



Social History Assessment

Family History Background

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Research Analyst, Arkansas Department of Correction

Brittani McNeal

Introduction

In 2014, the Arkansas Department of Corrections (ADC) contracted with the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR), Department of Criminal Justice to evaluate and validate the social history assessment tool to improve consistency and ensure that referrals to specific programs that could benefit inmates and decrease the recidivism rate. The overall goal is to develop an objective needs assessment tool to will do three things: (1) identify risk factors that are not capture during intake classification process, (2) allow some subjectivity to be utilize to refer inmates to prison programs while establishing objectivity, and (3) create a needs assessment tool that will be predicative of recidivism. For the current report, descriptive analyses were conducted on family history information for 1,200 inmates released in 2009, as requested by a member from the Arkansas Board of Correction. Before presenting these analyses, an explanation of the social history assessment was discussed below.

Arkansas Department of Correction Social History

The Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) has a unique tool used during their classification of inmates during intake. The intake process includes components related to identification, classification, and needs assessment that ensure inmates are properly housed and provided with programming and health care (mental and medical). In ADC, mental health professionals developed an assessment tool called the “Social History” to tap into background information missed during the identification and classification process during intake. This tool is a self-report assessment extension to understand risk factors of offending, in addition to, clarifying the needs inmates have while they are incarcerated. The social history assessment is primarily used to assess the psychological well-being of inmates coming into prison. In addition, the social history is used to make recommendations to programs that can influence their

behaviors while in prison and after they are released. Below is a list of programs mental health staff can refer inmates to while incarcerated.

Vocational Education Program (VoTech)
Substance Abuse Treatment (SATP/TC)
Anger Management
Sex Offender Treatment¹ (RSVP/SOFT)
Parenting Skills
Mental Health
Communication Skills
Thinking Error
Pre-Release
Substance Abuse Education
Stress Management
Victims of Domestic Violence
Domestic Violence

The social history makes recommendations and referrals to the programs listed above based on risk levels calculated from questions and answers in the social history assessment, but mental health staff can override these recommendations within the assessment tool by manually changing priority risk-level for a specific program. Although the social history has questions to refer inmates to programming, some program referrals are based on charge and referrals come from other professionals. For example, inmates with a domestic violence charge, or was a victim of domestic violence, would likely be placed in a domestic violence program. Additionally, inmates with a drug charge or a history of substance abuse will be referred for substance abuse treatment, but will be screened for treatment by a certified substance abuse staff. If questions in the social history are not related to one of the programs listed above, a separate form allows mental health staff to recommend one of the programs for inmates.

The social history produces scores based on questions regarding substance abuse (AA score), coping (coping considerations), mental health (MH score), and suicide risk. Some of the

¹ The Social History also has a question that refers inmates to Sex Offender Community Notification Assessment Program (SOCNA). This is an automatic referral for offenders with a sex charge and previous history of sex of sex offending.

questions and answers in the social history are used multiple times to produce the four scores. Coping considerations score only make textual statement recommendations for a program, where a score greater 14 on seven questions would lead to “consider referral to Mental Health Services for further evaluation” will be the displayed message. Questions for coping includes tapping into how offenders have adjusted to life, such as being uptight, worried, hopeless, sad, having low energy, controlling thoughts, and feeling of being hurt or killed. The substance abuse is based on 13 questions related to substance abuse that are weighted to produce a score ranging from 0 to 24. These questions relate to the inmates’ problems with drugs or alcohol, and how it has affected their family, social, personal, and criminal life.

Mental health scores and suicide risk scores range from negative numbers to positive numbers where positive numbers indicate a higher risk level. These scores comprise questions from various sections on from the social history that overlap. The mental health score includes questions from the family history, psychiatric history, marital history, aggression, suicide, coping, and observations made by the mental health staff. Scores less than two is scored as normal; scores between 2 and 10 indicate slight mental health; scores between 11 and 20 indicated mild mental health; scores between 21 and 30 indicated moderate mental health; and scores greater than 31 indicated severe mental health.

Suicide scores also include questions from the family history, psychiatric, coping, suicide, aggression, and observation sections of the social history form. Scores on the suicide scale lower than two indicate that there is not a suicide risk present. Scores between 2 and 10 indicates a slight suicide risk; scores between 11 and 20 indicates a mild suicide risk; scores between 21 and 30 indicate a moderate suicide risk, and scores greater than 31 indicates a severe suicide risk.

Social History: Family Background Questions

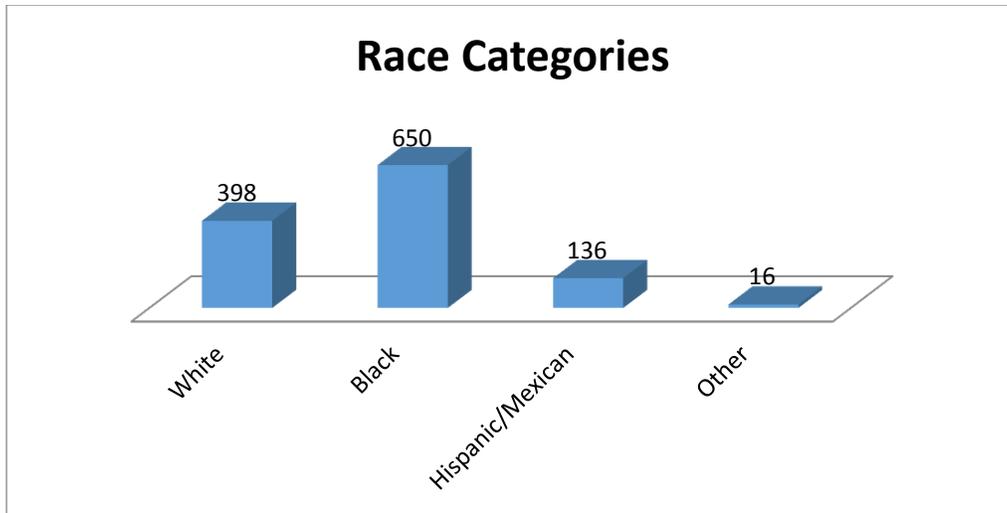
In the social history assessment, there are two sections that includes family background questions about parents, activities family members (i.e., drug or alcohol, victim of violence, mental issues and trouble with the law) have done, and self-reported delinquent behaviors (i.e., smoking, running away, lying, and trouble in school). After background information is collected, inmates are asked a series of questions about their family background, which include the following:

1. Where did you grow up?
2. Who raised you?
3. At what age did you leave?
4. Why did you leave?
5. Did anyone in your family or the people who raised you, other than you, have:
 - a. Trouble with the law?
 - b. Drugs or alcohol?
 - c. Nervous breakdown or mental problems?
 - d. Hurt or abuse you physically or sexually?
 - e. Hurt or abuse someone else in your family?
 - f. Attempt suicide or do things to hurt themselves
 - g. Was a victim of violence, or accident?
 - h. Was sick a lot, or died young of some disease?
6. Were your mom and dad together most of the time you were growing up?
7. How old were you when:
 - a. Began smoking?
 - b. Stared running with friend your parents disapproved of?
 - c. Doing reckless or dangerous things for the fun of it?
 - d. Lying about what you were doing?
 - e. Getting in trouble at school?
 - f. Getting in trouble with the law?
 - g. Ran away from home for more than a day?
 - h. Started running with a gang?
 - i. Getting into serious fights?

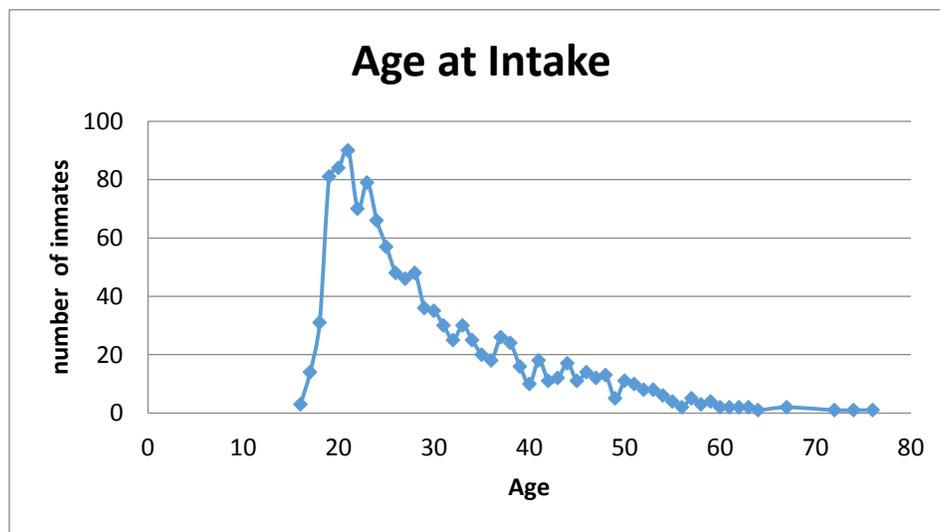
- j. Hurting or killing animals?
8. Inmate Family appear:
- a. Normal
 - b. Fragmented
 - c. Foster care
 - d. Dysfunctional
 - e. Deviant
 - f. Weak, little structure or support
 - g. Adopted

These questions are self-reported by inmates and interviewers can add commented on each of these sections. Usually the comments are based on what the inmate says or what the interviewer's thoughts are about the responses given. On question eight in this section, interviewers are asked to give an opinion about how the family appears. This question can be seen as biased and provide false conclusions about the inmates' families due to limited information provided by the inmate. The focus of this report was to understand the type of families inmates grow-up in during childhood. In the next section, general descriptive statistics are presented on the sample included in the analysis. Next, descriptive statistics are discussed as it compares recidivists and non-recidivists, in addition to, race specific descriptive statistics related to recidivism and family background.

Descriptive Statistics – Entire Sample

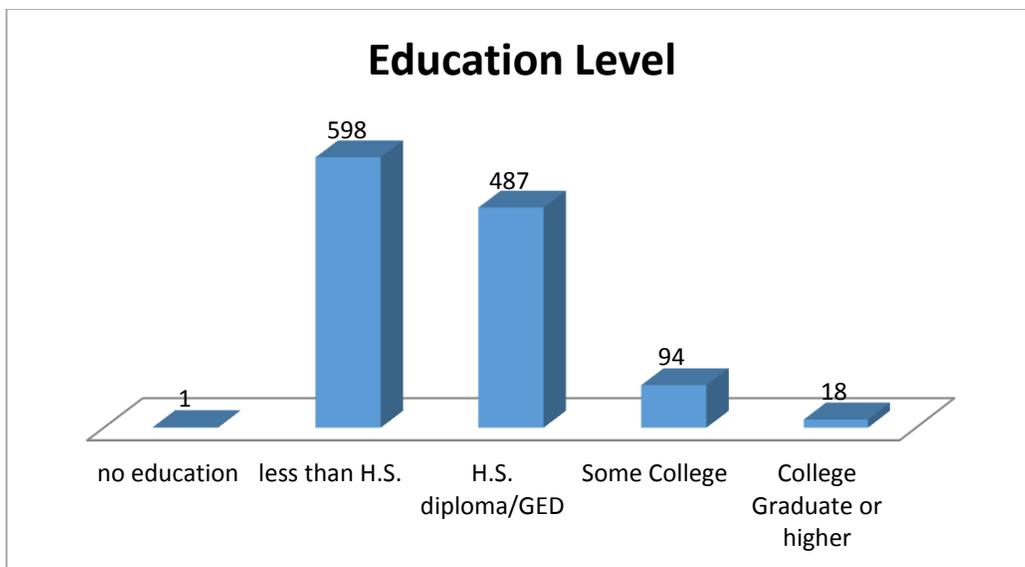


Of the 1,200 male inmates in the sample who were released in 2009, 398 inmates were White (33%), 650 inmates were Black (54%), 136 inmates were Hispanic/Mexican (11%), and 16 inmates were categorized as ‘Other’ (1%).

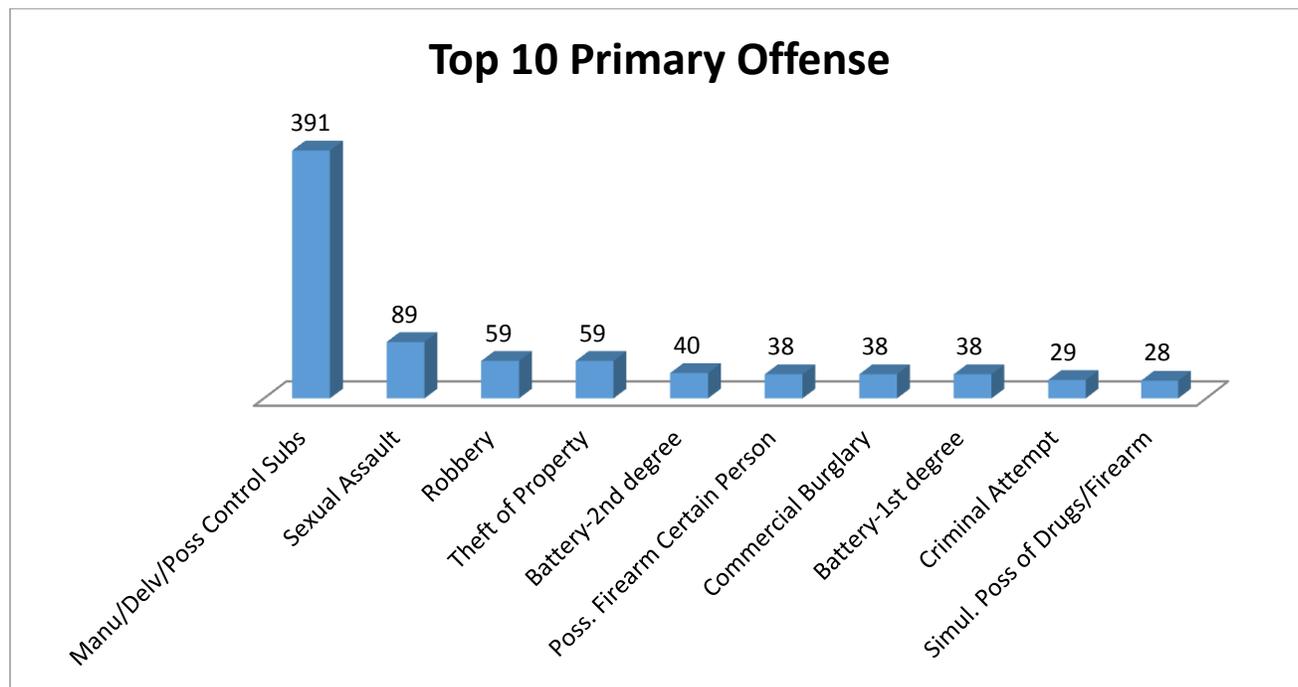


Of the 1,200 inmates included in the sample, age at intake ranged from 16 to 76 years of age, with an average age of 29 years-old at intake (mean = 29.39, SD = 10.372²).

