Effects of Prisoner Location on Visitation Patterns

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Abstract

This study explores factors related to visitation patterns for prisoners under Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (ODRC). A quantitative data analysis was conducted using a database provided by the ODRC which encompassed visits and demographics on incarcerated prisoners (N=50,551) from January 2006 until July 19, 2011. Qualitative analyses depicted a hypothetical visitor's experience including calculations of transit distances/duration for inmate visits. Hypotheses posited for this study included: (1) there is a negative correlation between travel distances/costs and visitation frequency; (2) inmate relocation to more distant facilities negatively affects visitation patterns; (3) inmate visitation will be greater during early incarceration and immediately prior to release; (4) women receive fewer visits than men due to the smaller number/more centralized locations of women's facilities. Results show that many inmates had very few visits while a few inmates had many visits. Gender specific analyses indicate significantly more visitors approved, lower security levels, and a higher proportion of marriage/significant others among women than men, but no difference in the actual numbers of visits experienced. Tremendous variability exists between institutions in terms of transportation accessibility and visitation policy barriers. Results will be used to raise awareness towards developing strategies to encourage inmate visitation across geographical distances.

Introduction

Increasingly, research, program, and policy attention is directed toward factors that influence outcomes for prisoners who reenter the community following a period of incarceration in jail or prison. In part, this interest is fueled by recognition that an estimated 95% of prisoners will eventually be released back to the community (Hughes & Wilson, 2002). Positive family and community bonds can be of great importance, especially while inmates reenter community living. Evidence suggests that reentry success is heavily influenced by an individual's social ties to family and significant others in the community who support their reentry efforts (Bales & Mears, 2008; Casey-Acevedo & Bakken, 2001, 2002; Christian, 2005; Hairston, Rollin, & Jo, 2004; LaVigne, Naser, Brooks, & Castro, 2005; Wright, Cullen, & Miller, 2001).

Often during incarceration, however, it can be difficult for inmates to maintain connections to family and social networks. Social ties tend to be severed during incarceration, leaving inmates with little social capital. Portes (1998) reports that the related literature has increasingly identified social capital as the "ability of actors to secure benefits by virtue of membership in social networks or other social structures" (p.6)**.** Stakes in conformity refers to the strength of bonds (weak to strong) to conventional society and presumes that stronger bonds represent a deterrent to delinquent/criminal behavior (Spohn, 2007). Not only do inmates lack social capital while incarcerated, but the isolation of prison settings can also contribute to a weakened stake in conformity.

Research indicates that individuals who lack "social capital" or a "stake in conformity" may be more likely to reoffend (Toby, 1957 as cited in Sherman, 1992; Spohn, 2007). Results from research conducted by Sherman (1992) indicate that individuals arrested for domestic violence who lacked a significant stake in conformity tended to be more likely to reoffend. Spohn (2007) reports that, when compared with offenders who possessed an elevated stake in conformity, offenders who held a nominal stake in conformity were more prone towards re-arrest.

One factor that may influence the maintenance of social capital and help rebuild a strong stake in conformity is inmate visitation. According to Hairston, Rollin, & Jo (2004), visitation is one way for inmates and family members to preserve contact and cope with the distance incarceration creates. A recent study conducted by Bales & Mears (2008) suggests that visitation may also be linked to lower rates of recidivism. Visher & Travis (2003) report that inmates who experienced higher rates of family contact (regardless of the methods of contact)

tended to have lower rates of recidivism following reentry into the community. Inmate visitation can create a connection to social ties that may provide a helpful resource upon release from an institution.

While visitation may help to sustain an inmates' social capital and preserve their stake in conformity, there are several barriers that hinder accessibility to inmate visitation. Bales and Mears (2008) found, in accordance with previous literature, that most inmates typically were not visited. Frequent obstacles can include distance from the visitor's home to the location of the prison, cost, and prison visitation policy and procedure. Visitation is commonly hindered due to the geographic location of inmates (Bales & Mears, 2008; Thomas, 2006; Schafer, 1994). Many prison institutions are located in remote areas and visitors regularly spend more time traveling to the prison facilities than the time spent visiting with the inmate (Gordon, 1999). Many family members of incarcerated individuals may choose not to visit because the cost and time involved in travel is too great (Christian, Mellow, & Thomas, 2006; Christian, 2005; Fuller, 1993). Studies conducted by Bedard and Helland (2004), as well as Jackson, Templer, Reimer, and LeBaron (1997), reported that elevated rates of visitation were associated with the close proximity of visitors' residence in relation to the prison facilities. Low-income families may rely on public transportation to visit inmates, but public transportation, such as buses, does not always provide direct routes to prison facilities (Clark, 2001).

