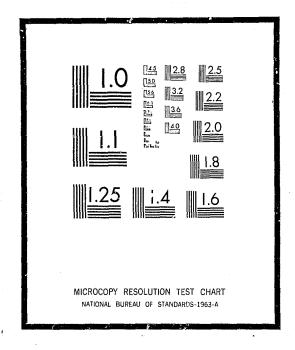
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531 Predicting an Offender's Probable Parole Success

A Report on Grant A-1198 for the Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration Who Funded the Project

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PREDICTING AN OFFENDER'S PROBABLE PAROLE SUCCESS

A Report on Grant A-1198 for the Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration

This technical report presents research results of a project funded by the committee during fiscal year 1972. The ultimate goal of the research was to provide information regarding parole success through the use of regression equations. A secondary, but extremely important aspect of the research, was the gathering of a data bank on inmates evaluated at the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center (KRDC). The final report includes two parts and tables in the appendix. The first part of the report deals with the descriptive data about the inmates and the second part describes the prediction research.

The inmates were referred to KRDC by both the courts and the penal system.

A complete description of KRDC and its operation can be found in the American

Journal of Corrections (Cape, 1967). All coding was done according to the data

collection manual (Appendix D).

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The complete codings can be found in the data collection manual which was developed and submitted to the committee under Phase I of this project. This manual extensively used the data collection manual used in California (Gottfredson and Bonds, 1965), and the data manual used in the Uniform Parole Reporting Project (NPI, 1965). Many items were changed so that they fit the Kansas penal system and their procedures. A few items were added to collect additional data of interest to this particular penal system.

Part I--Method of Descriptive Analysis

The data was collected from files of the inmates processed through

KRDC. The first four hundred were at KRDC from January 1963 through May 1964.

The second four hundred were in residence at KRDC from June 1964 through

June 1965. The follow-up data on parole performance was collected from files from the Director of Penal Institutions and the Kansas Board of Probation and Parole.

Although data was coded for 800 cases, due to incomplete records available for coding some of the subjects were lost for research purposes. The first sample of four hundred included a useable number of 392 and the second four hundred a total of 398. The total cases for both samples combined was 790. For ease in communication, the two time samples will be referred to as the first or second four hundred.

The major offenses for the entire group were: aggravated assault, burgiary, theft, forgery (includes uttering), aggravated juvenile delinquency and giving worthless checks. The tables (Appendix A) contain a breakdown according to crimes against persons, crimes against property, and paper and pencil crimes. While this classification of offenders was a compromise, it provided useful information in grouping types of offenders. Crimes against persons included first degree burglary, assault with intent to commit a felony, murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, forcible rape, child molestation, statutory rape, robbery, attempted robbery, arson, assaulting an officer, and assault and battery. Crimes against property included felons who committed arson (when the building was unoccupied), pick-pocketing, third degree burglary, grand larceny, receiving stolen property, and shoplifting. Paper and pencil crimes included forgery and uttering, embezzlement, embezzlement by bailee, concealment of mortgaged property, forgery of an endorsement, and possession of a forged instrument.

The first four hundred included 99 person offenders, 179 property offenders, 84 paper and pencil offenders, 26 other offenders and 3 drug offenders. The

second four hundred included 98 person offenders, 195 property offenders, 70 paper and pencil offenders, and 35 other offenders.

Also included in the tables (Appendix A) is a breakdown of parolees as to favorable or unfavorable parole performance. Favorable parole performance inmates were those who successfully completed their parole and were discharged. The unfavorable category included all others except those whose death was not the result of the commission of a felony or by suicide. In the first four hundred there were 153 inmates classified as having favorable parole performance and 103 were classified in the unfavorable parole performance category. There were 255 parolees in the first 400. The second four hundred included 114 favorable parolees and 94 unfavorable parolees for a total of 208 parolees.

Part I--Results of Descriptive Analysis

The average age for the entire group was 26 years of age, and they had completed their ninth year in school. The group was composed of approximately 80 per cent Caucasians. Slightly over 70 per cent had been in Kansas 5 years or longer. Parr e success was not related to length of time as a resident of the states. (Tables 5, 9, 21).

Admissions, referrals and sentencing (Tables 10-19)

Over the time period of the research there was a decrease in the number of men coming to KRDC as the result of probation violation, and an increase in the number of men received who were new court commitments. The data was collected from when the institution began, so it may be that this slight increase in number of new court commitments is related to the use the court was making of KRDC.

Possibly the courts were sending offenders for evaluations rather than relying upon their own judgment as to whether probation should or should not be seriously considered. It may be that the courts were beginning to disassociate themselves from making the psychological judgments which were necessary before the inception of KRDC. Those referred to KRDC by other institutions within the penal system clustered within the person offender group. Apparently, the parole board found KRDC evaluations useful when considering the readiness of men to be released on parole.

The number of men entering KRDC for theft offenses was twice the number entering for check offenses. Theft offenders were more successful on parole than were paper and pencil offenders, although they came into the system at a greater rate. The paper and pencil group was less successful on parole than the other two groups. The person group entered KRDC at approximately the same rate as the paper and pencil offenders but was more successful in completing parole.

Person offenses and paper and pencil offenses were most often committed alone. The property group, who were younger, engage in their offenses with their peers. Over 90 per cent of offenders plead guilty to their crimes.

Criminal History (Tables 22-34)

California (Gottfredson, 1965) found that a first arrest for auto theft was related to parole performance. This did not appear to be a significant factor in this state since three-fourths of the men had had no arrests for auto theft.

Thirty per cent of the entire group had been previously incarcerated.

Difficulty with the law as a juvenile had been a problem for over half of the men, but only one-fifth of them had ever been committed to a state juvenile

institution. The property offenders have been involved to a greater degree than had either the person or the paper and pencil offenders. This would suggest that in the early 1960's, communities attempted to deal with delinquent youth through community resources as opposed to making institutional commitments.

Sixty-eight per cent of the first four hundred sample had never experienced probation; 77 per cent of the second four hundred had not been placed on probation. Of those in the first four hundred who had previously been placed on probation prior to coming to KRDC, 18 per cent had successfully completed an earlier probation period. In the second four hundred, 31 per cent of the men had successfully completed a period of probation. The trend appeared to be for more selectivity of offenders to be placed on probation. This may account for the large increase in those who had successfully completed probation in this sample.

It was found that 75 per cent of the sample, whom the court placed upon probation after the KRDC evaluation, were successful at least until the time the research data was collected. The follow-up period ranges from 5 to 8 years during which time the Board of Probation and Parole's records did not indicate any further difficulty with the law.

In spite of the publicity quite often given escapees from institutions, be it either state penal institutions or county jails, only approximately 10 per cent of the total population in this sample were classified in this category. A man was classified as an escapee, if at any time, he escaped from legal custody of lawful authorities. AWOL's from the service were also included. Poor parole performance appears related to history of escape.

Social Background (Tables 35-66)

Drug and/or marijuana does not appear to have been a problem during the sixties in Kansas; however, the records for the past fiscal year indicated that there has been an increase (from 51 in fiscal year 1971 to 141 in fiscal year 1972) in the number of men currently entering the penal system for these types of crimes.

Alcoholism has been a problem for over one half of the inmates, even though it may not have been a long-standing, habitual one.

Lack of steady employment plagues the men coming into the penal system.

The majority of younger offenders have had no opportunity to work. Generally all suffered from lack of steady employment for more than a month, sporadic employment, and periods of unemployment. The employment records show that these men have not been able to invest themselves in working. They seemed to float from one job to the other more by accident than by plan.

The importance of the family came clear when one compared the favorable-unfavorable parole groups. A large per cent of unsuccessful offenders fell in the category of having their parents divorced, separated, unknown or deceased. The difference between favorable and unfavorable parole groups was not related to the size of the family, which on the average was 4. In 50 per cent of the cases the men were reared by a number of persons serving as parent surrogates in combination with natural parents. Most of the inmates had left home by the age of 16. The chances for success on parole diminished as the number of unfavorable influences such as change of parental figures, constant conflict between the parents and/or the siblings, alcoholism on the part of parental figures, drug use, promiscuity, psychosis or emotional disturbance on the part of the parents

increased. There were a higher number of unfavorable influences existing within the homes of the property offenders.

The economic status of the family may influence parole success. This hypothesis was supported by the data on the first four hundred, but not by the data on the second four hundred.

California (Gottfredson, 1965) found that a family criminal record tended to be predictive of unfavorable parole performance. In the Kansas study, family criminal records existed in less than 20 per cent of the cases and it did not relate to completing a parole successfully. Most often it was the brother who had been involved in the criminal activity.

Eighteen per cent of the inmates had been patients in mental hospitals at one time or another. Although evidence was far from clear cut, there were mild suggestions that having been a patient in a mental hospital decreased the chances of successful parole. The stays in the mental hospitals were short, less than 3 months, and the admissions have not been voluntary ones except in very few cases.

The property group has had the lowest rate of participation in the military. This may be related to the young age at which these men seem to enter the penal system. Fifty per cent or more of the other two groups have served. Most of the men who have participated in the military have served in the Army and few have participated in stay-at-home types of military activity such as a reserve or national guard units. Of those who have served, most have received honorable discharges. While the accuracy of the data could be questioned because of recording difficulties, at this point it does appear that those receiving honorable

discharges performed more favorably while on parole. Bad conduct discharges appeared to be more related to the paper and pencil crimes, possibly because of the alcoholic problems many of these men suffered.

At the time of the commission of the present offense, over 50 per cent were either living with their parental family or with their wife and child. The person group were living with wife and child more often than either of the other two groups, while the property group were most often living with their parental family. The data suggests that the men who have been living in close familial relationships at the time of the offense perform more favorably on parole. Since family ties appeared to be related to successful or unsuccessful parole, one could speculate that the ties established by the men prior to incarceration helped them upon their release.

Fifty-two per cent of the men in the sample claimed no marriages. Every effort was made to code any type of common-law relationship in the coding assessment of the number of marriages. The per cent of single persons was high compared to national standards. The largest per cent of unmarried persons fell in the property group, possibly because of their younger age. There was some suggestion from the data that marriage may help a man complete a favorable parole. Of those men who have been married at least once, only half of the marriages could have been considered intact at the time of commitment to the penal system. Of the 50 per cent of the men whose marriages were intact upon entry into the penal system, only 60 per cent of those marriages remained intact at time of release.

Very few of the men were considered mentally defective; in fact, only 3 per cent. An extremely small percentage of the men were coded as having physical handicaps such as epilepsy, loss of limbs or digits or loss of sight.

KRDC Recommendations, Court Dispositions, and Follow-Up (Tables 75-92

The final recommendations made by KRDC were studied for each man. During the early stages of the institution there appeared to have been a tendency to recommend school, vocational training, counseling, pastoral care, and a structured living situation more often than was the case for the second four hundred. However, except for the recommendation for the structured living situation of prison, the other recommendations of school, vocational training, dental repair, medical treatment, counseling, pastoral care, hospitalization either inside or outside the penal system, and psychotherapy were not made in more than 20 per cent of all cases. Positive recommendations for any of the above, except medical treatment, were made more often for the property offenders. This may be due to an age factor as the other two groups are older than the property group.

Men were sent to KRDC from institutions for various reasons in addition to referrals from court. Offenders recommended for probation were separated from those recommended for parole. The percentage of those recommended for probation was much higher in the second four hundred. The first four hundred were recommended for probation in 34 per cent of the cases while 51 per cent of the second four hundred were recommended for such a program. All 3 offense groups shared in this trend toward recommendation for probation.

The judges reacted to the psychiatric report and psychological circumstances surrounding the offender in the first four hundred by modifying the sentence in 21 per cent of the cases. The second 400 saw a higher rate of men being placed

^{1.}U. S. Statistical Analysis in 1963, 1964, 1965 indicates there were 25.9, 26.4 and 26.6 per cent single males. See Statistical Analysis of the U.S. for those years, pp. 31.

in a probation program, 31 per cent. Property offenders in both the first and second four hundred were the ones most often chosen for participation in a probation program. The person offenders were placed in this program less often than others. Of the offenders recommended for probation by the KRDC staff, approximately 62 per cent were granted probation. Research from 1968 indicated that in some instances the court placed on probation some who were not recommended for it by the KRDC staff.²

Probation may be the program of choice, as approximately 75 per cent of those men placed on probation were successful. This compared with a parole success rate of 54 per cent on the second four hundred to 60 per cent of the first four hundred. The person and property offense groups were more amenable to probation programs with over 75 per cent or more being successful on probation. The paper and pencil group was always less successful on probation than the other two groups.

Institutional Adjustment (Tables 94-129)

One indicator of how well the inmate adjusted to the institutional pattern was the number of times he has received a disciplinary write-up by the correctional staff for some type of infraction. It was apparent from both the first and second four hundred that the property group had the most difficulty adjusting to the routine of the institutions. The paper and pencil offenders have much less trouble adjusting which was reflected in the low number of write-ups they have experienced. The more persistent the behavior which caused write-ups, the more likely the men were to fail on parole, although the write-ups were not for serious infractions. Maximum security was used very little to deal with the disciplinary problems and less than 10 per cent of the samples had ever been placed in maximum security over twice.

The educational courses the men completed in prison were related to successful completion of parole, especially for the first four hundred. The decreased relationship found in the second four hundred between the educational courses completed and successful parole may be related to the higher percentage of men placed on probation in that sample. It is possible that the "cream of the crop" have been placed on probation leaving the less motivated, more institutionalized population to serve time within the institutions. If education was important to parole success, it seems then that the staffs at the institutions have a duty to encourage participation in the educational programs and to continue to offer supportive supervision to the men in order to encourage them to complete educational courses.

While the honor camp program was relatively new to the Kansas penal system, it appeared to be a factor in helping the men complete parole successfully. In both of the sample groups the trend was in the same direction. Participation in the honor camp program was more often related to favorable parole performance than it was to unsuccessful parole performance.

Although half of the men entering the system on their current charge appeared to have alcoholic problems, only 10 to 15 per cent participated in the Alcoholics Anonymous program at either of the institutions. The paper and pencil offenders in both groups participated in Alcoholics Anonymous at a higher rate than did either the person or property offense categories.

Only 3 to 5 per cent of the sample participated in pastoral counseling. In spite of the low participation rate in pastoral counseling, more than 30 per cent participated in Bible courses, chapel services and other church related activities sometime during their incarceration.

Twenty-one per cent of those offenders recommended for institutional confinement were granted probation by the court. (Unpublished research E. Godfrey, 1969).

In both samples 11 per cent of the population had participated in the treatment program at Larned State Security Hospital. This indicated there was acceptance of the security hospital as performing a treatment function for the penal system. No consistency was found between the favorable and unfavorable groups as they participated in this program.

The inmate's contact with his family, which included mail and visits to the institutions, played a role in successful parole performance. Maintaining contact with the family aided in release planning.

For almost half of the men paroled, family members were responsible for locating the post-release job. This was a highly important factor in the man's gaining release, as the job must be located prior to parole. The inmates were left with few employment contacts if family or friends were not available. There was little difference between the favorable and unfavorable groups if a family secured employment. Failure to maintain employment, regardless of how it was secured, was related to poor parole performance.

The man's contact with the parole board appeared to be extremely important in the prediction of successful and unsuccessful parole. While the person group tended to go out after being denied parole at least one time, the property and paper and pencil offenders appeared to go out more often after having been considered only once. While the difference in number of times denied parole between the favorable and the unfavorable for the first four hundred was small, there appeared to be a larger difference in the second four hundred. The data from the last four hundred was at least suggestive that denials by the parole board may tend to decrease the man's chances for successful parole. Only 36 per cent of the men in the samples were released for parole after seeing the parole

board the first time. This indicated that approximately one third made their first parole board. While the paper and pencil offenders were less likely to serve additional time, they did appear to be the group which violated parole most often. Their success rate was not encouraging from any of the figures. The data indicated that the average man served 10 to 13 months past his first parole date. The additional months served was higher for the person category. Most men appeared to have been discharged by means of parole as 78 to 84 per cent of the totals were released in that manner. The person group had the highest incidence of conditional release. The property group followed next in that category.

Security classification of the men at the time of release was one of the factors related to successful parole. The available information indicated that those men in minimum security did better while on parole.

Parole Performance (Tables 130-175)

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It seemed that much of the data on the parole performance of the inmate was interwoven. The favorable group had the highest number of jobs while on parole but they stayed in the community longest. Income also appeared to relate to successful parole. The starting salary of the first job while on parole did not seem crucial but rather it was the advancement they made in income level. This same trend was also true with the skill level of employment. Most of the inmates were employed in semi- and unskilled occupations. It may be that occupational training in a skilled trade was advantageous as there was a tendency for the skilled men to do better on parole. Eight per cent of the sample received vocational training while in prison. However, there has been a change in vocational training programs with the advent of the Manpower Development and

Training Act programs. During the years studied, however, very few men participated in training that could realistically be called vocational training for current employment. The unfavorable group was more likely to be unemployed at release.

The unfavorable group tended to be hospitalized for mental disorders more often than the favorable group. The property group participated in hospital programs less often than did the other two groups.