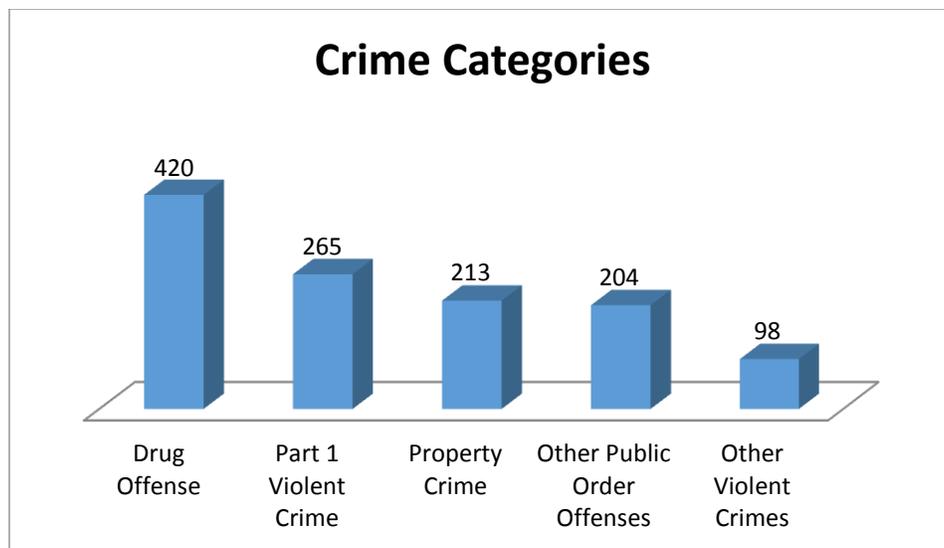
² The mean conveys the average age in the sample population, while the standard deviation (SD) accounts for the amount of variation for age among the sample population.



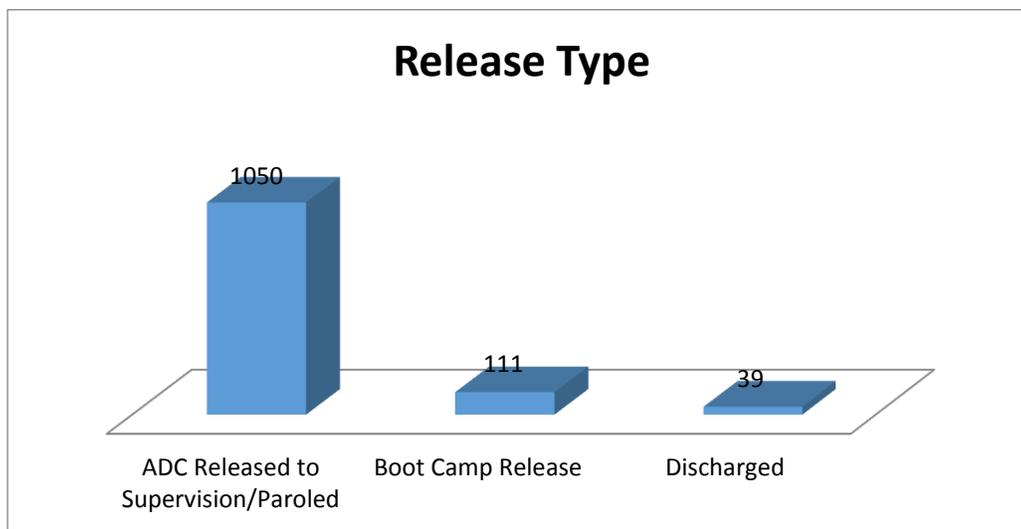
Of the 1,200 inmates included in the analysis, 598 inmates had less than a high school diploma (50%), 487 inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (41%), 94 inmates had some years of college (8%), and 18 inmates were college graduates or higher (1%). One inmate reported having no education and two inmates did not report an education level.



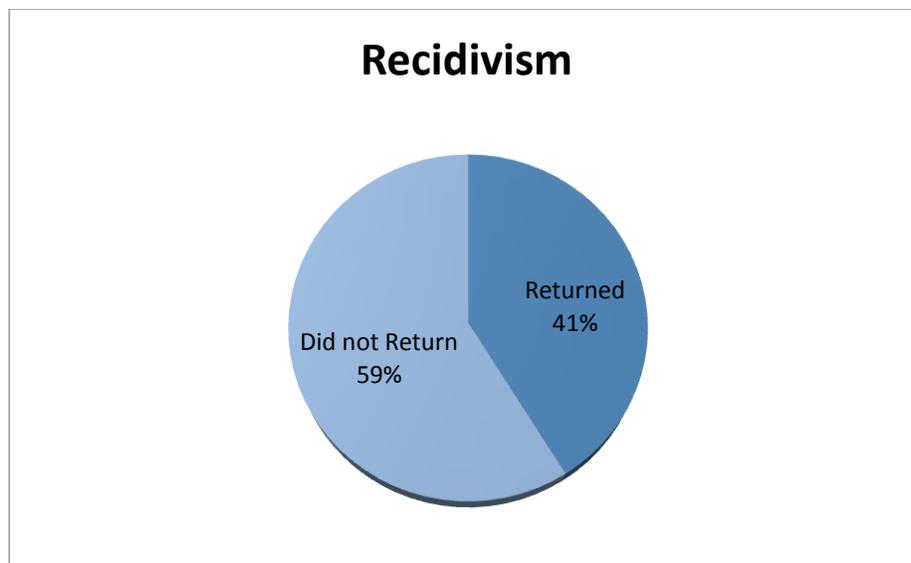
This figure shows the top 10 primary offenses committed by the 1,200 inmates included in the sample and released in 2009. The top five primary offense included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (33%), sexual assault (7%), robbery (5%), theft of property (5%), and battery in the 2nd degree (3%).



The chart above shows the categorization of inmates' primary offense into one of five crime categories. Of the 1,200 male inmates included in this sample, 420 inmates had a drug offense (35%), 265 inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (22%), 213 inmates had a property crime primary offense (18%), 204 inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (17%), and 98 inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (8%).

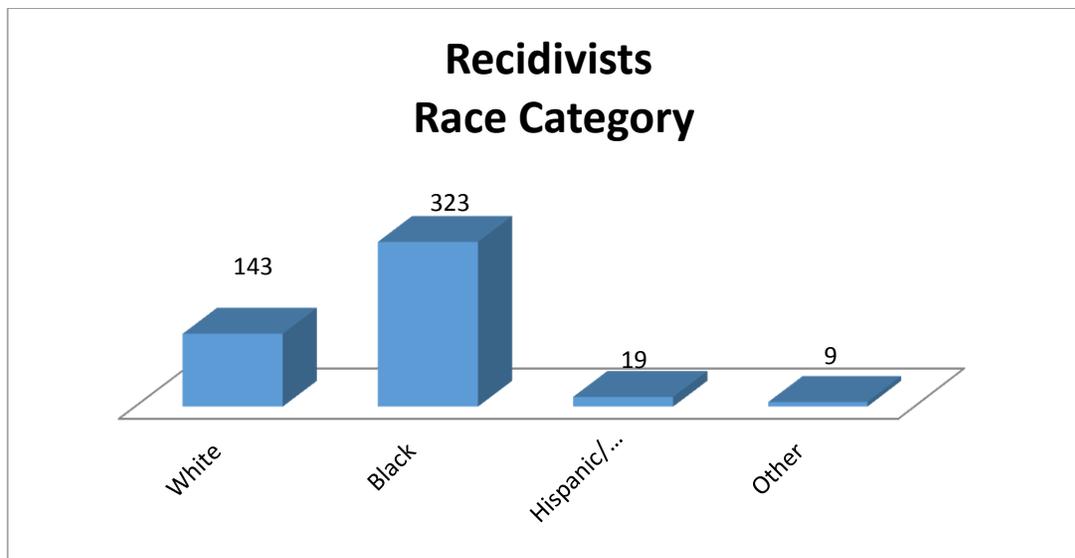


Of the 1,200 inmates in the sample and released in 2009, 1,050 were released to supervision through ADC on parole (87%), 111 inmates were released from boot camp (9%), and 39 inmates were discharged (3%).

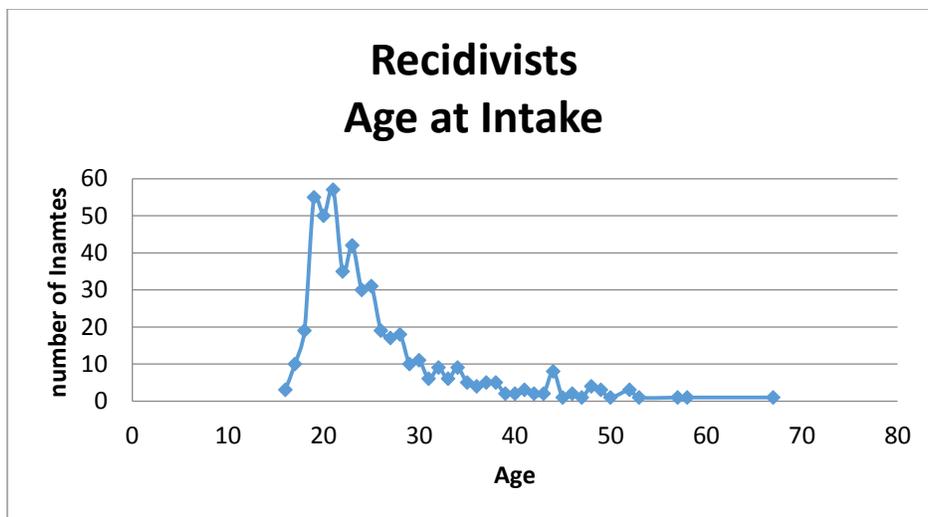


Of the 1,200 inmates included in this sample, 59 percent of inmates did not return to prison within three-years after release ($n = 706$), while 41 percent of inmates returned to prison within three-years after release ($n = 494$). As such, the next section describes the sample by comparing recidivists and non-recidivists.

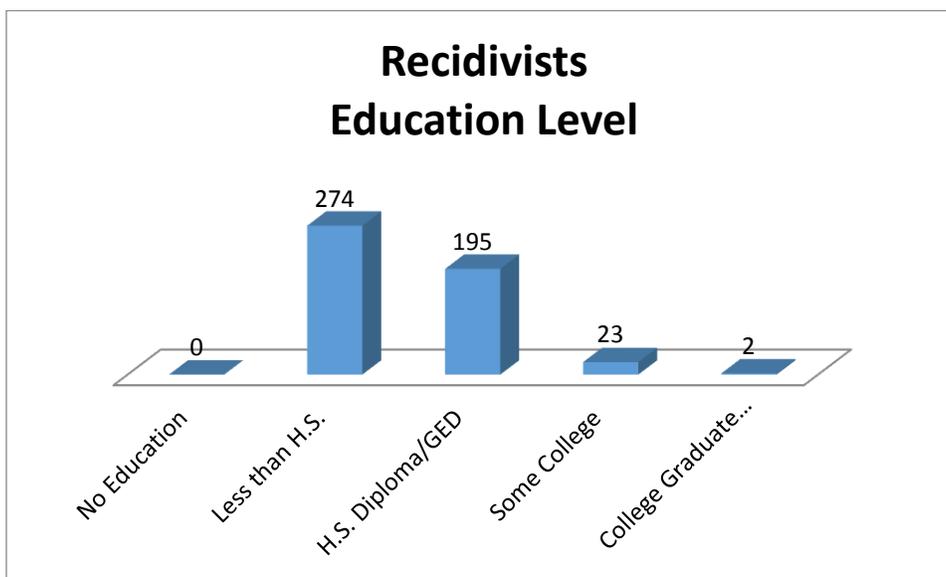
Recidivists (N =494)



