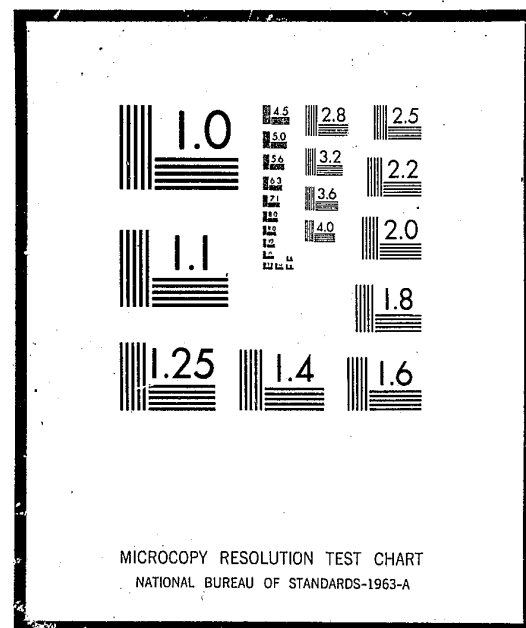


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A CLOSER LOOK AT BACKGROUND AND
FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS

Report of Grant #73-A-1944-3-A
Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration

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A CLOSER LOOK AT BACKGROUND AND
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This technical report presents research results for the sub-project on the offender and his family funded for the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center by the GCCA for fiscal year 1974. Some of the data which is reported here is compared with data gathered during grants funded by the committee in previous years. The reports of research data on Grants #1198 and #1584 awarded to KRDC previous years by GCCA are used for comparison with the current data.

This report and research project was an attempt on the part of the KRDC research staff to identify some of the more important background and family characteristics of the offenders seen at KRDC. It represents a more intense study of the families of these offenders than had been possible. All efforts of the social work staff who participated in the study were directed toward communicating with the families in any way possible to obtain all types of social work information.

The research data collection manual can be found in Appendix A. The study was developed so that many of the same questions were asked of inmates and families or inmates and employers. This approach was an attempt to determine the most reliable sources of certain types of data as well as to see if inmate and family perceptions of the family environ-

ment were similar.

In an effort to facilitate the exchange of information the same social worker and psychologist functioned on all their assigned cases together. This was a more satisfactory working relationship than had been the case prior to the study where social work and psychology staff members were each randomly assigned to cases. The final sample consisted of 97 inmates referred by the District Courts of Kansas to the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center for evaluation.

Social workers interviewed the inmates within the first two or three days at KRDC so that letters and questionnaires for information could be mailed as quickly as possible. Questionnaires not received or interview appointments not kept were pushed for in any way possible. The social work staff felt that their follow up work did in fact increase the rate at which families helped in the evaluation process. Seventy-nine percent of the parental families participated in some way with the KRDC evaluation. In fifty-nine percent of the cases, one of the natural parents or both came for the social work interview. In twenty percent of the cases the information provided to the social work staff was only from a written questionnaire sent out by the social work staff. Only in thirteen percent of the cases did families or wives not participate in any way with the KRDC evaluation.

The sample was drawn from cases assigned to part-time psychiatrists from September 1973 to February 1974. A total of 97 offenders were in the sample. Every effort was made to have the cases assigned randomly

to the research project; however, the absence of crimes such as murder, rape and sexual offenses involving children, make the initial assumption of randomness suspect.

No future research projects should delegate to non-research clerical assistance the responsibility of assigning cases to a random sample. The issue of randomness is critical and when this fact is not fully appreciated, as happened in this project, the results cannot be generalized. Assignment of cases for all future research projects should be handled by the research staff.

RESULTS

General Sample Characteristics

This sample came to KRDC more often from urban communities such as Sedgwick and Shawnee counties than had been the case the previous two years. The length of Kansas residency was comparable to the earlier time sample. Almost three-fourths of the sample had been Kansas residents over five years. This group was approximately one year younger than were the admissions to the Center during the previous years. The mean age of the current sample was 24 years of age. Approximately one-fourth of the sample was composed of minority groups.

All of the cases in the current sample were referred to KRDC by the district courts for psychiatric evaluation. There was a much higher incidence of aggravated robbery charges in this sample than was the case previously and a slightly higher number were sentenced for burglary. The overall incidence of violent types of crimes however was slightly lower than was the case in previous years. The incidence of drug crimes was 6% higher.

Less men in this sample had been previously committed to adult penal institutions than had been the case in other research projects. The mean age of offenders at first commitment to a penal institution was 22 years of age. As near as could be determined, 61% of the current sample had had no difficulties with the law as a juvenile. This percentage was much above the 39% in that category in previous years. Only a very small percent of the current sample, 11% in fact, had been committed to state juvenile institutions.

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Only 26% of the current population had completed high school. Forty-five percent had dropped out at the end of either the ninth or tenth grade at the average age of 16.5. Intellectually the men in this sample were somewhat below the scores found on previous occasions. Their performance could generally be classed as falling within the lower portion of the Average range with reading achievement levels slightly below the tenth grade and mathematical levels falling at the ninth grade.

Fifty-eight percent of the sample had not been in the military service. Of those having served, 27% had received honorable discharges, with 37% not yet having been discharged according to the records at the time of the KRDC evaluation.

The largest percentage of men made their first attempt to separate from the parental figures between the ages of 15 and 19, with 17 to 19 being the most frequent age range for the separation.

There was a slightly higher proportion of inmates relating histories void of alcohol involvement. The incidence of drug use appeared more extensive than it had been previous years with 57% of this sample indicating that they had been involved with at least two or more drugs. Drugs included were: marijuana, hashish, hallucinogens, barbiturates, amphetamines, benzene derivatives, tranquilizers, morphine and opiates.

Family Profile

The percentages given in this section were computed on the basis of only those families responding.

Almost 90% of the families who responded indicated they had been formally married. The incidence of common-law or informal types of live-in arrangements among parental figures seemed negligible in this sample. Forty-five percent of the inmate population had been reared in large communities of populations over 50,000. Ten percent had been reared in communities between 25,000 to 50,000 population while 12% had been reared in cities with populations from 10,000 to 25,000. Twenty-two percent of the population had been reared in towns under the population of 5,000. The majority of the population then came from urban areas. In 80% of the families, the father supported the family. Welfare was the major source of finances only 8% of the time. The fathers of the inmates were less well-educated than the mothers as 46% of the fathers had grade school or less education where as only 27% of the mothers fell in that category. While only 15% of the fathers were high school graduates, 34% of the mothers had obtained their high school diplomas. A small, but equal percentage of mothers and fathers had had some college education; however, instances where the father had obtained a college degree outnumbered the mothers in that category. Most (42%) of the fathers worked at the skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled trade levels. Fifteen percent of the fathers managed or operated their own businesses. Although 45% of the mothers did not work outside of the home, 16% did function in service occupations such as beauticians, hospital workers, or maids. Fifty-five percent of the parents felt that both helped determine how the family income should be spent. Eighteen percent of the time it was felt that the father controlled

the financial situation although the mother acted alone in 25% of the cases. Twenty-eight percent of the families were classified in the middle-middle socio-economic level, 46% in the lower-middle class and 23% in the lower socio-economic level. Although 81% of the families indicated that they were satisfied with their current socio-economic level, 14% indicated that they were not. Only 5% of the time did the parents disagree as to whether they were satisfied with their income level.

In an effort to tap the community involvement of the families both the father and the mother were asked about their involvement in community activities. In 45% of the cases, the father indicated that there had been no community activity for him; but where there had been involvement in community activities, church, lodges, and youth related activities were frequently given. Only 35% of the mothers indicated that they had no community involvement. The most likely activities of the mothers were church, school, and youth related activities.

Parent and Inmate Perceptions of the Family

As previously stated 79% of the parents of the inmates participated in the evaluation process. The data reported here as to agreement or disagreement between responses of the parental figures and the inmate will deal only with the part of the sample where both parental and inmate data were available.

It seems that families which were intact, that is, families where the children had been raised by their natural parents, responded better to the request for social work information. Sixty-four percent of the

families responding indicated that the inmate had been reared by his natural parents. However only 43% of the total sample were in the category of being reared by both natural parents. This suggests much less stability in families of inmates that did not participate in the KRDC evaluation. Although 14% had been reared by only one parent or parent surrogate, only 11% of the entire sample had been reared by combinations of different parental figures. For 21% of the sample no response was received from a parent or parent surrogate.

