect or interaction over time:

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	30.387	1.000	30.387	2.979	.086
	Greenhouse-Geisser	30.387	1.000	30.387	2.979	.086
	Huynh-Feldt	30.387	1.000	30.387	2.979	.086
	Lower limit	30.387	1.000	30.387	2.979	.086
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	16.421	1.000	16.421	1.610	.207
	Greenhouse-Geisser	16.421	1.000	16.421	1.610	.207
	Huynh-Feldt	16.421	1.000	16.421	1.610	.207
	Lower limit	16.421	1.000	16.421	1.610	.207
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	1468.646	144.000	10.199		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1468.646	144.000	10.199		
	Huynh-Feldt	1468.646	144.000	10.199		
	Lower limit	1468.646	144.000	10.199		

The table of tests of between-subject effects shows no significant gender effects:

Tests of between-subject effects

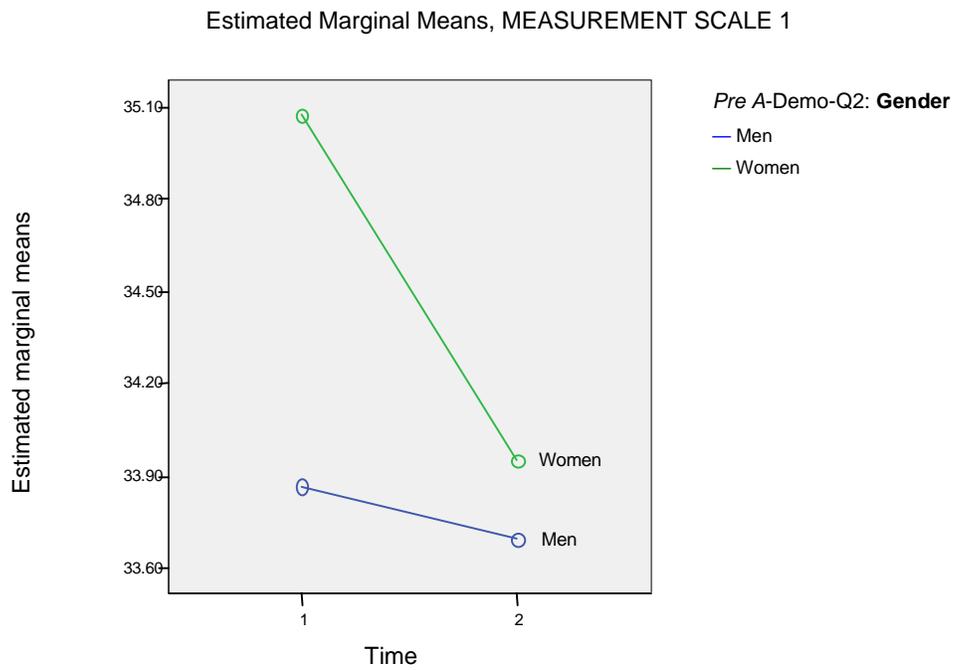
Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	339903.306	1	339903.306	15160.569	.000
Gender (ns)	38.658	1	38.658	1.724	.191
Error	3228.512	144	22.420		

The profile diagram between *Pre-correctional officer recruit expectations of training* and the *Post-correctional officer recruit perceptions of training* shows a decrease after three months of CTP in both gender groups, but this decrease is not significant and there is no gender difference:

Profile Diagram - *Post*-Correctional Officer recruit perception of training



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A* - expectations; Time 2 = *Post* - perceptions)

14) Post-group environment questionnaire

*1) I did not enjoy being part of the social activities of the class.
*2) I was unhappy with my CTP class's motivation level to succeed.
*3) I did not like the way that we accomplished our group tasks.
4) Our CTP class was united in trying to reach its performance goals.
*5) Members of our CTP class would rather go out on their own than get together as a class.
6) We all took responsibility as a class for any failure or poor performance.
*7) CTP recruits held conflicting views about what correctional work entails.

* = Inverted question

Generally speaking, groups that successfully achieve their objectives show greater cohesiveness than those that fail to do so (Brunet & Savoie, 2003; Dion, 1979). This fact was demonstrated earlier by means of the *Pre A* questionnaire, indicating the responses by the 147 recruits who completed CTP and the 86 who did not. That said, within this group of 147 participants, as we have seen in each of the themes analysed above, there are a number of clear splits. One example is group environment.