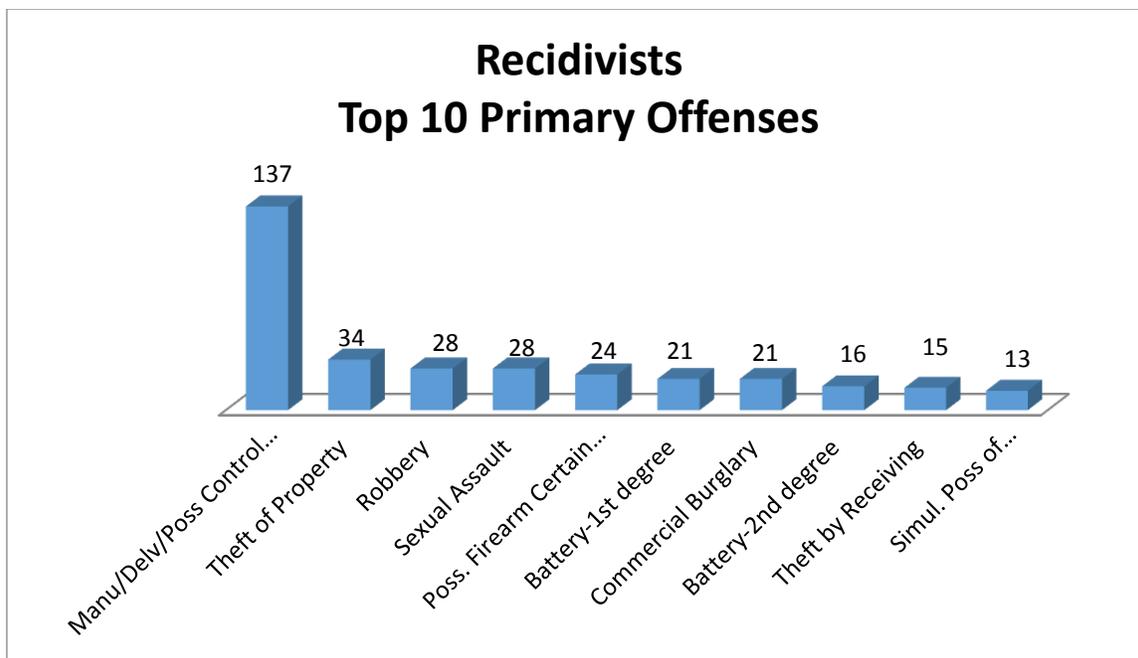
Of the 494 male inmates who returned to prison after being released in 2009, 143 inmates were White (29%), 323 inmates were Black (65%), 19 inmates were Hispanic/Mexican (4%), and nine inmates were categorized as 'Other' (2%).



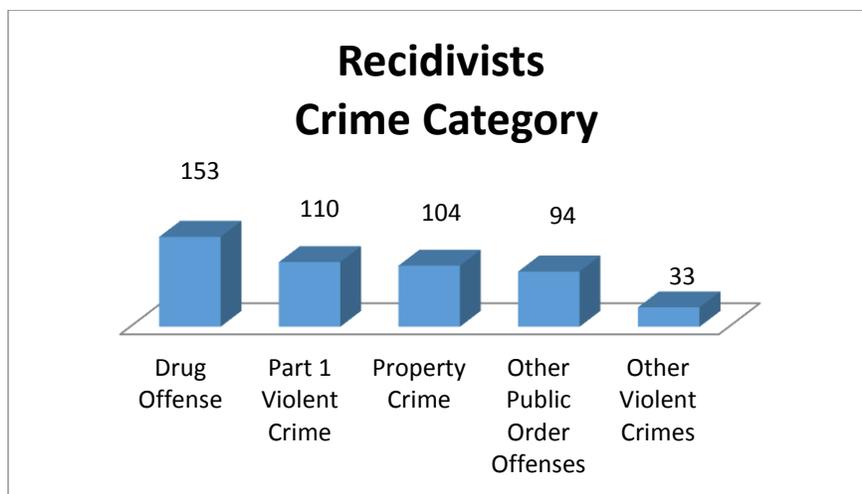
Of the 494 male inmates who returned to prison, age at intake ranged from 16 to 67 years of age, with an average age of 25 years-old at intake (mean = 25.40, SD = 7.83).



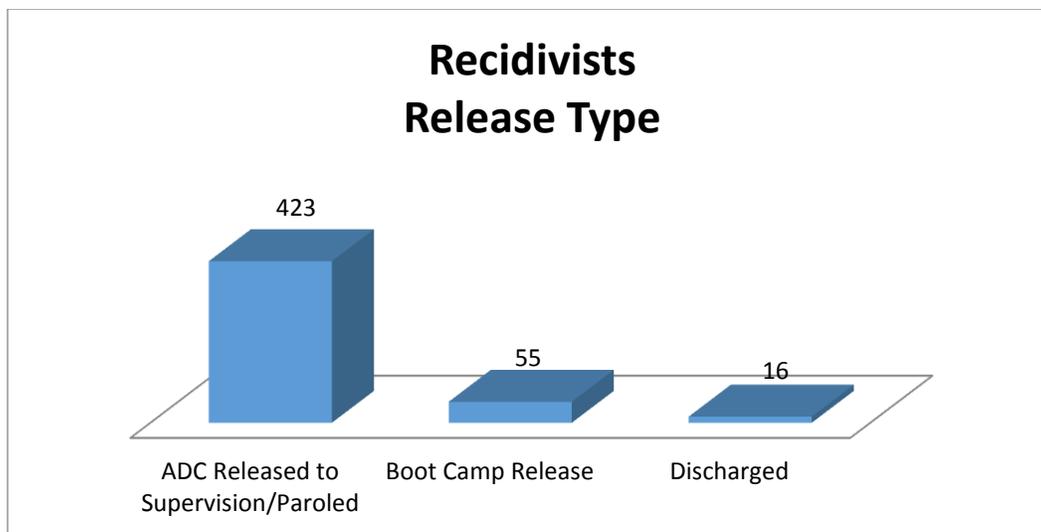
Of the 494 male inmates who returned to prison, 274 inmates had less than a high school diploma (56%), 195 inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (39%), 23 inmates had some years of college (5%), and two inmates were college graduates or higher (.4%). There were no inmates that reported having no education.



The figure above shows the top 10 primary offenses committed by 494 male inmates who returned to prison after being released in 2009. The top five primary offense included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (28%), theft of property (7%), robbery (6%), sexual assault (6%), and possession of a firearm of a certain person (5%).

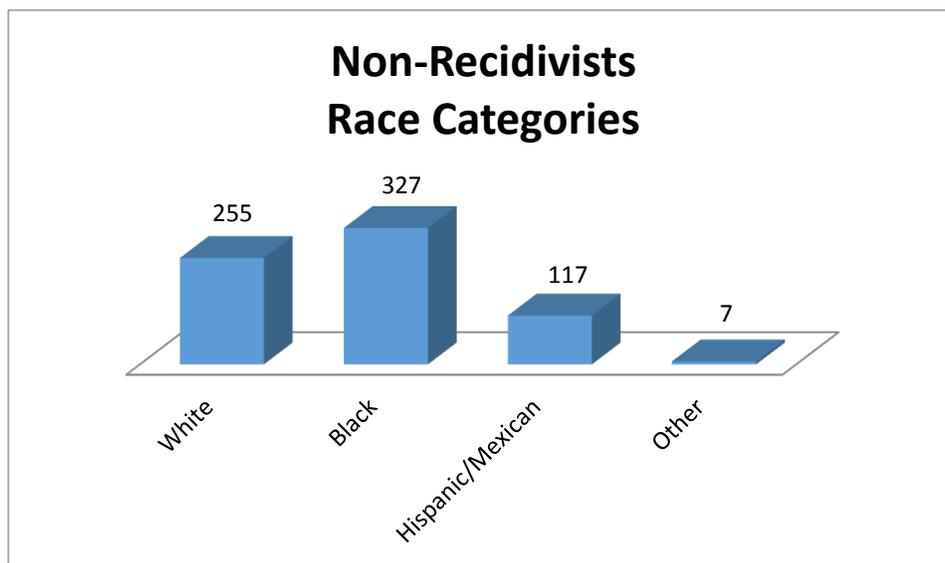


The chart above shows the categorization of recidivists' primary offense into one of five crime categories. Of the 494 male inmates who returned to prison, 153 inmates had a drug offense (31%), 110 inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (22%), 104 inmates had a property crime primary offense (21%), 94 inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (19%), and 33 inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (7%).

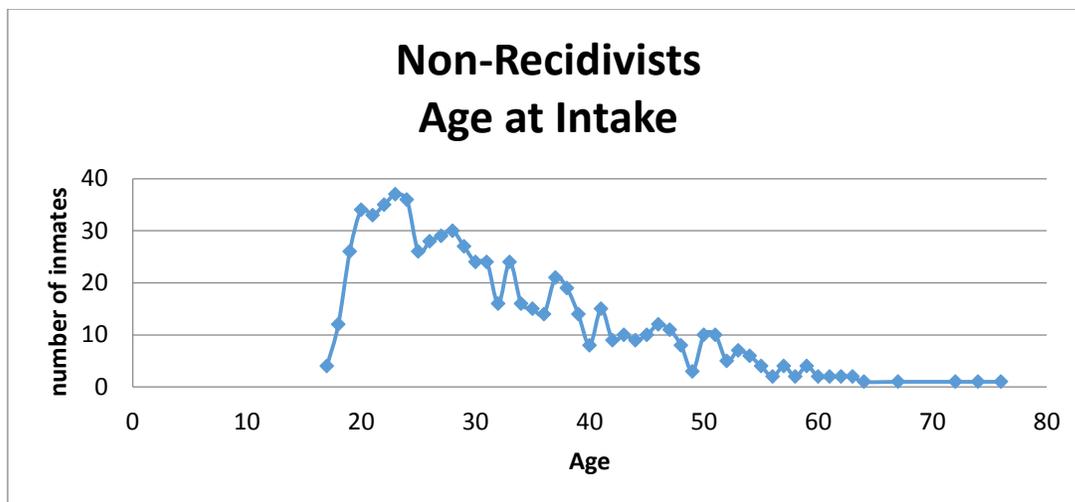


Of the 494 male inmates who returned to prison, 423 were released to supervision through ADC on parole (86%), 55 inmates were released from boot camp (11%), and 16 inmates were discharged (3%).

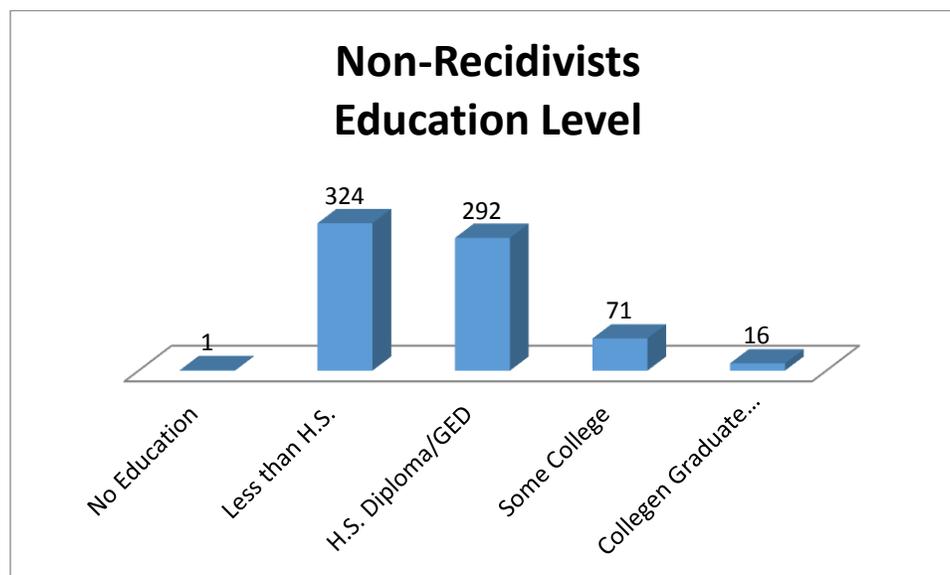
Non-Recidivists (N = 706)



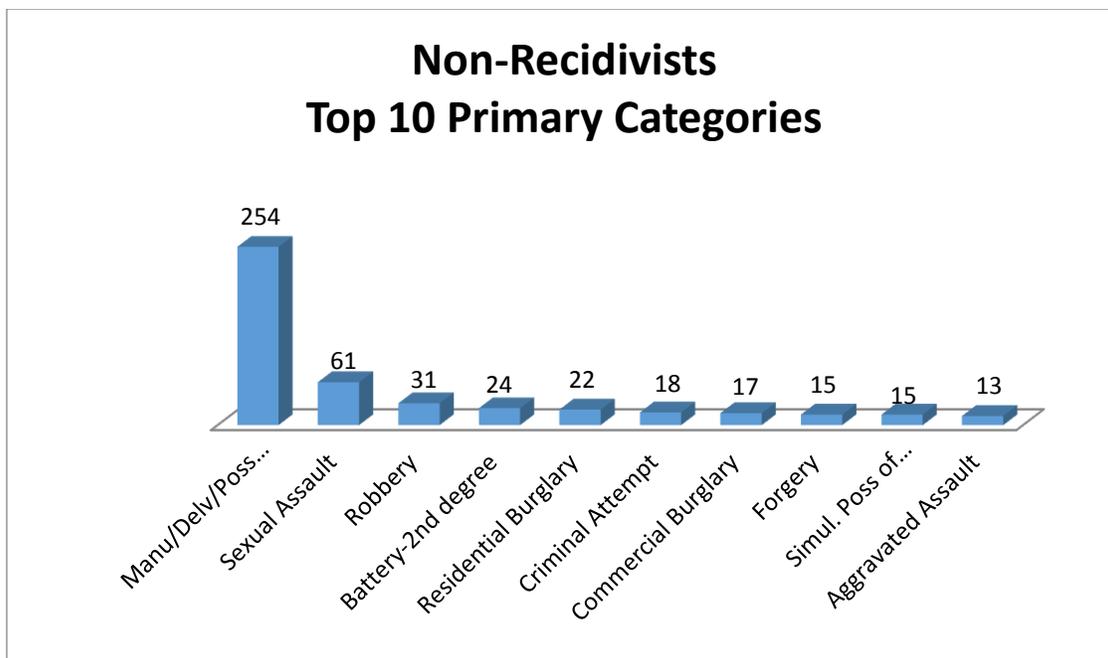
Of the 706 male inmates who did not return to prison within three-years after being released, 255 inmates were White (36%), 327 inmates were Black (46%), 117 inmates were Hispanic/Mexican (17%), and seven inmates were categorized as 'Other' (1%).