A number of background factors were grouped together under the category of unfavorable influences, one of which was the broken home. In spite of the fact that 74% of the time respondents agreed that the homes had been broken in those cases where it had been, one-fourth of the time parents and child seemed to perceive the home situation differently. There appeared to be a slight tendency for parents to see the homes as broken when the child perceived that it had not been. The inmates however tended to perceive more changes in parental figures than did the parental family. The inmates may have been reacting to numerous separations of parents and/or divorce occurring at early stages of their development. This would seem to indicate that unstableness of parental figures affected the inmates more significantly than was realized by the parents. There was an effort to determine if frequent conflict (quarrels, fighting and the like) had occurred in these families. In three-fourths of the cases, both families and inmates agreed this frequent type of conflict did not exist. However, in those cases where

parental figures did not respond to KRDC's request for information, it was felt that this condition existed in 50% of those homes, according to inmates. This too suggests conflicted, unstable homes on the part of those families who were unable to support the inmate during the evaluation process. An effort was made to evaluate the extent of economic deprivation in the homes, however, 63% of the respondents agreed that this was not a problem. In the 22% of the cases where the parents and inmates disagreed, the parents seemed more likely to respond that this was a problem. Possibly the inmate was not aware of the real situation. The alcoholic tendencies of parental figures were investigated. In three-fourths of the cases it was not perceived as a problem. In those cases where it was perceived as a problem, the father most often was the one involved. Drug use for the parental figures was not seen as a problem nor was sexual promiscuity. The inmate's evaluation of the personality stability of their own parents was less favorable than the evaluation the parents placed on this variable. The inmates appeared to perceive their parents as more disturbed than parents perceived themselves.

The inmates expressed the most positive relationship to the female parent or female parent surrogate. The families responding indicated the same trend. The families tended to express that both parents served as the disciplinarian whereas the inmate tended to view the father in that role most often. There was consistency between inmates and their families that the father served as head of the parental family. Surprisingly few inmates or families perceived power struggles existing in

the family during the inmate's period of adolescence. Families and inmates agreed that in 41% of the cases the inmates ran away from home. They also agreed that 46% of the time the inmate never ran away from home. Disagreement between the parental respondents and the inmate occurred 13% of the time. Most often it appeared that the inmate perceived that he had run away when the family did not. This may touch on the issue of the lack of emotional involvement which the parents had with the children and how in tune they were with the child's feelings. Families placed the inmates' ages at 12 and over at the run away incident.

For those families responding to questions of child abuse in the home, it was rarely seen as a problem. However in families not responding to the social work department, inmates perceived it a problem more often. Most of the child abuse was perceived as physical rather than psychological. In an effort to identify if cruel acts to pets related to violent types of crime, this question was posed to the parents who viewed it as a problem for only 8% of the sample. Findings were insignificant and could not support any type of hypothesis in that regard.

There appeared to be an almost total lack of sex education in the homes. Even in cases where parents felt that they had taken care of the necessary details, the inmates did not see this to be the case. An extremely large proportion of parents did not respond to this question at all, suggesting that it was either a difficult issue for the social worker to take up with the parents or that the parents were unwilling to discuss the matter. In almost all cases peer groups did the teaching in

this area rather than the parents, according to the inmates' perceptions.

The parents and inmates gave the inmates' not liking school as the primary reason for dropping out. According to both parents and inmates, parents were disappointed that the inmate would not continue his education although at times both parents and inmates felt that the parental figures were to some degree indifferent. In families not responding to the social work department, inmates gave the same types of responses. It seems that parents tended to deny school problems to a much higher extent than did the inmates. In some cases the inmates perceived that fact and responded that the parents did in fact ignore behavior problems occurring within the school system. Only about one-third of the parents responding indicated that they were satisfied with their child's school performance. This could either be an expression of the parents' anger toward the inmate with the current situation or an expression of ambivalence that they had about his school progress. The educational level of the fathers may have to some degree influenced the inmate's thinking on the values of higher education. The research staff expected to find a high degree of mobility between schools. However this was not found as in only 13% of the cases did the men attend more than three schools during the first six years of their education.

The research group was interested in investigating the type of family interactions existing during the teenage years. The largest group of parents indicated that they (the parents) spent a great deal of time interacting with each other during the inmates' teenage years. Both

families and inmates were asked to respond to the frequency of family interactions. Family interactions were defined as activities the family participated in as a unit. The time spent in these family interactions was perceived as often from the parents' standpoint, however the inmates judged it to be occasionally or rare. The family interactions were seen by the inmate as positive interactions, however, the parents' responses to this issue split with 30% feeling that the family interactions were in fact ambivalent. Families tended to see that these interactions were both active and passive, however, the inmate tended to see these relationships as active. The inmates perceived more time spent with them by the fathers than did the families. The mothers, however, perceived that they spent more time with the teenager than did the inmate. The inmates felt that they definitely spent more time with their peer group, however, their families felt the inmates' interactions were largely with the fathers and mothers. Families judged these peer group relations to be both ambivalent and positive. Inmates also tended to perceive their relationships with the fathers as active, however, the relationships with their mothers tended to be more passive. One might wonder if the active and positive nature of these relationships perceived by the inmates may not be somewhat the result of the inactive life lead at KRDC during the evaluation process. In other words their perception of the events is relative to their current situation as opposed to the actual state of affairs at the time.

An effort was made to summarize the degree of emotional support the parents were providing the inmate since he had been incarcerated. The

inmates tended to over-estimate the degree to which their fathers were supportive. Inmates felt that both parents were providing much support but in the judgement of the social work staff about one-half of the parents were seen as offering much support and the other half as giving minimal support. In 20% of the cases there was no father or father surrogate available, but in those where a father figure was present it was rare for either the family or the inmate to respond that no support would be available from the father. The mother's support appeared to be over-estimated by the inmate. In very few instances was there no mother or mother surrogate available to supply the emotional support.

In those cases where the families responded to the social work department, 22% of the families and inmates agreed that the inmate had been referred for psychiatric treatment prior to KRDC. Disagreement between the families and the inmates was not uncommon. Where families and inmates agreed that a referral for treatment had been made, most had entered treatment. There was noticeable disagreement, however, on the matter of having been in treatment as 15% of the families indicated that the man had been in treatment but the inmate denied this fact. Only in an extremely small proportion of the cases did the families and inmates agree that the treatment had been completed. The most noticeable disagreement on this fact was where the families indicated that the treatment had been completed, however the inmate said that this had not been the case. Only one man of the entire sample indicated that he had undergone a psychiatric evaluation and/or treatment while in the military

service. Of the entire sample, only 14% definitely appeared eligible for VA hospitalization benefits for treatment. Based upon the KRDC social worker's judgement, an additional 19% might be eligible for those benefits.

Parental families appeared accepting of a treatment plan for the inmate, however in only 40% of the cases was it felt by the social work staff that the family should be involved with the inmate in a community based program. In 23% of the cases it was felt by staff that families should seek treatment for their own problems even if the inmate remained incarcerated.

Marital Relationships

Thirty-one percent of the inmates indicated that they were married at the time of the KRDC evaluation. Two-thirds of the wives contributed to the inmates' evaluations by giving data, approximately the same rate of participation as that found with parental figures. Almost all of the wives had had a high school education with half of them being better educated than their husbands. The wives who worked, worked mostly in service occupations such as waitresses, hospital aids or beauticians for example. For three-fourths of these women this was their first marriage, with 70% of them responding that their courtship had been at least six months prior to marriage. Thirty-five percent of these marriages had been intact for a five year period while 42% had been intact between one and three years, according to reports of wives. One-third of the men and their wives agreed that they had had no separation during

their marriage suggesting that these marriages may have been more stable than previously thought. It is also thought possible, however, that both have distorted the social work information in an effort to enhance the man's chances of returning to the streets on probation. In many instances, it may be these marriages are much more conflicted than was actually found to be the case in this study. Only one-fourth of the married men will have no children to support when they are released. Most of them will be supporting their own natural children, ranging in age from under a year to seven years of age. While half of the marital families had received public assistance prior to the inmate's incarceration, two-thirds indicated that they were receiving this type of assistance while the man was incarcerated. Both the inmate and his wife perceived the husband as the head of the household with few instances of them both feeling they shared in this responsibility. In most cases where both husband and wife responded, both felt that in-laws had not been a source of marital conflict; however, where wives did not come to KRDC for interviews, half of the husbands did see the in-laws as a problem. The most common sources of marital conflict appeared to be either drugs or alcohol for one of the marital partners. The wives who came to KRDC appeared to be more supportive of their husbands than was the case with the type of support perceived by the inmate whose wife did not come for the interview. In most all cases, it appears that the inmate exaggerated the degree of support that would be provided by his wife if retained within the penal system. In almost all cases where the wife came for the social work interview it

was felt that she was accepting of treatment for the inmate and in half of the cases it was felt that the wife should be very actively involved in the treatment plan. Only in 7% of the cases was it felt by the staff that the wife's emotional problems were severe enough to warrant psychiatric treatment for her own problems.