Overall the critical period for parole appeared to be approximately 1 year. At that point, those men who only made a marginal adjustment on parole probably were not successful. They found themselves with no job, few if any prospects for employment, and loss of family ties. Generally, these were problems which accompany financial difficulties. The mean time for the return of the unfavorable group was between 11 1/2 and 12 1/2 months. Of those failing on parole in the first four hundred, 50 per cent of the men in the person group failed within 9 months. The property group had 58 per cent failing within the first 10 months on parole whereas 40 per cent of the paper and pencil group failed within a 10 month period. In the second four hundred the parole revocation scattering was not consistent enough to find a crucial period for the person group. In the property group, however, 53 per cent again failed within the first 10 months. For the paper and pencil group, 70 per cent failed within the first 11 months.

Alcohol definitely complicated parole success. Documented alcohol use in the favorable group was small, but it was a pervasive problem throughout records of the unfavorable parolees. Alcohol may lead to other types of problems such as traveling out of parole limits and other arrests for misdemeanors.

While there were many types of adjustment problems the inmates experienced, it seemed that over two of those studied is more than parolees can cope with. It may be that the parolee simply can not regain his bearings and begin the struggle to gain the stable adjustment needed if too many factors are stacked against him.

Part I--Discussion of Descriptive Analysis

The KRDC evaluation may make a positive contribution toward determining those men best suited for probation. The sixty day evaluation period may have an influence upon the men for diminished criminal involvement. Improved probation programs have also increased success on probation.

The increase in recommendations for probation could be interpreted as the staff becoming more sympathetic and more lenient in their attitudes toward the prisoners. There are other possible underlying meanings to this shift. With the passage of time, the staff became better acquainted with the total penal system and may have recognized the lack of good planning. To combat their frustration because of the poor planning they may have tended to turn toward recommending community based programs where more control of and potential for working individually with the offender was possible. Frustration may have become so great that many of the staff gave up on the penal system in their rehabilitative planning efforts and were willing to recommend to the judge that he attempt to deal with the offender within the community regardless of the offense committed. It may also indicate that KRDC staff became more confident in their ability to influence the court's thinking to the point of being willing to go to all ends to suggest probation programs that would keep the man from "going sour" in a huge group living situation such as a penal institution. The old "hard line" philosophy of "sand them to the institutions to settle down and collect their thoughts" is not indicated on the basis of the present data in view of the high success rate of probation programs.

If write ups were used only for serious infractions, this variable might be a larger contributer to the prediction equation. Prisons are using the military standard of writing up the innocent with the guilty which leads to an inflated number of infractions the inmates have initiated. Possibly the policy of writing up the innocent with the guilty should be examined in light of the findings, as men with less write ups tend to do more favorably on parole. If the write ups could be cleared up so that only the guilty, in so far as one could determine, were in fact the only ones written up, this factor might become a much larger discriminator in predicting parole success.

The chaplains are clinical resource personnel within the institutions not being utilized to their fullest extent, judging from the small per cent of inmates participating in pastoral counseling. With proper training they would be a potential resource for treatment in the institutions. Chaplains' efforts are largely taken up by ordinary pastoral services as seen from the number of inmates taking part in religious activities. This participation may be manipulation on the part of the inmates to impress the parole board and increase their chances for making parole. One seriously doubts that this high percentage of men have truly experienced meaningful religious experiences within the penal system.

The Honor Camps appear to be an important program to consider if penal programs are enlarged or restructured. The property group participates in this program most often. It would seem this has been a wise choice of inmates to participate, in view of the higher degree of success on parole they experience. It is possible too that the Honor Camps are used in many instances for protective custody of inmates. The success rate of the Honor Camp participants might be even more outstanding if the protective custody inmates could be separated from the rest of the parolees.

One would begin to wonder about the advisability of limiting the visiting hours of inmates during their incarceration. A larger degree of contact with family should be encouraged. It seems that a lengthy routine processing procedure for mail or visits could tend to discourage many inmates and families before they have carried through on their efforts to completion of the visiting and mailing list.

The correctional staff members making the custody decisions might have a large contribution to make to the final decision on the man's release. Possibly the intuitive feel the correctional staff has for the men is something to be written on paper and made available to the parole board. Correctional staffs, have for many years, felt they had little to contribute to the total process of rehabilitation of the inmate. Perhaps they hold more of the key than many others within the system to judge the man's suitability for release. Their judgments seem to be appropriate when used for the custody decisions.

In light of the importance of employment, structured environment and family ties, the length of period for intensive parole supervision as spelled out by a new Kansas legislative bill, (House Bill No. 2030, 1972 session) might more appropriately place the maximum period of intensive supervision on parole between sixteen and eighteen months. Intensive supervision is needed prior to the time of total deterioration of parole performance. The parole officer could intercede at a crucial point and help the inmate maintain some type of employment. If the parolee is to be salvaged he needs to keep from totally "giving up" which perpetuates his downhill path. For those parolees having difficulty, consideration should be given to a program resembling a hospital treatment setting. The community could lend structure to the inmate's life without the embarrassment of returning him to a penal

institution where he faces ridicule from his peers because of his unsuccessful venture into the free world.

Many hours should go into the planning of employment prior to releasing the inmates rather than rushing the parolee out the front gate regardless of his anger toward delays. While families now secure most work placements, they are hardly in a position to do so. The final responsibility for this should rest upon a placement bureau that has been trained to place workers in suitable employment. The time the average person spends working occupies approximately 30 to 40 per cent of the waking hours. It is one of the most important activities any person takes part in. Why then should inmates be released to employment that totally disinterests them, even though they are willing to take it regardless of the status of the job and how consistent it is with their needs? While training is an important factor in parole rehabilitation programs, it is a different type of program than is an employment placement program. Considerable thought and consideration should be given to both training as well as placement programs before releasing inmates. Parole officers must be involved in this, because without their support, the inmates are left to their own resources to deal with problems they obviously did not handle well before incarceration.

The employer's participation in the man's employment program is important. The parole officer's contacts with the man who has agreed to act as the employer of released inmates, should stress this fact. If the employer knows that the parole officer is concerned about the inmate, he might report employment problems such as the parolee not showing up for work. While the parole officer would see the employer calling him about such things as a complaint against the parolee, perhaps the parole officer could interpret

this in a different way. The parolee may be making a plea for help and assistance in his life as a parolee. This type of relationship between employer and parole officer also might encourage the employer to provide employment for other inmates going out.

The paper and pencil group appears to have more difficulty fitting into and successfully using any of the programs currently in use for offenders. By and large, they tend to repeat their offenses to a greater extent than others; although, when one considers the potential damage to society in a physical way, they are certainly less likely to produce anxiety in the community when released. Either new programs need to be tried for the paper and pencil offender or the community must reconcile itself to the fact that these men will continue to plague them from time to time. One wonders if it makes much difference what is done with the paper and pencil offender. If sent to prison, they tend to fail and violate parole yet they also violate probation programs to a greater extent than other offense groups. New programs such as alcoholic treatment units might hold the key for developing higher success rates for the paper and pencil offenders. If it is felt that this group is worth salvaging in an effort to keep them from the revolving door of prison, then new programs must be initiated and tested scientifically to find which ones increase success with this group of offenders.

As the person offenders do better once outside the system, one wonders if the additional time they spend in prison is serving any useful purpose or if one might re-evaluate the time typically served for all of the categories in view of the data presented.

Looking over the data, one is inclined to feel that more planning must go into the rehabilitation programs within the institutions. Special consideration should be given to both the person and the property offenders as they appear to do better on parole. Evidence points toward current lack of planning before release which is an issue to be resolved with more available man power. It also points toward more use of community resources both prior to taking the final step of incarceration and also encouraging the penal system to develop new programs to aid the parolee after he has been released. Certainly one would not advocate full scale entry into brand new programs. Consideration should be given to several experimental programs on a small scale. These programs could shed light upon how we can best improve the man's chances for staying outside in the free world. Keeping men out of prison, not only tends to salvage lives, but also maintains these persons as employed adults in the working community. In society the parolee can eventually become responsible for solving his own problems at the same time he is self supporting financially.

Part II -- Method for Parole Success Prediction Project

The parole success prediction was accomplished by means of stepwise regression analysis as described on pages 233-257d of BMD, (Dixon, 1967). A regression equation was used to predict one variable from a known measurement of another variable. The higher correlation, the greater the accuracy of prediction, thus reducing prediction errors. Stepwise regression computed these regression equations in a sequential fashion. A variable was added to the regression equation at each step which maximally reduced the error of prediction. This method of data analysis was used as it was felt it would give researchers a clearer picture of how the variables entered into the prediction of parole success. It also provided the advantage of different

types of variables being able to contribute to the regression analysis.

The factors chosen by the State of California (Gottfredson and Ballard, 1966) for their prediction equation represented background information the man brought to incarceration. These were factors which the inmate could not control to any extent. The California scheme did not allow the inmate to improve the basic background ingredients that went into the prediction equation after the criminal incident had occurred.

The regression analysis as attempted here, however, allowed a method of prediction whereby the inmate's behavior within the penal institution did contribute to the prediction equation. If these regression equations could be refined to the point that successful prediction could be achieved, the inmates could be given information on the different types of programs they might wish to take part in during their incarceration in an effort to enhance their chances for successful parole. This type of statistical analysis allowed one to combine many variables in predicting the likelihood of completing a successful parole. No one variable was given too much control over the prediction. For example, if a man had an extensive juvenile record, yet received regular visits from his family, had a prison record free of infractions, took educational courses, and had a post-release job located, his chances for successful parole would utilize all these factors in combination. His poor juvenile record was not allowed to outweigh the assets he had accumulated while serving time. Most other methods of predicting parole success did not use factors the man could control such as his prison adjustment.

The number of parolees were 256 for the first four hundred with 153 favorable parolees and 103 unfavorable parolees. For the second four

hundred, there were a total of 208 parolees, with 114 in the favorable category and 94 in the unfavorable group. The remainder of cases were either released to probation on completion of the evaluation at KRDC, died during their incarceration, or were released by other methods such as conditional release or expiration of sentence.

There were 220 variables under study in the current project. The variables selected for the regression analysis were listed in Appendix B. The complete questions and coding of these items could be found in the research manual prepared under Phase I of this project (Appendix D). The variables selected were categorized into 4 sets, each representing different periods of the man's life. Four regression equations were developed. The first set included factors reflecting the inmate's background, the second set used only factors related to the man's prison stay, the third set used variables from the evaluation process at KRDC, and the fourth set combined all the variables selected for study.

The variables were selected for the regression analyses by taking into consideration the size of the correlation as well as the variables correlation with parole performance in the pilot study. It was impossible to include all of the promising data in the regression analysis. Some of the initial variables chosen for the analysis of the first four hundred were not coded for some of the cases for the second four hundred. Because of the large number of cases where data could not be obtained, several items were dropped. Those not included in the regression analysis for the second four hundred regression analysis, were item numbers 131, 210, 211, 212, 218, and 219. All were MMPI scores.

Part II Results - Discussion of Parole Success Prediction

Regression equations established by this method for the two groups of four hundred can be found in Appendix C. The equations given represented the most practical equations for general use if significant results would have been found. The addition of more variables to these equations would not significantly increase their predictive power.

Appendix E contains the correlations found between parole performance and other variables selected for intensive study in the regression analysis.

Appendix F contains means and a redard deviations for the same variables.

The most important contributors to the prediction of parole success from this research, were the extent of juvenile delinquency, alcoholism on the part of the inmate, whether or not the parolee was raised before the age of 16 by natural parents or by different combinations of adults serving as parental figures, number of educational courses completed in prison, regularity of visits received during incarceration, number of times the inmate's parole was denied, number of additional months served past the minimum date when he was eligible for parole, and the age at release. In the equations developed and presented here, achieving a low score was desirable and points toward successful completion of parole.

All stages of the man's development from childhood through and including behavior during prison contributed to the prediction equations. The man's involvement with alcohol and the more times he has been denied parole are definite liabilities as the equations stand. The more severe the involvement in juvenile delinquency, the more likelihood he would have difficulty successfully completing a parole in the prescribed manner. The greater number of educational courses the man participated in while in prison, the more

likely he was to achieve a successful parole. The man also needed the support of his family by receiving regular visits from them or other important figures in his environment during his incarceration. To a very small degree age at release and additional months served contributed to the equation. The person offender group provided a paradox in that they served more months and are denied parole more frequently, yet when they were finally paroled were more successful. For other groups, the trend suggested the opposite to be true for these two variables.

While the results of the predictability of successful and unsuccessful parole were not significant statistically, the factors contributing most should be investigated further to elucidate the perhaps subtle relationships existing between these variables and successful parole performance. The factors thus far discovered were important and should be considered by people working within the penal - parole system.

A very important predictor which was not formally included in the prediction equation was the type of crime the inmate committed. The descriptive data already presented on the person, property, and paper and pencil groups provided qualitative data on this issue. These 3 offender classifications tended to crystallize and solidify into stable groupings. It was apparent that the paper and pencil group stood out more as parole failures than successes. The property and the person groups tended to have higher success rates.

Future research will make use of the descriptive data from this project to look at new potential predictors. The property offenders were a younger group and came into the prison system with stormy juvenile histories. Their impulsive acting out behavior continued in prison as evidenced by their high number of disciplinary write-ups by staff. It was possible, however, these young action oriented men simply irritated staff to a greater degree, as no evidence was found to suggest they engaged in behavior which threatened the security of the institutions. This speculation was supported by the low number of maximum security lock-ups following a higher number of write-ups. Families of the property group were more likely to support the inmates during incarceration by visiting more often and by corresponding on a regular basis. Probation was recommended by KRDC most often for this group.

The paper and pencil group began their criminal activity at an older age. Their mean age at first commitment was between 5 and 8 years higher than the property offenders. The paper and pencil group had a high incidence of adult contact with the law, excluding that which led to a prison sentence. Many of these men also have been incarcerated previously. This group has also been more frequently admitted to mental hospitals although their admissions were not voluntary ones. This suggested that they tended to take a dependent stance in relationship to the environment. Oftentimes someone else took responsibility for structuring their lives. This group could not maintain a good work history either prior to incarceration or while on parole. They seemed to be "on the move" and formed extremely superficial relationships with others. Lack of supportive interpersonal relationships was evident by the 46-51 per cent who did not receive a visit during their incarceration. Alcohol was also a problem for this group and this appeared to relate to unsuccessful parole.

The person group characteristics were more elusive than the other two groups. Finer divisions of the offense categories of this group appear necessary to point out relationships of personality characteristics and more

specific crime groupings. The project has allowed for coding which will enable us in the future to study smaller groups of person crime categories. Specifically those who only threaten harm to their victims and those who actually harm their victim could be a starting point. Aggravated robbery represented an unusual combination of circumstances with a primary intent to commit an act of theft but led, in most instances, to harm of the victim which had not been intended at the outset.

Summary

This research project funded by the Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration included two parts. The descriptive data from all variables coded in the study are described in Part I. The second part discussed the prediction of parole success. Results of prediction were not statistically significant. However, many variables were shown to relate to successful completion of parole. Happenings in the man's life prior to incarceration, institutional adjustment, family ties maintained while incarcerated, and evaluation data from KRDC contribute to the equations tested. Comments are made about practical applications of the research.

References

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	_												
Tat	le 4. ²	Number	of re-eva	luations									
	Fav	Unfav ³	Total ¹	Person	Property	P & P	,	Fav	Unfav	Total ¹	Person	Property	P & P
0	88	77	84	78	84	87		92	67	83	79	87	80
1	11	20	14	18	14	13		6	29	15	20	11	16
2	1	3	2	4 .	2	0		2	4	3	1.	2	4 .
5.	Ethnic	Group											
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Cat	casian												,
Jac	83	81	83	73	83	95		83	81	81	72	82	93
Neg	ro												
	15	16	14	24	12	2	•	13	10	13	19	12	7
Mez	cican-An	erican		•						•			
	. 2	1	2	2	3	1		2	2	2	4	2	0
9.	Age at	: Admissi	on									•	
••				•		ų.			•			•	
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mea	27.3	25.1	26.3	26.3	23.0	3,10		25.7	23.7	25.9	30.6	23.0	28.5

- 1. The first 400 had a total number of 392 inmates. The second 400 had a total number of 398 inmates.
- 2. Table numbers can be cross referenced to question numbers in the data collection manual (Appendix D).
- 3. The first 400 had a number of 255 parolees. The second 400 had a number of 208 parolees. Favorable and unfavorable numbers represent percentages of the parolee totals.
- 4. All numbers are percentages except where mean scores appear.

10.	Type	of Admis	ssion									
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
New	Court 70	Commitme 68	ent 71	84	68	66	87	70	78	80	78	77
New	Court 22	Commitme 20	ent With 19	Probation 6	Violation 23	26	9	14	14	6	14	16
Parc	le Vi	olator 3	2	5	1	2	2	7	3	7	2	1
Parc	le Vi	olator Wi 9	ith New 6	Charge 2	7	б	3	9	6	7	5	6
11.	Refe	rred by		, 				٠.				
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Cour		0.1	00			0.5	00	00	04	. "14	06	0.0
Boar	82 •a	81	83	69	88	85	. 82	82	84	71	86	93
	11	14 ation Com	9	24	6	4	. 13	14	11	22	10	6
Cido	7	6	7	7	6	11	5	4	4	5	4	1
12.	Туре	of Sente	ence									
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Simp		70	77	70	<i>.</i>			76	77 /.	72	40	96
M117+	76 iple:	72	74	72	64	98	67	76	. 74	73	62	30
	24	28	26	28	36	2	33	24	26	27	38	4

13. Habitual Criminal Act

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	100	2	4	1	4
No	97	97	97	96	97	98	96	0	98	96	99	96

15. Commitment Offense Group

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P. & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Person											
24	18	25	*			28	14	25			
Property											
50	47	46				54	53	49			
P & P											
18	28	22				15	29	18			
Other					•	•					
6	6	8				2	4	9			

A more meaningful tabulation of the successful completion of parole of the three groups of offenders. In the first four hundred, 66 per cent of the person group, 62 per cent of the property group and 49 per cent of the paper and pencil group completed a successful parole. In the second four hundred, 71 per cent of the person group, 55 per cent of the property group and 39 per cent of the paper and pencil group completed a successful parole.