The means for the two gender groups show movement in opposite directions. Among the men there is a slight increase over time (mean moving from 28 to 28.1); among the women, who indicated a lower level of satisfaction with the group environment to begin with, this factor drops even further (mean moving from 27.5 to 26.5) (scoring grid using scale between 7 and 35):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec5: GEQ	Men	28.0526	3.51338	76
	Women	27.5762	4.18106	70
	Total	27.8242	3.84193	146
Post-Sec5: GEQ	Men	28.1579	3.90914	76
	Women	26.5643	4.63597	70
	Total	27.3938	4.33240	146

The tests of within-subject effects show no significant effect or interaction over time:

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	14.976	1.000	14.976	1.376	.243
	Greenhouse-Geisser	14.976	1.000	14.976	1.376	.243
	Huynh-Feldt	14.976	1.000	14.976	1.376	.243
	Lower limit	14.976	1.000	14.976	1.376	.243
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	22.739	1.000	22.739	2.089	.151
	Greenhouse-Geisser	22.739	1.000	22.739	2.089	.151
	Huynh-Feldt	22.739	1.000	22.739	2.089	.151
	Lower limit	22.739	1.000	22.739	2.089	.151
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	1567.588	144.000	10.886		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1567.588	144.000	10.886		
	Huynh-Feldt	1567.588	144.000	10.886		
	Lower limit	1567.588	144.000	10.886		

The table of tests of between-subject effects indicates no significant gender effect:

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

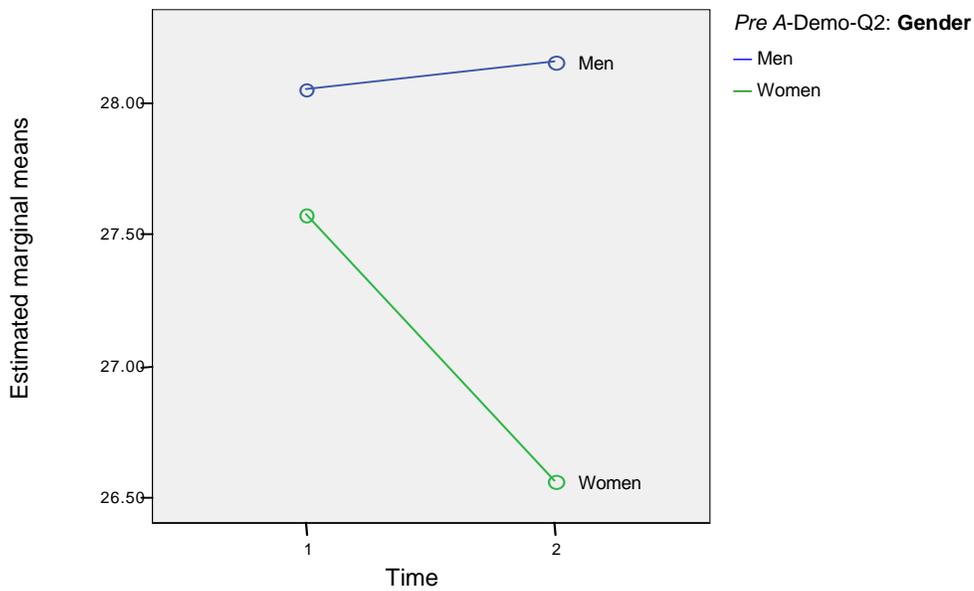
Transformed variable: Mean

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	221861.194	1	221861.194	10004.161	.000
Gender (ns)	78.071	1	78.071	3.520	.063
Error	3193.472	144	22.177		

After three months of CTP, the profile diagram on the *Post-group environment questionnaire* shows a decrease in the level of satisfaction with the group environment among the women; on the first day of CTP the men indicated a higher level of satisfaction, which increased somewhat over time. There is no significant difference between the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaire, or between the gender groups:

Profile Diagram – *Post-group environment questionnaire*

Estimated Marginal Means, MEASUREMENT SCALE 1



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

15) Post-Correctional Officer social cohesiveness

1) There existed a strong pressure to conform to the values and behaviours of my classmates.
2) I felt loyalty towards my CTP classmates.
*3) This CTP class was one of the best groups of which I had been a part.
4) My CTP classmates stood up for me.
*5) I did not agree with the values of the majority of my CTP classmates.
6) Sometimes my dislike for my fellow classmates made me wonder if I wanted to become a Correctional Officer.
*7) I often felt that I had very little in common with my CTP classmates.

* = Inverted question

In this theme, the difference in the means for the two gender groups is much more pronounced. Initially, both gender groups indicated essentially the same degree of cohesiveness; after three months of CTP, cohesiveness increased among the men (mean moving from 25 to 25.9) but decreased among the women (mean moving from 25 to 24.9) (scoring grid using scale between 7 and 35):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec5: SC	Men	25.0263	2.87506	76
	Women	25.0714	3.27184	70
	Total	25.0479	3.06106	146
Post-Sec5: SC	Men	25.9934	3.70089	76
	Women	24.9429	3.86110	70
	Total	25.4897	3.80211	146

The tests of within-subject effects show no significant effect or interaction over time:

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	12.811	1.000	12.811	2.222	.138
	Greenhouse-Geisser	12.811	1.000	12.811	2.222	.138
	Huynh-Feldt	12.811	1.000	12.811	2.222	.138
	Lower limit	12.811	1.000	12.811	2.222	.138
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	21.872	1.000	21.872	3.794	.053
	Greenhouse-Geisser	21.872	1.000	21.872	3.794	.053
	Huynh-Feldt	21.872	1.000	21.872	3.794	.053
	Lower limit	21.872	1.000	21.872	3.794	.053
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	830.116	144.000	5.765		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	830.116	144.000	5.765		
	Huynh-Feldt	830.116	144.000	5.765		
	Lower limit	830.116	144.000	5.765		