Employment History

The largest percentage of men in this sample was in the category of having worked for four or six employers in the last five years. Thirty-four percent of the sample stated they had worked for at least six previous employers. Only half of the men expressed any type of occupational identification. Data was collected from both employers as well as inmates (prior employees) in an effort to check the reliability of the data inmates gave about their previous employment. Both employers and inmates agreed 33% of the time that absenteeism had not been a problem; but in 19% of the cases both agreed that it had been. The discrepancy arose in 37% of the cases where employers thought absenteeism had been a problem but inmates thought it had not. Inmates may possibly distort, to their own advantage, their employment records hoping that their employment will not be verified during the evaluation process. The last employer for which the inmate worked and inmate agreed that the inmate would be rehired 45% of the time. In another 45% of the cases, the employer responded that he would not rehire, but the inmate responded yes he would rehire. The inmate's distortion appeared to become more clear in those instances where the employer was not even interested enough in

the inmate to return the questionnaire to the social work staff. Even in those cases, the inmate responded that he was certain he would be rehired by his previous employer. The distortion of his work record in a more favorable direction than appears to actually be the case could be related to making a favorable impression on the KRDC staff in hopes of being recommended for probation. It is possible that the inmate unconsciously tends to deny his liabilities. It is also possible that they are unable to utilize the cues about unsatisfactory job performance employers give them because they are too oblivious to such cues in the social environment.

Drug Use

Eighty percent of the inmate sample indicated some use of drugs. The mean age of first contact with drugs was 17.7 years although 20% of the sample had had their first contact with drugs by the age of 15. Only 6% became involved with drugs after the age of 21. The first contact with drugs was usually with friends, socially, although 12% said either their school or home provided their first exposure. Thirteen percent of the sample indicated their first drug experience had been in the military service. While over half of the inmates rated their first drug experience as pleasant, one-third of the sample felt indifferent about this experience. An attempt to identify the progression from one type of drug to another was not successful. Reasons precipitating the first drug experience varied although 17% of them stated initially the drugs served as a release from tension or stress. Over half of the sample indicated that they first

took drugs out of curiosity. In spite of the fact that most of the first drug experiences were with the peer group, only 12% felt that peer pressure was responsible for their initial drug experience. Fifty-five percent of the drug user sample indicated that they had only taken drugs orally but 40% indicated that they had used drugs both orally and intravenously. An attempt was made to identify the frequency of use of drugs at the height of the drug experience. Fifteen percent of the drug sample indicated that they had taken drugs several times a day for a period of time. Thirty-one percent said daily useage represented the height of the drug useage while 21% said weekly was the most often they had indulged. Thirty-three percent of the sample stated they used drugs less often than weekly. In spite of the extensiveness of drug useage suggested above, by this data only 38% of the sample judged themselves extensive drug users. Nineteen percent of the sample felt that their extensive use had been for a period of time less than two years, while 19% felt that they had been involved for over two years. Forty-one percent of the sample indicated that they stopped using drugs voluntarily prior to being jailed while 37% indicated that they did not. Staff felt that drug treatment was only indicated in 21% of the cases, with these men being accepting of this treatment. Apparently many of the drug users were not felt to be amenable to drug treatment at the time that they were seen for evaluation. In many cases, the usage was not serious enough to warrant treatment. It was generally felt that the inmates underestimated their involvement with drugs when at all possible.

KRDC Recommendations

A study of the recommendations made by the psychology staff indicated that 35% of the men were recommended for academic schooling only. Another 15% were recommended for vocational training only. In 22% of the sample, inmates were recommended for a combination of academic schooling and vocational training programs, however, in 26% of the cases men were not recommended for either type of program. Approximately three out of four cases were seen to be in need of some type of educational-vocational program. There appears to be a relationship between impoverished educational backgrounds, poor vocational preparation and unstable adjustment on the outside.

Although one-fourth of the inmates were reported to have had serious illnesses during childhood, few medical problems needing attention or recommendations for correction of medical problems were made.

It was felt that 35% of the men were in need of some type of counseling process while only 12% were seen as candidates for participation in an AA program.

The ideal treatment setting for 23% of the men was considered to be a regular probation program without any additional structure or community facilities needed. Fourteen percent of those recommended for probation were seen in need of a structured counseling situation while 11% of the population were seen as candidates for probation if in-patient treatment could be provided. In 7% of the cases, probation was indicated with the stipulation that the man seek out-patient psychiatric services. In 6% of the cases, the inmates were felt to be in need of special structured

settings such as homes for the retarded, community alcoholic treatment centers, or other well-structured living situations outside the penal system. Twenty percent of the population were felt to be in need of a straight prison program with no type of psychiatric treatment specified. Only in 6% of the cases was the structure of prison recommended with additional stipulation that psychiatric treatment be provided. In 9% of the cases where a recommendation had been made by the staff psychiatrists there was a move on the part of the clinical director to shift these recommendations toward more structured settings.

Disposition of Inmates

A follow-up of the courts' dispositions of the cases in the research sample revealed that 70% of the men remained within the penal system with 30% being placed on probation. A very small percent of the inmates' sentences were modified -- that is the length of sentence was reduced -- and in 3% of the cases men had been released due to appellate bonds. In comparing the treatment recommendations made by KRDC and the court's disposition it was found that in most cases where prison was recommended the men remained within that setting. However, when probation was recommended, which it was in 61% of the cases, less than half of the time were these recommendations followed. Overall it would indicate that only 65% of the recommendations made at KRDC were accepted by the sentencing court.

CONCLUSIONS

Some of the most important background and family characteristics of offenders found in this study were that the majority of offenders were Kansas residents raised more often in urban than rural communities. Less men in this sample had had previous serious confrontations with the law than in previous studies. Only 11% of this sample had been institutionalized as juveniles.

Although of average intelligence, only about one fourth of the sample had completed high school. About one half of the sample had dropped out of high school in either the ninth or tenth grades. Although the inmates increased the number of years of school completed over their fathers' educational attainment, they may experience more difficulty than the fathers did in gaining stable employment.

Inmates tended to perceive parental indifference to their dropping out of school as well as to the behavior problems they encountered in the classroom setting. A large percentage of parents indicated they were not satisfied with the inmate's school performance which appears to be an expression of anger toward the inmate and a denial of their responsibilities as parents for supporting good school performance.

About three fourths of the inmate families were classified somewhere in the middle socio-economic level. Most of the families indicated they were satisfied with their current socio-economic level. There appears to be a lack of participation in community activities typically seen in middle class families by the fathers of the inmates. This suggests that the offenders have not spent much time together with the father in such things as summer baseball, boy scouts and other potential activities which

generally serve to develop more meaningful father-son relationships.

Families who participate in the evaluation process appear more intact and stable than in those cases where families did not participate. Inmate responses suggested that more conflict existed in the homes where parents did not respond to social work inquiries during the evaluation at KRDC.

Although parents appeared to have a better understanding of economic deprivation in the home situation than did the inmates, inmates were more likely to respond to emotional conflict and the breaking of emotional ties than were the parents. The social work department felt that the families may have been, to some degree, glossing over many of their family problems. The absence, on the part of the parents, of deep emotional involvement with the inmates was also noted where parents did not report awareness of run away incidents the inmates themselves reported. Sex education in the homes was rarely in evidence.

The family interactions during the inmates' teenage years reinforced earlier hypotheses that emotional involvement in the families was over estimated by the parents when their perception of those interactions was compared with those of the inmates. While the inmates felt they spent the most time with the father, the family perceived more of the inmate's time being spent with the mother. The inmates may have been trying to break away from any type of feminine identification during the adolescent years. The inmates perceived most of their interactions to be with the peer group.

"Since incarceration, inmates appeared to over estimate the degree of emotional support available from the parents. The deprivation and isolation

from easy contact with parents they experience in prison may lead to inmates expressing more of a desire for support from family rather than a realistic appraisal of their current relationship with parents.

About one-third of the inmate sample studied were married at the time of the KRDC evaluation. While data from inmates and their wives suggested these marriages to be reasonably stable, the percentage of marital families having a history of receiving public assistance prior to the inmate's incarceration and the financial responsibilities suggested by most marital families having children raises the possibility that these marital relationships were not as stable as presented by husband and wife. As stress can at times mobilize family resources, it was felt that wives and husbands may have been presenting their family situations more favorably in hopes that this would help the men gain release to a probation setting rather than serving prison time. For the wife, the loss of the husband may have been regarded as her last hope of financial independence.