17. Checks or Burglary

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
None for	either										
23	17	24	57	6	7.	25	15	27	66	4	3
Checks on	1y					•					•
17	27	21	2	0	93	15	27	17	0	0	96
Burglary	offenses	only									-
54	49	48	33	88	0	52	52	49	22	88	0
Checks an	d burglar	ry both									-
3	2	2	0	3	0	2	2	2	1	3	0
Checks an	d other			•							
1	3	1	0	1.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Burglary	and other	ŗ			,						
3	3	4	8	3	0	6	3	5	10	6	0

18. No. of Codefendants

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	66	72	68	76 -	55	86	·	61	74	68	81	50	94
1	18	17 .	17	13	22	12		19	17	18	8	28	6
2	10	8.	10	8	14	2 .	•	15	5	9	9	13	0
3	5	2	4	1	. 7	0		4	3	4	2	7	0

10	ì	P	1	ea

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Guilty 94	94	93	86	96	93	97	96	95	87	97	100
Not Guilt	y 6	7	13	4	7	2	4	4	12	3	0

21. Length of time in Kansas

F	av	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Passin	g thi	ough				·				,		_
	11	9	11 ·	14	-8	14	7	5	8	7	8	6
1 mo.	- 6 m	no.						_		_	_	
	3	10	5	5	4	9	5	. 4	4	5	5	3
6 mo.	- 2 y	rs.						_	_		_	•
	4	7	6	8	5	6	13	9	9	17	6	9
2 yrs.	- 5	yrs.				_			_		•	•
	5	7	7	7	. 8	. 5	7	3	5	7	3	3
5 yrs.	- no	ot life			•							00
	28	24	25	23	23	32	20	26	26	22	. 24	33
Life												, .,
	50	44	46	42	51	34	46	5.1.	47	39	52	47

22. Age at first commitment

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mean	23,97	21.9	22.8	25.3	19.9	26.7	22.9	20.6	22.5	25.8	20.0	25.0

24. 1st Arrest for Auto Theft

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	-	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
lst	for a	ito thefi	t								•		
	13	10	10	6	13	9		8	15	12	4	18	3
Not	1st bu	it others	3										
	14	22	18	14	19	16		14	19	15	11	17	6
No	arrest	for it							•				
	73	• 67	71	80	67	74		77	66	73	84	65	91

25. Difficulty with Law as Juvenile

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Nonexist	ent		•								
41	36	42	54	27	61	48	34	46	59	32	70
Minor											
17	9	14	· 10	17	9	20	19	18	14	22	19
Moderate											
17	27	20	14	24	20	18	19	16	13	22	7
Extensive	е .							-			
25	28	24	22	31	9	13	28	20	12	25	4

26. State Juvenile Institution

	Fav	Unfav	Total	. Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	22	23	21	16 .	26	9	18	26	20	12	24	3
No	78	77	79	84	74	91	81 .	74	80	88	76	97

27. Frequency of Law Violation--Adult

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
None			•			•						
	39	26	37	42	39	21	48	44	46	46	52	21
Infre		-										
Frequ	35	42	38	38	36	45	31	35	31	28	31	43
rrequ	25	26	22	15	21	32	17	18	. 10	0.1	4.7	- 4
Habit					An als,	J2,	17	10	18	21	14	29
	1	4	3	4	4	1	2	3	3	4	. 2	4
								7.		•		

28. Prior Commitment

•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	70	65	68	67	71	59	77	70	72	67	74	64
1	18	23	20	20	15	27	11	17	14	17	13	20
2	8	7	7	8	10	4	5	7	7	8	8	7
3	4	1	· 3	3	. 2	7	4	4	4	5	4	3

30. No. of Paroles

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	·	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	75	71	73	71	75	71		83	70	77	71	79	70
1	18	19	19	22	16	19		9	21	16	19	14	20
2	5	8	6	5	9	5	,	6	5	5	4	6	7
3	1	2	· 2	1	1 .	6		2	2	2	5	1	0

FIRST 400							SECOND 400							
31.	No.	of Parole	e Violat:	ions										
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fa	7 Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P		
0	86	78	82	79	82	85	90	77	86	80	88	83		
1	10	17	14	17	15	8	ŧ	3 19	11	14	11	13		
2	.3	3	3	2	4	5	:	2 3	2	3	1	4		
32.	No.	of Probat	tions		· .									
•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Far	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		
0	63	62	68	82	63	59	8:	L 74	77	89	75	70		
1	35	33	30	17	34	36	1	3 26	22	10	25	26		
2	3	4	2	1	. 2	5	:	L 0	1	1	0	4		
33.	No.	Probation	ıs Revoke	e₫			,							
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		

ð

SECOND 400



			rikor	400									
34.	No. c	of Escape	28		•				•				
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	76	65	72	76	72	79		79 ⁻	64	72	78	74	76
1	7	17	11	8	11	12		7	16	10	8	10	16
 2	6	7	7	6	7	6		4	3	5	4	5	3
3	1	3	. 2	0	2	1		4	9	5	6	4	3
35.	Drug Fav	Use Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Non	e 95	89	93	92	92	98		95	94	95	97	93	97
Exp		tal Mari 3	-	2	1	0		3	0	1	0	1	0
Mod	erate	Marijuan 1	ıa 1	0	1	0 .		0	0	1	0	1.	0
Mod	lerate 1	- Other 2	Drugs 2	1	4	1		1	3	2	2	2	1
Ext	ensive	e - Other 4	r Drugs 2	3	2	1		1	2	2	. 0	2	1
36	. Alco	ohol Inve	olvement			•				Make 1	Bowson	Property	P&P

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P&P	
					51		49	40	48	38	53	37	
					49	64	50	60	52	62	46	63	
Yes	56	59	54	56	43	0-1							

SECOND 400

37. Employment History

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No opport	unity to	work									_
11	10	13	9	14	4	15	28	18	4	27	3
Never ste	ady								_		
8	11	8	5	11	4	12	12	11	8	12	10
Sporadic						•					
26	34	33	32	37	33	36	. 38	34	30	35	37
Transient											
20	23	19	14	18	29	11	7	11	1.7	6	20
Better th	an previ	ous 2 bu	t not emp	loyed prior	to arrest					_	
7	5	5	4	4	7	7	4	5	5	3	11
Stable ea	rly - no	t later						•		_	_
4	3	3	4	2	5	3	3	4	4	2	9
More than	1 year									_	_
18	11	13	18	10	16	11	5	9	15	9	7
Very stab	le										_
3	1	3	5	1	2	0	1	2	6	1	0
Military	only					4				_	_
3	2	3	7	2	0	4	1	5	7	5	Ţ

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FIRST 400 SECOND 400

	38.	Natu	cal	Parents	were
--	-----	------	-----	---------	------

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Together											
54	44	53	55	51	55	· 52	37	49	53	48	53
Divorced											
23	32	24	23	27	18	32	38	29	23	30	29
Separated											
3	3	4	5	3	4	2	5	5	. 4	4	4
Mother ded	ceased										
3	2	4 .	4	3	6	2	5	5	5	5	4
Father dec	ceased										
8	14	10	5	10	14	6	6	7	10	7	3
Father unl	cnown										
. 4	4	3	4	. 4	1	3	. 2	2	1	3	1

39. No. of Brothers and Sisters

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mear	1			•								
	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.8	² 3.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.6

FIRST 400	SECOND 400
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40.	Reared	by
-----	--------	----

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Com	binatio	on										
	50	53	49	47	53	40	48	63	51	44	54	44
Nat	ural Pa	arents										
	43	41	45	47	41	53	47	30	43	47	40	50
Nat	ural Mo	ther .					•					
	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	0
Nat	ural Mo	ther and	d Stepfa	ther							•	
	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
Fos	ter									•		
	2	0	2	0	2	4	2	4	2	1	2	3

41. Broken Home

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	F	av	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Intac	:t												
	48	41	47 -	46	46	52 .		47	30	43	47	41	49
Broke	\boldsymbol{n}		•						•		*		
	52	58	52	54	54	47		52	- 70	57	53	58	51

42. Change of Parental Figure

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No	57	_. 45	54	51	55	55	54	34	47	52	44	53
Yes	43	54	46	49	45	44	46	66	53	48	55	47

FIRST 400

SECOND 400

43.	Const	ant Conf	flict					•		•		
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No	61	48	56	60	54	58	52	40	48	57	42 .	59
Yes	39	51	44	40	46	40	46	60	51	42	56	41
44.	Sibl:	ing Conf	lict				. :	•				
•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No	87	83	87	87	87	87	85	94	85	85	84	93
Yes	13	17	12	12	13	11	14	6	14	14	15	7
45.	Alco	holism								_	Day or a series	n e n
٠.	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
	ther P	arent 65	72	7,5	72	69	71	73	73	. 77	72	74
Mot	her 2	4	. 2	4	1	4	3 .	1	2	1	3	0
Fat	her 13	19	17	16	16	21	18	16	17	13	16	20
Ste	pfathe 2	r 4	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	4	1	4
Bct	h Natu 1	ral Pare 3	ents 2	1	2	4	1	5	3	3	5	0

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	,		FIRST	400					SECOND	400		
46.	Drug	Use '			•				•			
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Neit	her Pa 100	arent 98	99	100	99	98	98	100	99	99	98	100
47.	Sexu	al Promi	scuity		,			·				
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Neit	85	74	83	85	79	91	88	89	87	93	86	91
Moth	10	19	10	8	14	5	4	10	7	4	8	3
÷											,	· · · .
48.	Psyc	hosis							•			
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Neit	her 99	97	98	99	99	98	98	97	97	96	97	99
49.	Emot	ional or	Persona	lity Dist	urbance							
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Neit	88	83	87	91	88	81	86	93	89	93	87	93
Moth	ner 3	9	4	1	4	8	. 6	3	5	4	6	1
Fath Both	ner 5	5	5	4	5	8	4	2	4	3	3	4

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FIRST 400 SECOND 400

50.	No.	of Unfav	orable I	nfluences				. ,		0			
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	٠	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	31	21	29	33	26	32		36	18	28	36	22	40
1	14	13	14	9	16	14		8	12	8	9	10	7
2	19	17	18	17	19	18		13	15	18	14	19	16
3	12	17	14	15	1.3	14		13	22	17	19	18	9
4	12	13	13	12	9	18		18	23	17	10	19	17
5	. 8	10	8	12	10	2	,	7	9	9	9	6	11
6 6	3	9	4	1	6	1		5	1	3	2	5	0
51.	Econo	omic Sta Unfav	tus Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Ext	reme Po	overty 1	2	2	2	2		2	- 1	2	1	2	0
_	ginal 24 erate	34	32	33	35	27		32	32	33	41	30	26
	59	52 an Avera	. 55	56	54	58		50	59	54	46	57	64
ייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	12	10	8	7	8	9		11	7	. 8	9 .	7	9
52.	Age V	When 1st	Left Ho	me			· .						
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mear			 -										
	16.7	16.4	16.5	16.9 ·	16.0	17.5		17.1	16.0	17.1	17.5	16.6	17.4

53. Family	Criminal	Record
------------	----------	--------

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	18	21	18	16	20	15	14	18	17	14	18	17
No	80	77	81	83	78	85	84	82	82	86	81.	83

54. More than 1 family member

•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
	crimina 82	al record	i 82	84	80	85	85	82	82	86	81	83
Yes	4	7	5	3	6	4	3	1	3	4	4	. 0
No	14	15	13	13	13	12	11	17	14	10	14	17

55. Family member committing most serious offense

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	· F	av	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No crimin	nal recor	đ						•		• •		
81	79	82	84	80	85		85	82	, 82	86	81	83
Father												
5	8	5 .	5	5	7		4	9	6	7.	6	1
Brother			·									
12	11	1.0	10	11	8		9	7	10	6	11	10

FIRST 400	SECOND 400
 # A - A	

56	Patient	in	Mental	Hospita	1
JU.	ratient	111	Mentar	TOPPLE	_

	Fav	ľnfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	I	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0 .	78	75	79	. 76	84	68		84	77	82	81	82	81
1	14	17	14	16	9	24		11	16	12	16	. 11	13
2	4	8	5	6	6	5	•	4	6	5	2	7	6

57. Length of Longest Stay

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	80	77	80	77	86	. 69	84	77	82	82	82	81
1 mo	. 3	4	3	4	2	4	2	4	3	1	3	6
2	3	4	4	4	2	7	1	0	1	. 2	1	0
3	2	6	3	5	1	5	4	9	4	4	6	3

58. Voluntary Admission

•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Neve Yes	r in 80	77	80	78	86	68	84	. 77	82	82	82	81
	6	6	5	6	3	8	3	4	3	1	. 4	3
No	12	16	13	13	9	20	12	19	15	17	14	16

SECOND 400

FIRST 400

59. Military	[,] Service
--------------	----------------------

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	43	50	44	57	36	56	36	37	39	51	29	59
No	56	50	55	42	64	44	64	61	59	48	70	40

60. Branch of Service

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No S	ervice	1				•						
•	56	50	55	41	63	44	63	61.	59	49	68	40
Army	27	20	24	29	24	24	21	21	24	32	14	37
Navy	5	14	9	11	5	18	6	10	. 8	9	9	7
Air	Force 5	10	6	5	3	12	5	5	6	6	3	14
Mari	nes 1	3	3	6	1	4	4	· 2	2	3	2	1
Rese	rve Ur					**	_	_			wi	•
	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nati	onal 0	uard 0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0

61. Discharge

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Never In											
56	50	54	40	63	42	63	62	59	49	69	40
Bad Conduc	et Discha	arge			Ť.						,,,
1	8	3	2	2	8	2	3	3	3	2	6
Discharge	at Conve	enience d	of Government	ment							•
5	1	3	4	3	2	1.	1	2	1	2	3
General Di	lscharge										
1	6	3	3	2	6	1	6	3	2	3	4
Honorable						•				•	
20	11	16	23	11	18	16	5	16	28	8	24
Other than	n Honoral	ole Disch	narge								
2	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	0
'Undesirabl		arge									
6	11	8	9	7	11	5	7	5	5	3	11
Under Hono	orable Co	onditions	s Discharg	ge							
1	3	1	0	1	4	4	3	3	1	4	3
Unknown											
2	3	3	5	4	1.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Medical Di	scharge				•	•					
3	3	3	6	1	7	. 2	5	4	1	4	7

62. Living Arrangements

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
With	Paren	tal Fami	ily								•		
With	33 Wife-	32 -Child	31	24	43	19		27	23	25	14	39	16
Alone	26	21	25	41	18	26		29	18	23	32	19	29
	17 Ltutio	17	15	6	16	22		18	22	19	27	14	26
	7 Other	12	9	6	8	4	•	10	10	12	8	9	1
Trans	5	4	,6	5	5	8		5	6	5	7	5	6
	11	13	12	13	9	20		10	16	. 12	. 8	10	19
				•									

63.	No.	of Marria	ages			•								
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	
0	46	52	52	38	63	40	. •	47	57	52	44	63	31	
1	36	33	32	38	28	38		39	30	34	37	29	46	
2	12	. 10	11	. 15	6	15		11	10	9	12	6	13	
3	5	. 4	5	8	3	5		4	3	3	4	1	9	

64.	Marr	iage Int	act									
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
None	46	52	51	37	63	40	47	59	52	44	63	33
Yes	23	18	. 24	34	17	27	29	18	23	23	22	27
No	31	29	25	28	20	33	24	23	25	33	14	40
65.	Year	s of Sch	ool Comp	leted			•				•	
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mean	9.8	9.1	9.44	9.4	9.4	9.67	9.5	9.1	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.6
66.	Physi	lcally D	isabled									
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	5	5	5	5	3	8	1	. 1	2	3	2	3
No .	95	. 93	95	95	96	91	99	98	97	97	97	97
67.	Menta	ılly Defe	ctive .			. •						
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P&P
Yes	3	0	3	0	5	2	1	3	2	4	2	1
No	97	100	96	99	94	96	99	97	97	96	97	97

P & P

13

87

			FIRST	400					SECOND	400	
75.	Reco	mmend Scl	1001	•						÷	
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Proper
Yes	51	45	41	35	44	35	25	28 ·	23	17	28
No	49	55	59	65	56	65	75	71	77	83	72
140	49	23	39	CO	20	0.5		, / <u>T</u>	77	03	12

76. Recommend Vocational Training

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	44	37	36	32	, 43	24	24	27	20	14	26	11
No	56	63	64	68	57	76	76	72	80	86	74	89

77. Recommend Dental Repair

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
No	100	98	99	99	99	100	99	98	99	100	98	100

78. Recommend Medical Treatment

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	14	16	13	15	9	21	10	7	11	12	10	1.3
No	86	. 84	87	85	91	79	90	91	89	88	90	87

			FIRST	400						SECOND	400		
79.	Reco	mmend Cou	ınseling										
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	23	36	23	12	29	22		13	5	10	7	12	10
No	77	64	77	8,8	71	78		87	94	90	93	88	90
•													
80.	Reco	mmend Pas	storal Co	ounseling	•	•							
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	11	9	8	6	10	8		3	3	3	. 4	2	6
No	89	91	92	94	90	92		97	96	96	96	98	94
		e t			•		:			,			
81.	Reco	naend Sti	ructured	Living S:	ituation								
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	•	Fav	Unfav ·	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	71	64	59	52	58	62		47	54	41	41	37	47
No	29	36	41	48	42	38		53	44	59	58	63	51
						.*							
82.	Reco	mmend Hos	spital I	nside Prie	son								
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	6	5	7	10	4	8		5	9	8	10	8	4

No

83.	Reco	nd Hos	spita 0	utside Pr	son	•				•	•	•	0
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	10	11	13	12	17	8		11	17	14	13	15	16
No	90	89	87	88	83	92	·	89	81	85	87	85	83
84.	Recon	mend Psy	cho The	rapy									
	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	9	17	15	10	16	20		11	6	13	8	17	10
No	91	83	85	90	84	80		89	91	86	92	83	90
85.	Recor	mend Otl	ner										
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	49	48	49	49	42	69		49	44	49	58	42	54
No	51	52	50	51	58	29		51	55	51	42	58	46

•

FIRST 400 SECOND 400

88. Court's Disposition

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Doesn't Pe	ertain										
18	18	16	31	10	18	23	18	17	30	15	9
Not Modifi	Led										
80	81	65	56	68	64	77	82	57	55	56	63
Probation					•						
. 0	0	17	10	21	19	0	0	26	15	29	29
Sentence N	Modified			.*							
3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

In the first four hundred, 21 per cent of all court cases were granted probation and in the second four hundred 31 per cent were granted probation. In the first four hundred 63 per cent of those recommended for probation by KRDC received it. In the second four hundred, 61 per cent of those recommended for it received it.