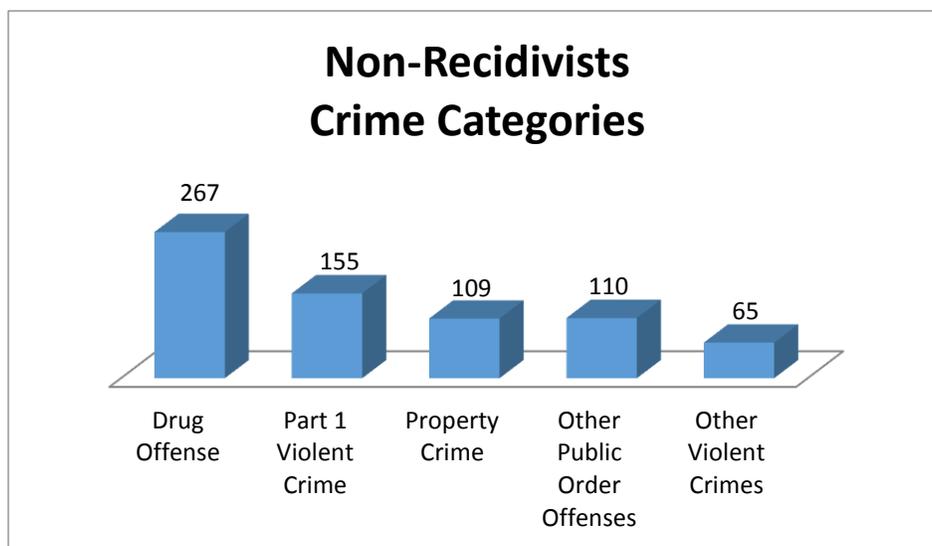
Of the 706 male inmates who did not return to prison, age at intake ranged from 17 to 76 years of age, with an average age of 32 years-old at intake (mean = 32.18, SD = 11.01).



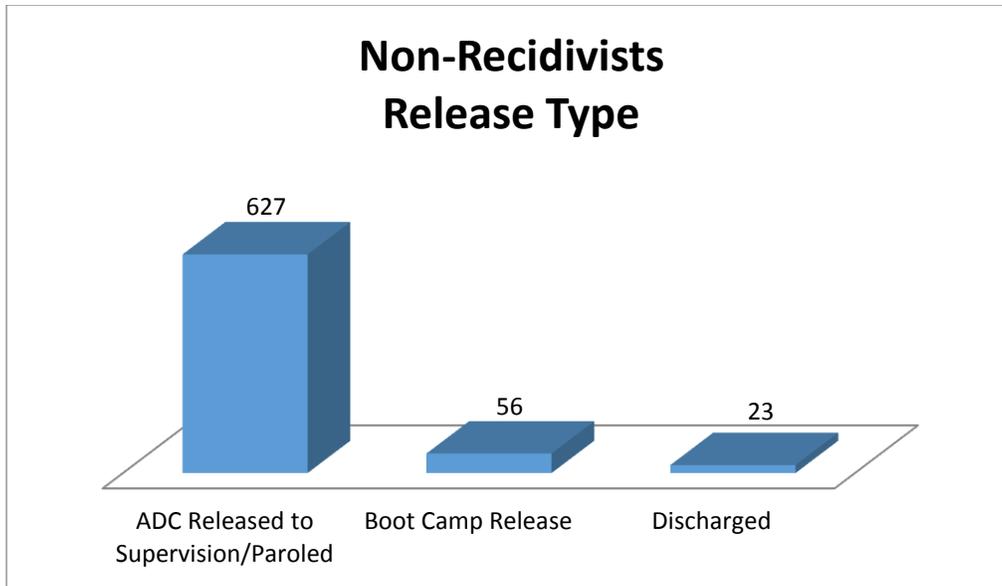
Of the 706 male inmates who did not return, 324 inmates had less than a high school diploma (46%), 292 inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (41%), 71 inmates had some years of college (10%), 16 inmates were college graduates or higher (2%), and one inmate reported having no education (.1%). There were two inmates that did not report an education level (.1%) who did not return to prison.



The figure above shows the top 10 primary offenses committed by the 706 male inmates who did not return to prison within three-years after releases in 2009. The top five primary offense included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (36%), sexual assault (9%), robbery (4%), battery in the 2nd degree (3%), and residential burglary (3%).



The chart above shows the categorization of non-recidivists' primary offense into one of five crime categories. Of the 706 male inmates who did not return, 267 inmates had a drug offense (38%), 155 inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (22%), 109 inmates had a property crime primary offense (15%), 110 inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (16%), and 65 inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (9%).



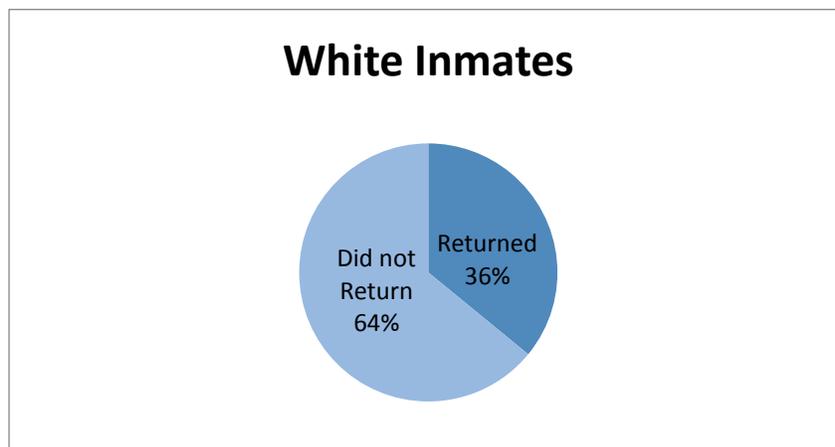
Of the 706 male inmates who did not return, 627 inmates were released to supervision through ADC on parole (89%), 56 inmates were released from boot camp (8%), and 23 inmates were discharged (3%).

Recidivism by Race

The following section presented descriptive statistics based on race and recidivism. Specifically, descriptive statistics comparing recidivists to non-recidivist by White, Black, Hispanic/Mexican, and 'Other' were discussed below.

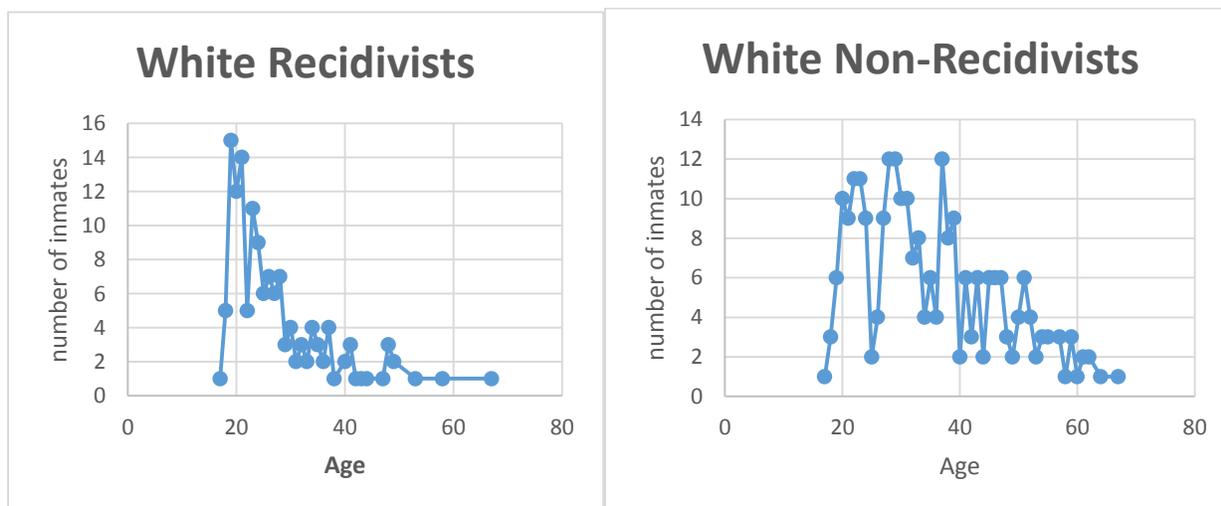
White Inmates (N = 398)

RECIDIVISM



Of the 398 White inmates included in this sample, 64 percent did not return to prison within three-years after release ($n = 255$), while 36 percent returned to prison within three-years of release ($n = 143$).

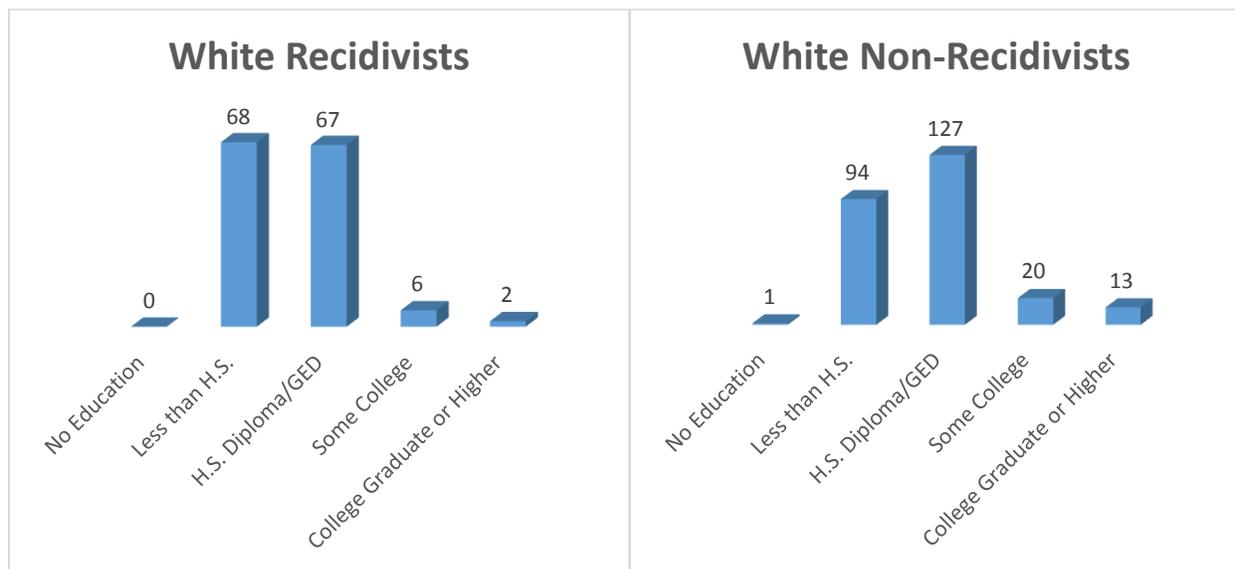
AGE AT INTAKE



Of the 143 White inmates who returned to prison within three-years after being released, age at intake ranged from 17 to 67 years of age, with an average age of 27 years-old at intake (mean =

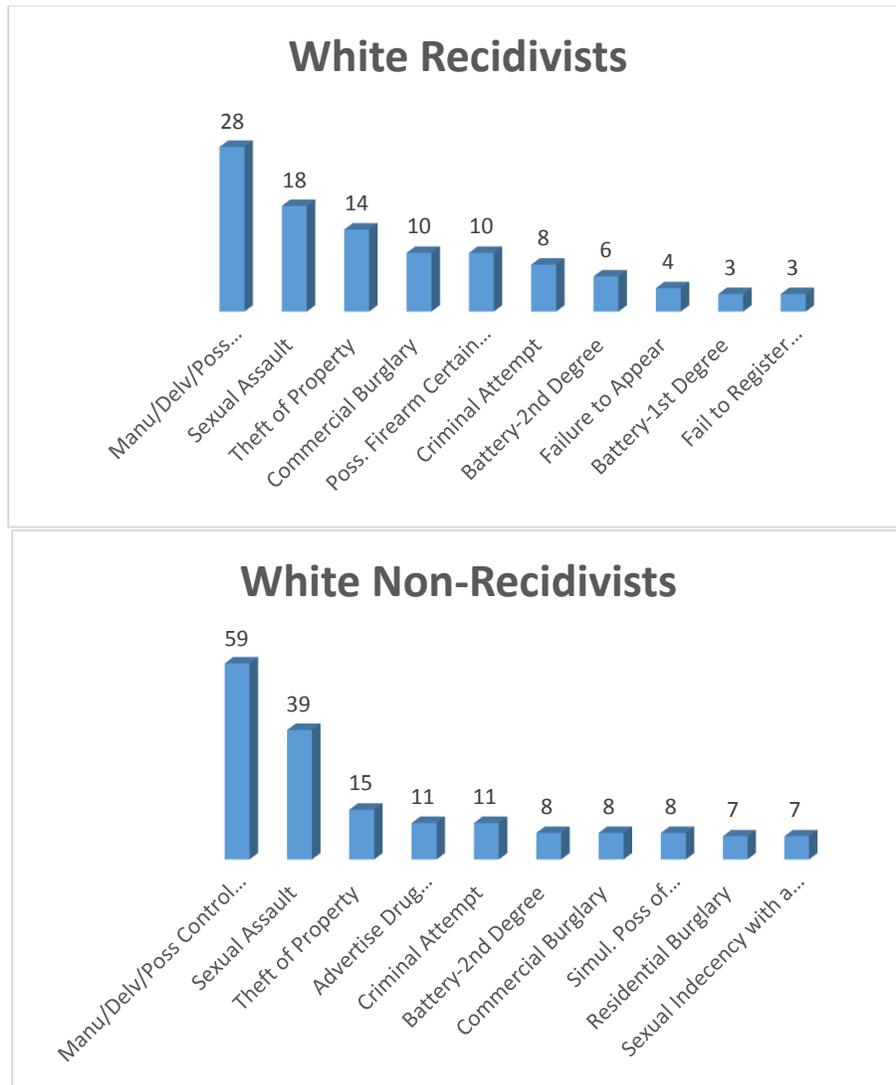
27.44, $SD = 9.14$). Of the 255 White inmates who did not return to prison, age at intake ranged from 17 to 67 years of age, with an average age of 35 years-old at intake (mean = 34.95, $SD = 11.53$).