The employment records of the men suggested an area that must have troubled the family situation. Inmate reports of satisfactory work performance in many cases were not substantiated by reports from employers. Generally it was found that inmates over rated their performance on a job.

Although alcoholism appeared to be declining in this sample, drug use was on the increase. As the age of the KRDC population appeared to decrease slightly with each new sample, some increase in drug abuse was not unexpected in view of what is happening in society generally. Only

20% of the sample had not been involved in using drugs. However, only about half of the sample appeared to have been more than experimental users. A social gathering of the peer group was usually the first setting for use of drugs. Many indicated their first drug experience was motivated by curiosity.

The KRDC psychologists' evaluations revealed that three-fourths of the men were found to be in need of educational or vocational programs. Over half of the treatment recommendations were for a probation placement. However, a follow-up of the courts' dispositions showed 70% of the sample being retained in the penal system. Several factors suggest why the recommendations of KRDC were not implemented. This sample had an unusually high proportion of persons sentenced for aggravated robbery. These cases, without exception were not given probation. There was a trend in this sample to recommend probation more often than has been the case in prior years even though the clinical director modified 9% of the original report recommendations toward a more structured setting. The thorough study of each offender in the sample may have increased staff involvement. Consequently, more assets of the offender may have come to light which led staff to believe that more offenders were amenable to a well-developed probation program. Turmoil within the penal system may also have made staff less willing to make a prison recommendation.

The involvement of families in the evaluation process is vital and many new ways to encourage this participation should be initiated. The research group felt that many of the current social data forms and form

letters could be redesigned to facilitate families responding to requests for information. If possible some consideration should be given to more use of the telephone, particularly when the initial contact with the family is made for an interview appointment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Limited visiting and mail privileges do not encourage families to emotionally support their sons or husbands. Although it is recognized that not all of the family relationships are healthy for all of the inmates, social work intervention at an institutional level would be desirable over a standardized limitation of family contact. As the inmates will be expected to rely heavily on the families for assistance when plans are made for their return to the community, family relationships should be encouraged and in some circumstances openly solicited.

Drug abuse and drug education programs should be instituted in all penal facilities. This study suggests this is a definite program need.

Many of the social work research staff expressed a need for more complete awareness of community-help resources. Although a few indexes of some of these resources are available, the KRDC social work staff should be encouraged to compile a state wide list of all community resources, large and small, available to inmates and their families. This list should be constantly revised.

METHOD OF SOCIAL WORK DATA COLLECTION

Questions:

21 - 31	Interview
34 - 36	Questionnaire
48 - 50	Interview
51 - 52	Questionnaire
53 - 55	Interview
56 -	Social Work Judgment
57 - 63	Interview
64 -	Social Work Judgment
65 - 76	Interview
77 - 78	Questionnaire
79 - 80	Social Work Judgment
81 - 83	Interview
84 - 85	Social Work Records
86 -	Social Work Judgment
87 - 88	Questionnaire
89 - 92	Interview
93 -	Questionnaire
94 - 98	Interview
99 - 100	Questionnaire
101 - 126	Interview

METHOD OF PSYCHOLOGISTS DATA COLLECTION

Psychologists will record inmate perceptions except for questions 79 - 80.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

RESEARCH MANUAL

FOR

INVESTIGATING FAMILY INFLUENCES ON THE OFFENDER

ONLY INMATES TO BE CODED ARE NEW COURT ADMISSIONS AND PROBATION VIOLATORS

SW -- items to be collected by Social Worker Department

P -- items to be collected by Psychology Department

Questions 1-19 and 38-47 are to be coded from our records and those of the Board of Probation and Parole.

1. KRDC Number

If the inmate has been admitted to KRDC more than once, even though the KRDC admission number changes, use the lowest admission number to record evaluation data.

2. Number of KRDC evaluations

Include the number of re-evaluations done at KRDC and the current evaluation.

3. Ethnic group

- Code 1 - Caucasian
- Code 2 - Negro
- Code 3 - Mexican-American
- Code 4 - American Indian
- Code 5 - Other

4. Length of time in Kansas prior to the current offense

- Code 1 - Passing through up to and including responses of 1 month
- Code 2 - Over 1 month up to and including 6 months
- Code 3 - Over 6 months up to and including 2 years
- Code 4 - Over 2 years up to and including 5 years
- Code 5 - Over 5 years but not those that respond life
- Code 6 - Life
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

5. Age at admission

This is the age as of day of prison confinement on the current charge using the last birthday as the date to figure from. DO NOT compute age as of closest birthday, use age as of last birthday before commitment. If birthday and commitment fall on the same day, use the age as of the day.

6. Type of admission

- Code 1 - A new court commitment, not by revocation of probation.
- Code 2 - Subject was at the time of admission to the Kansas Penal System, a new court commitment as a result of revocation of probation, and without a concurrent return as a parole violator.
- Code 3 - A parole violator, without a new court commitment.
- Code 4 - A parole violator with a new court commitment.
- Code 5 - Those persons sentenced for new charges while incarcerated in crimes while assigned to an honor camp.
- Code 6 - Competency hearings.

7. Inmate referred to KRDC by:

- Code 1 - Referrals by the Court
- Code 2 - Referrals by the Board of Probation and Parole
- Code 3 - Referrals by the Classification Committees
- Code 4 - Referrals by the Director of Penal Institutions
- Code 5 - Other
- Code 6 - Clemency Board
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

8. Offense:

See Appendix A
Code the offense according to the listing as in manual #14

9. Offense actually committed:

Code crime as in above; however, here try to capture the offense really committed -- the psychiatric report should give this information in offender's version of the offense. This will require some knowledge of the statutes for 1969.

10. County from which convicted:

See Appendix B
Code according to the alphabetical listing on the back pages of this manual. Information can be found on the KRDC Form 101. If a man has been convicted from more than one county, code the county where the most serious crime was committed.

11. Classify offense:

See Appendix C

- Code 1 - Violent
- Code 2 - Non-violent
- Code 3 - Drug crimes
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

12. Code crime as:

Code this item according to standards given in manual #15.

- Code 1 - Crimes committed against persons
- Code 2 - Crimes committed against property
- Code 3 - Paper and Pencil crimes
- Code 4 - Other crimes
- Code 5 - Drug crimes

13. Was the most serious crime for which convicted for:

- Code 1 - Assault or battery -- whether aggravated or not
- Code 2 - Robbery -- whether aggravated or not
- Code 3 - Burglary or theft -- whether aggravated or not
- Code 4 - None of these

14. Is this the inmate's first felony incarceration; that is, has he ever served time before as an adult?

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

15. Age at first commitment to a penal institution:

- Include commitments to a state juvenile institution.
- Code 99 - Cannot determine

16. From the inmate's record and the psychiatric report, difficulty with the law as a juvenile appears to have been (persons under 18 are considered juveniles)

- Code 1 - Nonexistent
- Code 2 - Minor -- truancy and waywardness, traffic offenders
- Code 3 - Moderate -- miscreant, delinquent (misdemeanor or felony)
- Code 4 - Extensive
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

17. Was the inmate ever sentenced to a state juvenile institution?

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

18. The frequency of law violations as an adult excluding those sentences which have resulted in an adult penal institutional commitment.

- Code 1 - None
- Code 2 - Infrequent
- Code 3 - Frequently
- Code 4 - Habitual
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

19. Known number of prior commitments to adult correctional institutions.

Count all instances except the present one of incarceration in adult correctional institutions following court commitment.

- Code 0 - 8 -- Numbers over 8 are coded 8
- Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

20. Alcohol involvement:

P:

- Code 0 - No known alcohol involvement
- Code 1 - There is not an indication of an alcoholic problem but use of alcohol was related to the current offense
- Code 2 - There is an indication of an alcoholic problem but use of alcohol was not related to the current offense
- Code 3 - There is an indication of an alcoholic problem and use of alcohol was related to the current offense

21. Prior to inmate's 16th birthday he was reared by:
SW.

- Code 1 - Both natural parents living together
- Code 2 - Natural mother alone
- Code 3 - Natural father alone
- Code 4 - Natural mother and a stepfather
- Code 5 - Natural father and a stepmother
- Code 6 - A relative
- Code 7 - Foster parents
- Code 8 - An institution
- Code 9 - Cannot determine
- Code 0 - Combinations of above -- be sure to write down which combinations on the data recording sheet.