92. Was Probation Revoked

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Does	n't Pe	ertain										
,	100	100	82	90	79	81	100	100	75	85	71	71
Yes	_				_	_	_		_		· •	
N -	0	0	5	2	7	5	0	0	6	2	7	11
No	0	0	13	8	15	14	0	0	19	13	22	17

In the first four hundred, 28 per cent of those receiving probation had the probation revoked. In the second four hundred, 24 per cent of those receiving probation had it revoked.

FIRST 400 SECOND 400

Institutional Record

												
94.	Times	: Writte:	n-up									
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Perso	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mean	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.8	1.7	3.6	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.9	2.0
95.	Times	Maximum	n Securi	ty								
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	78	68	73	67	68	86	77	70	71	74	64	82
1	13	17	14	16	15	11	15	13	15	12	18	12
2	7	7	8	10	10	2	4	. 5	5	5	6	2
3	1	4	3	5	2	2	. 3	4	2	1	2	2
4	0	2	1	1	3	0	. 1	3	3	3	5	0
96.	Times	Maximum	Securi	ty for Pro	otective Cu	stody						
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	99	98	98	96	98	98	99	93	96	95	97	94
1.	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	5	3	4	2	. 4

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FIRST 400 SECOND 400

			LTV2T	400						PECOND	400		
97.	Ince	ntive Go	od Time	Forfeited				. · ·					
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0 Mc	onths 91	90	90	84	88	98		91	85	87	88	85	88
98.	Trans	sfers to	Other I	nstitutio	ns for Disc	iplinary	Reason	s					٠
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	96	. 98	96	92	95	100	•.	98	95	96	96	95	95
99.	Write	e-up ;	Sniffing				u u	•					
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	98	97	97	99	95	98	•	100	95	97	99	95	100
100.	Write	e-up]	Drug Use	•	,			•		٠.			
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Propercy	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	95	95	94	97	91	98		99	99	99	99	98	100
101.	No.	of Job A	ssignmen	ts	•								
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	0 35	4 30	1 31	1 19	0 37	5 25		1 25	1 30	1 25	0 23	2 25	2 24
2 3 4	23 20 . 8	25 24 6	23 21 8	25 21 8	18 22 11	31 22 3		32 18 12	25 14 11	28 17 13	25 15 22	26 14 13	33 24 0
5	. 0	3	4	4	2	5 6	•	4	9	6	5	7	4
6	4	4	5	5	5	3		1	4	3	0	5	4

400			
10/.	Vocational	Rehabilitation	Group

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	F	av	Unfay	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.	00	98	99	99	99	98

108. Fav Unfav Total Person Property P & P Fav Unfav Total Person Property Yes 14 20 16 21 10 28 9 8 10 10 7 No 85 80 83 78 90 72 91 92 89 90 92 109. Pasterilong Voltan 72 91 92 89 90 92 109. Pasterilong Voltan 72 91 92 89 90 92 109. Pasterilong Property Property Fav Unfav Total Person Property 110. Pasterilong Property <							•						
Yes 14 20 16 21 10 28 9 8 10 10 7 No 85 80 83 78 90 72 91 92 89 90 92 109. Passis Ing Fav Unfav Total Person Property P & P Fav Unfav Total Person Property Yes 3 3 5 2 3 7 4 5 8 2 No 96 97 96 93 97 97 93 96 95 92 98 110. January Fav Unfav Total Person Property No 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 99 111. 7-3 Value Value No 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 </th <th>108.</th> <th>A. A</th> <th>•</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>,</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	108.	A. A	•				,						
No 85 80 83 78 90 72 91 92 89 90 92 109. Past I Courseling Fav Unfav Total Person Property Pk P Fav Unfav Total Person Property Yes 3 3 5 2 3 7 4 5 8 2 No 96 97 96 93 97 97 93 96 95 92 98 110. Jack Service Ser		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
109. Past—I Courseling Fav Unfav Total Person Property P & P & P Unfav Total Person Property Yes 3 3 3 5 2 3 7 4 5 8 2 No 96 97 96 93 97 97 97 93 96 95 92 98 110. Jays—** Fav Unfav Total Person Property P & P Fav Total Person Property No 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 99 111. 7-St—** Indicate: Total Person Property Indica	Yes	14	20	16	21	10	28	9	8	10	10	7	20
Fav Unfav Total Person Property P& P Fav Unfav Total Person Property Yes 3 3 5 2 3 7 4 5 8 2 No 96 97 96 93 97 97 93 96 95 92 98 110. Jays-s Fav Unfav Total Person Property No 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 99 111. 7-Styll 5 5 92 98	No	85	80	83	78	90	72	91	92	89	90	92	80
Yes 3 3 3 5 2 3 7 4 5 8 2 No 96 97 93 97 93 96 95 92 98 110. Jay=	109.	Past	oral Cou	nseling									
No 96 97 96 93 97 93 96 95 92 98 110. Jaycess Fav Unfav Total Person Property P & P Fav Unfav Total Person Property No 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 99 111. 7-Step		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
110. Jaycees Fav Unfav Total Person Property P & P Fav Unfav Total Person Property No 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Yes	3	3	3	5	2	3 .	7	4	5	8	2	٠ 0
Fav Unfav Total Person Property P & P Fav Unfav Total Person Property No 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	No	96	97	96	· 93	97	97	93	96	95	92	98	90
No 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 99	110.	Jayco	ees										
111. 7-Step		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
	No	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
Fav Unfav Total Person Property P & P Fav Unfav Total Person Property	111.	7-St	≘p						•				
	•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P

Yes

No

× 1

SECOND 400

122.	Dale	Carnegi	2										
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	6	5	6	7	8	3		9 .	4	7	10	6	· 6
No	93	95	93	. 92	92	97		91	96	93	90	93	94
	w. 44 st												
113.	RIDIE	Course	3		•	1							
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	42	36	38	38	39	38		40	27	34	49	32	24
No .	57	64	62	62	60	63		60	73	65	51	68	76
•							:						
114.	Group	Counse.	ling		•		in the	AL PROPER					
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	* .	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No	96	100	98	97	97	100		1.00	100	99	100	98	100
115.	L. S.	н.			÷	•						•	
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	• .	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	7	12	11	16	9	11		10	4	11	12	13	4

FIRST 400

No

	£	TYYT	400

116. Other Ac	ctivities
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	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	3	0	. 2	5	1	2	8	1	5	11	2	6
No	96	100	97	93	99	98	92	99	95	89	98	94

117. Visits

• .	Fav	Unfav	Total `	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
None	35	42	40	37	37	51	•	25	28	31	47	18	46
Seldor		,	,,,	•	J ,	J.4.		4n .J	2.0	Ji	47	70	40
	3	7	5	8	4	4		7	7	6	8	5	4
Irregu	ular								•	_	-	-	u
-	15	18	17	21	19	13		20	24	23	15	24	24
Regula	ar												
	46	33	37	34	40	30		47	41	40	.30	52	26

118. Mail

F	av	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
None	•											
	5	5	6	5	4	9	4	4	6	5	5	8
Irregula	ar			•	•					_	_	
-	6	8	7	12	5	3	7	10	11	12	12	14
Regular												
	89	87	87	82	91	⁴ 86	87	86	82	82	81	78

FIRST 400 SECOND 400

119. Post Release Job Contact

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No Jo	b Arra	anged					•					
	5	7	14	21	9	15	10	10	21	30	12	22
Self						•						
	24	17	20	14	22	19	16	17	14	11	15	18
Famil	y Memi	79°										
	49	49	43	45	45	42	. 60	52	· 48	42	56	38
Frien	d or 1	oluntee:	r									
	7	8	7	8	6	6	6	8	6	5	6	10
Insid	e Empi	loyment A	Agency									
	3	1	2	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Paro1	e Off:	lcer										
	5	6	4	1	6	4	4	3	3	3	· 3	2
Parol	e to I	Hospital	or Inst	itution								
	6	11	7	5	7	10	3	7	4	1	3	8

120. Marriage Remained Intact

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P
Doesi	i't Pe	rtain	•									
W	77	82	77	71	82	73	71	83	77	75	79	72
Yes No	13	12	14	15	10	22	19	9	13	18	8	14
MO	9	6	9	12	8	5	10	9	10	7	12	14

CONTINUED 10F2

FIRST 400 SECOND 400

121	Marital	Status of	Release

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Single	•			,	٠.						* ,
49	52	49	38	58	39	49	59	50	38	64	30
Married					• •						
12	10	13	11	10	22	19	10	13	18	10	14
Divorced							•				
32	30	32	42	27	33	28	25	29	37	22	42
Separated											
2	3	2	1	2	2	4	4	6	5	3	12
Widowed											
1	2	2	3	1	3	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
Separated	Non-j	udiciall;	y								
2	3	2	3	2	2	0	6	1	1	1	2
									-		

122. Deceased in Prison

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	97	97	100

Discharge Information

123. Times Parole Denied

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P
0	38	39	35	20	43	34	47	38	36	17	43	46
1	51	49	51	54 ·	46	57	44	51	47	56	42	48
2	7	11	9	14	9	7	4	8	10	14	10	4
3	2	2	3	7	2	1	4	2	4	7	4	0
4	2	0	1	1.	0	0	1	1	2	6	1	0

			FIRST	400					SECOND	400		
124.	No.	of Addit	ional Mo	nths Serv	ed							
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
• 0	26	27	25	17	28	25	35	27	26	14	30	34
Mean	10.6	8.9	11.3	18.6	9.3	8.8	10.0	10.6	13.0	21.7	10.7	8.8
125.	Age a	it Releas	se		•							
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mean	29.8	27.7	29.6	32.8	26.2	34.2	28.1	26.1	29.5	35.4	25.3	31.4
126.	Inst	Ltution 1	Released	From		. ***						
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P
KRDC	5	3	4	4	4	6	4	3	3	0	2	10
KSIR	48	50	46	41	55	29	49	51	42	28	52	28
KSP	43	47	46	54	37	59	41	44	50	71	38	56
НC	3	. 0	2	0	3	3	4	1	2	ช	2	4

1

LSH

			FIRST	400					SECOND	400	• .	
127.	Mont	hs Spen	t in Pri	son								
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mean	31.1	27.5	32.5	44.4	31.8	24.3	30.8	28.7	37.0	55 . 4	35.1	23.5
128.	Туре	of Dis	charge						•			
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav.	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P
Parol	99	99 al Relea	84	76	91	85	100	99	78	72	86	94
	1	0 :o Detai	12	17	8	9	0	0	19	25	12	2
	0	1	3	4	1	6	0	. 1	1	. 3	2	4
129.	Cust	ody at 1	Release	·		· · · ·						. •
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P
Maxim Close	1	4	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	4

7 .

Medium

Minimum 53

Parole and Follow-Up Information

FIRST 400 SECOND 400

130. No. of Jobs on Parole

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mear	3.8	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.4		3.5	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5
0	4	16	9	8.	11	. 7		3	. 11	6	7	3	11
1	14	30	21	28	17	22		19	. 33	25	20	27	25
2	22	23	22	28	20	22		24	21	22	22	20	25
3	12	8	10	9	11	. 7	·	14	11	13	18	11	14
4	11	8	10	6	14	7		7	8	7	9	7	. 7
5	11	4	. 8	4 .	11	9	,	10	7	8	9	8	9
6	7	5	6	8	4	6		12	3	8	9	9	5
7	4	1	3	. 2	3	2		4	0	2	2	2	2
8	14	6	11	8	9	17		9	8	8	4	13	2

131. Monthly Income at Release

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
1-199											
12	13	12	13	12	7	. 11	9	10	18	8	5
200-299											
48	49	48	38	51	51	41	48	44	42	47	45
300-399											
15	12	. 14	16	10	21	21	18	20	20	19	20
400-499											
9	5	7	9	9	4	9	1	5	11	4	5
500 and up			•								
2	1	2	. 4	1	2	4	2	3	0	5	2
Hospital											
~ 7	13	9	14	7	11	7	12	9	9	6	14
Unemployed				*							
2	5	3	4	5	0	2	7	4	0	5	2
Student				•							
5	3	4	2	5	4	5	2	4	0	5	2

FIRST 400 SECOND 400

132. Chang	e in	Income	Level
------------	------	--------	-------

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Ũр							•					
	63	17	43	53	45	31	66	11	42	47	44	32
Same												
	13	9	11	17	11	7	13	11	12	18	10	9
Down												
	9	8	. 9	9	7	13	6	5	6	7	6	5
Unem	ployat	ole										•
	5	12	8	8	9	7	4	7	5	2	4	9
No I	ncome	at end	of parole	e period								
	2	47	21	11	· 17	35	9	61	32	24	33	41
Stud	ent											
	4	2	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	O	. 0	0
Çann	ot Det	ermine										
	4	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	2

133. Change in Skill Level

	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Ũр								*				
_	41	10	28	36	28	20	46	8	29	36	31	20
Same						•						•
Down	45	19	34	. 42	33	31	36	20	28	29	28	25
DOMII	4	5	4	4	5	2	4	0	2 .	4	2	2
Unem	p1oyat	1e										
	5	12	8	8	9	7	4	7	5	2	4	9
No i	ncome	at end	of parole	period								
	1	47	20	11	16	35	9	61	32	24	33	41
Stud	ent											
	4	2	3	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

134. Skill Level of Job Held Longest

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Sales							i	•			•	
4	3	3	2	1	11		5	2	4	2	4	;-
Skilled							_		٣.	4.	4	5
15	10	13	11	13	17		13	9	11	1.3	10	4.7
Semi-Skill								-	she oka	2	10	14
35	24	30	36	32	20		50	30	41	40	49	27
Private ho								44	Т	40	49	27
4	2	3	6	2	0		2	4	1	2	1	0
Farm labor									-4-	<i>L</i> ,	.1.	0
6	7	7	4	7	9		1	4	2	4	0	***
Unskilled							_	•	. 4	~	U	7
18	27	22	21	23	20		16	32	23	24	24	00
Student						*			ليم مجار	24	&4	20
4	2	3	0	6	0		1	0	0	0	0	^
No establi		upation						v	U	V	ŭ	0
5	9	7	9	2	11		2	5	3	0	4	~
Unemployed								-	J	U	4	7
. 0	4	2	0	3	. 0		1	8	4	4	2	^
Hospitaliz		ion						Ü	7	4	2	2
4	11	7	. 8	8	6		1	3	2	2	2	, 2
							_	4	~	Ka	£.	4
												•
136. Use	Prison T	raining										

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P&P
Yes												- •	•
No	11	4	8	6	11	2	•	2	3	2	2	4 .	0
Unem	l ployat	5 ole	3	4	3	2	•	7	5	6	9	8	0
Didn	1 't rec	7 eive tra	4 Lining	6	3	4		0	0	0	. 0	0	0
	87	83	85	85	82	93		90	91	91	89	87	100

9.4 mos.9.7 mos. 9.5

53

9.4

	FIRST 400									SECOND	400		
138.	Char	nge in M	arital S	tatus Whi	le on Parolo	e							·
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	58	79	67	57 -	67	74		55	83	67	69	67	64
1	35	15	27	34	27	24		39	11	26	24	28	25
2	4	5 .	5	8	4	2		5	5	. 5	7	4	9
139.	Time	on Par	ole Befo	re Return	ed								
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P. & P
Mean		12.2 felony	12.3 in other	15.5 state	11.7	13.0		0	11.6	11.6	9.8	12.6	11.1
•	0	14	6	13	3	6	•	0	16	7	7	7	9 .
Not	return 100	ned 11	63	68	64	56		100	9	59	76	. 58	45
140.	Time	e Before	Warrant	Issued									
	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
None	issu	ed											