EDUCATION



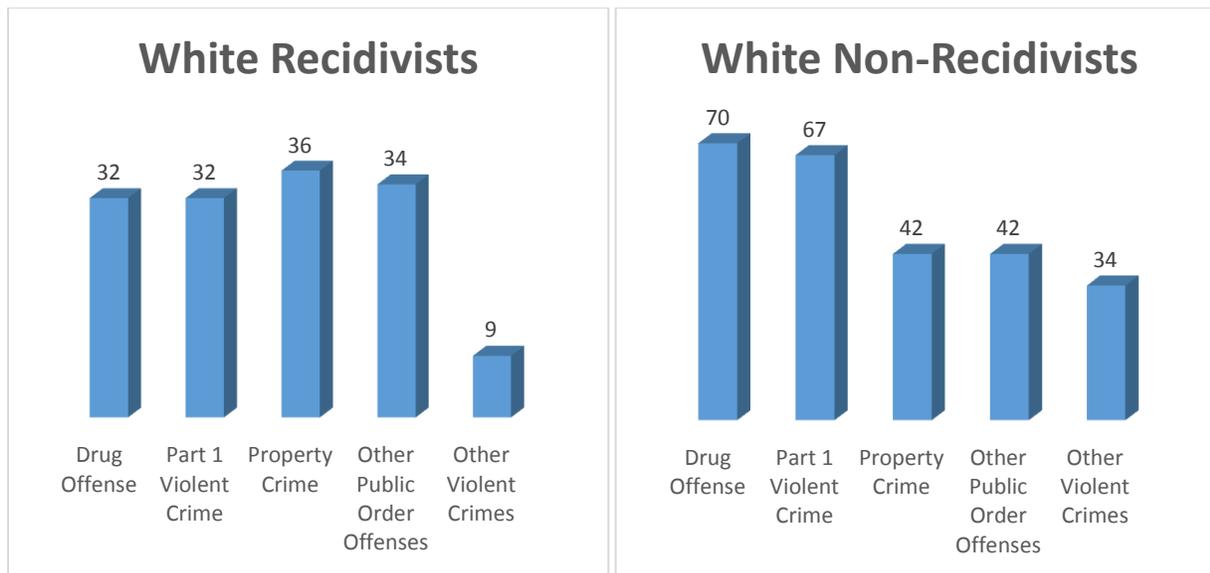
Of the 143 White inmates who returned to prison, 68 inmates had less than a high school diploma (48%), 67 inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (47%), six inmates had some years of college (4%), and two inmates were college graduates or higher (1%). There were no inmates that reported having no education. Of the 255 White inmates who did not return, 94 inmates had less than a high school diploma (37%), 127 inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (50%), 20 inmates had some years of college (8%), 13 inmates were college graduates or higher (5%), and one inmate reported having no education (<1%).

TOP 10 PRIMARY OFFENSE TYPE



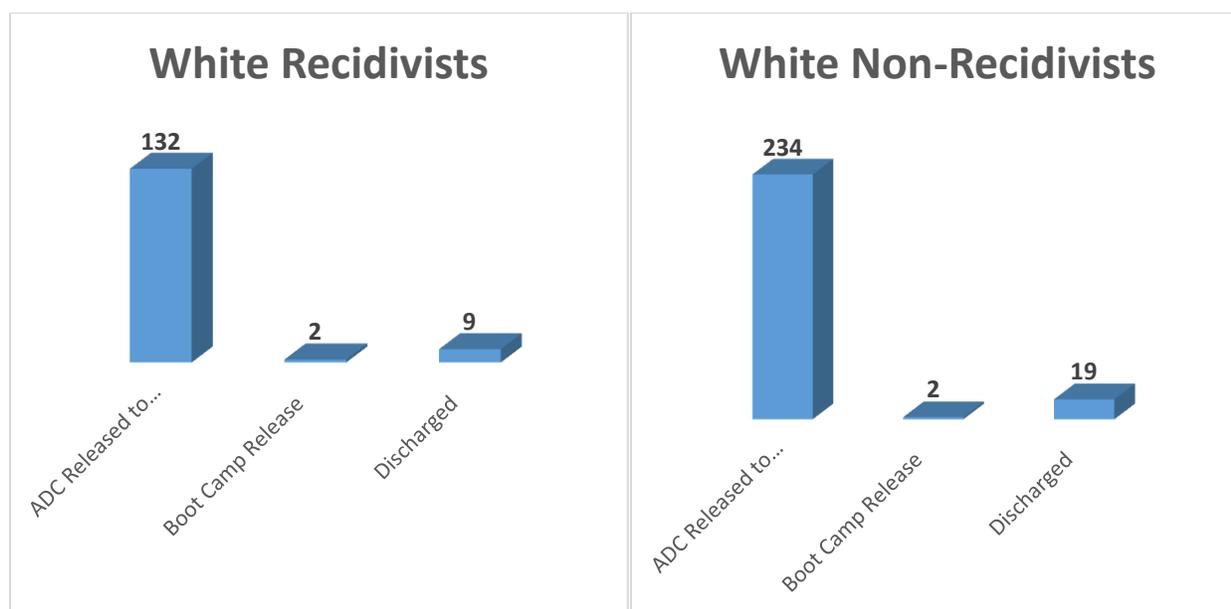
The figures above shows the top 10 primary offenses committed by 398 White inmates released in 2009. The top five primary offense for White recidivists included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (20%), sexual assault (13%), theft of property (10%), commercial burglary (7%), and possession of a firearm certain person (7%). The top five primary offense for White non-recidivists included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (23%), sexual assault (15%), theft of property (6%), advertise drug paraphernalia (4%), and criminal attempt (4%).

CRIME CATEGORIES



The charts above show the categorization of White inmates' primary offense into one of five crime categories. Of the 143 White inmates who returned to prison, 32 inmates had a drug offense (22%), 32 inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (22%), 36 inmates had a property crime primary offense (25%), 34 inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (24%), and 9 inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (6%). Of the 255 White inmates who did not return to prison, 70 inmates had a drug offense (27%), 67 inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (26%), 42 inmates had a property crime primary offense (16%), 42 inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (16%), and 34 inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (13%)

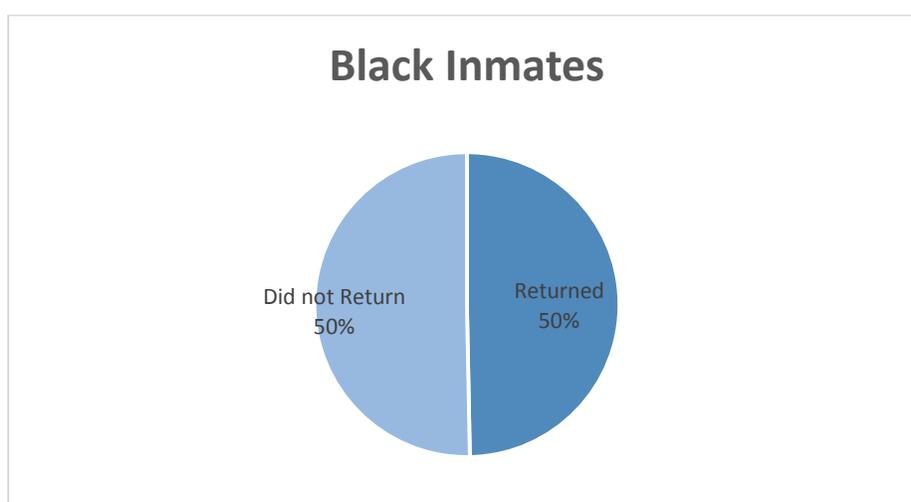
RELEASE TYPE



Of the 143 White inmates who returned to prison within three-years of release in 2009, 132 were released to supervision through ADC on parole (92%), two inmates were released from boot camp (1%), and nine inmates were discharged (6%). Of the 255 White inmates who did not return, 234 were released to supervision through ADC on parole (92%), two inmates were released from boot camp (1%), and 19 inmates were discharged (7%).

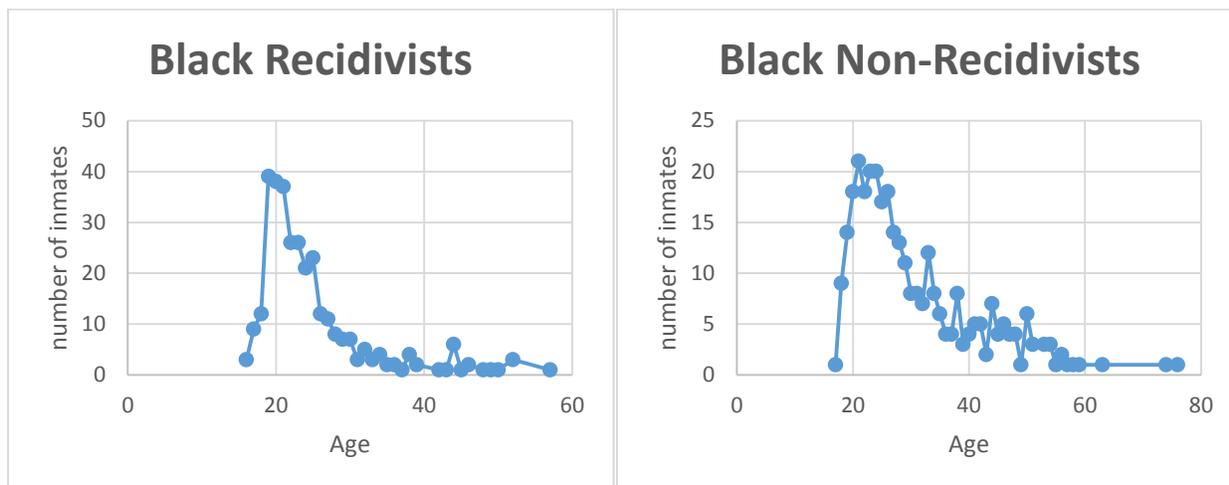
Black Inmates (N = 650)

RECIDIVISM



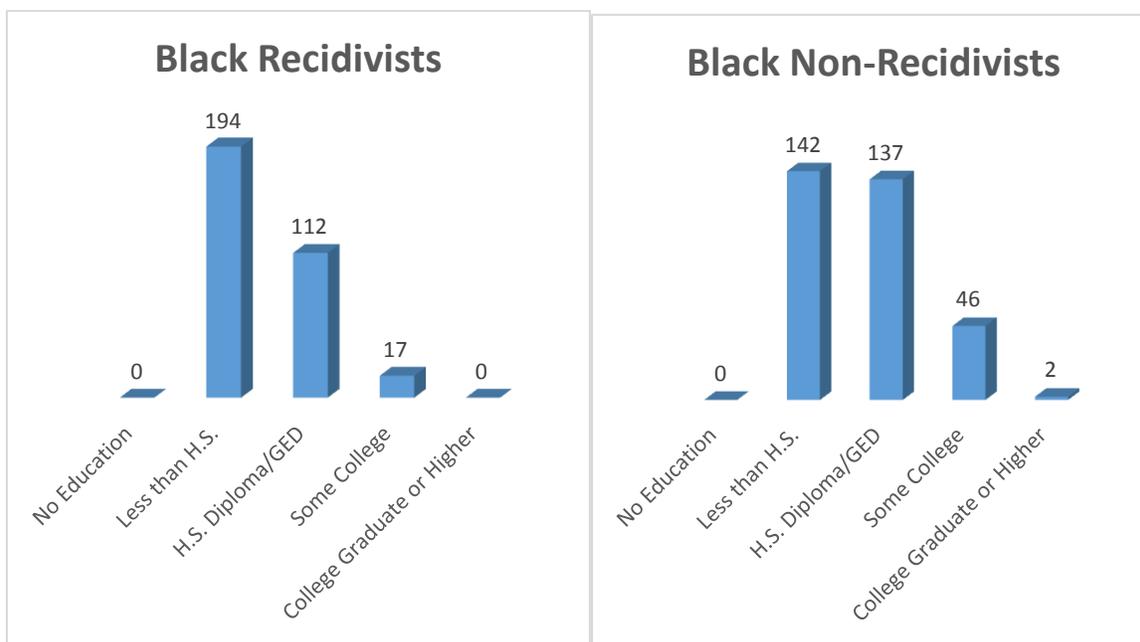
Of the 650 Black inmates included in this sample, 50 percent did not return to prison within three-years after release ($n = 327$) and 50 percent returned to prison within three-years of release ($n = 323$).