22. Broken home (For any reason the separation of the biological SW-P: parents or from the biological parents.)

- Code 0 - The marriage of the biological parents is still intact
- Code 1 - The home is broken
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

23. Change of parental figures:

SW-P:

- Code 0 - No change of parental figures
- Code 1 - There was a change or changes in parental figures
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

For items 24-31: If these situations have occurred in any home in which the inmate has spent significant time, code items YES. On items where parental figures are to be coded, code the most significant parental figure. The social worker should be objective, but yet able to code items YES when obvious that family members are denying or distorting.

24. Constant conflict within the home between the parental figures
SW-P (quarrels, fighting, etc.)

Code 0 - This condition did not exist
Code 1 - This condition did exist
Code 9 - Cannot determine

25. Was family debt-ridden?

SW-P

Code 0 - This condition did not exist
Code 1 - This condition did exist
Code 9 - Cannot determine

26. Tendency to unleash aggression on family members:

SW-P

Code 0 - Neither parent
Code 1 - Mother
Code 2 - Father
Code 3 - Stepmother
Code 4 - Stepfather
Code 5 - Both significant parental figures by whom he was reared
Code 6 - Other parental figures
Code 7 - Both natural parents
Code 9 - Cannot determine

27. Excessive use of alcohol:

SW-P

Code as they appear on #26

28. Drug use:

SW-P

Illegal drugs only are to be coded. Prescription drugs will be coded only when abuse is obvious and information is volunteered without additional questioning.

Code as they appear on #26

29. Sexual promiscuity:

SW-P

Code as they appear on #26

30. Suggestive evidence of emotional or personality disturbance.

SW-P Is there or has there been evidence of mental illness?

Code as they appear on #26

31. Number of unfavorable influences checked as existing in
SW-P questions #22-30.

Code 0-8 -- Numbers over 8 are considered as 8
Code 9 -- Cannot determine

Even in cases where 9's have been coded -- code the total number that have been coded as unfavorable.

32. How many employers have you worked for in the last five years
P (exclude military service)?

Code 1 - Has not worked full time for any significant period
of time -- part-time work is coded here

Code 2 - One
Code 3 - Two
Code 4 - Three
Code 5 - Four or five
Code 6 - Six or more
Code 7 - No opportunity to work
Code 8 - Military service only

33. Does inmate regard himself as belonging to any particular occupation?
P

Code 1 - Yes
Code 2 - No

34. Rate your past performance as an employee (in terms of his output,
SW-P quality of work, responsibility, initiative, value to employer, etc.)

Code 1 - Superior
Code 2 - Good
Code 3 - Fair
Code 4 - Poor
Code 5 - Never worked
Code 9 - Cannot determine

35. Would employer rehire? (Most recent employment)

SW-P

Code 1 - Yes
Code 2 - No
Code 9 - Cannot determine

36. Has absenteeism been a problem on the job?

SW-P

Code 1 - Yes
Code 2 - No
Code 9 - Cannot determine

37. How many times has inmate been fired from a job?

P

- Code 1 - Never
- Code 2 - Once
- Code 3 - Twice
- Code 4 - Three or more times
- Code 5 - Never worked before
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

Recommendations: From counseling report only.

38. Education training

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

39. Vocational training

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

Treatment program: From psychiatric report only

40. Treatment setting:

- Code 0 - Either structure or probation with favoritism shown to neither
- Code 1 - Probation
- Code 2 - Probation for counseling -- could be given in a mental health center
- Code 3 - Probation -- inpatient in mental hospital
- Code 4 - Probation -- outpatient in mental hospital
- Code 5 - Probation -- in other special types of structured situations, includes CAT, Winfield, or other retarded custodial, foster homes, nursing homes, BIS
- Code 6 - Prison
- Code 7 - Structure -- then outpatient
- Code 8 - Structure -- with psychiatric treatment (including counseling, group therapy, individual therapy, psychiatrist or other professional used as a counselor)
- Code 9 - Dillon Unit of LSH

41. Medical recommendations

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

42. Counseling recommended

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

43. A.A. recommended

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

44. Court's final disposition of the inmate's case:

- Code 0 - Does not pertain, referral to this agency for other reasons and this referral is made by someone other than the court.
- Code 1 - Sentence not modified
- Code 2 - Probation granted
- Code 3 - Sentence vacated and set aside
- Code 4 - Other release to the outside
- Code 5 - Sentence modified -- change of length of sentence
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

45. Was treatment setting recommended in #40 implemented?

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

46. Probation status:

- Code 0 - Probation in the counties not reporting to Bd of P & P. This includes Johnson, McPherson, Reno, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.
- Code 1 - Still on probation
- Code 2 - Has been discharged from probation honorably
- Code 3 - Probation has been revoked
- Code 4 - Was not placed on probation
- Code 5 - No final disposition
- Code 6 - Abscounder

47. Length of time since placed on probation:

- Code in months
- Code 99 - Not placed on probation

48. Marital status of parents:

SW

- Code 1 - Formally married
- Code 2 - Common-law marriage
- Code 3 - Not married
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

49. Size of community inmate was reared in:

SW

- Code 1 - 50,000+
- Code 2 - 25,000 - 50,000
- Code 3 - 10,000 - 25,000
- Code 4 - 5,000 - 10,000
- Code 5 - 2,000 - 5,000
- Code 6 - Under 2,000

50. The major source of family finances until the inmate reached age 18.

SW

- Code the family situation of longest duration
- Code 1 - Father
- Code 2 - Mother
- Code 3 - Welfare
- Code 4 - Other
- Code 5 - Mother or father or surrogates did not rear child

51. Father's educational level:

SW

- Code 1 - Grade school or less
- Code 2 - Some high school
- Code 3 - High school
- Code 4 - Some college
- Code 5 - College graduate
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

52. Mother's educational level:

SW

- Code 1 - Grade school or less
- Code 2 - Some high school
- Code 3 - High school
- Code 4 - Some college
- Code 5 - College graduate
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

53. Father's chief occupation was:

SW

- Use codes 1-11 as listed in Appendix D
- Code 12 - Father did not work
- Code 13 - No father or father surrogate
- Code 99 - Cannot determine

54. Mother's chief occupation was:

SW

- Use codes 1-11 as listed in Appendix D
- Code 12 - Mother did not work outside the home
- Code 13 - No mother or mother surrogate
- Code 99 - Cannot determine

55. Who determines how income was spent?

SW

- Code 1 - Father and mother together
- Code 2 - Father
- Code 3 - Mother
- Code 4 - Other
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

56. At what socio-economic level does the family live now? (Social workers judgment based upon interview data)

SW

- Code 1 - Upper
- Code 2 - Upper middle
- Code 3 - Middle-middle
- Code 4 - Lower middle
- Code 5 - Lower

57. Are they satisfied with their socio-economic level?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

58. The primary community activity for the father was:

SW

- Code 0 - No father or father surrogate
- Code 1 - Nothing
- Code 2 - Church
- Code 3 - Political organizations
- Code 4 - Lodges
- Code 5 - School (PTA, etc.)
- Code 6 - Charities
- Code 7 - Youth related activities (Scouts, sports)
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

59. The primary community activity for the mother was:

SW

- Code 0 - No mother or mother surrogate
- Code 1 - Nothing
- Code 2 - Church
- Code 3 - Political organizations
- Code 4 - Lodges
- Code 5 - School (PTA, etc.)
- Code 6 - Charities
- Code 7 - Youth related activities (Scouts, sports)
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

60. Any history of a serious childhood illness and/or accident?
SW (At times some social worker's judgment will be needed)

- Code 1 - Yes
 - Code 2 - No
 - Code 9 - Cannot determine
- Describe here _____

61. The most positive relationship was with:

SW-P

- Code 1 - Father
- Code 2 - Mother
- Code 3 - Neither
- Code 4 - No consistent parental figures
- Code 5 - Inmate cannot say
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

62. Who was the disciplinarian of the family?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Father only
- Code 2 - Mother only
- Code 3 - Both parents
- Code 4 - Older sibling
- Code 5 - Grandparents
- Code 6 - No consistent parental figures
- Code 7 - Other
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

63. Who is the head of the parental family?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Father
- Code 2 - Mother
- Code 3 - Neither -- shared
- Code 4 - Father surrogate
- Code 5 - Mother surrogate
- Code 6 - No consistent parental family
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

64. Between whom did the most chronic and frequent power struggles occur during adolescence? (Social workers will use their judgment -- psychologists will record inmate's perception.)

