

Sample Appendix page



1.0 inch

Sample title page

All capital letters

Margin "box" for
illustration only.
Does not appear on
final document

TESTING AIDS EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR INMATES

by

Joy Taylor Smith

*Legal name
according to
university record*

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

Master of Science in Administration of Criminal Justice

1.5 inch

1.0 inch

*Academic
unit*

Ferris State University
School of Criminal Justice
College of Education and Human Services

May, 2---

1.0 inch

Sample Title page

TESTING AIDS EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR INMATES

by

Joy Taylor Smith

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

Master of Science in Administration of Criminal Justice

Ferris State University
School of Criminal Justice
College of Education and Human Services

May, 2---



Sample Approval page

TESTING AIDS EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR INMATES

by

Joy Taylor Smith

Has been approved

May, 2---

APPROVED:

_____, Chair

_____, Member

_____, Member

Supervisory Committee

ACCEPTED:

Director, School of Criminal Justice

Sample Appendix page



Sample Library Release page
Ferris State University
Master of Science in Criminal Justice Administration Thesis
Library Approval and Release

TESTING AIDS EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR INMATES

I, name of author, hereby release this Thesis as described above to Ferris State University with the understanding that it will be accessible to the general public. This release is required under the provisions of the Federal Privacy Act.

Candidate

Date

Sample Appendix page



Sample Abstract page

ABSTRACT

This research study explores the most effective programming methods of AIDS education for inmates. It is geared toward the jail setting, where correctional administrators are faced with a high turnover of inmate population. This requires educational methods to be effective without being overly burdensome. The National Institute of Justice has published several documents stating that live education is superior to video education in disseminating information about AIDS to inmates. The following pilot study tested this hypothesis so that the results could provide a strategic basis in planning correctional AIDS programs. Through the use of pre and post testing methods, t-tests and ANOVA show no statistically significant difference between the two testing groups (live education v. video education) and a control group.