Visitation policies within the prison system can further impede an already difficult voyage for inmate visitors. While most visitation policies are in place to provide safety and security measures, frequently visitation procedures are strict and limiting to visitors (Clark 2001). Schafer (1994) reports that many facilities only offer daytime visits. A person with school age children or who is employed may have a difficult time visiting an inmate because of the limited hours available to visit. While many prisons have created more lenient policies to help decrease these barriers, prisons still lack adequate staff to supervise the changes to visitation procedures (Clark 2001).

A growing trend in correctional management is the privatization of prison facilities. Privately operated prison facilities offer flexibility for inmate placement during a period of increased budget cuts and prison overcrowding and many states are investing in privately managed prisons. Turning to privately operated prison facilities may provide several fiscal benefits, but frequently, this transition requires transferring inmates to new geographic locations which may further hamper visitation (Shichor & Sechrest, 2002).

The state of Ohio is engaged in and contemplating a series of prisoner relocation actions, as a response to both security and budgetary concerns. The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC) recently announced plans to accept bids from private prison corporations on five of the 31 prison facilities located in Ohio. Of the five facilities, two are currently privately operated and three (which include the Grafton Correctional Institution in Lorain County, North Central Correctional Institution in Marion County, and Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility, also in Marion County) are available for private purchase (ODRC, 2011). In addition to the closure of several facilities, there are plans to consolidate many more to meet budgetary demands (Johnson, 2011). This has implications for prisoners' reentry, as well as for their ability to maintain meaningful positive relationships.

The purpose of this research study was to explore a set of factors that might relate to visitation patterns for prisoners under ODRC supervision. This research study was designed to examine the nature of prisoner visitation patterns as related to the characteristics of the incarcerated individual, the incarceration trajectory, geography, and the changing context of prison placements as the State revises its correctional system. The specific aims of this study were to determine: (1) the extent to which geographic proximity affects the rate and nature of visits; (2) the impact on visitation of prisoners' moves between facilities; (3) differences in visitation patterns for men and women prisoners; and (4) how visitation patterns relate to phases of the incarceration period (i.e., the beginning, middle, and pre-release) and the variable of time. The ultimate goal is to inform policy and practice regarding prisoner location with an eye to promoting social ties that eventually may help promote more positive community reentry efforts following prisoner release. Results will be used to inform criminal justice administrators' inmate placement decisions and to raise awareness concerning the necessity for developing strategies to encourage visitation across geographic distances.

Methods

This study utilized both quantitative and qualitative secondary data analyses to explore how prisoner location affects visitation patterns. Quantitative data was analyzed to identify correlations and group comparisons between variables relating to prisoner visitation. Qualitative data was analyzed in order to replicate a typical visitor's experience and explore the ODRC visitation policies and procedures.

Participants

The data used in the secondary analysis procedures were provided by the ODRC. The given database included routinely collected data concerning each prisoner under state supervision (N=50,551), incorporating data on inmates and visitors within the 31 ODRC prison facilities from January 2006 to July 2011. Inmates without reentry potential (death or life sentences) and those from other states were removed from the database leaving a final sample size of 39,874. Of the 39,874 participants, 5.3% were female and 94.7% were male (see Table 1). The participants ranged in age from 15 to 84 with a mean age of 34 (see Table 2). Data procedures followed strict ethical research protocol approved by both The Ohio State University and The Ohio Department of Correction and Rehabilitation Institutional Review Boards. In order to secure the confidentiality and privacy of all inmates and their visitors, all participant data were stripped of identifying markers prior to the database creation.