The table of tests of between-subject effects shows no significant gender effect:

Tests of between-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

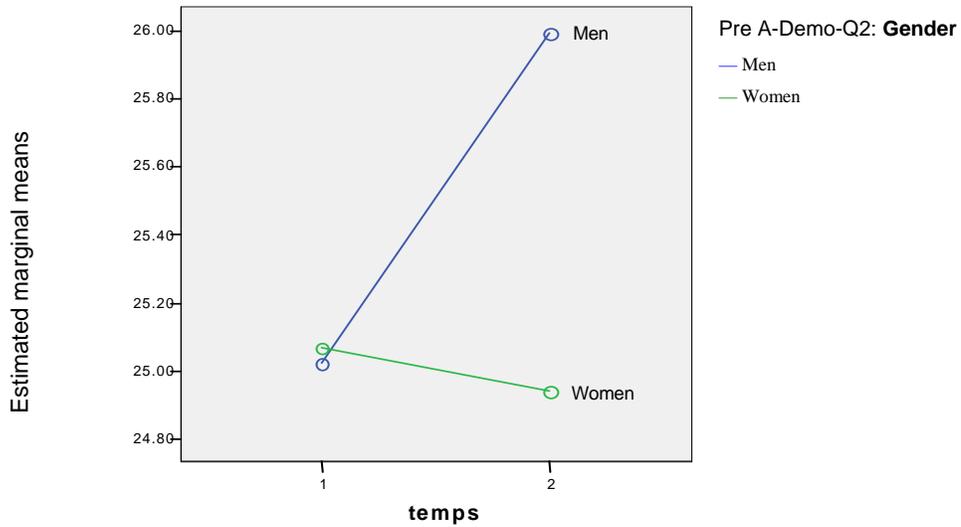
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	185979.069	1	185979.069	10362.631	.000
Gender (ns)	18.418	1	18.418	1.026	.313
Error	2584.381	144	17.947		

In the profile diagram on *Post-correctional officer social cohesiveness* (next page), the two diagonal lines representing the means for the two gender groups are diametrically opposed, thus confirming the results obtained in the previous theme (group environment). After three months of CTP, although social cohesiveness was markedly consolidated among the men, it lessened among the women.

That said, there is no significant difference between the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaire, or between the gender groups:

Profile Diagram – *Post*-correctional officer social cohesiveness

Estimated Marginal Means, MEASUREMENT SCALE 1



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

16) Post-credibility

1) My instructors were credible.
2) My instructors were competent.
3) I trusted my instructors.
4) My instructors did what they say they would.
*5) My instructors did not know correctional work well.
6) My instructors knew how to facilitate a class of recruits.

* = Inverted question

Although the means of both gender groups decreased, the drop was much more pronounced among the women (mean moving from 27.3 to 26.2); among the men, the instructors' credibility was lessened only slightly between the first day at the staff college and after three months of CTP (moving from 27.4 to 27.1) (scoring grid using scale between 6 and 30):

Descriptive Statistics

<i>Pre A-Demo-Q2:</i> GENDER		Mean	Standard Deviation	N
PRE-Sec5:	Men	27.4545	2.68791	77
CRED	Women	27.3429	2.68590	70
	Total	27.4014	2.67832	147
Post-Sec5:	Men	27.1429	3.04231	77
CRED	Women	26.2143	3.68268	70
	Total	26.7007	3.38290	147

The tests of within-subject effects show no interaction but a significant effect over time (p = .011):

Tests of within-subject effects

Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Time (ns)	Assumed sphericity	38.030	1	38.030	6.683	.011
	Greenhouse-Geisser	38.030	1.000	38.030	6.683	.011
	Huynh-Feldt	38.030	1.000	38.030	6.683	.011
	Lower limit	38.030	1.000	38.030	6.683	.011
Time * gender (ns)	Assumed sphericity	12.234	1	12.234	2.150	.145
	Greenhouse-Geisser	12.234	1.000	12.234	2.150	.145
	Huynh-Feldt	12.234	1.000	12.234	2.150	.145
	Lower limit	12.234	1.000	12.234	2.150	.145
Error (time)	Assumed sphericity	825.181	145	5.691		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	825.181	145.000	5.691		
	Huynh-Feldt	825.181	145.000	5.691		
	Lower limit	825.181	145.000	5.691		

However, the table of tests of between-subject effects shows no significant gender effect:

Tests between-Subject Effects

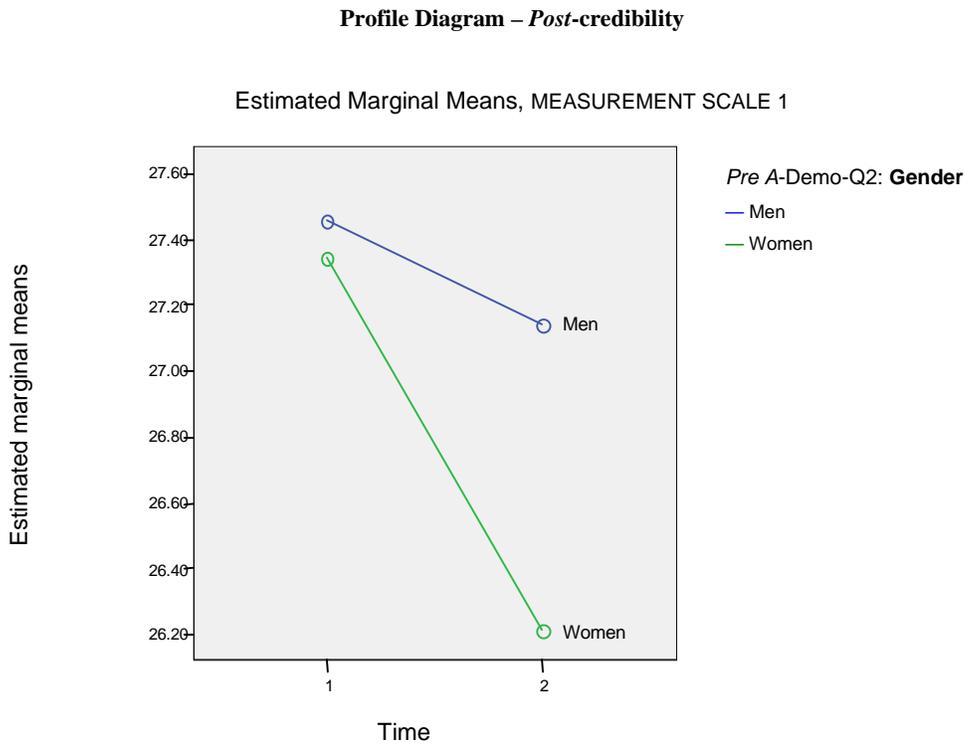
Measurement scale: MEASUREMENT SCALE 1

Transformed variable: Mean

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Ddl	Mean of Squares	F	Significance
Constant	214452.438	1	214452.438	16710.022	.000
Gender	19.839	1	19.839	1.546	.216
Error	1860.895	145	12.834		

This last profile diagram, on *Post-credibility*, shows a significant decrease in credibility of instructors experienced by both gender groups; this decrease is much more pronounced among the women (graphically indicated as a nearly vertical line) than among the men, although the gender difference is not significant.

Let us now see what these 13 measurement scales have to tell us at the end of these three months of CTP:



Time (Time 1 = *Pre A*; Time 2 = *Post*)

Discussion of Findings

While attitudes -- towards inmates, correctional work, rehabilitation, and co-workers -- are often determined by individuals' beliefs about the possible positive or negative consequences of their behaviours in clearly defined situations, there may also be gender differences.

From these 13 measurement scales, among the 147 participants who completed these three months of CTP, a number of observations between the *Pre A* and the *Post* questionnaires emerge:

- 1) Pre-post analyses of scales revealed significant differences between men and women recruits on a variety of measures (*Attitudes towards correctional work; Support for rehabilitation; Sources of motivation for correctional work*);
- 2) Non-significant differences emerged between men and women recruits on a variety of measures (*Attitudes towards inmates; Deterrence; Human service orientation; Social desirability; Intrinsic motivation; Self-efficacy; Expectations/Perceptions of training; Social cohesiveness and Credibility*);
- 3) On three measurement scales specific to the occupation of correctional officers (*Attitudes towards correctional work, Support for rehabilitation, and Sources of motivation for correctional work*), the number of positive responses by women recruits to the statements presented is higher than those by men;
- 4) Initially, for *Human service orientation*, the number of positive responses by women recruits to the statements is higher, however, both gender groups increased overtime;

- 5) On five other measurement scales, the number of positive responses by both gender groups shows a steady decrease: *Support for deterrence* (fewer positive responses by the women to the statements presented), *Social desirability* (more positive perceived self-image among the men), *Intrinsic job motivation* (decrease for women), *Correctional self-efficacy* (decrease for women), and *Credibility* (decrease for women);
- 6) The 147 recruits expressed higher levels of general motivation after 3 months on CTP;
- 7) Overall, 86 (37%) participants (46 men and 40 women) did not complete CTP and the research. Among those the non-completers, 74 (86%) were not successful in the CTP and others withdrew for various reasons. No significant differences emerged between recruits who completed CTP and participated in the research and those who did not on gender, age, education, or having dependents. However, it was observed that a substantially higher percentage of recruits did not complete CTP in the Atlantic (75%) and Prairies (69%) regions versus the Quebec (30%), Ontario (29%) and Pacific (26%) regions. Also found was that a high percentage of Aboriginal (57%) and visible minority recruits (57%) did not complete CTP. From the battery of measurement scales, a greater acceptance of deterrence and a lower sense of responsibility were more characteristic of those who did not complete CTP.

Of course, these attitudes and behaviours are being measured in purely theoretical terms, far from the reality of the corrections milieu and given all the difficulties noted earlier. Nevertheless, certain questions about disparities, between gender groups and within the group as a whole, are intriguing.

- 1) Although the gender differences are not statistically significant, why do the responses by the two gender groups with regard to *Group environment questionnaire* and *Correctional Officer social cohesiveness* appear to move in opposite directions?