Sample Table of Contents

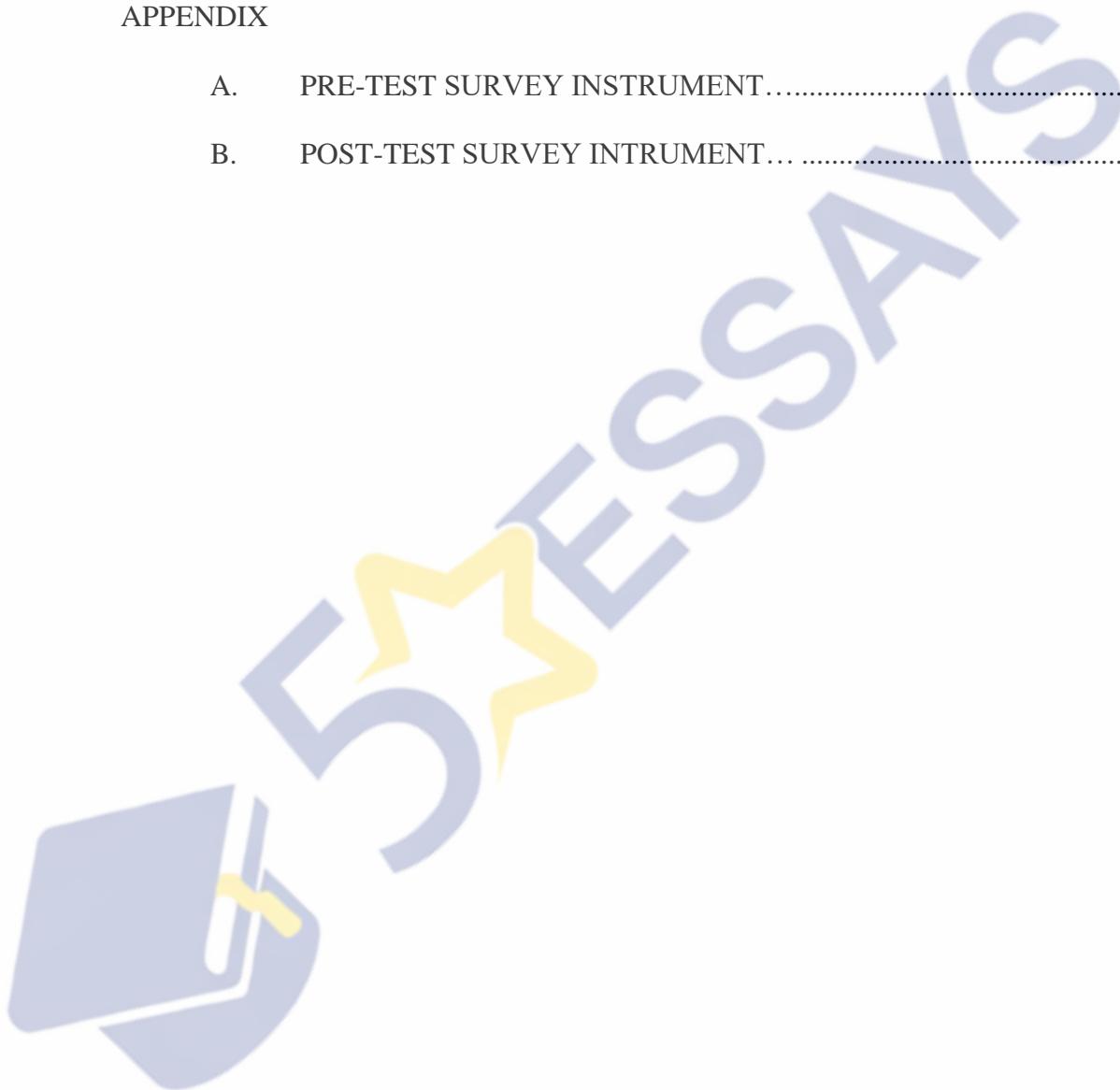
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
 CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION OF AIDS AND ITS EFFECTS ON	
CORRECTIONS.....	1
Overview.....	4
History and Explanation of HIV/AIDS.....	6
HIV and Its Impact of Corrections.....	10
2 THE IMPORTANCE OF AIDS EDUCATION.....	16
High Risk Populations.....	16
Correctional Liability.....	19
3 METHODOLOGY.....	25
The Study Sample.....	26
Data Sources.....	28
Variables of Interest.....	32
Methods of Analysis.....	35

4	FINDINGS.....	41
---	---------------	----

APPENDIX

A.	PRE-TEST SURVEY INSTRUMENT.....	50
B.	POST-TEST SURVEY INTRUMENT...	55



Sample Appendix page



sample List of Tables page

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Crimes Committed by Inmate Participants.....	21
2 Race and Sex of Inmate Participants.....	25
3 Percentages and Chi-Square Results.....	28
4 Means, Standard Deviations, and F-Ratios.....	32



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION OF AIDS AND ITS EFFECTS ON CORRECTIONS

In the period of October, 1980 through May, 1981, five young men were diagnosed as having pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. "Because pneumocystis pneumonia in the United States is almost exclusively limited to severely immunosuppressed patients, it caused great concern with the health community and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports, 1981). Each case exhibited several symptomatic and recurrent infections or illnesses. Within months, the CDC was seeing more cases of pneumosystis carinii (a parasitic opportunistic infection of the lungs) as well as several cases of Kaposi's Sarcoma (a cancer of the connective tissue in the skin which normally was only being seen in older men) (MMWR, 1981). Although most of the first cases were homosexuals, it soon became apparent that it was not exclusive to this group. Intravenous drug users, hemophiliacs, heterosexuals, blood transfusion recipients, and newborns were also being stricken by this mysterious disease.

The medical and research community spent much time and effort locating the cause of these devastating diseases that killed most of their victims. The Pasteur Research team in France isolated a virus, which it referred to as LAV. About the same time, Dr. Robert Gallo of the United States isolated the same virus and referred to it as