Measures

Quantitative. The variables used in statistical analysis were provided by the ODRC database which included: the inmate's classification code (level of security) at the time of each visit; the location where the visit occurred; numbers and relationships of individuals approved by ODRC for visits; dates of visits; the relationship of each actual visitor to the prisoner (e.g., minor son/daughter, other family member, friend, or legal advisor.); the visitor's city of residence; duration of the visits; inmates last known zip code and the county of arrest/sentencing; the age of inmate (calculated from birth year by ODRC); inmate gender and race; the most serious offense for the incarceration (ODRC Code); beginning date of incarceration; anticipated date of release; and the sequence of facilities and dates at each for present incarceration.

Qualitative. Data collected from the MapQuest® program, the ODRC website, and various public transportation websites were used to evaluate visitation policy and procedure and calculate transit distances and trip duration for inmate visitation when automobile transportation is available including, schedules, accessibility, and costs.

Procedures

Quantitative. A secondary data analysis of the ODRC database was conducted using SPSS® statistical software and inferential statistics to identify correlations and group comparisons. The five separate data files provided by the ODRC were merged into one database with a total of 10,188 variables, and two items were removed and excluded during data analyses. First, all inmates in the ODRC database who were sentenced to life or death were recoded to (0) and removed because inmates with this sentence would skew the analysis of average length of inmate sentence. Second, the inmate's home state was recoded and all inmates who were not originally from the state of Ohio were removed because our study is limited to only Ohio state prisoners and inmate visitation within the State of Ohio.

After the removal of inmates who were serving life or death sentences or were not residents of Ohio prior to incarceration, several variables were recoded to aid in further analysis. The original eight alphabetic variables listed for inmates' marital status listed as C=Claimed Common, D= Divorced, M= Married, P=Separated, S=Single, U= Unknown, V=Common Law, and W=Widow(er) were changed to numerical variables and condensed to five: 1= Unknown, 2=Separated, 3=Married or Common Law, 4= Single, and 5=Widow(er). The variable of inmate security level was recoded from: 0A, 0B, 0D, 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B to the new variables of: 1=Minimum, 2=Medium, 3= Close, 4=Maximum, 5=Administrative Maximum/Death Row. We subtracted the variables *date of commitment* and *expected release date* to calculate the variable of *excepted total months of sentence*. The variables for visitor relationship were recoded (see Table 3). Syntax was run on all 67 "approved visitor" relationship variables and 1,047 counts of inmate visits based on this relationship type.

After recoding and removing certain variables, inferential statistics were used to obtain correlations, comparisons of frequency (*chi*-square), and comparisons of means (independent sample *t*-tests/ANOVAs). Simple frequencies were conducted to compare the occurrence of the number of visits experienced since 2006 (see Figure 1), number of approved visitors, and the length of sentences expected in months. *Chi*-square tests were run to ascertain variations between inmate gender, inmate marital status, and inmate security level. Independent sample *t*-tests were completed to examine differences in inmate sex against number of visits and number of approved visitors (see Table 2). Pairwise correlations on the number of visits since 2006 and number of approved visitors age at commitment and age as of the end of data collection were computed to ascertain existing relationships. Two

independent sample *t*-tests were run to detect distinctions between inmate sex, inmate age at commitment, and inmate age at the end of data collection (see Table 2).

Qualitative. With the aim of simulating a typical visitor's experience, the MapQuest® program was used to calculate transit distances and trip durations from a central location in Columbus, Ohio (101 Curl Drive Columbus, Ohio 43210), to each of the 31 current ODRC incarceration sites. Using the ODRC facility map, a second map was created outlining the distance in miles from Columbus, Ohio, to the ODRC facilities. Each line was color coded to indicate the different types of facilities (female, male, hospital/ psychiatric, and privately operated prisons—see Figure 2). Public transportation was investigated for these routes, as well travel times, accessibility to travel, and travel costs. The ODRC website was used to examine and compare visitation policies. Data were collected regarding each ODRC facility's physical address, county, gender of inmates housed, security level housed, visitation policies, hours of visitation, days of visitation, access to video visitation, times when prospective visitors are required to arrive, reservation procedures, and availability of regional transportation. The Greyhound bus company website and customer service line were employed to record current ticket prices, times of departure/arrival, and dates of available travel to ODRC facilities. The websites of the regional transportation departments of each county where ODRC facilities were located were also accessed to determine the cost and times of travel available to prospective visitors. Data from the U.S. Department of Transportation Research and Innovative Technology Administration (2005) regarding the average fuel efficiency of U.S. passenger cars and light trucks were used to calculate the average miles per gallon of gasoline used in a non-fuel efficient car or light truck (20 mpg) and the average miles per gallon of gasoline in a fuel efficient car or light truck (30 mpg). Information obtained from the website Columbus gas prices.com (2011) was used to project the average cost of unleaded gasoline per gallon in a light car or truck in July 2011($3.70) in Columbus, Ohio. The data collected were then used to compile the projected cost of inmate visitation by means of a bus, car, or regional transit.