56 58

9.9 mos. 10.2 14.0

59

9.0

46

10.0

93

96

Mean

Fav

Yes

No

23

77

Unfav

76

24

Total

45

55

Person

28

72

Property

40

60

P & P

67

33

Unfav

80

20

Total

48

52

Person

36

64

Property

45

55

P & P

61

Fav

20

144.	Exce	essive Al	lcoho1									
	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	19	46	30	32	27	37	17	50	31	24	30	41
No	81	54	70	68	73	63	83	50	68	· 76	69	59
145.	Susj	pected U	se of Dr	ugs.					<i>:</i>			
•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	2	8	5	9	2	4	. 3	3	2	4	3	0
No	98	92	95	91	98	96	97	97	97	96	96	100
146.	Susp	ected Di	lstribut:	ing Drugs				,	•			
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No	100	98	99	96	100	100	. 98	100	99	100	98	100
147.	Out	of Parol	le Limits	5						•		•
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	13	61	33	17	31	50	12	63	35	18	34	55
No	87	39	67	、 83 ·	69	50	88	37	65	82	66	45

FIRST 400

148. Marital Difficult	lties
------------------------	-------

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	15	14	15	25	13	9	12	14	13	16	8	20
No	85	86	85	75	87	91	88	86	87	84	91	80

149. Failure to Support Family

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	5	7	6	6	5	7	2	5	3	2	3	7
No ·	95	93	94	. 94	95	93	97	95	96	98	96	93

150. Other Behavior Problems

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	18	. 39	27	28	29	22	٠	27	. 48	36	20	38	48
No	82	61	73	72	71	78		73	52	63 .	80	61	52

SECOND 400

151 Yes No	. Arro Fav 14 86	ests Not Unfav 44	Resulting Total	ng In Com Person			•					
	14		Total	Person	December 1							
		44			Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No	86		27	28	25	30	16	48	30	22	29	34
		56	73	72	75	70	84	52	70	78	71	66
152	. All	egations	of Offer	nses Not A	Attributed	to Parolee						
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	15	34	23	26	21	24	11	28	19	18	20	14
No ·	85	66	77	74	79	76	89	72	81	. 82	80	86
153	. Con	victions	Resulti	ng in Fine	es Only							
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	22	32	26	26	24	31	22	26	24	20	28	18
No	78	68	74	74	76	69	77	~ 74	75	80	71	82
154	. In	Custody :	for Susp	icion or l	Investigati	on						
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	11	61	32	38	28	35	15	57	34	33	37	23

FIRST 400

No

FIRST 400

SECOND 400

155.	[n	Custody	for	Non-Payment	of	Fines
------	----	---------	-----	-------------	----	-------

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	3	3	3	4	2	4		1	4 ·	2	2	2	5
No	97	97	97	96	98	96	•	98	96	97	98	97	95

156. New Minor Convictions

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	·	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	5	30	16	11	15	22		11	24	17	9	17	20
No	9 5 .	70	84	89	85	78		89	76	83	91	83	80

157. New Major Convictions

•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	1	25	11	19	, 11	7		1	4 6	21	11	23	27
No	99	75	89	81	89	93	,	98	54	78	89	76	73

FIRST 400 SECOND 400

158. No. of Adjustment Problems

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P		Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mear	1.7	4.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.5		1.7	4.9	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.7
0	34	0	20	26	23	. 7		42	0	23	36	23	9
1	19	6	14	19	12	11		19	2	11	11	12	11
2	21	7	15	6	16	26	•	13	8	11	9	11	14
3	13	18	15	11	16	11		4	14	8	. 4	7	14
4	. 5	15	9	8	12	7		1 5	24	19	22	18	18
5	4	20	10	8	8	15		4	11	7	13	4	7 -
6	1	13	6	8	5	. 7		1	17	8.	0	9	16
7	2	12	6	6 .	4	11		2	13	·7	0	11	2
8	1	11	5	. 9	4	4		2	. 11	6	4.	_, 5	9

159. Reprimand

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	F	av	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	26	45	. 34	30	32	37	•	23	40	. 31	16	35	36
No	74	55	66	70	. 68 ,	63		77	60	69	84	65	64

160.	•	Local	Detention	
TOO		TOCAT	りたったいしていい	ı,

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	3	15	8	13	8	4	4	21	11	2	13	16
No	97	85	92	87	92	96	96	79	88	98	86	84

161. Extension of Parole Period

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	:	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	20	18	19	36	15	15		11	9	10	13	8	11
No	80	82	81	64	85	85		88	91	90	87	91	89

162. Participation in Specific Programs

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	11	19	14	9	. 15	17	12	16	14	11	15	18
No	89	81	86	91	85	83	87	84	85	89	84	82

163. Change in Living Arrangements

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	8 -	15	11	6	12	13	8	18	13	9	14	11
No	92	85	89	94	88	87	91	82	87	91	85	89

SECOND 400

164.	Change	in	Level	of	Supervision

204	· Ona	nge in L	ever or	oupervisi	on							
	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Yes	8	16	11	17	10	6	6	5	6	9	6	2
No	92	84	89	83	90	94	93	95	94	91	94	98
165	Lon	gest Per:	iod With	out Arres	t		•					
	Fav	Unfav	Tota1	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Mear	n monti 22.1	9.2	16.8	18.5	16.6	16.0	21.3	9.1	16.2	21.5	15.1	13.0
166.	Time	es Arrest	ed but r	ot Chargo	ad							
•	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	86	64	77	75	79	72	89	65	78	87	78	73
1	13	28	19	21	17	24	8	- 30	18	9	19	23
2	. 0	4	2	2	2	0	. 3	3	3	4	2	5

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FIRST 400 SECOND 400

167. Jail Commitment on Parole

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
0	89	42	69	66	70	69	88	62	. 76	87	75	70
1	8	37	20	21	20	22	10	28	18	13	17	23
2	2	12	6	9	6	4	3	. 7	4	0	6	2
3	1	8	4	4	3	6	0	3	1	0	1	5

168. Parole Performance

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Absconded											
0	14	5	4	4	12	0	10	4	9	1	7
Returned -	technic	cal viola	ation								
0	35	14	11	12	18	0	31	14	7	15	17
Returned -	in lieu	of pros	secution o	on minor of	Tense						
0	19	8	0	10	11	0	13	6	2	4	11
Returned -	in lieu	of pros	secution o	on new major	r offense						
0	7	3	4	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Returned w	ith new	charge									
0	13	5	4	7	4	0	27	12	4	14	15
Returned w	ith new	charge :	in other	jurisdiction	1						
0	13	5	13	´ 3	4	0	17	8	7	8	9
Discharged										•	
100	0	60	66	62	49	100	0	54	71	5 5	37

169.	Par	റില	Perf	orman	CE
1000	T CIT	$\sigma = c$	*		

F	av	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Favoral 10 Unfavo	00	0	60	66	62	49	100	0	54	71	55	37
Officavo.	0	100	40	34	38	51	0	100	45	29	44	59

170. Returned by District

Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
Not retu	rned										
100	0	63	69	€ ن	56	100	0	61	75	61	44
Absconde	Ē										
0	14	4	3	3	10	0	9	3	7	1	3
Out of S	tate Paro	le Autho	rity					•			
0	11	3	3	2	8	0	11	4	3	4	5
Incarcer	ated Else	where									
0	13	4	10	2	3	0	16	. 5	5	5	8

172. Classify Offense in Proper Group

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No ne	w fel	lony										
	95	72	87	85	87	89	97	48	79	90	78	67
Perso	n						,	•				
	3	11	4	8	4	6	0	17	· 6	6	6	4
Prope	rty											
	3	13	6	6	7	4	. 3	21	9 .	2	12	9
P & P	•	*		,								
	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	11	4	0	2	16

173. Similarity of Convictions

	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P	Fav	Unfav	Total	Person	Property	P & P
No												
	2	14	6	8	5	6	1	26	9	,	•	
Yes	forge	ery-utte:	ring			Ŭ	-	20	9	4	8	16
	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	5	າ	0		
Yes	burg.	lary			•	•	· ·	J	3	0	Ţ	13
	3	. 9	4	2	7	0	2	18	7	1	10	^
Yes	robbe	ery			-	•	~ ~	70	,	т.	13	0
	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0		0	•
No n	lew con	mitment			-	•		· ·	U	0	0	0
	95	72	87	85	87	89	97	48	79	90	78	67

Variables Used in Regression Analysis for the First 400

Question

- Classify parole performance 169.
- Length of time in Kansas
- Age at first commitment
- Difficulty with the law as a juvenile
- Prior commitments
- Alcohol involvement
- Number of brothers and sisters 39.
- 50. Number of unfavorable influences
- Times "written up" 94.
- Educational courses completed 104.
- 117.
- 119. Post release job contact
- Times parole was denied 123.
- Additional months served 124.
- Age at release
- 129. Degree of custody at release
- Monthly income at release 131.
- Is report suggestive of probation
- 178. GATB G
- GATB S 181.
- 184.
- 186.
- STEP Reading converted score 187.
- 189. Beta IQ score
- MMPI Pa 210.
- 211.
- 212. Sc
- 218. Es
- 219. PaV

Appendix B

Variables Used in Regression Analysis for the Second 400

Question

169.	Classify parole performance
21.	Length of time in Kansas
22.	Age at first commitment
25.	Difficulty with the law as a juvenile
28.	Prior commitments
36.	Alcohol involvement
39.	Number of brothers and sisters
40.	Reared by
50.	Number of unfavorable influences
94.	Times "written up"
104.	Educational courses completed

- 10
- 117. Visits
- 119. Post release job contact
- Times parole was denied
- Additional months served 124.
- 125. Age at release
- Degree of custody'at release
- Monthly income at release 131.
- Is report suggestive of probation
- 178. GATB G
- GATB S 181.
- 184. GATB K
- STEP Reading converted score 187.
- Beta IQ Score 189.

Parole Prediction Equations

Background Variables

Pilot

- .16 (alcoholism)

Maximum
$$r = .380$$
 $r^2 = .144$

F = 1.28 (not significant)

First 400

Maximum r = .181 $r^2 = .033$

F = 1.04 (not significant)

Second 400

Maximum r = .244 $r^2 = .060$

F = 1.58 (not significant)

A low score is desirable for favorable parole performance.

Pilot

$$r = .439$$

1.36 + .08 (times parole denied) + .01 (additional months served)

+ .02 (income at release) - .09 (visits)

Maximum r = .442 $r^2 = .195$

F = 1.62 (not significant)

First 400

r = .238

1.50 + .02 (write-ups) - .04 (educational courses completed in prison)

- .04 (visits) - .01 (additional months served)

Maximum r = .276 $r^2 = .076$

F = 2.25 (not significant)

Second 400

r = .320

1.99 + .00 (write-ups) - .06 (educational courses completed)

Maximum r = .320

- .05 (visits) + .13 (# times parole denied)

- .00 (# additional months served) - .01 (age at release)

- .01 (custody at release) + .01 (income at release)

 $r^2 = .102$

F = 2.50 (not significant)

Evaluation Variables

Pilot 1.58 + .36 (Probation Recommended?) + .00 (GATB-S)

x = .522 + .01 (Beta) + .03 (MMPI Pa) + .00 (MMPI Sc)

- .07 (ego rating) - .00 (GATB-M) - .01 (STEP Reading)

Maximum r = .540 $r^2 = .291$

F = 1.77 (not significant)

First 400 1.22 - .04 (probation recommended?) + .00 (GATB-S)

r = .13 + .00 (STEP reading) - .01 (Beta)

 $r^2 = .020$

Maximum r = .140 F = .82 (not significant)

Second 400 2.23 + .04 (probation recommended?) + .01 (GATB-G)

r = .155 - .00 (GATB-K)

Maximum r = .158 - .00 (STEP reading)

 $r^2 = .025$

F = .85 (not significant)

All Variables Combined

Pilot.

r = .538 .85 + .03 (age first commitment) + .18 (juvenile delinquency)

Maximum r = .551 + .14 (prior commitments) + .01 (additional months served)

- .17 (alcoholism) - .12 (visits) - .01 (Age at release)

 $r^2 = .303$

First 400 F = 1.33

r = .289 1.50 + .01 (# of unfavorable family influences) + .02 (write-ups)

- .04 (educational courses completed in prison)

- .03 (visits) + .01 (release job contact)

Maximum r = .320 - .01 (additional months served) - .04 (custody at release)

 $r^2 = .102$

F = 1.59

Second 400 1.73 + .07 (juvenile delinquency) + .13 (alcoholism)

r = .366 + .02 (reared by) - .06 (educational courses completed)

Maximum r = .377 - .05 (visits) + .13 (times parole denied)

- .00 (additional months served) - .01 (age at release)

 $r^2 = .142$

F = 1.85

PREDICTING AN OFFENDER'S PROBABLE PAROLE SUCCESS RATE

Α

RESEARCH MANUAL

by

Ellen A. Godfrey, Robert E. Schulman, Wander de C. Braga, Gertrude M. McIver, and Charles E. Wilds

Kansas State Reception & Diagnostic Center Box 1558, Topeka, Kansas 66601 George W. Thompson, Superintendent

Appendix D

This manual has made use of information provided by Dr. Don M. Gottfredson then of the Institute for the Study of Crime & Delinquency, California Department of Corrections, California Medical Facility, Vacaville, California and now with the National Parole Institutes, a project of the National Council on Crime & Delinquency. While many questions retain the emphasis of other manuals, most have been changed to deal with specific situations as they exist in Kansas.

KANSAS STATE RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTER RESEARCH COMMITTEE

RESEARCH MANUAL

FOR

PREDICTING AN OFFENDER'S PROBABLE PAROLE SUCCESS RATE

- 1. Name
- 2. 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.

3. Number of KRDC evaluations

In cases of multiple evaluations, first record complete data only from information available at the time of his <u>first</u>, admission to KRDC. When re-evaluations occur, note at the top of the recording sheet why each re-evaluation was requested. Use a new recording sheet for each re-evaluation. If the re-evaluation took place during his continuous confinement after one of the evaluations, record data only to questions #11, #69 - 87, & #176 - 220.

4. Since first evaluation the number of re-evaluations done at KRDC. (Include any partial evaluation.)

Code 0 - 8 - Numbers over 8 are coded as 8.

Code 9 - Can't be determined.

5. Ethnic group

Code 1 - Caucasian

Code 2 - Negro

Code 3 - Mexican-American

Code 4 - American-Indian

Code 5 - Other

6. Birthdate, Month and Year

Code 1 - January	Code 7 - July
Code 2 - February	Code 8 - August
Code 3 - March	Code 9 - September
Code 4 - April	Code 10 - October
Code 5 - May	Code 11 - November
Code 6 - June	Code 12 - December

Enter the last two digits of the year of birth, for example:

1896 code 96

1900 code 00

1926 code 26

7. Effective date of sentence

Enter the date the sentence began for the offense associated with the current admission. Code the date as shown above. The question to be answered is "When did the sentence begin?" This date may or may not be the same date as the date of admission. In cases with more than one sentence, enter the date for the earliest sentence.

8. Date of admission

This is the date of admission to the Kansas Penal System, either KSIR, KSP, or KRDC,

9. 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. For example if the prisoner is 18 on April 3, and he is committed on his birthday, both of which dates are April 4, he would be considered as 19 for recording purposes.

10. Type of admission

In this item, information is obtained to answer several questions. The first question, in all cases, asks whether the subject is a new court commitment or is he a parole violator at the time of referral to KRDC.

If he is a new court commitment, then the question is "Was the subject first placed on probation with subsequent revocation of probation and commitment to prison?" BE CAREFUL—some legal papers record probation as parole. When the judge has jurisdiction over the inmate's sentence, this is probation, even though some refer to this as a bench parole.

If he is a parole violator returned to prison, then the question is "Was this parole violator returned with a new commitment or not?"

Code 1 - a new court commitment, not by revocation of probation. Use this code if the subject was --at the date of admission-classed by the Kansas Penal System as a new court commitment-not a parole violator-and the subject was not committed following revocation of probation.

Note that the person may be a new court commitment even though he has served prior prison terms followed by discharge.

Note also that a new court commitment to the Kansas Penal System may be currently on parole from another jurisdiction and be considered as a parole violator in another jurisdiction.

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. Use this code if the person was—on the date of admission to the Kansas Penal System—classified as a parole violator whose violation did not include another conviction that resulted in being admitted.

Code 4 - A parole violator with a new court commitment. Use this code if the person was on the date of admission to the Kansas Penal System classed as a parole violator whose violation included a new conviction and commitment to prison for an offense committed while on parole.

Code 5 - Those persons sentenced for new charges while incarcerated in KSP, KSIR, or KRDC. This category could include persons committing crimes while assigned to an honor camp.

11. Inmate referred to KRDC by

Code 1 - Referrals by the court. Include here all cases referred here by the court even though the immate has first been to one of the other institutions and the Classification Minutes list him as a Classification Committee referral. In all cases sentenced prior to July 1, 1965 the court had 60 days to modify the sentence. After July 1, 1965, 120 days are allowed the court to modify the sentence.

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 9 - This information cannot be determined.

12. Type of sentence

<u>Code 1 - Simple.</u> Simple means commitment for a single offense, or more than one count of the same offense with concurrent terms.