AGE AT INTAKE



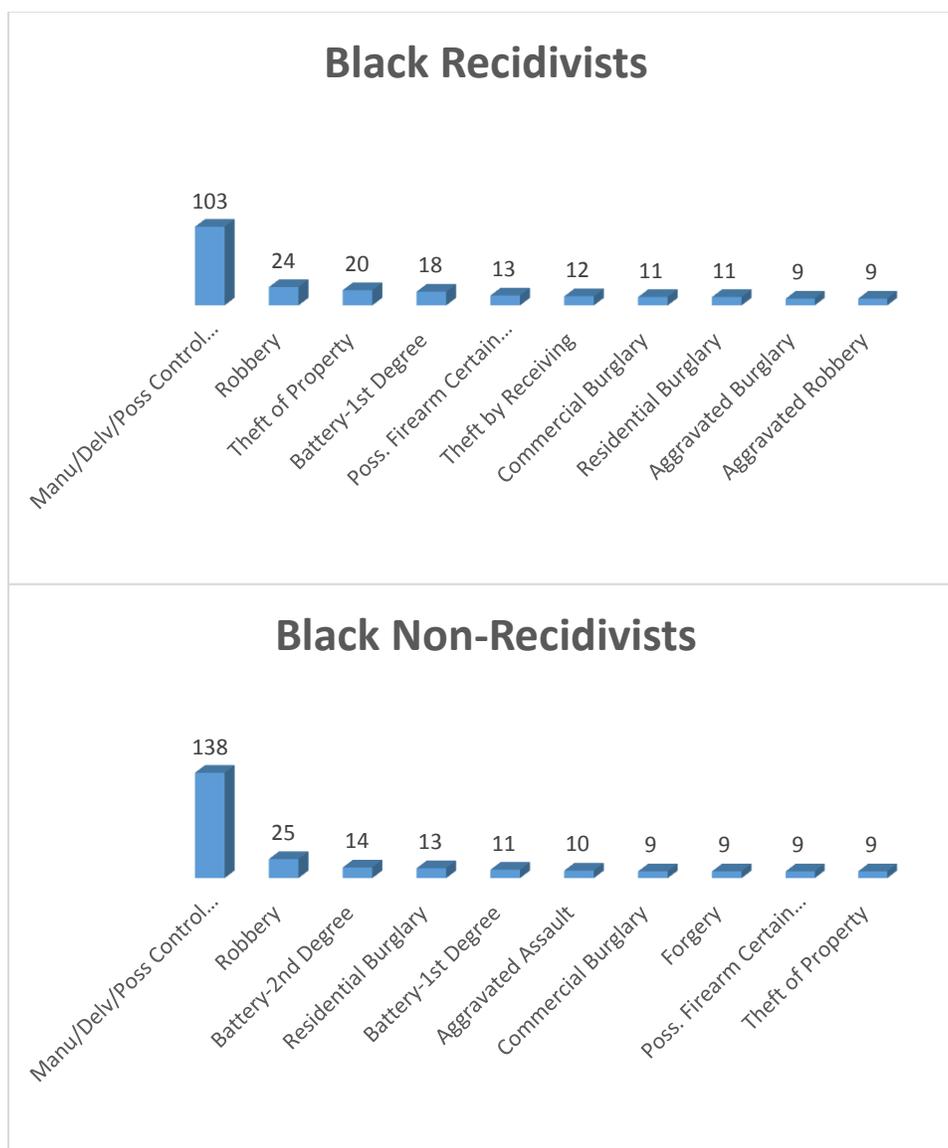
Of the 323 Black inmates who returned to prison within three-years after being released, age at intake ranged from 16 to 57 years of age, with an average age of 25 years-old at intake (mean = 24.56, SD = 7.18). Of the 327 Black inmates who did not return to prison, age at intake ranged from 17 to 76 years of age, with an average age of 31 years-old at intake (mean = 30.51, SD = 10.62).

EDUCATION



Of the 323 Black inmates who returned to prison, 194 inmates had less than a high school diploma (60%), 112 inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (35%), and 17 inmates had some years of college (5%). There were no inmates who reported graduating from college or had a higher degree or reported no education. Of the 327 Black inmates who did not return, 142 inmates had less than a high school diploma (43%), 137 inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (42%), 46 inmates had some years of college (14%), and 2 inmates were college graduates or higher (1%). There were no inmates that reported having no education.

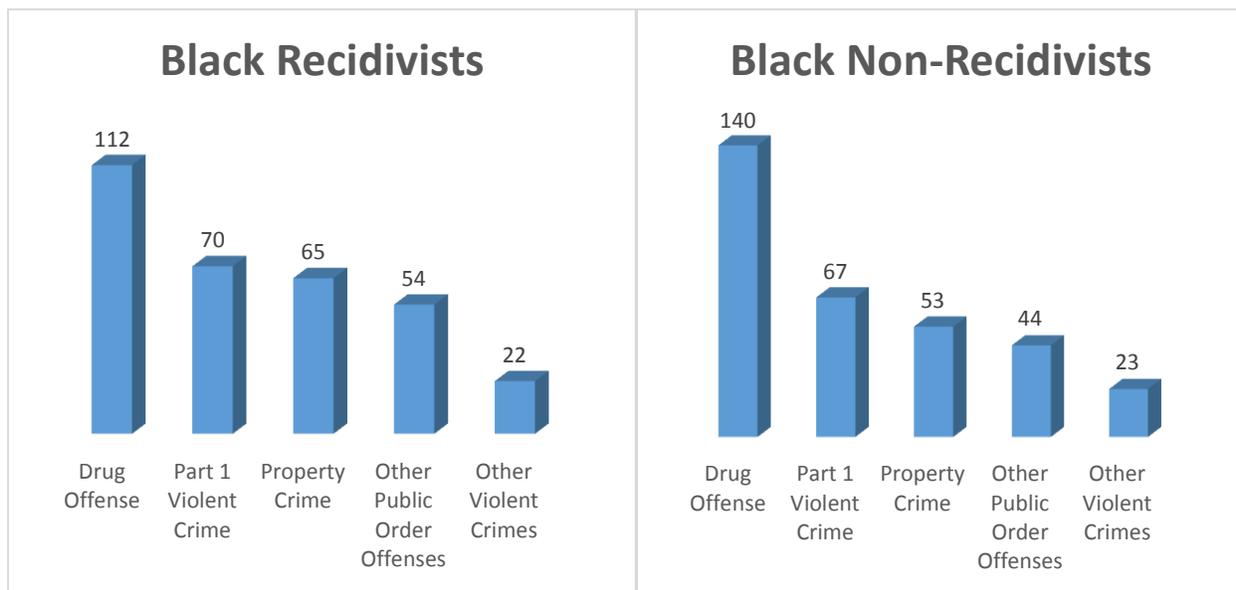
TOP 10 PRIMARY OFFENSE TYPE



The figures above shows the top 10 primary offenses committed by 650 Black inmates released in 2009. The top five primary offense for Black recidivists included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (32%), robbery (7%), theft of property (6%), battery in

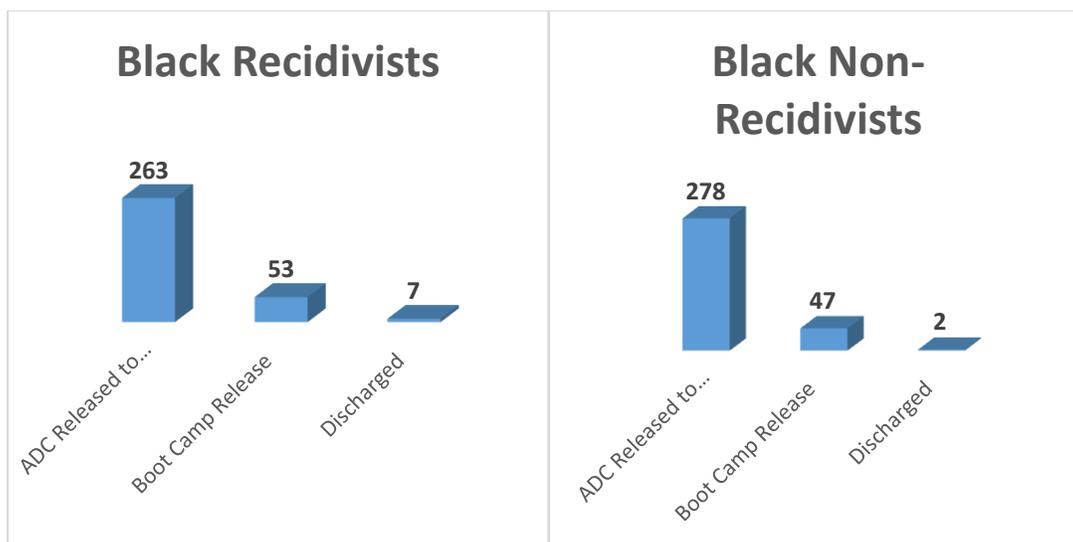
the 1st degree (5%), and possession of a firearm certain person (4%). The top five primary offense for Black non-recidivists included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (42%), robbery (8%), battery in the 2nd degree (4%), residential burglary (4%), and battery in the 1st degree (3%).

CRIME CATEGORY



The charts above show the categorization of Black inmates' primary offense into one of five crime categories. Of the 323 Black inmates who returned to prison, 112 inmates had a drug offense (35%), 70 inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (22%), 65 inmates had a property crime primary offense (20%), 54 inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (17%), and 22 inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (7%). Of the 327 Black inmates who did not return to prison, 140 inmates had a drug offense (43%), 67 inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (20%), 53 inmates had a property crime primary offense (16%), 44 inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (13%), and 23 inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (6%).

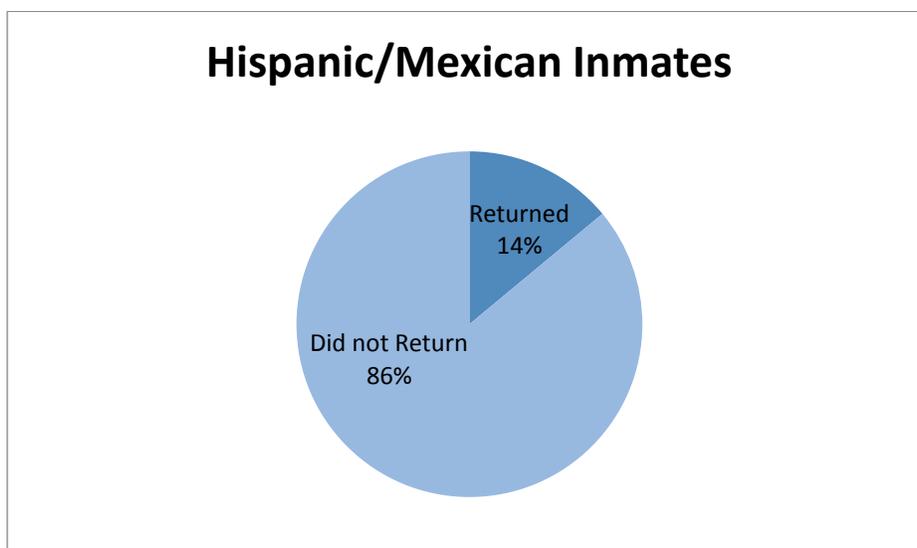
RELEASE TYPE



Of the 323 Black inmates who returned to prison within three-years of release in 2009, 263 were released to supervision through ADC on parole (81%), 53 inmates were released from boot camp (16%), and 7 inmates were discharged (2%). Of the 327 Black inmates who did not return, 278 were released to supervision through ADC on parole (85%), 47 inmates were released from boot camp (14%), and two inmates were discharged (1%).

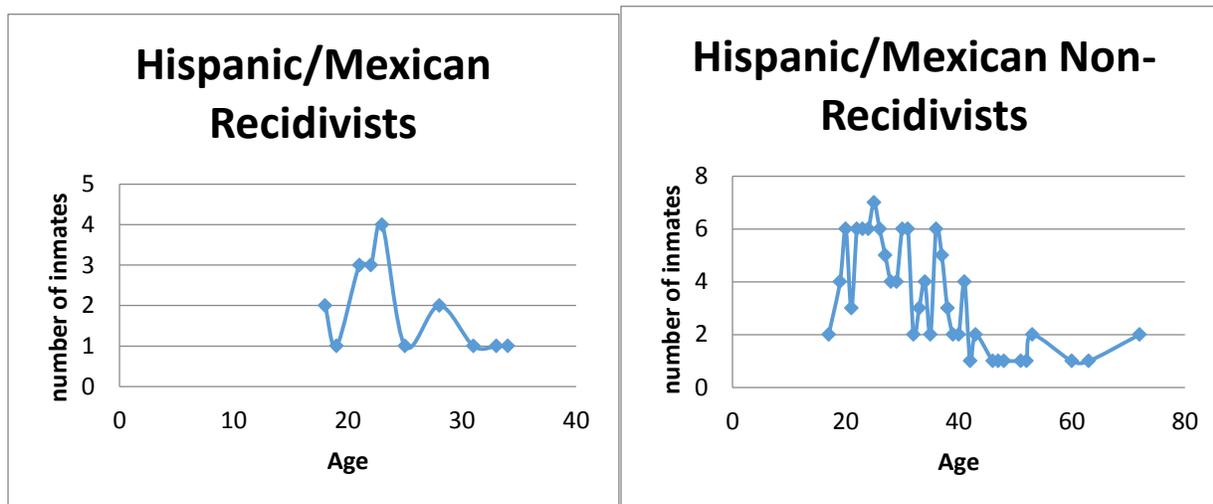
Hispanic/Mexican Inmates (N = 136)