- 2) Why are *Attitudes towards correctional work, Support for rehabilitation, and Sources of motivation for correctional work* higher among the women, while the decrease in *Intrinsic job motivation* among the women is more pronounced than among the men?

One may legitimately think that learning does not take place without difficulty or self-criticism (Van Dick and Wagner, 2001; Lee, 1998; Meyer & Allen, 1997). This three-month period of CTP is condensed and highly diversified in terms of subject matter, competitive, and demanding in terms of physical ability and memory, a situation that in itself leaves very little room for personal initiative. As well, the average age is 32 overall, indicating extensive relational experiences.

Professional training does not take place without examination of oneself and others, particularly in a diverse group. As Lattimer (1998) clearly shows with regard to the phenomenon of assimilation and conformity within diversified groups, the staff colleges in the various regions present a setting of assimilation and conformity that has the effect of temporarily stifling diversity and creativity. As a result, there is some degree of subjective reaction against those responsible for ensuring that this training is implemented in a homogenous manner and in accordance with CSC values and principles.

With regard to the comparative tables measuring the changes from the *Pre A* to the *Post* questionnaires (n =147), the skills, advantages, disadvantages, and other reasons for becoming a correctional officer highlight the difficulty of connecting theory and practice. Also, it was found that there was a desire to learn, help others, and meet challenges.

Many explanations may be invoked but, regardless of their underlying nature, people bring with them their own knowledge, opinions and approaches. In any new situation -- here CTP -- the subject matter, the instructors, the acquisition of new knowledge, and the learners' position changes over time, and in stages. These stages, in a combination of age, gender, experience, anticipation and hindsight, reflect individuals' positional and personal evolution over time. According to Perry (1970) who spent a long time studying epistemic phenomena in educational settings, and Schommer who in 1998 studied

statements by learners, both referred to by Romainville (2001), epistemic beliefs develop in four stages:

- 1) recruits expect a great deal from their instructors and will seek to give the right response in a dichotomous manner, between *True* and *False* or between good and bad; this stage is one of dualism;
- 2) after a few weeks, recruits and other learners eventually express an opinion, stating somewhat more openly what they think, without, however, seeking to evaluate or validate the relevance of their arguments; this stage is one of multiplicity;
- 3) in a critical stage, learners relativize what is presented to them in class, and some of their former opinions surface again; this stage is one of relativism; and
- 4) recruits look forward to being on the job where they (and not their instructors) will be responsible for constructing their future environment, particularly since knowledge is not static; this stage is one of personal involvement in relativism.

Similarity found with other learning environments, these results were obtained over a short period of time. Therefore, firm conclusions should not be drawn as to the skills, perceived advantages/disadvantages or other possible reasons for becoming a correctional officer. Gender specific characteristics exist beyond what could be captured in this study (Wood & Eagly, 2002).

While avoiding any kind of heuristic²⁸ representation (a cognitive process in which a person attempts to solve a problem in a desired or a given situation) (Piattelli-Palmarini, 1995), could we logically measure probability? Here, we return to the phenomenon of attrition: can we actually predict success in a three-month period of occupational training?

²⁸ Heuristic processes seek similarities much more than differences in analysing probability for a category within a given theme.

Dropout Modeling and Prediction

Predicting behaviours leads us, firstly, to the work of Fishbein & Azjen (1975), Baron & Kenny (1986), Triandis (1989), Eagly & Chaiken (1993), and Lafrenaye (*ibid.*). While maintaining focus on the present study, we note that Fishbein & Azjen's *Belief, Attitude, Intention and Behavior* (*op. cit.*) assumes that any behaviour can be predicted if we know the individual's initial intentions. In other words, attitude determines a given behaviour, regardless of the nature of the behaviour, and subjective standards have the greatest influence. Subjective standards are determined by what individuals perceive or believe about their actions, in terms of both relationships and motivation with regard to others.

According to Baron & Kenny (1986), personality traits predispose some individuals to consistent relationships between attitudes and behaviours, and others to inconsistent relationships between attitudes and behaviours.

According to Triandis (*op. cit.*) and Eagly & Chaiken (*op. cit.*), behavioural probability depends on individuals' habits and intentions in a given situation, and behavioural intentions depend on social factors and consequences of behaviours.

Lafrenaye (*ibid.*) writes that overall attitude is instrumental in predicting, not specific behaviours, but a cluster of indicative behaviours over time, given certain situations, goals and actions. Thus the present stage of CTP is intended to be a precursor to the reality of the job.