Results

Quantitative

Results focused on inferential statistics using a 95% confidence interval to identify correlations and group comparisons.

Inmate marital status. Most inmates reported being single (71.5%). Nineteen percent of females in the sample reported being separated or divorced, 21% were married (including common law), 57% were single, and 2% were widows. Compared to the females in the sample, 9.7% of the males sampled reported being separated or divorced, 16% reported being married or married by common law, 73.6% were classified as single,and .6% were widowers.

Inmate security level. Most of the inmates were at a minimum (30.9%) or medium security level (44.5%). Approximately 33% of females inmates were at a medium security level institution with 12.6% at a close security level, less than 1% at maximum security levels and in administrative maximum security levels. Results also showed that male inmates tended to be housed at higher levels of security then female inmates; 29.6% of male inmates had a minimum security level, 45% of males inmates were at a medium security level, 21.7% of male inmates were at a close security level, 3% of male inmates were housed at maximum security levels, and .2% of male inmates were in administrative maximum security levels. Pearson's *chi*-square results for inmate gender by security levels was 607.970 (*df* =4).

Approved visitors. Statistical analyses indicate that female inmates had more visitors approved than did male inmates with females having an average of 9.44 visitors approved and males having an average of 9 visitors approved. The independent sample *t*-test for number of visitors approved for females *versus* males was $t_{(39,872)}$ =3.260 indicating significance.

Number of visits since 2006. Frequency results indicate that many inmates had very few visits while a few inmates had many visits; the number of visits since 2006 ranged from 0-867 (*M*=24.3667, *SD*= 50.48948). The

number of visits since 2006 for females ranged from 0-577 visits (*M*= 24.35, *SD*= 48.93112) and the number of visits for males ranged from 0-867 (*M*= 24.36, *SD*= 50.57512). Independent *t*- tests results for number of visits by sex was $t_{(39,872)} = .380$. Results indicated that there was no significant difference in the mean number of visits between female and male inmates.

Age of inmate. The age of inmates at time of commitment ranged from 15-84 years old (*M*= 31.67, *SD*=10.672). The age of commitment for female inmates contained fewer inmates committed under the age of 18 and fewer inmates over the age of 68 when compared with males (see Table 2). The independent *t*-test for age at commitment by sex $t_{(39,872)} = 4.906$ representing significance between the age of commitment and inmate sex. The age of inmates age as of 07/19/2011 ranged from 15-84 years old (*M*= 34.65, *SD*=11.256). While the age of inmates as of 07/19/2011 was lower in regards to inmates under the age of 18 and over the age of 70 when compared with men (see Table 2). The independent *t*-test results for age as of 07/19/2011by sex for females was $t_{(39,872)} = .608$ indicating no significance. Pearson's *r* was run between inmates' age at commitment, age as of 7/19/2011, number of visits since 2006 and number of approved visitors (see Table 4). While there were many statistically significant correlations between age and numbers of visits/numbers of approved visitors, the correlation coefficients were all very low (below .002), indicating a weak correlation.

Length of sentence. The minimum sentence was 0 months and a maximum sentence was 82589.14 months. The mean length of a sentence in months for any inmate was 133.0981 (median= 48.3285, mode=47.67, *SD*= 2008.60698). The mean length of a sentence for males was 131.15 months (*SD*=1974.42873), and the mean length of a sentence for females was 132.1254 months (*SD*=2548.02207).

Qualitative

Results show that currently (as of 08/13/2011) 25 of the 31 ODRC facilities house male inmates only and four house female inmates only; one of the ODRC facilities is a correctional medical center for both female and male inmates, and one is a psychiatric correctional facility for both female and male inmates. Seven of the ODRC facilities house security levels 1 through 5, whereas the remainder house inmates with levels 1-3. Two facilities are privately operated: Lake Erie Correctional Institution and the North Coast Correctional Treatment facility.