Code 2 - Multiple. Multiple means commitment for more than one count of the same offense with consecutive terms or two or more counts involving different offenses with either concurrent or consecutive sentences.

DO NOT include pending detainer charges.

13. Was the habitual criminal act invoked

Code 1 - Yes

Code 2 - No

In later phases of the project, Sec. 21-4504 will apply to those crimes committed after July 1, 1970.

14. 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:

Code all cases legally convicted and committed to prison by such designations as "aid," "conspiracy to commit," "assault to commit," or "attempt to commit" by designating a 100 preceding the crime number. For example attempted murder would be coded 101, rather than 001, or attempted burglary coded 139, rather than 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 - Code 40 - Selling of Stimulating Drugs - Code 444 - Illegal Possession or Sale of Marijuana - 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

15. Commitment offense group

Classify the above offense into one of the four groups below.

Code 1 - Crimes committed against persons
Crimes against persons include those where there was harm done to
another human being either actual or threatened. Also crimes
committed to property where a human being was in the property
where the felony occurred are classified here.

Code 2 - Crimes committed against property
Crimes against property are those where harm resulted only to
property but this category excludes the paper and pencil crimes
listed below under Code 3.

Code 3 - Paper and Pencil crimes
Crimes classified in the paper and pencil category include the check frauds, those involving cheating and defrauding, conversion of rental or leased property, unlawful use or possession of credit cards, and possession of forgery instruments.

Code 4 - Other crimes
Such as non support, escape (where no persons or property were harmed), possession of a fire-arm after a previous felony conviction, aggravated juvenile delinquency, etc.

Code 5 - Drug crimes
This includes crime #40, 443 and 444.

16. If the inmate was sentenced for more than one offense, code the second most serious offense for which he is currently sentenced here.

Code 00 - The answer to question #12 was simple

Otherwise code the second most serious offense he was convicted of according to the offense classification of question #14. Remember seriousness is determined by the lowness of the offense number.

17. Were any present commitment offenses for checks or burglary

Note that the inmate may have been found guilty on more than one count and that he may have been tried and convicted in more than one county prior to arrival at KRDC. DO NOT count charges or detainers as these charges are pending and there has been no conviction on charges of detainers.

Code 0 - No offenses for checks or burglary

Code 1 - Check offenses only. If the charges on which he was convicted were for insufficient funds checks, forgery, or uttering only, the item is coded 1.

Code 2 - Burglary offenses only. If the charges on which he was convicted were for burglary, theft, or robbery only, the item is coded 2.

Code 3 - Check and burglary offenses. This indicates that the inmate was convicted on both types of charges.

Code 4 - Checks & other offenses (not burglary)

Code 5 - Burglary & other offenses (not checks)

18. Number of codefendants

Enter the exact number as given on the Sentence Data Sheet

Code 0 - 8 - Numbers over 8 are coded as 8

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

19. Inmate's plea

Use the information as given on the KRDC Form 101

Code 1 - Guilty Code 2 - Not Guilty Code 9 - Information not available

20. County from which convicted

Code according to the alphabetical listing on the back pages of this manual. Information can be found on the KRDC Form 101.

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

Information can be found on the 101 Form. Code as follows:

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 - Unknown

22. Age at first commitment to a penal institution

Include commitments to a state juvenile institution. Figure the age in the manner described in question #9.

Code 99 - Unknown

23. First commitment offense

Include commitments to a state juvenile institution. Code as for the offense item, question #14. Use the code 99 when this information cannot be determined.

24. Was the first arrest for auto theft

Even if the first arrest was for suspicion of auto theft, this item is coded yes.

Code 1 - First arrest for auto theft.

Code 2 - Other arrests have been for auto theft, although not the first offense.

Code 3 - Has not been arrested for auto theft.

Code 9 - Cannot be determined.

25. 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 - No information available

To make the judgment one must consider the seriousness of the difficulty as well as the extent of the difficulty.

26. Was the inmate ever sentenced to a state juvenile institution

State juvenile institutions do not include stays at boys homes or camps that are maintained by church groups, private individuals, county detention homes, or city operated facilities such as Lake Afton here in Kansas. Homes that care for deserted or neglected children would not be included here. In Kansas the Atchison Receiving Center served as such a home until a few years ago. In cases where the inmate has been at this institution read carefully to determine if the inmate was placed there as a BIS inmate or if he was there prior to the time BIS operated the institution.

Code 1 - Yes Code 2 - No Code 9 - Unknown

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

Consider instances of court sentences, other than those to prison. This will include sentences to jail, camps, county farms, workhouses, court commitments to hospitals in lieu of sentence, commitments to

the disciplinary barracks, regardless of whether or not sentences were suspended or resulted in probation or fines.

DO NOT consider sentences to state juvenile institutions.

DO NOT include detention for suspicion, investigation or civil commitments to state hospitals. In other words do not confuse arrests with sentences.

Code 1 - None

Code 2 - Infrequent

Code 3 - Frequently

Code 4 - Habitual

Code 9 - Cannot determine

28. Known number of prior commitments to adult correctional institutions

<u>Code 0 - 8 - Numbers over 8 are coded as 8</u> <u>Code 9 - Information cannot be determined</u>

This includes terms over 1 year in the USDR.

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

An adult correctional institution is a reformatory or prison operated by a State or Federal agency which generally receives adult persons on sentences for a maximum of at least one year.

Disregard transfers from one institution to another within one prison system. DO NOT count court commitments to U.S. Public Health Service Hospitals as prisons, although a court commitment to a penal hospital would be counted providing that the inmate's sentence did not start at another penal facility which has already been counted.

DO NOT include the present commitment.

Note that by the above definitions, a parole violator returned to prison without a new court commitment may be classified as having no prior commitments to prison, although he is placed in prison for a second time.

29. Most serious offense committed that has resulted in commitment to an adult correctional institution

Code as in question #14 being sure to code the crime with the lowest number.

- 30. Number of known prior paroles from an adult correctional institution

 Code 0 8 Numbers over 8 are recorded as 8

 Code 9 Unknown
- 31. How many prior prison paroles were violated by a major difficulty A major difficulty is said to have occurred if he was:
 - a) Awaiting trial or sentence at the end of the parole period b) An abscounder, that is, a parolee at large, with a felony warrant issued for his arrest
 - Sentenced to jail for 60 days or more
 - d) Returned to prison as a parole violator either to finish the term as a technical violator or with a new prison commitment.

It is intended to classify men who die during commission of a felony in the unfavorable parole performance category and to exclude from study all other deaths.

If parole is revoked and reinstated, count as a violation.

Code 0 - 8 - Numbers over 8 are recorded as 8 Code 9 - Cannot be determined

- 32. Known number of prior probations on <u>adult</u> felony convictions

 Code as in above question
- 33. Number of prior probations revoked Code as in question #31
- 34. Number of recorded escapes, attempted escapes or discovered escape plots.

Include any record of above from a correctional facility (include jails, camps, USDB, juvenile institutions) or law enforcement officials, or AWOL's from the service. DO NOT include escapes from state hospitals unless sentenced there by the Court or running away from home.

 $\frac{\text{Code } 0 - 8}{\text{Code } 9}$ - If more than 8 escapes, record as 8

35. Drug Use

Code 0 - No use of drugs indicated.

35. Continued

For this project drug users will be divided into two categories. Codes 1-3 will deal with users of drugs such as marijuana, grass, hash, etc. Codes 4-6 will deal with drugs used other than marijuana.

USE OF MARIJUANA	USE OF OTHER TYPES THAN MARIJUANA
Code 1 - Experimented only	Code 4 - Experimented only
Code 2 - Moderate use	Code 5 - Moderate use
Code 3 - Extensive use	Code 6 - Extensive use

Not counted as drug use is the use of alcohol, sniffing materials such as glue, gasoline, solvents, cleaning fluids, or injection of foreign substances other than drugs in the categories enumerated below.

Drugs used other than marijuana include opiates and their derivities, such as heroin, codeine, demerol, dilaudid, methadone, metopon, morphine, laundamum, pantopon, paregoric, stimulant drugs, such as cocaine, and benzadrine type drugs, barbiturate drugs (sleeping pills) such as amytal, barbital, luminal, nembutal, pentothal, phenobarbital, seconal, "goof balls," "yellow jackets," "chicken powder," "red devils," "blue angels," "pink ladies," tranquilizers and other hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD or any other so called dangerous drugs except under prescription by a physician.

36. Alcohol involvement

The question to be answered by this item is whether it may be assumed reasonably that alcohol ever has contributed to the subject's delinquent or criminal behavior. This is assumed to be the case if:

- a) the subject has a history of excessive use of alcohol OR
- b) the subject's consumption of allohol, or interest in procuring it was involved in the commitment offense or in any previous offenses
- c) both

Rules for the coding which follows

- a) Accept the subject's own recorded statement of admission to any of the criteria listed below unless the subject's statement is clearly contradicted by additional evidence in the case file.
- b) Accept statements by others in the case file concerning subject's use of alcohol unless these statements are clearly contradicted by additional evidence in the case file.
- c) Contradictory evidence in the case file, including conflicts between the subject's self-report and statements by others, where the weight of evidence is not clear should be resolved in favor of "alcohol involvement."

36. Continued

- d) All criteria apply, no matter how long ago they occurred. e) Some case files have a very limited amount of information concerning history of alcohol use. When only a brief identification of problems in this area is available, this nevertheless should be used as an indication that "alcohol involvement" is present. A frequent example is found on the Form 101 or in the Identification of the Prisoner section of the psychiatric report. Terms such as alcoholic, alcoholism, or problem drinker are indicative of alcohol involvement.
- Code 0 There is no alcohol involvement or no known alcohol involvement.
- Code 1 There is an indication of alcohol involvement. This is present if there is a history of excessive use of alcohol. or if alcohol was involved in the commitment offense or in earlier offenses. These concepts are defined below.

A history of excessive use of alcohol is present if any of the following conditions exist.

- a) The person had (before commitment) a reputation of being an alcoholic or problem drinker, including a reputation for periodic alcoholism or episodic binges
- b) The person apparently committed the present offense or some previous offense while intoxicated or after drinking any amount of alcohol
- c) The person has a record of any arrest or arrests for intoxication or for disorderly conduct involving drunkenness. regardless of the disposition of the arrest.
- d) The person ascribes his present or past difficulties to the excessive use of alcohol, or claims to have been drinking (any amount) when the commitment offense or any previous offense occurred
- e) The person's history includes any indications of social problems due to excessive drinking, including
 - 1) marital or family difficulties
 - loss of a job
 - disciplinary actions in the military service
 - 4) obtaining alcohol while under age
 - 5) contributing to the delinquency of a minor in any offense involving the consumption or purchase of alcohol
 - 6) hospitalization for treatment of alcoholism
 - 7) membership or attendance as a participant in Alcoholics Anonymous, unless subject is known to be addicted to narcotics

37. Employment history prior to incarceration on this charge

Code 0 - No opportunity to work

Code 1 - Never had steady employment for more than 1 month

Code 2 - Sporadic, each job is held for only a short period (2-3 mos) Not employed at any job for more than 3 months. There are periods of unemployment

Code 3 - Transient, always works but always changing jobs. Regularly employed but not on any one job for any long period (job

Code 4 - More stable than code 2 and works for longer peiods of time than code 3 but was not employed prior to arrest

Code 5 - Stable early in life but not later. Work history deteriorated over a period of time.

Code 6 - Generally speaking a stable work history with employment for more than 1 year

Code 7 - Very stable, the man who has worked regularly all his life, has had few job changes and who was working at the time of the offense.

Code 8 - Military service only Code 9 - Cannot be determined

Factors to be considered follow:

Consider only employment from the inmate's 15th birthday INCLUDE steady part time employment for high school age offenders attending school

EXCLUDE employment in military service and employment in prison or a juvenile institution.

38. Prior to the inmate's leth birthday, his natural parents were:

Code 5 - Father deceased Code () - Information unknown Code 6 - Mother Unknown Code 1 - Living together Code 7 - Father Unknown Code 2 - Divorced Code 8 - Both Deceased Code 3 - Separated Code 9 - Both Unknown Code 4 - Mother decensed

In cases where a combination of Codes 4, 5, 6, or 7 exists, code the status of the most significant parental figure.

39. Number of brothers and sisters in the inmate's family

Code exact number. In those cases where this information cannot be determined, code 99.

INCLUDE deceased siblings. Include half or step siblings. DO NOT include the inmate in the number of siblings however.

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

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 be determined

Code 0 - Combinations of above—be sure to write down which combinations on the data recording sheet.

Unfavorable influences existing within the inmate's family prior to age 16:

41. Broken home (For any reason the separation of the biological 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 - Information cannot be determined

42. Change of parental figures

Code O - No change of parental figures

Code 1 - There was a change or changes in parental figures

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

43. Constant conflict within the home between the parental figures (quarrels, fighting, etc.)

Code 0 - This condition did not exist

Code 1 - This condition did exist

44. Conflict between siblings

Code 1 - This condition did exist

Code 0 - This condition did not exist

Code 9 - Cannot be determined

45. Alcoholism

Code which parents were involved

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 figure

Code 7 - Both natural parents

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

46. Drug use

Code as in question #45

47. Sexual promiscuity

Code as in question #45

48. Positive evidence of overt psychosis

Code as in question #45

49. Suggestive evidence of emotional or personality disturbance

Code as in question #45

50. Number of unfavorable influences checked as existing in questions #41 - 49.

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

51. Average economic status of the home prior to age 16

In coding this item consider what is described by informants as the average or generally prevailing economic situation during the inmate's early years. Code as follows:

Code O - Extreme poverty. Most of the time there was deprivation of one or more of the basic necessities (food, clothing, shelter) i.e. went hungry or often had no place to live, or had to wear ragged clothing for lack of anything better. May or may not have been on relief.

<u>Code 1</u> - Marginal. Most of the time they had basic necessities although they were extremely hard to come by. At times may have been deprived of one or more of the basic necessities for temporary periods. May or may not have been on relief.

Code 2 - Moderate. Was never deprived of basic necessities, always had adequate food, clothing, and shelter. May have been able to afford some few luxuries. Never on relief except for a very brief period.

Code 3 - Better than average. Was used to good food, nice clothes, comfortable home. Family was able to provide a number of luxuries.

Code 4 - Well to do. Always had plenty of money to provide for basic necessities as well as a large variety of luxuries. Never any worry about finances.

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

This information was provided by Mr. Elmer M. Straight, ACSW Research Social Worker, Veterans Administration Hospital, Psychiatric Evaluation Project, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

52. Age when the inmate first left home

This information is given on the Form 101, if not available elsewhere.

Code the age in the same manner as question #9.

Code 00 - If the inmate was never exposed to a home environment

Code 99 - Information is not available

53. Is there a family criminal record

Code 1 - Yes Code 2 - No Code 9 - Unknown

Family members consist only of the following Parents—natural, step, common—law, or foster. There can be more than one of each. A common—law marriage is any heterosexual living arrangement wherein the intended relationship is that of husband and wife.

Siblings—natural, half, or step from a legal or common-law situation.

Spouse—legal or common—law, regardless of duration of the relationship.

Criminal record is any felony conviction whether incarcerated or not.

Note: If the only indication of a family criminal record is in connection with the commitment offense (crime partners), disregard and score inmate as having no family criminal record.

54. If a family criminal record exists, has more than one family member been involved in this record (do not count inmate's offense.)

Code 0 - No family criminal record

Code 1 - Yes Code 2 - No

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

55. Which family member committed the most serious offense

Code 0 - No family criminal record or record of such

Code 1 - Natural father

Code 2 - Natural mother

Code 3 - Stepfather

Code 4 - Stepmother

Code 5 - Foster father

Code 6 - Foster mother

Code 7 - Brother

Code 8 - Sister

Code 9 - Spouse

56. Number of times the inmate was admitted as an in-patient to a mental hospital outside of a prison hospital.

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

57. Length of the longest course of treatment there

Code in actual months, computing to the nearest month, and dropping a balance of 16 days or less.

Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

58. Were all voluntary admissions

Code 0 - Inmate has not been in a mental hospital

Code 1 - Yes

Code 2 - No

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

A commitment by the family or the court is coded NO.

Voluntary admissions are defined by the subject signing himself in for treatment when not under threat of prosecution by the law for criminal activity.

59. Was the inmate ever in the active military service

Code 1 - Yes Code 2 - No Code 9 - Cannot be determined

Active duty for 2 weeks while in the National Guard or a Reserve Unit is coded 2 for no.

60. Branch of the Service the inmate served with

Code 0 - Either no service record or the information is not available

Code 1 - U.S. Army

Code 2 - U.S. Navy

Code 3 - U.S. Air Force

Code 4 - U.S. Marines

Code 5 - U.S. Coast Guard

Code 6 - Reserve Unit regardless of branch of service connection

Code 7 - National Guard Unit regardless of branch of service Code 9 - Answer to question is yes, but the branch of service cannot be determined

If the inmate has been in active military service and a Reserve or National Guard Unit after service, code the active military service. DO NOT count the six months active service connected with membership in the National Guard as active military service but do code the branch of service under 7 - National Guard.

61. Type of military discharge

This information should be recorded as listed on the official military record. If this information is not available, the social worker's report should be consulted. Then these other two sources should be consulted in this order, psychiatric report and then the immate's version as found on the Form 101. If it cannot be located from these sources, record as unknown. Code as follows:

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

Do not confuse Code O with Code 9. Code O means that the inmate has had no military service whereas Code 9 means that he has been in the service but there is no information on the type of discharge he received. In those cases where the discharge is listed as Pending, set this item aside and check the other institutional records from KSP or KSIR to get the correct disposition of his case.