RECIDIVISM



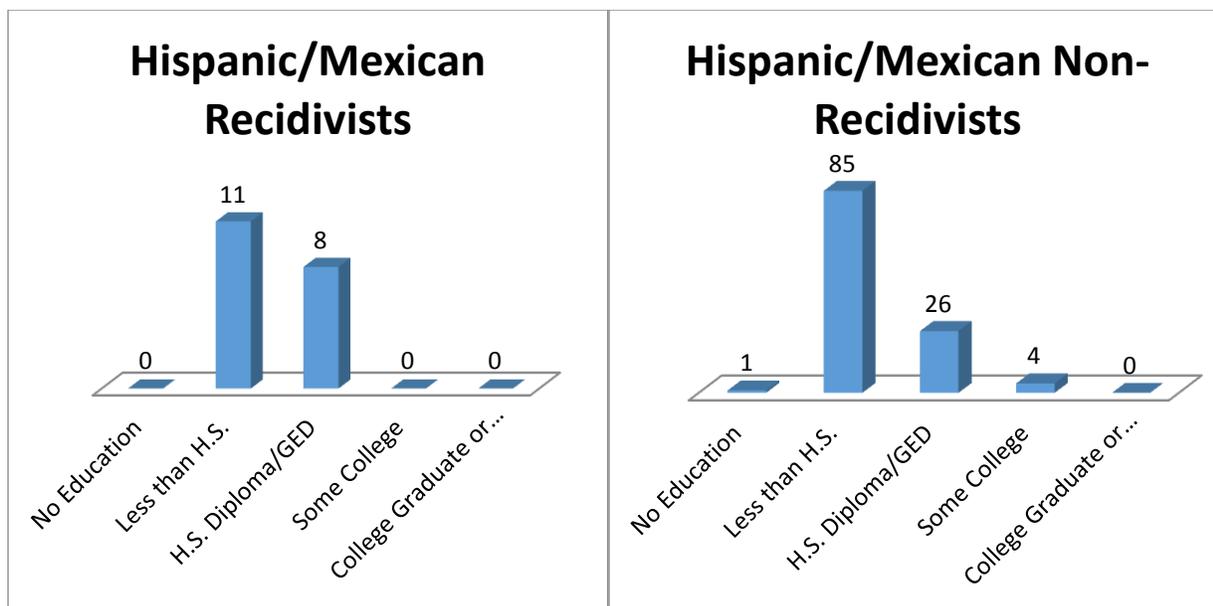
Of the 136 Hispanic/Mexican inmates included in this sample, 86 percent did not return to prison within three-years after release (n = 117) and 14 percent returned to prison within three-years of release (n = 19).

AGE AT INTAKE



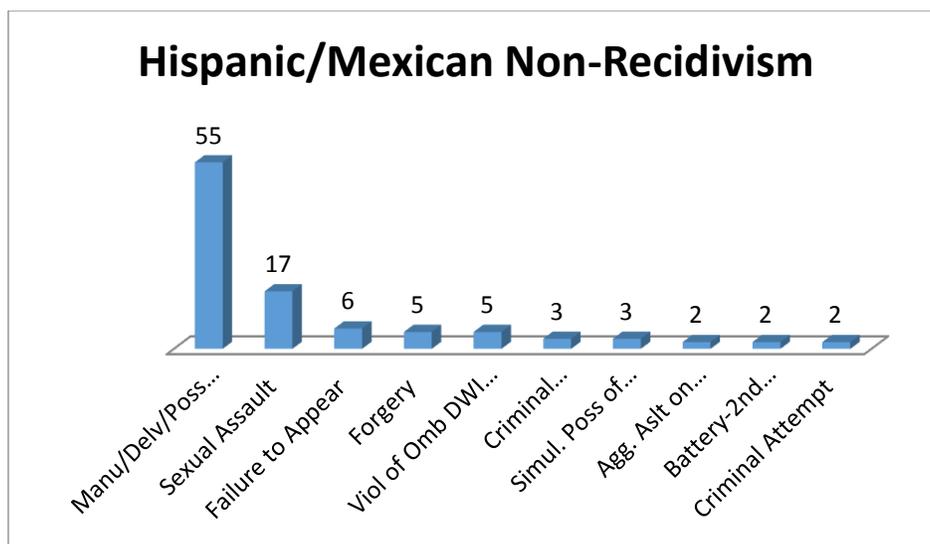
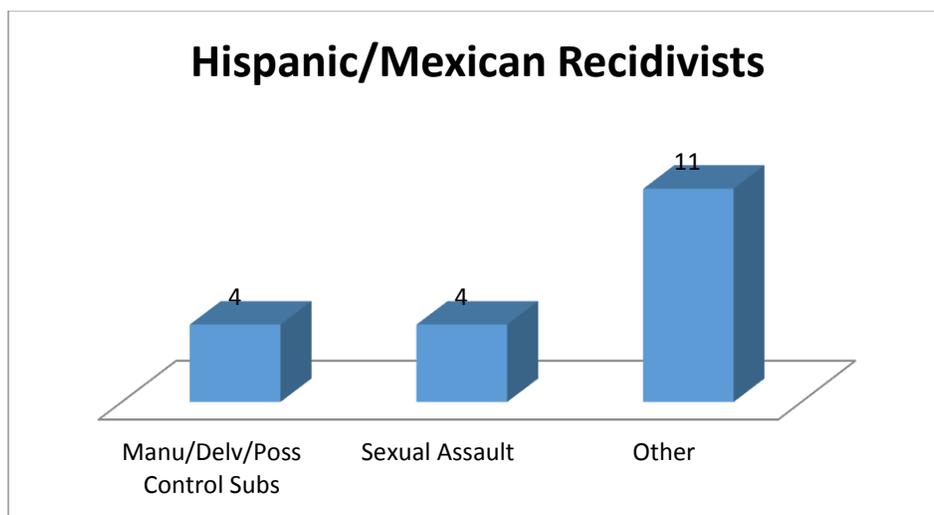
Of the 19 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who returned to prison within three-years after being released, age at intake ranged from 18 to 34 years of age, with an average age of 25 years-old at intake (mean = 23.95, SD = 4.73). Of the 117 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who did not return to prison, age at intake ranged from 17 to 72 years of age, with an average age of 31 years-old at intake (mean = 31.16, SD = 9.95).

EDUCATION LEVEL



Of the 19 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who returned to prison, 11 inmates had less than a high school diploma (58%) and eight inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (42%). There were no inmates that reported some college, graduating from college or had a higher degree, or reported no education. Of the 117 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who did not return, 85 inmates had less than a high school diploma (73%), 26 inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (22%), and four inmates had some years of college (3%). There were no inmates that reported having no education or graduating college.

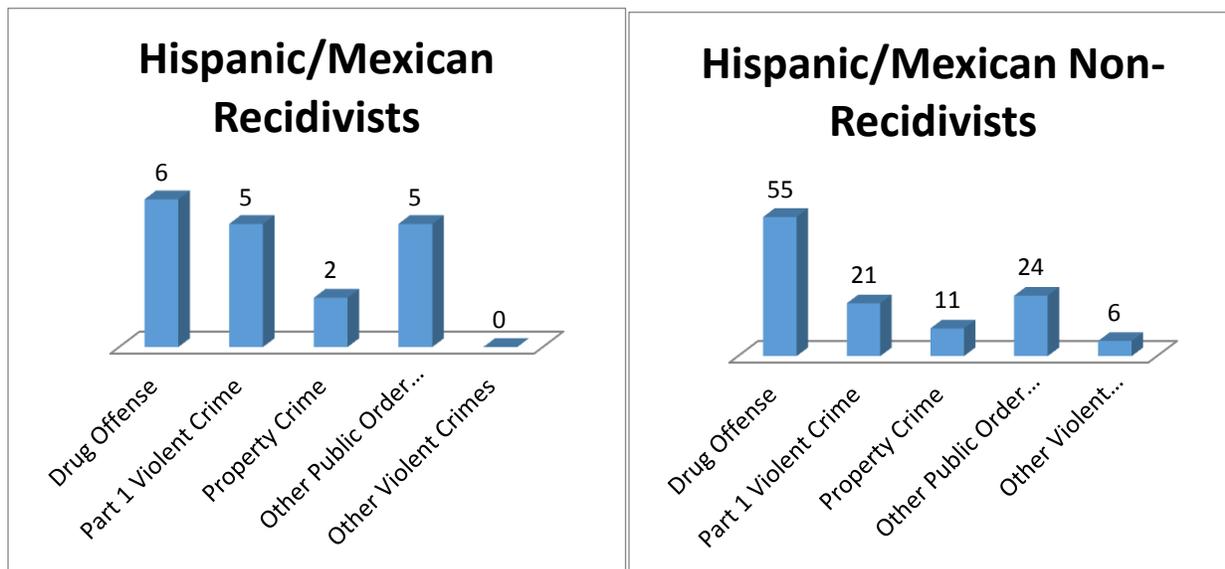
TOP 10 PRIMARY OFFENSES



The figures above shows the top 10 primary offenses committed by 136 Hispanic/Mexican inmates released in 2009. The primary offenses for 19 Hispanic/Mexican recidivists included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (21%), sexual assault (21%), and other offenses (58%) that included robbery, advertise drug paraphernalia, and criminal

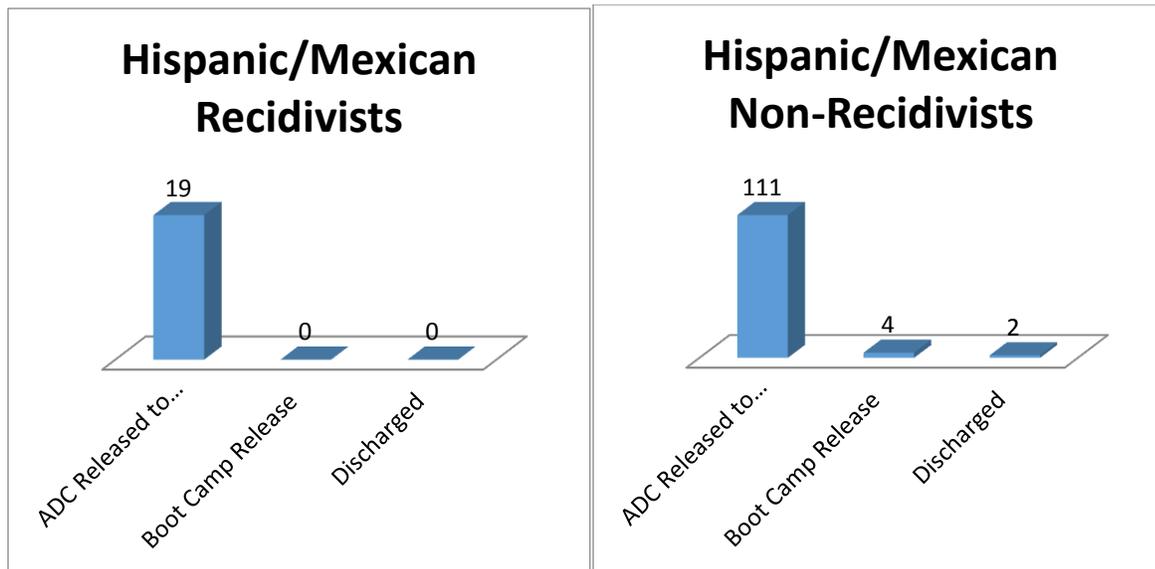
mischievous-1st degree. The top five primary offense for 117 Hispanic/Mexican non-recidivists included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance (47%), sexual assault (14%), failure to appear (5%), forgery (4%), and DWI (4%).

CRIME OFFENSES



The charts above show the categorization of Hispanic/Mexican inmates' primary offense into one of five crime categories. Of the 19 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who returned to prison, six inmates had a drug offense (32%), five inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (26%), two inmates had a property crime primary offense (10%), and five inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (26%). There were no inmates whose crime was classified as other violent crimes. Of the 117 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who did not return to prison, 55 inmates had a drug offense (47%), 21 inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (18%), 11 inmates had a property crime primary offense (9%), 24 inmates had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (20%), and six inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (5%).

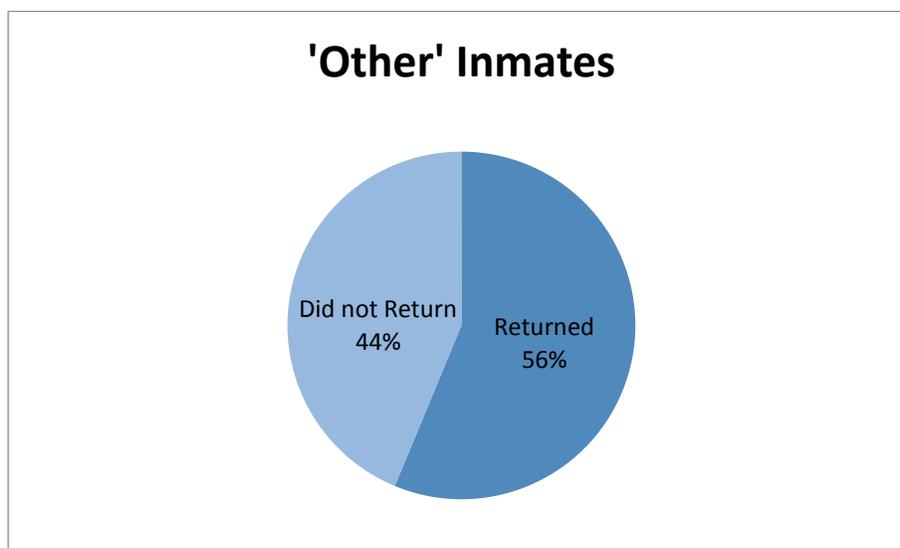
RELEASE TYPE



Of the 19 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who returned to prison within three-years of release in 2009, all were released to supervision through ADC on parole (100%). Of the 117 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who did not return, 111 were released to supervision through ADC on parole (95%), four inmates were released from boot camp (3%), and two inmates were discharged (2%).