The following coding of nominal values table uses logistic regression in an attempt to predict attrition on the basis of five variables: *region*, *sense of responsibility*, *race*, *Support for rehabilitation* and *Deterrence*:

Coding of Nominal Values

		Frequency	Coding of Parameters			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Pre A-Sec1-Q3: region</i>	Atlantic	20	1.000	.000	.000	.000
	Quebec	56	.000	1.000	.000	.000
	Ontario	90	.000	.000	1.000	.000
	Prairies	26	.000	.000	.000	1.000
	Pacific	39	.000	.000	.000	.000
<i>Pre A-Demo-Q3: race</i>	Caucasian	163	.000	.000		
	Aboriginal	34	1.000	.000		
	Visible minority	34	.000	1.000		
<i>Pre A-Sec1-Q4: language: French</i>	Yes	71	1.000			
	No	160	.000			
<i>Sense of responsibility</i>	Not in choices	197	1.000			
	In choices	34	.000			

What we found was:

- 1) region, here the Atlantic ($p < .001$) and the Prairies ($p = .006$) regions;
- 2) sense of responsibility (an ordinal qualitative variable indicated in response to the question "*What skill(s) do you feel you possess that will best assist you as a Correctional Officer?*") ($p = .003$);
- 3) race, here members of visible minorities ($p = .010$);
- 4) *Support for rehabilitation* (Sr) ($p = .009$); and
- 5) a greater acceptance of *Deterrence* (Det) ($p = .010$).

Variables in Equation

	B	E.S.	Wald	Ddl	Significance	Exp (B)
Support for rehabilitation	-.110	.042	6.924	1	.009	.896
Deterrence	-.142	.055	6.699	1	.010	.868
Race			6.701	2	.035	
Race (1)	.204	.637	.102	1	.749	1.226
Race (2)	1.083	.419	6.697	1	.010	2.954
Region			20.886	4	.000	
Region (1)	2.590	.702	13.599	1	.000	13.331
Region (2)	.268	.507	.280	1	.597	1.308
Region (3)	.477	.472	1.023	1	.312	1.612
Region (4)	2.214	.812	7.437	1	.006	9.151
PRE-1.10 (1)	1.711	.570	9.015	1	.003	5.534
Constant	3.014	1.891	2.539	1	.111	20.359

However, particularly over a period as short as that of CTP, between observing correlations and predicting behaviours, attitudes, success or dropouts we need to be able to study individuals' former work skills. This we cannot do and, even if we could, the work of correctional officers is in a category of its own. In response to the question, "*Please identify any related work experience*", out of 233 participants, nearly half (108, or 46%) gave responses that included the elements of order, surveillance and wearing a uniform. For the remaining 125 participants, everything about CTP is completely new and bears no relationship to past work experience. Thus, with regard to the 95 learning modules, intentions and motivations cannot be homogeneous in any given CTP class, still less among the 10 CTP classes that participated in this study.

Romainville (1995) developed a combined classification of approaches to learning on the basis of the work of Pask (1976) and Entwistle & Ramsden (1982). According to this combined classification, learners may adopt three approaches:

- 1) persons adopting an *in-depth approach* enter a staff college for three months of intensive CTP seeking to understand this new subject matter or to understand it better by using a discursive approach that sets up an interaction between what they already know and the many questions arising out of CTP;
- 2) persons adopting a *superficial approach* succeed through fear of failure (itself a source of motivation), seeking to be admitted by reproducing or mimicking the subject matter (memorizing it without distinguishing examples from rules, or structure from content); and
- 3) persons adopting a *strategic approach* try to succeed without necessarily wanting to learn, by adapting to each instructor's methods (understanding if necessary, focusing on examinations, and memorizing what has to be memorized).

Attitudes and behaviours formed during the first year in the prison environment will develop on the basis of these three approaches to learning, which are found at all levels of education.

As well, although certain decreases in the number of positive responses by participants lead to questions, we must also salute the participants' self-identification, for example in their responses with regard to overall job motivation and sense of responsibility. Less than complete honesty would have led the recruits to indicate a more positive self-image, and being upfront is an attribute they have indeed shown.

As we have seen in the section on *Dropouts and Other Forms of Attrition*, recruits' demographic characteristics, whether they live in a couple relationships, and whether they have children do not increase the likelihood of their dropping out. Nor does academic success affect this probability, since recruits may very well decide to apply themselves to CTP while having done so little or not at all in the past, and a higher level of education does not necessarily mean greater occupational success, particularly when ongoing training offers the possibility of improving the quality of one's work once on the job.

The factors that remain are individuals' cognitive characteristics in situations of learning and interacting with inmates as others, where they will continually experience duality between security and protection of the public on the one hand and rehabilitation on the other.

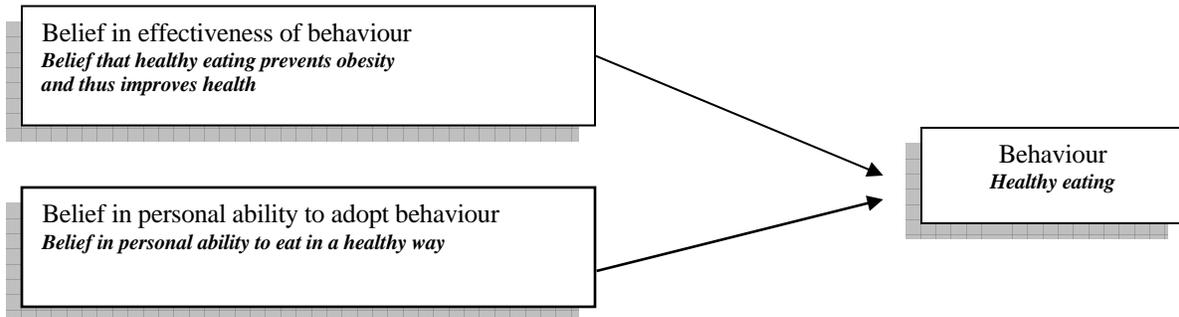
Given these data as well as CSC criteria, how can the most determined persons, those most likely to bridge this duality between security and rehabilitation, be selected? The answer to this question is quite simple: there is no prediction tool, but only the desire to succeed and to learn over time. Aptitudes and behaviours are forged only in contact with the reality of the future job.