SW-P

- Code 1 - Father and mother
- Code 2 - Father and inmate
- Code 3 - Mother and inmate
- Code 4 - Inmate and siblings
- Code 5 - Both parents and inmate
- Code 6 - No consistent parental family
- Code 7 - None of a chronic nature
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

65. Did inmate ever run away from home?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

66. During what period?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Childhood (up to and including age 11)
- Code 2 - Adolescence (12 and older)
- Code 3 - Did not run away
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

67. Did he ever intentionally perform a cruel act to a pet or animal -- not pranks or out of curiosity?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

68. Outstanding traumatic event for the inmate up to the time he left home:

SW-P

- Code 0 - No significant event
- Code 1 - Death of father or mother
- Code 2 - Separation from father or mother (not caused by marital separations)
- Code 3 - Loss of a sibling
- Code 4 - Severe financial stress
- Code 5 - Divorce of parents
- Code 6 - Marital stress between parents
- Code 7 - Physical disability of parent
- Code 8 - Physical disability of inmate
- Code 9 - Other

69. Age at this traumatic event: _____

SW-P

- Code 00 - No traumatic event
- Code 99 - Cannot determine

70. Was the inmate ever subjected to child abuse?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

71. How was the child abused?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Physically
- Code 2 - Psychologically -- i.e. child afraid of mice, made to clean grainery of mice, threats to hurt child, etc.
- Code 3 - Both
- Code 4 - No abuse
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

72. Highest grade passed in school: _____ (Code last grade passed, SW 10 1/2 is coded as 10)

73. Age at which he stopped attending school: _____

SW

74. The overriding reason for dropping out of school?

SW-P

- Code 0 - Has not dropped out of school
- Code 1 - Was flunking out -- do not include mentally retarded here
- Code 2 - Did not like to go to school
- Code 3 - Expelled
- Code 4 - Wanted to work instead
- Code 5 - To get married
- Code 6 - Parents could not afford it
- Code 7 - Completed high school
- Code 8 - Mentally retarded
- Code 9 - Hospitalization
- Code 10 - Court action
- Code 99 - Cannot determine

75. Parents' reaction to inmates stopping school:

SW-P

- Code 1 - Relieved he quit
- Code 2 - Angry because he would not continue
- Code 3 - Angry at the school for not readmitting him
- Code 4 - Indifferent (possibly encouraged it)
- Code 5 - Disappointed he would not continue
- Code 6 - Disappointed he could not continue
- Code 7 - Does not pertain
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

76. When behavior problems at schools occurred, what actions did the
SW-P parents take?

- Code 1 - Ignored them
- Code 2 - Disciplined inmate
- Code 3 - Talked to teacher only
- Code 4 - Talked to teacher only
- Code 5 - Combinations of codes 2,3,4. (in pairs or all three)
- Code 6 - Does not apply
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

77. Were parents satisfied with his school performance?
SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

78. Number of elementary (through 6th grade) schools attended:
SW

- Code 1 - One
- Code 2 - Two
- Code 3 - Three
- Code 4 - Four
- Code 5 - Five
- Code 6 - Six
- Code 7 - Seven
- Code 8 - Eight +
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

79. Attitude of father toward inmate and the offense: Social worker
SW-P and Psychologists judgment

- Code 1 - Much support
- Code 2 - Some support
- Code 3 - No support
- Code 4 - No father or father surrogate
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

80. Attitude of the mother toward inmate and the offense: Social worker
SW-P and Psychologists judgment

- Code 1 - Much support
- Code 2 - Some support
- Code 3 - No support
- Code 4 - No mother or mother surrogate
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

81. Age at which inmate made first permanent attempt to separate from
SW parental family

- Code 1 - 13-14
- Code 2 - 15-17
- Code 3 - 17-19
- Code 4 - 19-21
- Code 5 - 21+
- Code 6 - Has not made first attempt
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

82. Did parents teach inmate about sexual matters?
SW-P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

83. Who did the teaching of sexual matters?
SW-P

- Code 1 - Father
- Code 2 - Mother
- Code 3 - Sibling
- Code 4 - Peers
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

84. Type of military discharge:
SW

- Code 0 - Inmate has not been in military service
- Code 1 - BCD -- Bad Conduct Discharge
- Code 2 - CG -- Discharged at the Convenience of the Government
- Code 3 - DD -- Dishonorable Discharge
- Code 4 - GD -- General Discharge
- Code 5 - Hon -- Honorable Discharge
- Code 6 - OTH -- Other than Honorable Discharge
- Code 7 - UD -- Undesirable Discharge
- Code 8 - UHC -- Under Honorable Conditions Discharge
- Code 9 - Type of discharge unknown
- Code 10 - Fraudulent Enlistment
- Code 11 - CDD
- Code 12 - Medical

85. Did he undergo psychiatric evaluation or treatment while in
SW military service? (This is to be taken from military records)

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Not applicable
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

86. Does it appear that the inmate would be eligible for VA benefits
SW for hospitalization and/or treatment irrespective of how he
qualifies? (Social worker's judgment)

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Maybe

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ANSWERED ON THE BASIS OF INTERVIEWING THE INMATE'S WIFE. IF HE IS NOT MARRIED -- LEAVE ITEMS 87-110 BLANK.

87. What is the wife's educational level?
SW

Code 1 - Grade school or less
Code 2 - Some high school
Code 3 - High school
Code 4 - Some college
Code 5 - College graduate
Code 9 - Cannot determine

88. How does it compare with inmates?
SW

Code 1 - Higher than inmates
Code 2 - Same as inmates
Code 3 - Lower than inmates
Code 9 - Cannot determine

89. Wife's chief occupation:
SW

Code 1-11 as in Appendix D
Code 12 - Wife did not work outside the home
Code 99 - Cannot determine

90. How long was their courtship prior to marriage?
SW

Code 1 - Under 1 month
Code 2 - 1-3 months
Code 3 - 3-6 months
Code 4 - 6 months - 1 year
Code 5 - 1 year +
Code 9 - Cannot determine

91. How many times has she been married previously -- include common-law marriages:
SW

Code 0 - 0
Code 1 - 1
Code 2 - 2
Code 3 - 3
Code 4 - 4 +
Code 9 - Cannot determine

92. How many times has he been married previously -- include common-law marriages:
SW

Code 0 - 0
Code 1 - 1
Code 2 - 2
Code 3 - 3
Code 4 - 4 +
Code 9 - Cannot determine

93. How long have they been married?
SW

Code 1 - Under 6 months
Code 2 - 6-12 months
Code 3 - 1 year - 2 years
Code 4 - 2 years - 3 years
Code 5 - 3 years - 4 years
Code 6 - 4 years - 5 years
Code 7 - 5 + years
Code 9 - Cannot determine

94. How long have they spent living together in the same household?
SW

Code 1 - Under 6 months
Code 2 - 6-12 months
Code 3 - 1 year - 2 years
Code 4 - 2 years - 3 years
Code 5 - 3 years - 4 years
Code 6 - 4 years - 5 years
Code 7 - 5 + years
Code 9 - Cannot determine

95. Number of separations experienced in this marriage:
SW-RE

Code 0 - 0
Code 1 - 1
Code 2 - 2
Code 3 - 3
Code 4 - 4
Code 5 - 5 +
Code 9 - Cannot determine

96. Total number of children he will be supporting when released.
SW Do not include children supported by other parents or ADC on other means.

Code 0 - 0
Code 1 - 1
Code 2 - 2
Code 3 - 3
Code 4 - 4
Code 5 - 5
Code 6 - 6
Code 7 - 7
Code 8 - 8 +

97. How many of the total number are HIS children?
SW

Code 0 - 0
Code 1 - 1
Code 2 - 2
Code 3 - 3
Code 4 - 4
Code 5 - 5 +

98. How many of the total number are STEP-children?

SW

- Code 0 - 0
- Code 1 - 1
- Code 2 - 2
- Code 3 - 3
- Code 4 - 4
- Code 5 - 5 +

99. Age of the youngest child in the home he'll return to: _____

SW

100. Age of the oldest child in the home he'll return to: _____

SW

101. Have the inmate and his wife received Public Assistance prior to his incarceration?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

102. Is this family on or will they need Public Assistance while inmate is in prison?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

103. Who is the head of the conjugal family?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Husband
- Code 2 - Wife
- Code 3 - Shared -- neither the definite head

104. Prior to incarceration who was the most responsible (financially, occupationally, upkeep of home, etc.) marriage partner?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Inmate
- Code 2 - Wife
- Code 3 - Shared equally
- Code 4 - Neither

105. Have either set of parents (inlaws) been a problem in this marriage?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