In cases of two discharges, code the last discharge received.

62. What living arrangements existed prior to the present commitment

This refers to immate's living arrangement at the time of arrest leading to the present commitment.

Coding follows on the next page.

62. Continued

Code 1 - Living with parental family
Code 2 - Living with wife and/or children
Wife is the legal wife or common-law wife, regardless of prior duration of relationship. If inmate is married, and there is no clear indication of living apart, consider inmate to be living with his wife. Children include children in the home of the inmate's spouse who are not his children but were accepted in the home at the time of commitment.

Code 3 - Living apart from family. Infer this to be the case if the inmate was living alone but is not described as transient, hobo, not established, having no permanent address, etc.

Code 4 - Living in an institution, camp, hospital, or military service

Code 5 - Living with others but not with wife and/or children or with parental family

Code 6 - Living alone with no fixed abode—transient
Code 7 - Other living arrangements not classified above
Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

63. Known number of marriages

Include common-law relationships if he claims these as marriages. Use information as given in the psychiatric report but if not found there consult KSP or KSIR reports next and if not available from that source, check the Form 101.

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

64. Was present marriage intact upon current commitment

If indications are that a divorce was planned at the time of commitment, this item is coded 2 or no. The most reliable information on this matter can be found in the social work report or in the psychiatric report. Verified information from some family member would be considered the most reliable.

Code 0 - No known marriages

Code 1 - Yes

Code 2 - No, meaning divorced, separated, or spouse deceased

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

65. Number of years of schooling completed

Code the actual number of years. This figure is to be rounded back to the lowest number as stated on the Group Test Information. That is, if the inmate states on the group test information that he has completed 13½ years of school, the number of years of schooling completed is recorded as 13. All those which indicate that the GED is the years of schooling completed are to be recorded as 12.

Use the most accurate information—the Form 101 is not a reliable source.

66. Is the prisoner physically disabled or handicapped which precludes him from pursuing his primary occupation.

This would include disabilities such as the loss of a limb or digits, epileptic seizures, paralysis, loss of one of the senses, and other crippling diseases.

Code 1 - Yes Code 2 - No Code 9 - Cannot be determined

67. Is the inmate considered to be mentally defective

Use information as given in the psychiatric report

Code 1 - Yes Code 2 - No Code 9 - Cannot be determined

68. Number of morths the inmate has spent in an institution for the retarded

Code in actual months, computing to the nearest month, and dropping a balance of 16 days or less.

Code 999 - If it is known he has been in such an institution, but the length of stay cannot be determined in any reasonably accurate way.

Code 000 - If the inmate has never been in such an institution.

DO NOT include the time he was enrolled in Special Education courses in a non institutional setting.

69. The most serious pathology revealed on the medical examination is to be coded according to major disease categories in DSM - II.

Persons collecting this data will record all major and minor pathology listed on the medical and psychiatric reports noting which impressions were verified by tests. One of the staff physicians will make the determination as to which one is the most serious.

70. Diagnosis as given in the psychiatric report

Code 998 - Not available Code 999 - Cannot determine

Other codes as listed in DSM - II, pp. 5 - 13.

71. The consensus rating of ego organization as concluded from the psychiatric report

This is the consensus rating of all three judges. Their scale for these ratings appears in the back of this manual.

Code as found in the back of this manual

Code 0 - When the information cannot be determined or a consensus
cannot be reached.

72. Ego organization rating of Judge #1
Judge #1 - Dr. Wilds

Code as in question #71

73. Ego organization rating of Judge #2
Judge #2 - Mr. Sander

Code as in question #71

74. Ego organization rating of Judge #3

Judge #3 - Reverend Davies

Code as in question #71

What type of psychiatric treatment is recommended by the psychiatric report

This is to be determined from the summary of the psychiatric report. If it is not clear from this paragraph what is recommended, the entire psychiatric report will need to be studied to determine the answer. The <u>cannot be determined</u> code is to be used for those cases where information is conflicting or where no clear cut idea can be obtained as to the type of treatment recommended.

75. Was further academic schooling recommended

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

Questions 76 - 85 are to be coded in this manner

- 76. Was vocational training recommended
- 77. Was dental repair recommended

- 78. Was medical treatment of physical problems recommended
- 79. Was counseling recommended
- 80. Was pastoral counseling recommended

Questions 81 - 83 - Check only one of these

- 81. Was the structured living situation of a prison recommended
- 82. Was hospitalization at the Dillon Unit recommended
- 83. Was hospitalization outside the prison system for psychiatric treatment recommended
- 814. Was psychotherapy recommended
- 85. Were other recommendations made that are not covered above

 After coding this item, list on the coding sheet what other recommendations were made.
- 86. Is the psychiatric report suggestive of probation
 - Code 0 It does not pertain, referral to KRDC made for other reasons

Code 1 - Yes

Code 2 - No

Code 9 - Cannot be determined

87. Is the psychiatric report suggestive of parole? This question refers only to those men sent by the Board of Probation and Parole, or by the Classification Committee.

Code as in Question #86.

88. What was the Court's final disposition of the inmate's case

Code O - Does not pertain, referral to this agency for other reasons and this referral is made by someone other than the Court.

<u>Code 1</u> - Sentence not modified. This means that the inmate served at least the minimum time on his sentence.

Code 2 - Probation granted

Code 3 - Sentence vacated and set aside

- 88. Continued
 - Code μ Other release to the outside
 - Code 5 Sentence modified change of length of sentence.
 - Code 9 No information available
- 89. Number of days elapsing from the date of sentence to the date of granting of probation, vacating the sentence or like releases to the outside.

Count the date of sentence but exclude the day of probation being granted. That is if the inmate was sentenced on June 3 and was granted probation on August 28, the number of days elapsing would be 86 days.

<u>Code 000</u> - Item does not pertain, probation etc. not granted <u>Code 999</u> - Information cannot be determined

90. Number of days elapsing from the date the inmate entered KRDC to the date of granting of probation or other release to the outside

Code as in Question #89.

91. Number of days elapsing from the date the psychiatric report was sent to the Court and the date of granting of a release to the outside.

Use the date of the letter sent with the psychiatric report to the Court. Code as in Question #89.

92. Was inmate's probation revoked

Code O - Item does not pertain, probation not granted

Code 1 - Yes

Code 2 - No

Code 9 - Cannot determine

93. If probation was revoked, how long on probation before it was revoked

Code in actual months, computing to the nearest month, and dropping a balance of 16 days or less.

Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

INSTITUTIONAL RECORD

This is the institutional record during incarceration on the current charge. That is the charge as coded in Question #14.

94. Number of times "written up" for disciplinary action

Code 0 - 90 Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

95. Number of times he was placed in maximum security

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

This is being placed in maximum security for disciplinary reasons. Those instances where the man is placed there for protective custody (PC) are not counted here.

96. Number of times the inmate was placed in maximum security for protective custody reasons.

Code as in Question #95

97. Number of months Incentive Good Time (IGT) forfeited

Code 0 - 96 - months
Code 98 - Any time over 96 months
Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

90 days = 3 months, 180 days = 6 months, 270 days = 9 months

98. Number of transfers to other institutions for disciplinary reasons.

Code as in Question #95

99. Number of disciplinary actions due to glue sniffing, sniffing of other materials such as gasoline, solvents, cleaning fluids, or the injection of foreign substances other than drugs. Alcohol would not be included here.

Code as in Question #95

100. Number of disciplinary actions for drug use (suspected or verified)

Code as in Question #95

101. Number of different job assignments while incarcerated

Code 0 - 90 Code 98 - Unable to work
Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

101. Continued

The time spent in quarentine or other initial isolation procedures prior to being placed in the general population is not counted here. Non official assignments such as happen at KRDC when on referral status are not counted. If on permanent party (PP) status here at KRDC, the changes of work assignments are to be counted.

102. Work area assigned to for the longest period of time

Code according to the listing of institution work assignments as found at the back of this manual. Be careful to designate the correct code as some work areas are found at both KSP and KSIR. Choose the code which designates the proper institution where the training was received.

Code 000 - Never had an assigned work area Code 001 - 303 - Work assignments Code 999 - Cannot determine the information

103. Number of months the inmate was assigned to the detail in Question #102

Count both trade training courses as well as non training work assignments as work areas.

Drop any balance of 16 days or less and figure to the nearest month.

Code 0 - 96 months
Code 97 - Inmate was unable to work during incarceration

Code 98 - Any number of months over 96
Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

104. Number of educational courses completed

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

These are those programs offered in the school programs, do not include the course work related to learning a trade. If, however, he completed a combination trade and GED course, only the GED course is counted as an educational course. The GED is considered only one course.

105. Which vocational training course was completed

Codes are on the following page

Continued

Code O - No trade school course completed Code all others as found under institutional work assignments in the back of this manual. Code 999 - Information cannot be determined

This information must be documented by institutional records. The inmate's statement is not to be used.

Did he ever have an honor camp assignment Code 9 - Cannot determine Code 2 - No Code 1 - Yes

107. Did he participate in the vocational rehabilitation group Code 1 - Yes Code 2 - No Code 9 - Cannot determine

108. Did he participate in the Alcoholics Anonymous program Code Questions # 108 - 116 in the same manner as Question # 107

109. Did he participate in pastoral counseling

Did he participate in the Jaycees

Did he participate in the 7-Step Program

Did he enroll in the Dale Carnegie Course

113. Did he participate in Bible courses - Upper Room, Chapel or other religious activities

114. Did he participate in group counseling

115. Did he participate in treatment at L.S.H. - Dillon Unit

116. Did he participate in other activities not listed above

117. Visits from outsiders during incarceration were

Code O - No visits Code 1 - Seldom Code 2 - Irregular

Code 3 - Regular

Code 9 - Cannot determine

118. Mail was received

Code as in Question #117

119. The post release job arrangement source was contacted by

Code 0 - No job arrangement - this code will be used primarily in Conditional Release (CR) cases. Also included here would be school enrollment instances of paroling to a detainer, or death while imprisoned.

Code 1 - The inmate himself

Code 2 - A family member

Code 3 - A friend or volunteer organization member

Code 4 - A minister

Code 5 - Inside employment agency

Code 6 - A parole officer-not however the institutional parole officer—a situation which exists at KSP at present. When the institutional parole officer helps locate employment this is coded

Code 7 - Inmate is unable to work after release Code 8 - Paroled to a state hospital or other mental health in-Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

120. If married when he entered the penal system, is this marriage still intact upon release - refer back to items 63 and 64.

Code 0 - Item does not pertain

Code 1 - Yes

Code 2 - No

Code 9 - Unknown

Marital status at the time of release

Code 1 - Single Code 2 - Married Code 3 - Divorced Code 4 - Separated Code 5 - Widowed

Code 6 - Separated non-judicially

Code 9 - Unknown

122. If deceased in prison, code as below:

Code 1 - Natural causes

Code 2 - Felonious assault

Code 3 - Suicide

Code 4 - Accident

Code 9 - Cannot determine

Code 0 - Item does not pertain

If deceased while in prison, do not answer any other items except the group scores.

DISCHARGE INFORMATION

123. Number of times parole was denied by the Board of Probation & Parole

Code 0 - 8 Any number over 8 is considered as 8

124. Number of additional months served as a result of actions by the Board of Probation & Parole

This is the time after the minimum term expires. Drop any balance of 16 days or less and figure to the nearest month.

Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

125. Age at release from present commitment

This is figured as in Question #9

126. Institution released from on present commitment

 $\frac{\text{Code 1}}{\text{Code 2}} - \frac{\text{KRDC}}{\text{KSIR}}$

Code 3 - KSP Code 4 - An Honor Camp

Code 5 - Larned State Hospital

Code 9 - Cannot determine

127. Number of months spent in prison on the current offense

Code to the nearest month, dropping a balance of less than 16 days

128. Type of discharge from the institution

Code 1 - Parole

Code 2 - Conditional Release

Gode 3 - Expiration of sentence

Code 4 - Released to a detainer Code 5 - Released by a Court Order

ode 5 - Released by a court order

This does not include those persons released to probation.

It would include those persons released on appeal bonds.

Code 9 - Cannot determine

129. Degree of custody at the time of release

Code 1 - Maximum

Code 2 - Close

Code 3 - Medium

Code 4 - Minimum

Code 9 - Cannot determine

STOP here if the inmate was released by means other than parole. Proceed to question #171 and record all other information from that point on for those persons.

PAROLE AND FOLLOW UP INFORMATION

130. Number of jobs he has held while on parole

Code 0 - 8 Anything over 8 is coded as 8 Code 9 - Cannot determine

131. Average gross monthly income at the time of release

This can be computed from the parole plan sheet When room and board is provided by the employer, add an extra \$100.00 to the monthly income.

Code O - Disabled

Code 1 - \$1 - \$199

Code 2 - \$200 - \$299

Code 3 - \$300 - \$399

Code 4 - \$400 - \$499

Code 5 - \$500+

Code 6 - Retired

Code 7 - Hospitalized

Code 8 - Unemployed

Code 9 - Welfare income or pensions

Code 10 - Student

Code 99 - Unknown

132. What change has occurred in the income level of the parolee

Compare the first job held after release with that held at the time of release from parole or revocation of parole

Code 1 - Up

Code 2 - Same

Code 3 - Down

Code 4 - Unemployable

Code 9 - Cannot determine

Code 5 - Unemployed for the duration

133. What change occurred in the job skill level during parole

Compare the two jobs described in question #132 and their skill level according to the classification of skill level of occupations as found in the back of this manual.

Code as in Question #132

134. Skill level of the job held the longest while on parole

Code as in the back of this manual with these additional codes to cover special circumstances.

Code 12 - Student

Code 13 - No established occupation

Code 14 - Retired

Code 15 - Disabled

Code 16 - Unemployed

135. What occupation did he work at the longest while on parole

Code according to the S number of occupations as found in Section IV of the <u>Manual for the USES General Aptitude</u>
<u>Test Battery.</u>

Code 000 - Unemployable

Code 999 - Cannot determine

Code 998 - Unemployed

136. While on parole, did he use vocational training received while incarcerated

Code 1 - Yes

Code 2 - No

Code 3 - Unemployable (either when incarcerated or released)

Code 4 - Did not receive vocational training in prison

Code 9 - Cannot determine

Consider only formalized trade training received while incarcerated

137. Which vocational area was training in that was used on release from incarceration

This item is the area of training referred to in question #136. Code as listed under institutional work assignment at the back of this manual.

Code 000 - Unemployable

Code 997 - Did not receive training

Code 998 - Training was not used

Code 999 - Area cannot be determined

138. While on parole, how many changes in his marital status have occurred

This includes divorces and remarriages. Include initiating or ending a common-law relationship. For example, if a man was divorced at the time of release and has been married and divorced again, consider this 2 changes. If this same man has

138. Continued

remarried again then it is considered 3 changes.

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

139. Time on parole before returned as a parole violator

Code 92 - Was not discharged

Code 93 - Inmate was not returned to the state of Kansas but did commit a felony in another state or one which was prosecuted by federal authorities and resulted in his being placed in a federal or other state correctional institution

Code 94 - Not applicable—inmate died, but death was not related to commission of a new crime. DO NOT include those men who committed suicide

Code 95 - Not applicable—inmate died with death occurring during the commission of a felony

Code 96 - Not applicable—death by suicide

Code 97 - Warrant outstanding

Code 98 - Inmate was not returned as a parole violator either
with or without a new charge

Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

Code actual months, dropping a balance of less than 16 days. This time is to be computed from the day of release on parole to the date he is actually returned to prison. DO NOT confuse the date of warrant being issued for his arrest with the actual date on which he is returned to a penal institution.

140. Time on parole before the warrant was issued for his arrest as a parole violator

Code in months as outlined in Question #139 and use the other codes presented there when applicable.

141. Number of months on parole before discharged from parole

Enter the number of months since his release to parole that he was under active parole supervision. Use codes in Question #139 when applicable but when necessary use Code 91 - Not discharged because of parole violation

142. Number of transfers between parole districts

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

What adjustment problems occurred after being placed on parole?

143. Failure to maintain steady employment

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

Questions #144 - 157 are to be coded in the same manner

- 144. Excessive use of alcohol
- 145. Suspected use of drugs
- 146. Suspected distribution of drugs
- 147. Traveling out of parole district limits
- 148. Marital difficulties
- 149. Failure to support his family
- 150. Other behavioral problems not listed above
- 151. Arrests that did not result in convictions
- 152. Allegations of criminal offenses that are attributed to parolee
- 153. Convictions that resulted in only fines
- 154. Was time spent by the person in custody for suspicion or investigation
- 155. Was time spent by the person in custody because of non-payment of fines
- 156. New minor convictions. (A court conviction and sentence to confinement for a minimum term of at least 60 days and a maximum term of less than 1 year. The sentence need not actually be served.)
- 157. New major convictions (A court conviction and sentence to confinement for a maximum term of at least 1 year. The sentence need not actually be served.)
- 158. Number of adjustment problems that are marked yes (Questions #143 157)

Coding on following page

158. Continued

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

Actions taken by the parole officer to deal with the adjustment problems

159. Reprimand

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

Questions #160 - 164 are to be coded in the same manner

- 160. Local detention
- 161. Extension of the parole period
- 162. Requirement of participation in specific programs such as AA or outpatient hospital treatment
- 163. Change in living arrangements (could include in-patient care in a mental hospital)
- 164. Change in the level of required parole supervision
- 165. Length of time in the community without an arrest after being placed on parole (continue time to discharge only)

Code to the nearest month, dropping a balance of 16 days or less. Code 99 when information cannot be determined.