Distance. The ODRC prison facilities range in distance from Columbus, Ohio, at 8.4 miles (Corrections Medical Center and Franklin Pre-Release Center) to 206 miles (Lake Erie Correctional Institution). Eleven of the ODRC facilities are over a hundred mile from Columbus, Ohio. The average distance from Columbus, Ohio, to of any ODRC facilities is 80.87 miles.

Travel cost by car or truck. By automobile, assuming a vehicle with 30 miles per gallon (mpg) and fuel costs at $3.70 per gallon, average round-trip cost would be $19.60 (range $2 - $50). The Allen Correctional Institution and Oakwood Correctional Institution are two facilities that the ODRC is considering consolidating (Johnson, 2011). If an individual were driving from Columbus, Ohio (Franklin County), to visit an inmate located at the Allen Correctional Institution (ACI) in Lima, Ohio (Allen County), they would travel a distance of approximately 97.28 miles one way (MapQuest, 2011). If the same individual was traveling in an older model vehicle with an average of 20 mpg and gas was averaged at $3.70 per gallon, it would take approximately 4.87 gallons of gasoline at an approximately $18.02 one-way with a total round trip cost of $36.04. Travel to the same destination in a newer, more fuel efficient vehicle with an average of 30 mpg would take approximately 3.24 gallons of gasoline at $3.70 a gallon with a one-way total cost of $12.00 and a total round trip cost of $24.00. The average cost in an automobile would be $15.01 one-way and $30.02 round trip (U.S. Department of Transportation Research and Innovative Technology Administration, 2005).

Travel cost by bus. For visitors without private auto access, direct Greyhound bus service from Columbus, Ohio, was available only to 15 of the 31 ODRC facilities and schedules were often inconvenient. The Greyhound bus round-trip average cost was $45.00 (range $22.00-$72.50). A Greyhound bus trip from Columbus, Ohio (Franklin County), to visit an inmate located at the Allen Correctional Institution (ACI) in Lima, Ohio (Allen County), would

be $33.00 one-way and $66.00 round trip (Greyhound.com, 2011). The Greyhound bus service provides limited transportation to the local bus station. If a visitor is traveling by Greyhound bus, they would also be responsible for securing transportation to the actual ODRC facility. Travel from the local Greyhound bus station to the ODCR facility would require access to regional transportation. Regional transportation is limited to 18 towns that offer a bus schedule and prices of regional transit. The remaining 13 towns require either a phone call, are limited to transporting the elderly or physically disabled only, or offer no regional bus transit other than a taxi service.

Visitation policy. The ODRC sets limits on the number of visits per inmate based on the level of security of the inmate. Each prison has different visitation policies varying greatly from one facility to the next. Visitation reservations are required at 19 of the 31 ODRC facilities. Most visitation reservations can be made up to 30 days in advance and it is recommended that a reservation be made at least seven days in advance. Visitation days within each facility differ and typically occur either from Thursday to Sunday or from Wednesday to Sunday. Only one facility, the Toledo Correctional Institution, offers an exception upon approval for all day visits for those visitors traveling more than 120 miles each way. Morning visits start around 8 A.M. and typically evening visits start around noon and end around 3 pm. Most visits are closed on state holidays and are subject to change without notice. Several facilities only allow visitations for certain inmate populations; and while not all facilities have this policy regarding visitation, nine of the 31 facilities have varying policies on visitation, ranging from alternating weekends, odd calendar days, and using the inmates' numbers to establish fixed visitation times. Video visitation is available at four of the 31 ODRC facilities, but in order to access video visitation you must travel to either the Cincinnati or the Cleveland parole offices, and there is a $25.00 charge (per 30 minutes).

Discussion

Inaccessibility to public transportation and the cost of traveling to prison locations can deter visitation, weakening an inmate's ties to positive outside influences. Resolutions are necessary that can bridge the gap that surrounds prisoners' ties to community (Wolff, & Draine, 2004). The purpose of this study was to examine the nature of prisoner visitation patterns based on the characteristics of the incarcerated individual, the incarceration trajectory, geography, and the changing context of prison placements as the state revises its prison correctional system.