106. What major area has caused marital conflicts?

SW-P

- Code 1 - No conflicts
- Code 2 - Financial problems
- Code 3 - Sexual adjustment
- Code 4 - Drinking and/or drugs
- Code 5 - Jealousy or possessiveness
- Code 6 - Incompatibility
- Code 7 - Relatives
- Code 8 - Children
- Code 9 - One spouse absent too much
- Code 10 - Promiscuity
- Code 11 - Incarceration
- Code 12 - Emotional disturbance of a spouse

107. Is the wife supportive of the inmate since the offense?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - Uncertain
- Code 3 - No -- planning on divorce

108. Is the wife accepting of a treatment program for the inmate's rehabilitation?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Treatment not indicated
- Code 4 - Not applicable

109. Should the wife be involved with the inmate in a community based treatment program?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Not applicable

110. Should the wife become involved in a treatment program during inmate's incarceration?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Not applicable

111. How much time did parents spend interacting (during the teenage years)?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Very often
- Code 2 - Often
- Code 3 - Occasionally
- Code 4 - Rarely
- Code 5 - Never
- Code 6 - No consistent parental figures
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

112. How much time did father and inmate spend interacting?

SW-P

Same codes as in item #111

113. Was this interaction:

SW-P

- Code 1 - Positive
- Code 2 - Negative
- Code 3 - Ambivalent
- Code 6 - No consistent parental figures
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

114. Type of interaction:

SW-P

- Code 1 - Active
- Code 2 - Passive
- Code 3 - Both
- Code 6 - No consistent parental figures
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

115. How much time did mother and inmate spend interacting?

SW-P

Same codes as in item #111

116. Was this interaction between mother and inmate:

SW-P

Same codes as in item #113

117. Type of interaction between mother and inmate:

SW-P

Same codes as in item #114

118. How much time did the family spend together interacting:

SW-P

Same codes as in item #111

119. Was this interaction of the family:

SW-P

Same codes as in item #113

120. Type of interaction of the family

SW-P

Same codes as in item #114

121. How much time did the inmate spend with friends?

SW-P

Same codes as in item #111

122. Was this interaction with friends:

SW-P

Same codes as in item #113

123. Type of interaction with friends:

SW-P

Same codes as in item #114

124. Is the family accepting of a treatment program for the inmate's rehabilitation?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Treatment not indicated
- Code 4 - Not applicable

125. Should the family be involved with the inmate in a community based program?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Not applicable

126. Should the family become involved in a treatment program during inmate's incarceration?

SW

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Not applicable

127. Was the inmate under the influence of drugs (include marijuana -- not alcohol) when the offense was committed?

P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Inmate denies influence of drugs
- Code 9 - Cannot determine

128. Drug use:

P

- Code 0 - No use of drugs
- Code 1 - Marijuana
- Code 2 - Hashish
- Code 3 - Hallucinogens
- Code 4 - Barbiturates
- Code 5 - Amphetamines
- Code 6 - Benzene derivative
- Code 7 - Tranquilizers
- Code 8 - Morphine
- Code 10 - Opiates and others (opium, heroin, cocaine)
- Code 11 - Combinations of 2 or more of codes 2-10
- Code 99 - Cannot determine

IF QUESTION #128 WAS CODED "0" LEAVE QUESTIONS 129-139 BLANK.

129. Age at first contact with drugs: _____

P

130. Where was the inmate's first contact with drugs:

P

- Code 1 - Home
- Code 2 - School
- Code 3 - On the job
- Code 4 - At a social activity or on the street
- Code 5 - Military service

131. Was the first drug experience:

P

- Code 1 - Pleasant
- Code 2 - Unpleasant
- Code 3 - Indifferent

132. What type of a progression was there (from less harmful to more harmful drugs)?

P

- Code 1 - Marijuana and hash to nonopiates
- Code 2 - Marijuana and hash to opiates
- Code 3 - Nonopiates to opiates
- Code 4 - No progression

133. The initial reason for taking drugs was:

P

- Code 1 - Peer pressure
- Code 2 - For excitement
- Code 3 - Curiosity
- Code 4 - Rebellion
- Code 5 - As a relief from tension or stress

134. Were drugs used:

P

- Code 1 - Orally
- Code 2 - Intravenously
- Code 3 - Both
- Code 4 - Neither

135. At the height of the inmate's drug usage, how often was he taking them?

P

- Code 1 - Several times per day
- Code 2 - Daily
- Code 3 - Weekly
- Code 4 - Less often than either codes 2 or 3

136. How long does the inmate consider he has been an extensive drug user?

P

- Code 0 - Does not consider himself an extensive user
- Code 1 - 1-2 years
- Code 2 - 2-3 years
- Code 3 - 3-4 years
- Code 4 - 4-5 years
- Code 5 - 5 + years
- Code 6 - Less than 1 year

137. Is treatment indicated because of drug use?

P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

138. Is inmate accepting of treatment (appears sincere in desire for treatment)?

P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Treatment not indicated

139. Has the inmate been a drug user and completely and voluntarily discontinued using them?

P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Does not pertain

140. Has the inmate ever been referred for psychiatric treatment?
SW-P (Do not consider evaluations as psychiatric treatment)

SW-P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

141. Has the inmate ever been in psychiatric treatment?

SW-P

- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No

142. Did he complete the psychiatric treatment?

SW-P

- Code 0 - Does not pertain -- never been in treatment
- Code 1 - Yes
- Code 2 - No
- Code 3 - Discharged without improvement

143. GATB G Score

P

144. Beta I.Q. Score

P

145. Step Reading Score

P

146. Step Mathematic Score

P

147. Information gathered from:

148. Social Worker

- Code 1 - Bob Janeski
- Code 2 - Dale Denney

149. Psychologist

- Code 1 - Trudy McIver
- Code 2 - Ellen Godfrey

APPENDIX A

Offense

Code the offense according to the listing which follows.

If the offense for which the subject was legally convicted and committed encompasses more than one of the categories below, code the offense according to the class, taking the offense ranked highest. Class A felonies are the most serious and Class E felonies the least serious. If the two felonies fall in the same class, code the offense with the lowest number.

Code by actual offense committed all cases who have been convicted and committed to prison by the habitual criminal statute. In coding such cases, the most recent criminal behavior should be used to determine the offense category.

Ignore all designations such as "aid," "conspiracy to commit," "assault to commit," or "attempt to commit", coding the crime as if it was actually committed. For example, attempted murder would be coded 01 or attempted burglary would be coded 39.

- A - Code 1 - Murder 1st
- B - Code 2 - Murder 2nd
- A - Code 3 - Aggravated Kidnapping
- C - Code 4 - Rape
- B - Code 5 - Kidnapping
- B - Code 6 - Aggravated Arson
- E - Code 7 - Abuse of a Child
- B - Code 8 - Aggravated Robbery
- D - Code 9 - Aggravated Incest
- C - Code 10 - Attempted Poisoning

- C - Code 11 - Voluntary Manslaughter
- B - Code 12 - Indecent Liberties with a Ward
- E - Code 13 - Aggravated Indecent Solicitation of a Child
- B - Code 14 - Aggravated Sodomy
- C - Code 15 - Indecent Liberties with a Child
- B - Code 16 - Aggravated Battery Against a Law Enforcement Official
- A - Code 17 - Treason
- E - Code 18 - Terroristic Threat
- C - Code 19 - Aggravated Battery
- D - Code 20 - Enticement of a Child

- C - Code 21 - Aggravated Assault on a Law Enforcement Official
- C - Code 22 - Arson
- C - Code 23 - Robbery
- E - Code 24 - Blackmail
- E - Code 25 - Assisting Suicide
- E - Code 26 - Criminal Use of Explosives
- C - Code 27 - Aggravated Burglary
- E - Code 28 - Practicing Criminal Syndicalism
- D - Code 29 - Criminal Abortion
- E - Code 30 - Abandonment of a Child

- D - Code 31 - Aggravated Assault
- E - Code 32 - Aggravated Escape from Custody
- E - Code 33 - Incest
- E - Code 34 - Unlawful use of Weapons
- D - Code 35 - Racketeering
- E - Code 36 - Aggravated Weapons Violation
- D - Code 37 - Sedition
- D - Code 38 - Incitement to Riot
- D - Code 39 - Burglary
- C - Code 40 - Selling of Stimulating Drugs
- D - Code 444 - Illegal Possession or Sale of Marijuana
- D - Code 443 - Illegal Possession of Stimulating Drugs

- C - Code 41 - Perjury
- E - Code 42 - Corruptly Influencing a Witness
- E - Code 43 - Compounding a Crime
- E - Code 44 - Involuntary Manslaughter
- D - Code 45 - Unlawful Possession of a Firearm
- E - Code 46 - Corrupt Conduct by a Juror
- D - Code 47 - Misuse of Public Funds
- D - Code 48 - Bribery
- E - Code 49 - Criminal Desertion
- E - Code 50 - Aiding an Escape