In determining arrest free periods <u>include</u> time on bond, probation, parole, and while a parole violator at large. <u>Do Not include periods of confinement.</u>

Consider as arrests, drunk arrests, arrests made for probation or parole violation even when no other charges are made, and the re-capture of an escapee. Do not count minor traffic violations.

 ${\tt DO}$ NOT count as arrests, those incidents where the parolee is detained for suspicion or investigation.

- Number of times arrested but not charged while on parole
 This would include arrests for suspicion or investigation.
 Code 0 90 Code 99 Information cannot be determined
- 167. Number of jail commitments while on parole

 This would include commitments to a city prison farm.

 Code as in Question #166

168. Parole performance

Minor conviction is a court conviction and sentence to confinement for a minimum term of at least sixty days and a maximum term of less than one year. The sentence need not actually be served. Several sentences of less than sixty days each are to be ignored even though they total more than 60 days and even though they are to be served consecutively.

Minor offense is any offense that leads to a minor conviction as defined above.

Major conviction is a court conviction and sentence to confinement for a maximum term of at least 1 year. The minimum term is unimportant and the sentence need not actually be served.

Major offense is any offense that leads to a major conviction as defined above.

Court conviction and sentence includes a suspended sentence, probation, probation following a plea of guilty, whether or not adjudicated as a conviction.

If more than one instance of unfavorable parole performance occurs on parole, code the most severe instance. Codes 0 - 11 are coded with 0 being the least severe and 11 being the most severe. Codes 12, 13, and 99 do not relate to the question of severity but allow for disposition of some unusual cases.

Code O - Continued on parole (no difficulty or sentences have been for less than 60 days). Inmate has not abscounded from parole, has had no minor or major convictions, and has no actions taken against him as described in the following codes by the paroling authority. Note that the inmate may have had one or more convictions resulting in sentences of less than 60 days confinement each, with or without actual confinement, suspended sentences or probation and still be considered in this category.

<u>Code 1</u> - Returned to prison—no violation of parole. The inmate has been returned to prison for reasons not reflecting on his parole performance. An example would be a return to prison due to a new commitment for an offense committed before being released on parole. In most instances this would be coded only when the man is paroled from an institution to a detainer in another county and received a new sentence to be served.

<u>Code 2</u> - The inmate has been returned to prison for reasons not specified in any of the other codes.

Codes continued on next page

168. Code 3 - Continued on parole (New minor conviction(s.) The inmate has been continued on parole after one or more minor convictions, for one or more offenses committed while on parole.

Code 4 - Abscounder. The whereabouts of the parolee is unknown to the paroling authority. Either a warrant for abscounding from parole has been issued or some other official action has been taken to declare the parolee an abscounder. If by policy no official acts are customarily taken with respect to abscounders, then this code should be used when the parolee has been out of contact more than 2 months and his whereabouts are clearly unknown.

Code 5 - Returned to prison for technical violation (no new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution). The parolee has been declared a parole violator by the paroling authority and returned to prison. No criminal convictions (major, minor, or lesser) occurred during parole. This includes those who are returned for simply abscounding from parole, for failure to follow other parole rules, for further treatment (includes both medical and psychiatric) related to their parole performance. This latter point would include their return to prison for additional treatment or participation in control programs such as those for supervision of narcotic users, alcoholics, or any others who are adjudged to need further institutional correctional treatment before discharge or continuance on parole. It is doubtful that this latter point will be relevant to any cases here in Kansas at the present time.

Code 6 - Returned to prison—technical violation (new minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution on new minor or lesser offense(s). The paroling authority has declared the parolee to be a parole violator and the parolee has committed an offense for which the maximum sentence is less than 1 year. The parolee has been returned to prison either after having been convicted and sentenced, including suspended sentence or probation, or in lieu of prosecution and on the basis of a clear admission of guilt for an offense which if successfully prosecuted would have resulted in a maximum sentence of less than 1 year.

Code 7 - Continued on parole (new major conviction(s)). The inmate has been continued on parole after one or more major convictions, for one or more offenses, that were committed while on parole. Note that a major conviction means that the inmate received a maximum sentence of at least one year. A parolee may receive a major conviction in another jurisdiction, with a suspended sentence or probation, yet the inmate may be continued on parole in the first jurisdiction—hence the application of this code.

Codes continued on next page

168. Code 8 - Returned to prison—technical violation (in lieu of prosecution on a new major offense(s)). The paroling authority has declared the parolee to be a parole violator and the parolee has committed an offense for which the maximum sentence is at least 1 year. The inmate has been returned to prison in lieu of prosecution and on the basis of a clear admission of guilt for an offense which if successfully prosecuted would have resulted in a maximum sentence of 1 year or more.

Code 9 - Recommitted to prison with a new major conviction(s) in the same jurisdiction. The inmate has been convicted, sentenced, and recommitted to prison, or given a suspended sentence or probation in the same jurisdiction for an offense committed since he was paroled, with a maximum sentence of at least 1 year. Include persons receiving a new major conviction with suspended sentence or probation if returned to prison by paroling authority action.

Code 10 - Recommitted to prison with a new major conviction(s) from any other jurisdiction. The inmate has been convicted, sentenced, and committed to prison in any other jurisdiction, that is any out-of-state, territorial, Federal, or foreign prisons. The offense(s) committed since the inmate has been paroled, and has a maximum sentence of at least 1 year.

Code 11 - None of the above applicable as death occurred in the commission of a new crime.

Code 12 - None of the above applicable as death occurred but was not the result of commission of a felony or by suicide.

Code 13 - None of the above applicable as death occurred by suicide.

Code 98 - Discharged

Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

169. His parole performance was

Code 1 - Favorable-This is the case if his parole performance was coded 0 or 98 in the previous question.

Code 2 - Unfavorable-In the previous question, codes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are considered in this category.

Code 3 - Item does not apply-codes 1, 12, and 13 were used in the previous question.

Code 9 - Information cannot be determined

170. What parole district returned the inmate

Code 1 - 21 - for areas as designated by the map found at the back of this manual.

Code OO - The inmate was not returned by the paroling authority during the period of parole.

Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

Code 94 - Doesn't pertain, inmate paroled to a detainer

Code 95 - Abscounded

Code 96 - Inmate deceased while on parole

Code 97 - Out of state paroling authority

Code 98 - Incarcerated elsewhere (not Kansas)

171. Most serious new felony conviction

Code as in Question #14

Code 00 - No new felony conviction

Code 96 - Deceased

Code 99 - A new felony conviction but cannot determine which one

172. Classify the most serious conviction into group 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. Use Code 6 if inmate deceased.

This pertains to the felony as listed in Question #171. Code into the groups as described in Question #15. Use codes 0 and 9 as described in Question #171.

173. Were any new convictions similar to original conviction

Original conviction is the crime coded under Question #14. It is the felony which first brought the inmate into the study.

Code 1 - Yes, for forgery and/or uttering

Code 2 - Yes, for some form of burglary

Code 3 - Yes, for assault

Code 4 - Yes, for worthless checks

Code 5 - Yes, for sexual crimes Code 6 - Yes, for robbery

Code 7 - Yes, for drugs

Code 8 - Has had no new convictions

Code 9 - Cannot determine

Code 96 - Deceased

174. How long after his release from prison did he remain outside of prison?

Code in actual months, dropping a balance of 16 days or less.

Code 996 - deceased

Code 998 - Released to detainer

Code 999 - Information cannot be determined

175. Length of follow up period

This is the time elapsing from his release from prison, by parole or other means to the date of the collection of the data from his files.

Code in actual months, dropping a balance of 16 days or less. Code other instances as in Question #174. Code 999 - When information cannot be determined

GROUP TEST SCORES

176. Number of KRDC evaluation

This is exactly like the answer to #3 and will change with each new evaluation.

177. Age

This is the age as given on the group test data Code 99 - Information cannot be determined

General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) Record standard scores

178. G Aptitude

179. V " "

180. N " "

181. S " "

Code 999 - Score not available

182. P "

183. Q " " 184. K " "

185. F" "

186. M " "

STEP Achievement Tests

Record converted score

187. Reading score

Code 999 - Score not available

188. Mathematics score

Code 999 - Score not available

189. Beta I.Q. score
190. Graham-Kendall score

Code 99 - Score not available

Kuder Preference Record
Record raw scores. DO NOT record percentile scores

191. V score—when this score is under 37 do not record any scores, code all 98.

192. Outdoor score

193. Mechanical score

194. Computational score

195. Scientific score

Code 98 - Invalid

196. Persuasive score

Code 99 - Score not available

197. Artistic score

198. Literary score

199. Musical score

200. Social Service score

201. Clerical score

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
Record raw scores. DO NOT record t scores.

IF the ? score is over 30 raw score points, code all scores 98.

202. L score—when this is over 70 t score, do not record any other scores, but code all scores 98.

203. F score—when this is over 80 t score, do not record any other scores, but code all scores 98.

204. K score—when this is over 70 t score, do not record any other scores, but code all scores 98.

205. Hs score

206. D score

207. Hy score

208. Pd score

209. Mf . :ore

210. Pa score

211. Pt score

212. Sc score

213. Ma score 214. Si score

215. Ec score

216. Rc score

217. Ap score

218. Es score

Record the responses to the following numbered items on the answer sheet of the MMPI. These are the numbers of the old style MMPI answer sheet.

Numbers are on following page

•0

Item #		
64 - T	280 - T	
67 - T	307 - T	
89 – T	314 - T	
106 – T	323 - T	Record only if the profile is
109 - T	338 — Т	valid. That is, if the profile
146 - T	368 - T	has not been scored 98 in
147 - F	384 - T	Questions #201 - 218.
157 - T	410 - T	
188 - F	438 - T	
215 - T	453 - T	
234 - Т	457 - T	
253 - T	496 – F	
271 - T	537 - T	
•		

219. PaV Score

Code 98 if the profile was scored that way in items #202 - 218
Code 99 - Scores not available

220. Why was the profile scored 98 in Questions #202 - 218

 $\frac{\text{Code 0}}{\text{Code 1}}$ - The profile was not scored 98 Code 2 - The L score Code 3 - The F score Code 4 - The K score Code 5 - Both the L and K score

			•
Code	Assignment		
1.	Farm	51.	Band
2.	Front Lawn	52.	Fair Grounds
3.	Dairy	53•	
4.	Butcher Shop	54.	
5.	Garden	55.	
6.	Poultry Management	56.	
7.	Building Maintenance	57.	
8.	Construction Laborer	58.	•
9.	Skilled construction laborer	59.	
10.	Cement finishing	60.	MDTA Welding
11.	Block or Brick laying	61.	MDTA Drafting
12.		62.	
	Kitchen serving	63.	
		64.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
14.	Dishwasher	,-	Service
15.	•		
	Plumbing Woodworking	300.	Honor Camp Maintenance
17.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	301.	
	Baker	302.	
	Cooks helper	303.	
	Laundry Auto Mechanics	304.	- 0- 1
21.		2040	
22.			
	I eathercraft	•	
	Shoe Repair		•
	Portrait Drawing		
26.			
• -	Printing		
	Barber		
29.			
	Librarian		
31.	Book binding & Repair		
32.			•
33•			
34.	Welding		
35.	Small Engine Repair		
36.	Day School		
37•	Night School		
38.	Paint Shop		•
39•	Building Custodian		
40.	Porter		
41.	Gym & Yard		
42.			
43.			•
44.	Radio station maintenance		
45.			
46.			
47.			•
48.	_		
49.			
50.	Manual trades		

PENITENTIARY WORK ASSIGNMENTS

101.	Farm	151.	Reservoir		
102.		152.		House	
103.		153.		110450	
104.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	154		T 7	
105.		155.	Tag Plant A		o Manleon
106.		156.			
107.		157.	Tag Plant -		
. 38.			_		
109.		158.			or
110.		159.	Hospital Or	derly	
111.			•		
	and the state of t				-
112.					
	Dishwasher				
	Baker				
	Plumbing		•		
	Woodworking	KRDC	Assignments	(PP's)	
117.			_	•	
118.	Upholstery Shop	200.	Gatehouse		
119.	Laundry	201.	Maintenance		
120.	Garage	202.			
121.	Truck Driver		Hospital		
122.		204.			
123.	Print Shop	205.		•	
124.	Barber	~0)•	MOTIDION	•	
125.	Machine Shop				
126.				•	
127.	Book Bindirg & Repair				
1.28.					
129.	Tailor Shop				·
130.				•	
	Small Appliance Repair				•
131.	Typewriter Repair				
132.	Elevator Operator		•		~
133.	Photographer			. •	
	Dental Assistant		•		
	Inmate Nurses				
136.	Hospital Technician				
137.	Inmate Teachers				
138.	School student			•	
139.	Paint Shop				
140.	Building Custodians				
141.	Yard Sweepers				
142.	Porter				
143.	Recreational detail				
144.	Clerk (non-typist)				
145.	Typist				
146.	Stockroom work (include clothing	; aa			
147.	Store sales	resue)			
148.	Engineer (High level)				
	Dock worker				
150.	•				
エグロ・	Power Plant				

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 computors 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 thereigh knowledge of their work and often need a high degree would device. 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.

CODING FOR KANSAS COUNTIES

			0001111	
ı.	Allen		53.	Lincoln
2.	Anderson		54.	Linn
3.	Atchison		55.	Logan
4.	Barber		56.	
5.	Barton		57.	Marion
6.	Bourbon		58.	
7.	Brown		59.	McPherson
8.	Butler	•	60.	
9.	Chase		61.	
10.	Chautauqua		62.	
11.	Cherokee		63.	
12.	Cheyenne		64.	
13.	Clark		65.	
14.	Clay		66.	
15.	Cloud		67.	
16.	Coffey		68.	Ness
17.	Comanche		69.	
18.	Cowley		70.	Osage
1.9.	Crawford		71.	Osborne
2Ó.	Decatur		72.	
21.	Dickinson		73.	
22.	Doniphan		74.	
23.	Douglas		75.	
24.	Edwards		76.	Pratt
25.	Elk		77.	
26.	Ellis		78	Reno
27.	Ellsworth		79.	
28.	Finney		80.	
29.	Ford		81.	Riley
30.	Franklin		82.	Rooks
31.	Geary		83.	Rush
32.	Gove		84.	Russell
33.	Graham		85.	Saline
34.	Grant		86.	
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
<i></i>		•	105.	Wyandotte
			- 2 -	•

	Pilot	1st 400	2nd 400
Length of time in Kansas	12	.073	.080
Age at first Commitment	.005	.098	131
Juvenile Delinquency	.228	.079	.187
Prior Commitment	.134	.065	.041
Alcohol	002	.012	.087
Siblings	05	.044	018
Reared by	.007	.062	.030
No. of Unfavorable Influences	.064	.145	.110
Write Ups	.29	.063	.084
Educational Courses	.23	.112	171
Visits	.093	.096	059
Release Job Contact	319	.106	.038
Times Parole Denied	015	.089	.050
Additional Months Served	.217	.020	.015
Age at Release	.336	.073	114
Custody at Release	.069	.101	159
Income at Release	069	.091	.022
Probation Recommended ?	.211	.048	.052
G	02	.034	.020
S	.145	.058	043
*	026	.043	052
Step Reading	164	.068	040
Beta	.031	015	041
AJ	Appendix E		

Means and Standard Deviations of Variables

	Pilot Study		First	400	Second 400	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Parole Performance	1.457	.502	1.404	.492	1.452	.450
Length of time in Kansas	4.386	1.851	4.741	1.673	4.832	1.543
Age at first Commitment	22.900	7.028	23.118	10.503	21.764	8.283
Juvenile Delinquency	1.829	1.076	2.357	1.243	2.163	1.172
Prior Commitment	.500	.864	.510	.926	.476	1.012
Alcoholism	.657	.478	.584	.540	.548	.500
Siblings	3.657	2.879	3.961	2.707	3.764	2.644
Reared by	1.486	1.871	.698	1.143	.740	1.431
No. of Unfavorable Influences	2.457	1.983	2.184	1.881	2.288	1.832
Probation ?	1.814	.392	1.431	.815	1.317	.783
Write Ups	3.171	6.833	3.314	4.917	4.130	7.253
Educational Courses	.614	1.040	.878	1.708	1.144	1.956
Visits	1.200	1.303	1.600	1.350	1.827	1.258
Job Contact	2.471	2.090	2.561	2.095	2.182	1.760
Times Parole Denied	.571	.627	.776	.779	.712	`.795
Additional Months Servéd	9.929	11.106	9.831	11.074	10.144	13.142
Age at Release	28.114	7.282	28.957	10.577	27.058	9.753

Custody at Release	3.429	.714	3.353	.732	3.413	. 782
Income at Release	3.129	2.042	3.176	2.325	3.293	2.354
G .	89.871	15.802	95.541	18.692	90.106	20.394
s	100.071	18.110	102.608	19.876	99.337	20.941
K	84.957	22.052	88.016	19.325	88.332	23,308
Step Reading	275.914	20.3111	279.455	22.107	277.053	21.170
Beta	99.700	10.816	101.898	11.285	100.755	12.424

Appendix F

END