Of the four hypotheses in this study, only one was tested, but the results did not support the proposed hypothesis. The author predicted that women would receive fewer visits than men, but quantitative results indicate that women did not receive significantly fewer visits than men. Gender specific analyses indicate significantly more visitors were approved, the security levels were lower, and there was a higher proportion of marriage/significant other partners, but it did not indicate a difference in the actual numbers of visits men and women experienced. Quantitative analyses on the number of visits inmates received showed similar results to research conducted by Bales and Mears (2008): very few inmates received many visits.

While the author was unable to obtain quantitative results regarding correlations between travel distances/costs and visitation frequency, the negative effects of inmate relocation on visitation patterns, and chronological patterns of inmate visitation, qualitative results indicate that tremendous variability exists between institutions in terms of transportation accessibility and visitation policy barriers. Many facilities in Ohio do not have visitation procedures that are realistic for low-income families or working families with children. ODRC visitors without private transportation who depend on public transportation would be forced to arrive after visitation hours, incurring the added cost of an overnight hotel stay, if there is a hotel available in the area.

These finding are important while addressing future visitation policies and reentry programs in Ohio. Future implications should focus on visitation policies and procedures that may be more responsive to situational concerns and less administratively driven. Developing or increasing extended family programs which offer longer visitation hours and accommodate visitors with children may be beneficial by reducing barriers visitors may face. Increasing the number of facilities that offer video visitation could be a low cost solution to many barriers that surround inmate visitation in Ohio. Establishing a low cost transportation program like New York's Operation Prison Gap—a program which provides reasonable roundtrip transportation for prison visitors directly to prison facilities—may help increase the frequency of prison visitation in Ohio (Christian, 2005).

Limitations

In the study conducted, there existed several limitations. The research results are limited to Ohio state prison facilities, which may not be representative of all state prisons. The area in which the distance in miles was obtained from the MapQuest® program was estimated from 101 Curl Drive which is the location of Jones Towers located on The Ohio State University campus. This location may not be an accurate measure of distance visitors may have to travel.

Several of the proposed hypotheses remain unexamined. Quantitative analysis has yet to be performed on calculations regarding temporal variables, visitor's zip codes, and geographical locations to the prisons. There was no analysis to account for seasonal variation (e.g., school year, weather, holidays, birthdays) and visitation frequency. While this study included a large sample size, some of the data given were not reliable (e.g. prisoner home zip codes) or reliably coded (e.g., son, daughter, child categories confound visitor age and gender).

Despite the limitations of the current study results can be used to inform criminal justice administrators' decisions regarding inmate placement and to raise awareness concerning the necessity for developing strategies to encourage visitation across geographical distances and planning for prisoner (re)location. In order to further explore any correlations between prisoner location, time, and visitation patterns in Ohio, future analyses should address the remaining research questions.