- E - Code 51 - Criminal Damage to Property
- E - Code 52 - Aggravated Tampering with a Traffic Signal
- D - Code 53 - Theft
- E - Code 54 - Aggravated False Impersonation
- E - Code 55 - Aiding a Felon or Person Charged as a Felon
- E - Code 56 - Commercial Bribery
- D - Code 57 - Forgery
- E - Code 58 - Aggravated Juvenile Delinquency
- D - Code 59 - Habitually Giving Worthless Checks
- E - Code 60 - Impairing a Security Interest

- E - Code 61 - Attempting to Influence a Judicial Officer
- E - Code 62 - Altering a Legislative Document
- E - Code 63 - Traffic in Contraband in a Penal Institution
- E - Code 64 - Fraudulent Release of a Security Agreement

E - Code 65 - Habitually Promoting Prostitution
 E - Code 66 - Presenting a False Claim
 E - Code 67 - Nonsupport of a Child or Spouse
 E - Code 68 - Warehouse Receipt Fraud
 E - Code 69 - Destroying a Written Document
 E - Code 70 - Aggravated Failure to Appear

E - Code 71 - Dealing in Gambling Devices
 D - Code 72 - Making a False Writing
 E - Code 73 - Unlawful Use of a Credit Card
 E - Code 74 - Commercial Gambling
 E - Code 75 - Installing Communications for Gamblers
 E - Code 76 - Obstructing Legal Process or Official Duty
 E - Code 77 - Giving Worthless Checks
 E - Code 78 - Possession of Burglary Tools
 E - Code 79 - Bigamy
 E - Code 80 - Sports Bribery

E - Code 81 - Possession of Forgery Devices
 E - Code 82 - Tampering with a Sports Contest
 D - Code 83 - Theft of Services
 Code 84 - Delinquency

Code 99 - Cannot determine the offense

CODING FOR KANSAS COUNTIES

1. Allen	53. Lincoln
2. Anderson	54. Linn
3. Atchison	55. Logan
4. Barber	56. Lyon
5. Barton	57. Marion
6. Bourbon	58. Marshall
7. Brown	59. McPherson
8. Butler	60. Meade
9. Chase	61. Miami
10. Chautauqua	62. Mitchell
11. Cherokee	63. Montgomery
12. Cheyenne	64. Morris
13. Clark	65. Morton
14. Clay	66. Nemaha
15. Cloud	67. Neosho
16. Coffey	68. Ness
17. Comanche	69. Norton
18. Cowley	70. Osage
19. Crawford	71. Osborne
20. Decatur	72. Ottawa
21. Dickinson	73. Pawnee
22. Doniphan	74. Phillips
23. Douglas	75. Pottawatomie
24. Edwards	76. Pratt
25. Elk	77. Rawlins
26. Ellis	78. Reno
27. Ellsworth	79. Republic
28. Finney	80. Rice
29. Ford	81. Riley
30. Franklin	82. Rooks
31. Geary	83. Rush
32. Gove	84. Russell
33. Graham	85. Saline
34. Grant	86. Scott
35. Gray	87. Sedgwick
36. Greeley	88. Seward
37. Greenwood	89. Shawnee
38. Hamilton	90. Sheridan
39. Harper	91. Sherman
40. Harvey	92. Smith
41. Haskell	93. Stafford
42. Hodgeman	94. Stanton
43. Jackson	95. Stevens
44. Jefferson	96. Sumner
45. Jewell	97. Thomas
46. Johnson	98. Trego
47. Kearny	99. Wabaunsee
48. Kingman	100. Wallace
49. Kiowa	101. Washington
50. Labette	102. Wichita
51. Lane	103. Wilson
52. Leavenworth	104. Woodson
	105. Wyandotte

APPENDIX C

Guideline for Rating Prisoners According to Violence

This guideline is intended to provide the rater with a concept of violence which will allow categorization of criminals into two groups: One violent and another nonviolent. These criminals are subjects of a research project dealing with violence. Provision is made for categorizing some prisoners as doubtful, meaning that doubtful individuals will not be subjects of the research.

Violence is conceptualized as naked aggression, hostility that is translated into physical action that has the intent to cause harm to people or destruction of property. In this sense, the violence may be Actual or Potential. For instance, a criminal may actually assault another individual causing bodily harm, or he may threaten violence as in the case of robbery at gun-point. In either case, the criminal is to be considered violent.

In judging a particular criminal, emphasis shall be placed on his background history, with particular attention paid to both past offenses and the present offense for which he has been sentenced. If the prisoner has many crimes in his background, the judgment as to his violence should be based upon the most serious crime committed. Even though this judgment will be based upon the types of crime committed, it is important to consider that it is the action involved in the crime and not the legal definition of the crime upon which the judgment of violence or non-violence is based. For instance, somebody might be sentenced because of the crime of disorderly conduct which, superficially considered, might be judged non-violent. Closer inspection may reveal that the criminal viciously and impulsively destroyed extensive public property, and the crime should, therefore, be considered violent.

Several criteria should be taken into consideration to separate the violent from the non-violent. We will point out some of these: a) Provocation: Destructive and harmful crimes may be committed with little or no provocation, in which case the criminal is to be considered violent. On the other hand, the average law-abiding citizen might react impulsively if submitted to extremely injurious provocation. b) Self-defense: Legitimately, somebody might provoke bodily harm or even death to another human being and be charged with a serious offense but not judged violent. Conversely, weapon allegedly for self-defense and even though no actual harm is ever produced, that criminal may be judged violent. c) Aim or purpose: This criteria is particularly useful concerning crimes involving destruction of property. The more aimless the destruction, the more violent the criminal. For instance, a burglar, attempting to enter a house, may destroy a door or other property that gets in his way to obtain profit. He may be considered non-violent. Conversely, a delinquent who enters a school building with the intent to steal, may purposelessly destroy a whole library, being therefore considered violent. d) Threat to the victim: As mentioned above, a potentially harmful action is to be considered violent. The threat may be explicit (For instance, during a robbery) or implicit as in some cases of kidnapping. However important the legal term might be, we once more make clear that the judgment about the violence is to be made based on the actual happening.

APPENDIX D

CODING FOR SKILL LEVEL OF OCCUPATIONS

1. Professional & Technical Workers
Includes teachers, engineers, physicians, lawyers, & clergymen
2. Proprietors & Managers
Persons in business for themselves by managing other employees
3. Farmers & Farm Managers
Persons operating farms with the help of laborers
4. Service Workers
Persons who maintain law and order, assist professional nurses in hospitals, barbers and beauticians, waitresses and waiters
5. Clerical Workers
Those who operate computers and office machines, keep records, take dictation and type.
6. Sales Workers
Salesmen in retail and wholesale stores, insurance companies, real estate and door-to-door
7. Skilled Workers
Skilled workers make the patterns, models, tools, dies, machines, and equipment which are used in industries by semiskilled and unskilled workers. The skilled workers repair such equipment. They also construct homes, buildings, and highways. These people must have a thorough knowledge of their work and often need a high degree of manual dexterity. A skilled occupation is usually obtained through extensive training; many from work experience, armed services, vocational schools, and apprenticeships, the latter known to be the best way.

Examples: Carpenters, craftsmen, electricians, engineers, foremen, glaziers, mechanics, plumbers, repairmen, tool and die makers, typesetters, blacksmiths, welder, bricklayers, & butchers.
8. Semiskilled Workers
Semiskilled workers, in general, work with their hands, using hand tools, operating power driven machines, and some do minor adjustment and maintenance to the machines they use. Many semiskilled persons work as assistants to skilled workers. Semiskilled work is doing manual work that requires some but not extensive training, usually brief on-the-job training. Such workers must have the ability to learn new jobs quickly, be dependable, and have good coordination. Many of these workers assemble goods in factories.

Examples: Truck drivers, assemblers, inspectors, packers, wrappers, laundry, dry cleaning operators, construction labor, bricklayer's helper, & cook.

9. Private Household Workers
Maids, butlers, governesses, laundresses, caretakers

10. Farm Laborers and Foremen
Help farmers to do chores

11. Unskilled workers :
The unskilled work is usually that of handling and moving materials. They generally need no special training. They are employed mainly in the manufacturing establishments and are gradually being replaced by machines.

Examples: loading and unloading, digging, hauling, hoisting, wood chopping, mixing and common labor.

99. Cannot determine the skill level

Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1966-67 Edition. Bulletin #1450.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
pp. 10-11, 15, & 361-365.

END