At CSC, only determination, self-confidence and the desire to learn in order to better help and protect one's fellow human beings can guarantee success and well-being in correctional officers' future careers.

According to Bandura (1977), whether individuals adopt behaviours is directly influenced by whether they believe they themselves will be effective. That said, these beliefs are strongly influenced by individuals' environmental context, both social (including work) and familial. The reciprocity of these interactions (belief in the effectiveness of behaviours and in personal effectiveness) apparently allows individuals to boost their motivation and performance.

Clearly, as the literature also shows, the higher individuals' intrinsic motivation, the greater their involvement in performing their work (this is not the case with extrinsic motivation, the effects of which, in themselves, are much more limited over time) (Deci, Koestner & Ryan, *ibid.*; Russel, Cropanzano & Kacmar, 1995; Koestner & Zuckerman, 1994).

The very simple example of daily eating habits will illustrate this principle and conclude phase two by providing readers with food for thought:



The final of the study, will conclude with an examination of the 147 recruits behaviours and attitudes as they begin correctional work.

Appendix 1

The codes used in the *Excel* software application are listed below, in order of appearance, along with their meanings.

Pre A questionnaire

Section 1

ID	Identification number
DOB	Date of birth
GENDER	Gender
RACE	Race
EDU	Education
SPECIAL	Specialties
WKEXP	Work experience
FDEMP	Find employment
MARITAL	Marital status
CHILDREN	Children
REGION	Region
TOBACCO	Tobacco
CIG	Cigarettes
ALCOHOL	Alcohol
ALC	Alcohol frequency
PAINKILL	Painkillers
ANTACIDS	Antacids
ANTIHIIS	Antihistamines

Section 2

MOTV	Sources of motivation for correctional work 1-6
HSO	Human service orientation 1-8
ACW	Attitudes towards correctional work 9-20
SD	Social desirability 21-30
IJM	Intrinsic job motivation 1-6
CSE	Correctional self-efficacy 1-5

Section 3

SR	Support for rehabilitation 1-9
DET	Deterrence 1-5
ATI	Attitudes towards inmates 6-39

Section 4

CTP	Correctional Training Program, <u>pre</u> -expectations 1-12 (become post-perceptions)
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Pre B questionnaire

Section 5

GEQ	Group environment questionnaire, <u>pre</u> - and <u>post</u> - 1-7
SC	Correctional Officer social cohesiveness, <u>pre</u> - and <u>post</u> - 8-14
CRED	Credibility, <u>pre</u> - and <u>post</u> - 15-20

Post questionnaire

The *Post* questionnaire combines the five sections of the *Pre A* and *Pre B* questionnaires; only the following seven questions will reappear in the *Post* questionnaires at three-month, six-month and one-year intervals: **DOB**, **GENDER**, **RACE**, **EDU**, **SPECIAL**, **WKEXP** and **FDEMP**.

Although the questionnaires presented here in phase two of the study are divided by theme, the questionnaires distributed to the participants indicated no themes but contained uninterrupted series of questions, in four sections of the *Pre A* questionnaire (sections 1 to 4), one section in the *Pre B* questionnaire (section 5), and five sections of the *Post* questionnaire (sections 1 to 5).

The codes used in the *Excel* software application are listed below.

***Pre A* questionnaire**

ID	DOB	GENDER	RACE	EDU	SPECIAL		
WKEXP_P	WKEXP_S	WKEXP_M	WKEXP_C	WKEXP_O			
FDEMP_JB	FDEMP_FR	FDEMP_FA	FDEMP_A	FDEMP_O			
MARITAL	CHILDREN	REGION					
LANG_ENG	LANG_FR	LANG_OT					
TOBACCO	CIG						
ALCOHOL	ALC3MON	ALC1WK					
PAINKILL	ANTACIDS	ANTIHS					
MOTV1	MOTV2	MOTV3	MOTV4	MOTV5	MOTV6		
HS01	HS02	HS03	HS04	HS05	HS06	HS07	HS08
ACW9	ACW10	ACW11	ACW12	ACW13	ACW14	ACW15	
ACW16	ACW17	ACW18	ACW19	ACW20			
SD21	SD22	SD23	SD24	SD25	SD26	SD27	
SD28	SD29	SD30					