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Appendix A

Figure 1. Frequency of Visits to ODRC Inmates: January 1, 2006 to July 19, 2011

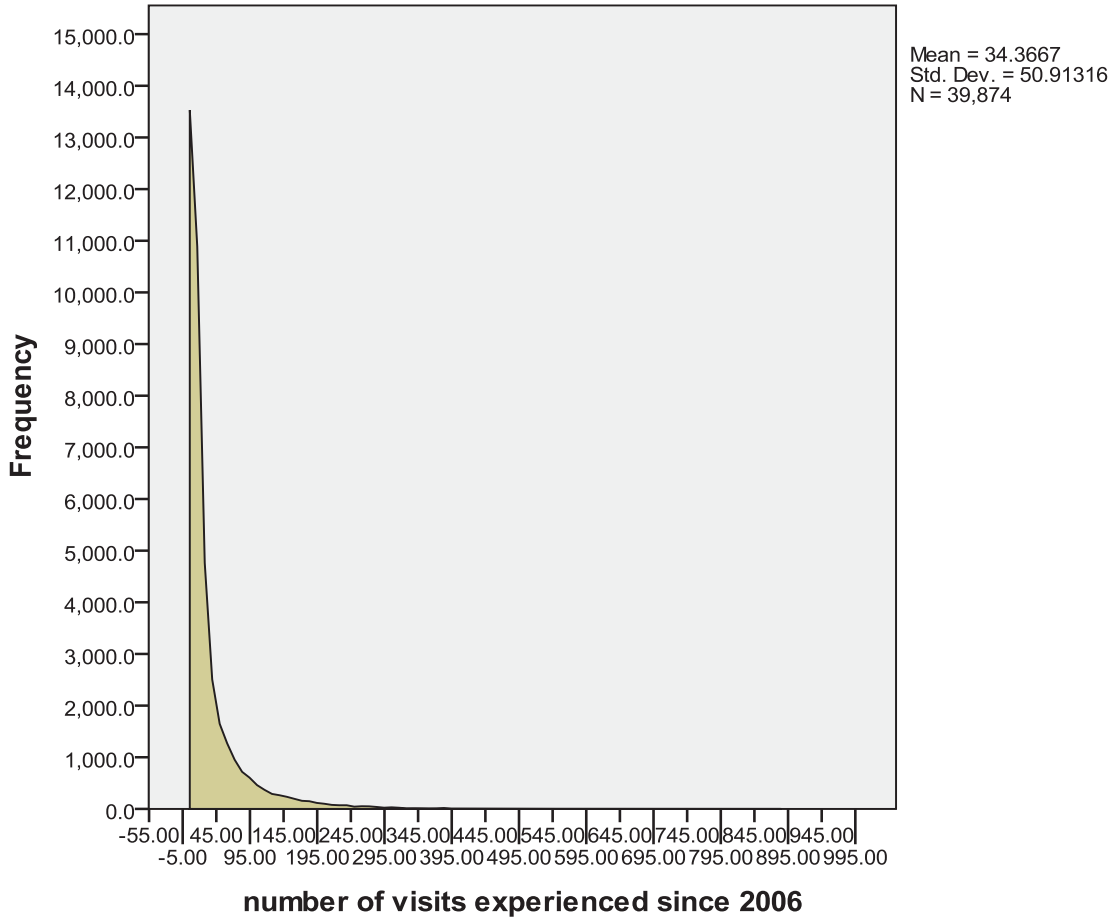

Figure 2. Distance in Miles from Columbus, Ohio to each ODRC facility.

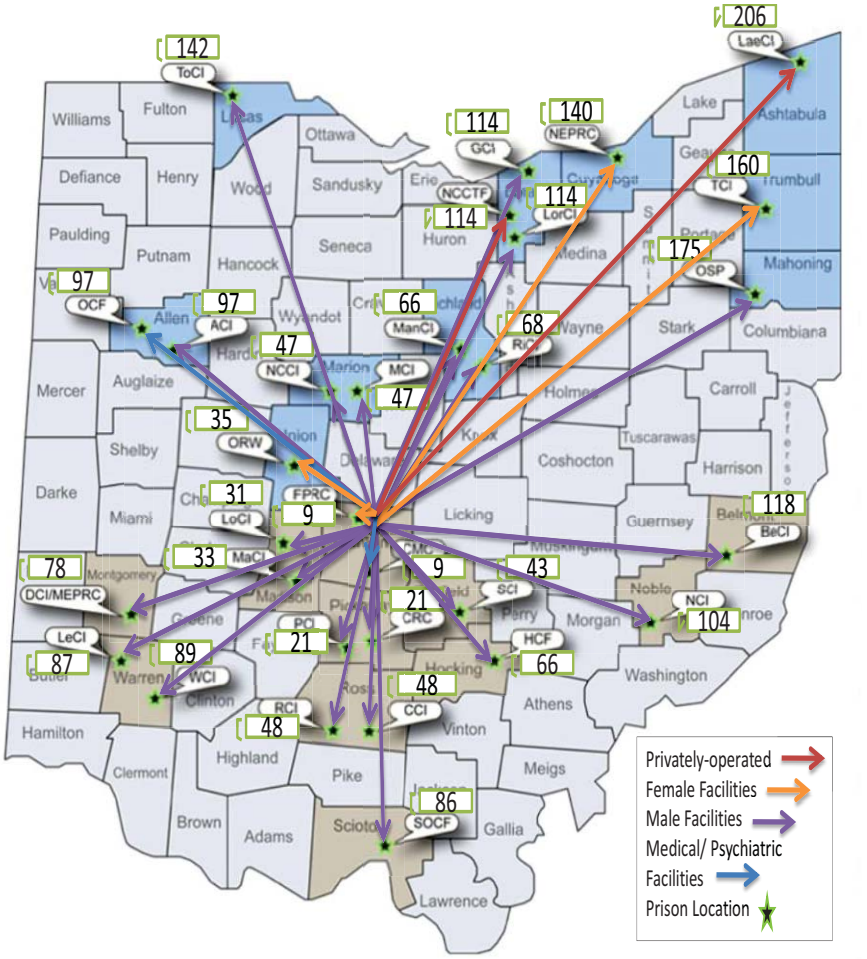

Table 1. Inmate Characteristics-Categorical Variables

Variable	Frequency
Inmate Sex:	
Female	2095 (5.3%)
Male	37779 (94.7%)
Marital Status:	
Unknown	44 (.1%)
Separated/Divorced	3,996 (10%)
Married/Common Law	6,380 (16%)
Single	28,525 (71.5%)
Widow(er)	281 (.7%)
Missing	648 (16%)

Inmate Security Level:	
Minimum	12,320 (30.9%)
Medium	17,754 (44.5%)
Close	8,480 (21.3%)
Maximum	1,262 (3.2%)
Administrative Max	57 (.1%)

Table 2. Inmate Characteristics-Continuous Variables

Variables	Range	Mean	std. dev.	*t. (df=39872)*
Number of Visits	0-867	24.3667	50.48948	.380 NS
Female	0-577	24.35	48.93112	
Male	0-867	24.36	50.57512	
Age of Inmate at Commitment:	15-84	31.67	10.672	
Female	17-68	32.78	9.679	4.906***
Male	15-84	31.61	10.721	
Age of Inmate as of 07/19/2011:	15-84	34.65	11.256	
Female	17-70	34.80	9.993	.608 *NS*
Male	15-84	34.64	11.322	
Number of Approved Visitors	0-60	9.02	5.95826	
Female	0-58	9.44	6.10546	3.260***
Male	0-60	9.00	5.94923	

Note; *indicates $p<.05$, **indicates $p<.01$, ***indicates $p<.001$, *NS* is not significant

Table 3. Recoding of Visitor Relationship

Visitor Relationship	Visitor Relationship Recoded
AF= Adopted Father, AM =Adopted Mother, AU=Aunt, BF=Boyfriend, BL=Brother in Law, BR=Brother, CH=Child, CO=Cousin, CS=Counselor, DA=Daughter, DW=Daughter in Law, EM=Employer, ES=Ex-Spouse, FA= Father, FC=Father of Child, FD=Foster Parent, FR=Friend, FW=Father in Law, GC=Grandchild, GF=Grandfather, GM=Grandmother, HB= Half Brother, HS=Half Sister, HU= Husband, LA=Lawyer, LE=Law Enforcement, MC=Mother of Child, MN=Minister, MO=Mother, MW=Mother in Law, NA= Not Available, NB=Neighbor, NE=Nephew, NI=Niece, OF=Offender, OT=Other, RF=Remove Friend, RM=Re-entry Mentor, RX=Remove Visitor, SB= Step Brother, SF=Step Father, SI=Sister, SL=Sister in Law, SM=Step Mother, SN=Son, SO=Son, SP=Service Provider, SS= Step Sister, SW=Son in Law, TR=Step Daughter, TS= Step Son, UN=Uncle, VI=Victim, WF=Wife, and WI=Wife	1=AF,AM,FA,FW,MOMW,SF,SM, 2=BF,ES,HU,WF,WI, 3=BL,BR,HB,HS,SB,SI,SL,SS, 4=CH,GC, 5=AU,DA,SN,SO,TS, 6=DW,SW, 7=CO,GF,GM,NE,NI,UN, 8=CS,LA,LE,MN,RM,SP, 9=FC,MC, 10=FD, 11=FR,NB, 12= OF, OT, RF, RX, VI.

Table 4. Correlation comparing inmates at commitment, age as of 07/19/2011, number of visits since 2006, and the number of approved visitors.

	Age at commitment	Age as of 7/19/2011
Number of visits since 2006		
Pearson Correlation	.011*	.015
Sig. (2- tailed)	.026	.002
Number of approved visitors		
Pearson Correlation	-.008***	-.002***
Sig. (2- tailed)	.117	.635

Note; *indicates $p<.05$, **indicates $p<.01$, ***indicates $p<.001$, *NS* is not significant