IJM1	IJM2	IJM3	IJM4	IJM5	IJM6		
CSE1	CSE2	CSE3	CSE4	CSE5	CSE6	CSE7	
CSE8	CSE9	CSE10	CSE11	CSE12	CSE13	CSE14	CSE15
SR1	SR2	SR3	SR4	SR5	SR6	SR7	
SR8	SR9						
DET1	DET2	DET3	DET4	DET5			
ATI6	ATI7	ATI8	ATI9	ATI10	ATI11	ATI12	
ATI13	ATI14	ATI15	ATI16	ATI17	ATI18	ATI19	
ATI20	ATI21	ATI22	ATI23	ATI24	ATI25	ATI26	
ATI27	ATI28	ATI29	ATI30	ATI31	ATI32	ATI33	
ATI34	ATI35	ATI36	ATI37	ATI38	ATI39		
CTP1	CTP2	CTP3	CTP4	CTP5	CTP6	CTP7	
CTP8	CTP9	CTP10	CTP11	CTP12			

***Pre B* questionnaire**

GEQ1	GEQ2	GEQ3	GEQ4	GEQ5	GEQ6	GEQ7
SC8	SC9	SC10	SC11	SC12	SC13	SC14
CRED15	CRED16	CRED17	CRED18	CRED19	CRED20	

These three *Pre B* themes, **GEQ** (pre-group environment questionnaire), **SC** (pre-Correctional Officer social cohesiveness) and **CRED** (pre-credibility) become three *Post* themes, **GEQ** (post-group environment questionnaire), **SC** (post-Correctional Officer social cohesiveness) and **CRED** (post-credibility): the verb tense changed between the question asked during the second week and the question asked at the three-month interval, but the content of the question was unchanged.

Post questionnaire

ID	MARITAL	CHILDREN	REGION				
LANG_ENG	LANG_FR	LANG_OT					
TOBACCO	CIG						
ALCOHOL	ALC3MON	ALC1WK					
PAINKILL	ANTACIDS	ANTIHS					
MOTV1	MOTV2	MOTV3	MOTV4	MOTV5	MOTV6		
HS01	HS02	HS03	HS04	HS05	HS06	HS07	HS08
ACW9 ACW16	ACW10 ACW17	ACW11 ACW18	ACW12 ACW19	ACW13 ACW20	ACW14	ACW15	
SD21 SD28	SD22 SD29	SD23 SD30	SD24	SD25	SD26	SD27	
IJM1	IJM2	IJM3	IJM4	IJM5	IJM6		
CSE1 CSE8	CSE2 CSE9	CSE3 CSE10	CSE4 CSE11	CSE5 CSE12	CSE6 CSE13	CSE7 CSE14	CSE15
SR1 SR8	SR2 SR9	SR3	SR4	SR5	SR6	SR7	
DET1	DET2	DET3	DET4	DET5			
ATI6 ATI13 ATI20 ATI27 ATI34	ATI7 ATI14 ATI21 ATI28 ATI35	ATI8 ATI15 ATI22 ATI29 ATI36	ATI9 ATI16 ATI23 ATI30 ATI37	ATI10 ATI17 ATI24 ATI31 ATI38	ATI11 ATI18 ATI25 ATI32 ATI39	ATI12 ATI19 ATI26 ATI33	
CTP1 CTP8	CTP2 CTP9	CTP3 CTP10	CTP4 CTP11	CTP5 CTP12	CTP6	CTP7	
GEQ1	GEQ2	GEQ3	GEQ4	GEQ5	GEQ6	GEQ7	
SC8	SC9	SC10	SC11	SC12	SC13	SC14	
CRED15	CRED16	CRED17	CRED18	CRED19	CRED20		

Appendix 2

In the four qualitative questions offering participants the option of indicating whatever words came to mind (there is a polarization effect when participants respond to a closed true-false question), in both official languages the words indicated are grouped using a series of key words. These key words are listed below, in no particular order.

*5) What **skill(s)** do you feel you possess that will best assist you as a Correctional Officer? Please list a maximum of three.*

The **11 key words** related to this question are: helping relationships, human experience, desire to learn, empathy, integrity on the job, teamwork, affinity for discipline, sociability, affinity for security work, sense of responsibility, and good physical condition.

*6) There are advantages (benefits) and disadvantages (downsides) to any job. What do you consider are some of the advantages and disadvantages that go along with being a Correctional Officer? Please list what you consider are the **advantages** of the position of a Correctional Officer.*

The **14 key words** related to this question are: job stability, fringe benefits, pay, teamwork, promotion, helping relationships, challenges, integrity on the job, good working conditions, variety on the job, affinity for security work, human experience, schedules, and being a good example.

7) Please list what you consider are the **disadvantages** of the position of a Correctional Officer.

The **17 key words** related to this question are: stress, routine, difficulties of shift work, lack of reality-based training, differences of opinion at work, the requirement to be authoritarian, too many standards and rules, lack of authority, lack of recognition of the work, negative environment and atmosphere, limited social life, occupational accidents (risk of violence, hostage-taking, suicide), pay, difficult client group, unstable environment, lack of job security (among term employees), and negative public image.

8) Besides the advantages and disadvantages of being a Correctional Officer, there may be **other reasons for becoming a Correctional Officer**. For example, other members of your family are or have been Correctional Officer. Please list them.

The **13 key words** related to this question are: affinity for security work, challenges, learning, being an outside influence, job stability, study in a related field, helping relationships, pay, fringe benefits, promotion, schedules, teamwork, and proximity of home to the workplace.

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