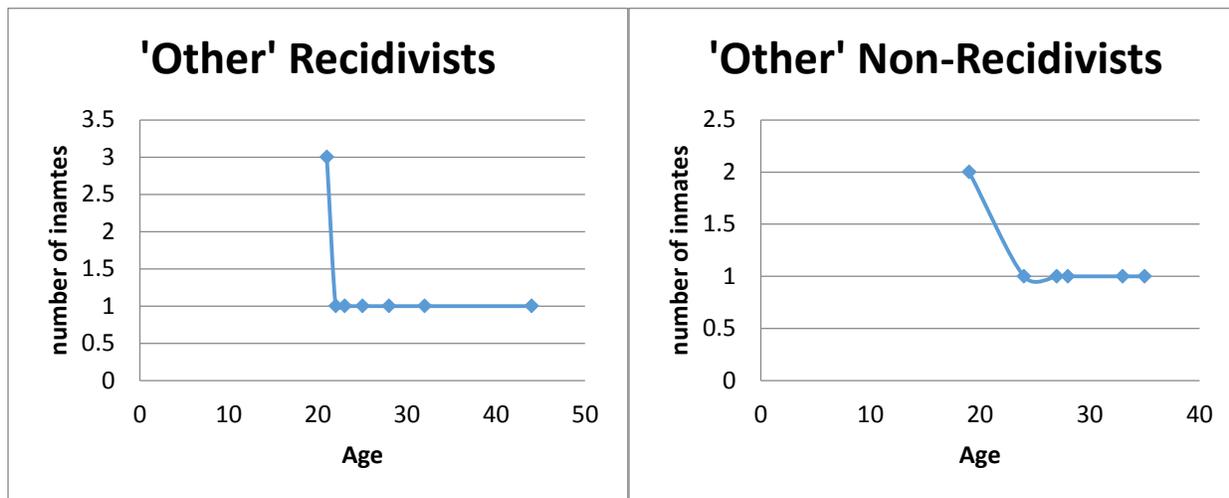
'Other' Inmates

RECIDIVISM



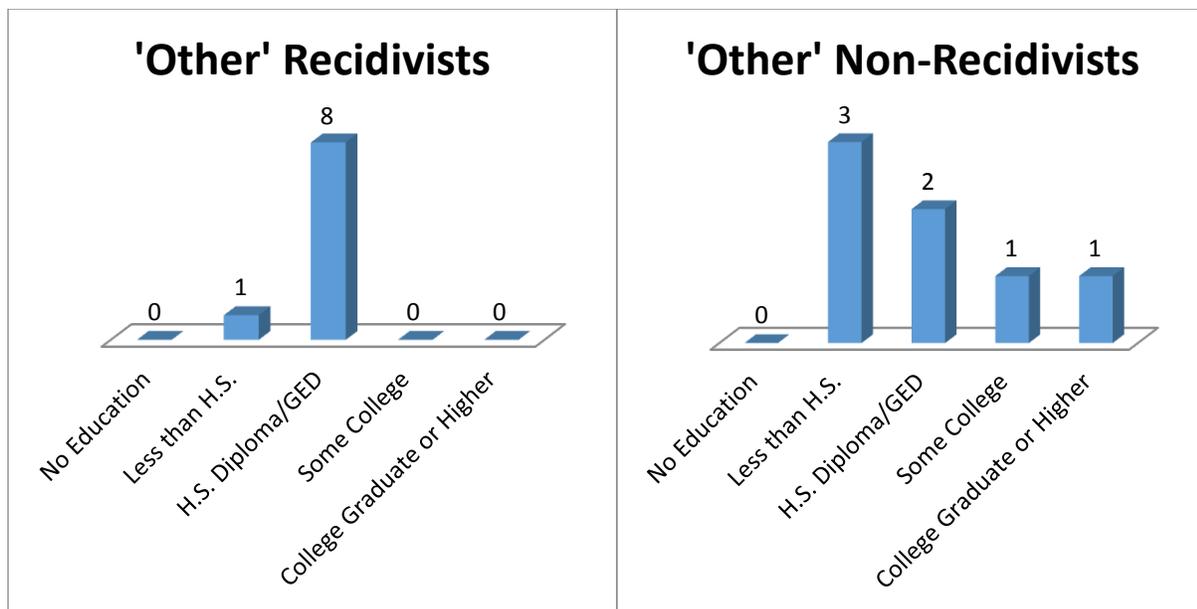
Of the 136 ‘Other’ inmates included in this sample, 44 percent did not return to prison within three-years after release (n = 7) and 56 percent returned to prison within three-years of release (n = 9).

AGE AT INTAKE



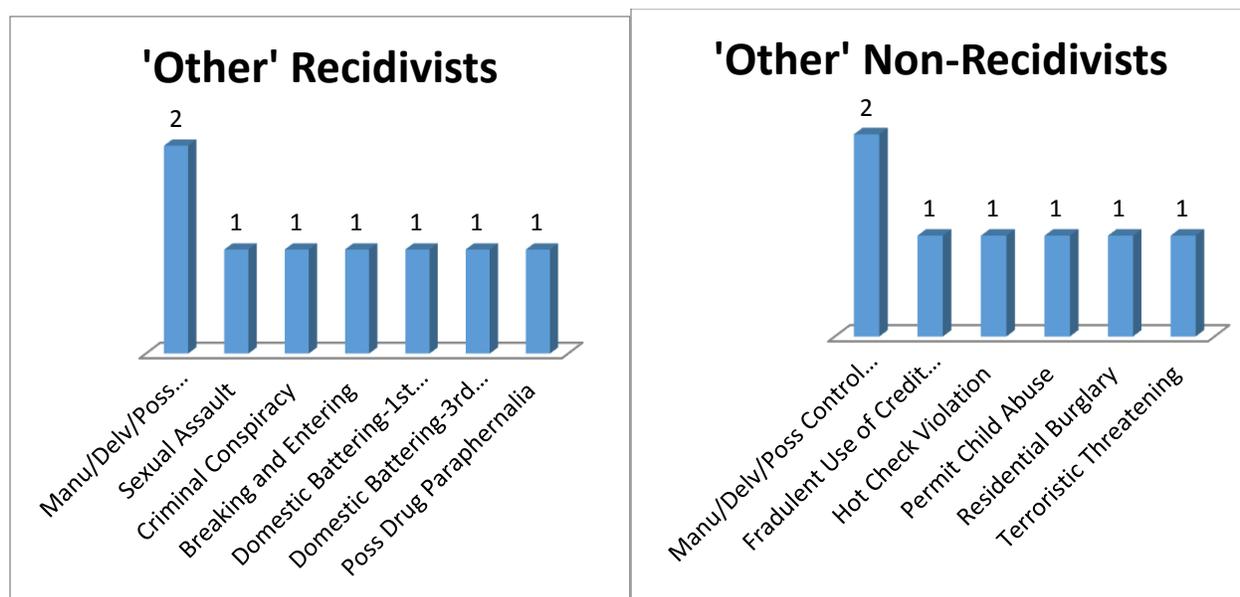
Of the nine ‘Other’ inmates who returned to prison within three-years after being released, age at intake ranged from 21 to 44 years of age, with an average age of 26 years-old at intake (mean = 26.33, SD = 7.62). Of the seven ‘Other’ inmates who did not return to prison, age at intake ranged from 19 to 35 years of age, with an average age of 26 years-old at intake (mean = 26.43, SD = 6.27).

EDUCATION LEVEL



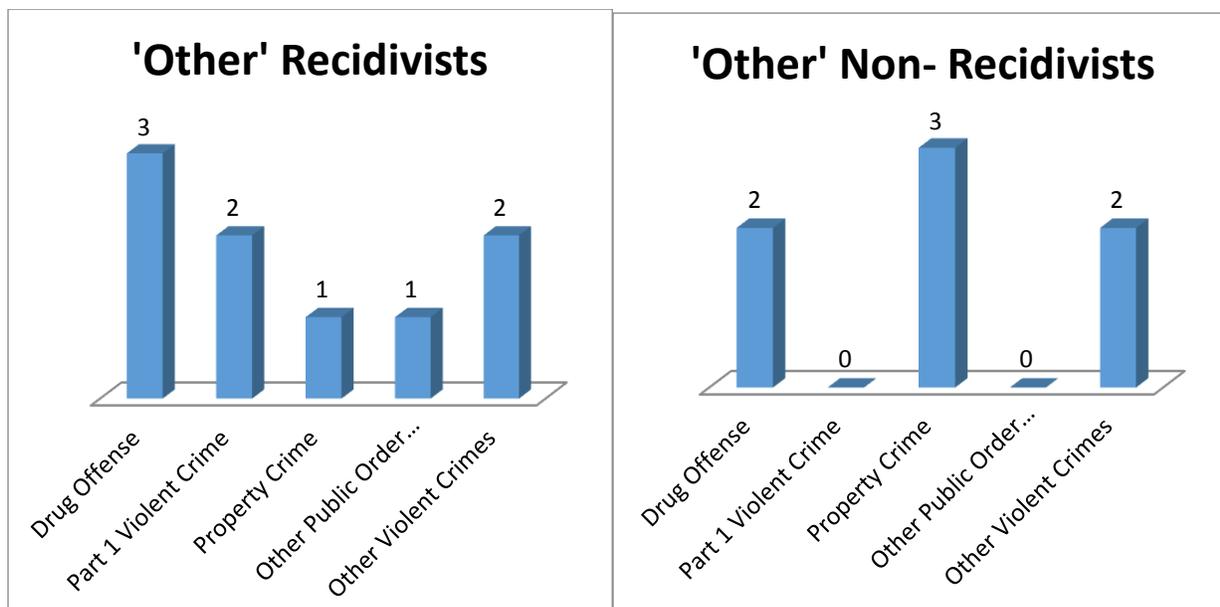
Of the nine 'Other' inmates who returned to prison, one inmate had less than a high school diploma (11%) and eight inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (89%). There were no inmates that reported some college, graduating from college or had a higher degree, or reported no education. Of the seven 'Other' inmates who did not return, three inmates had less than a high school diploma (43%), two inmates had received their high school diploma or GED (29%), one inmate had some years of college (14%), and one inmate were college graduates or higher (14%). There were no inmates that reported having no education.

PRIMARY OFFENSES



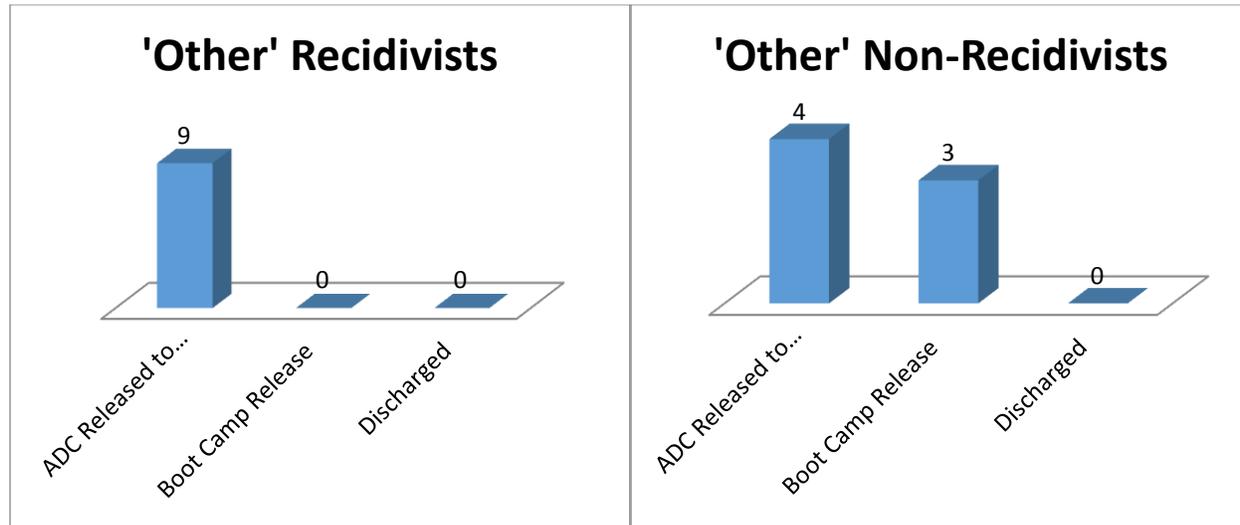
The figures above show the primary offenses committed by 16 'Other' inmates released in 2009. The primary offenses for nine 'Other' recidivists included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance, sexual assault, criminal conspiracy, breaking and entering, domestic battering-1st degree, domestic battering-3rd degree, and possession of drug paraphernalia. The primary offenses for seven 'Other' non-recidivists included manufacturing, delivering, and possession of a controlled substance, fraudulent use of credit card, hot check violation, permit child abuse, residential burglary, and terroristic threatening.

CRIME CATEGORIES



The charts above show the categorization of 'Other' inmates' primary offenses into one of five crime categories. Of the nine 'Other' inmates who returned to prison, three inmates had a drug offense (33%), two inmates had a part 1 violent crime primary offense (22%), one inmate had a property crime primary offense (11%), one inmate had a primary offense classified into the other public order offenses crime category (11%), and two inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (22%). Of the seven 'Other' inmates who did not return to prison, two inmates had a drug offense (29%), three inmates had a property crime primary offense (43%), and two inmates had a primary offense categorized in the other violent crime category (29%). There were no crimes classified as part 1 violent crime or other public order offenses for 'Other' non-recidivists.

RELEASE TYPE

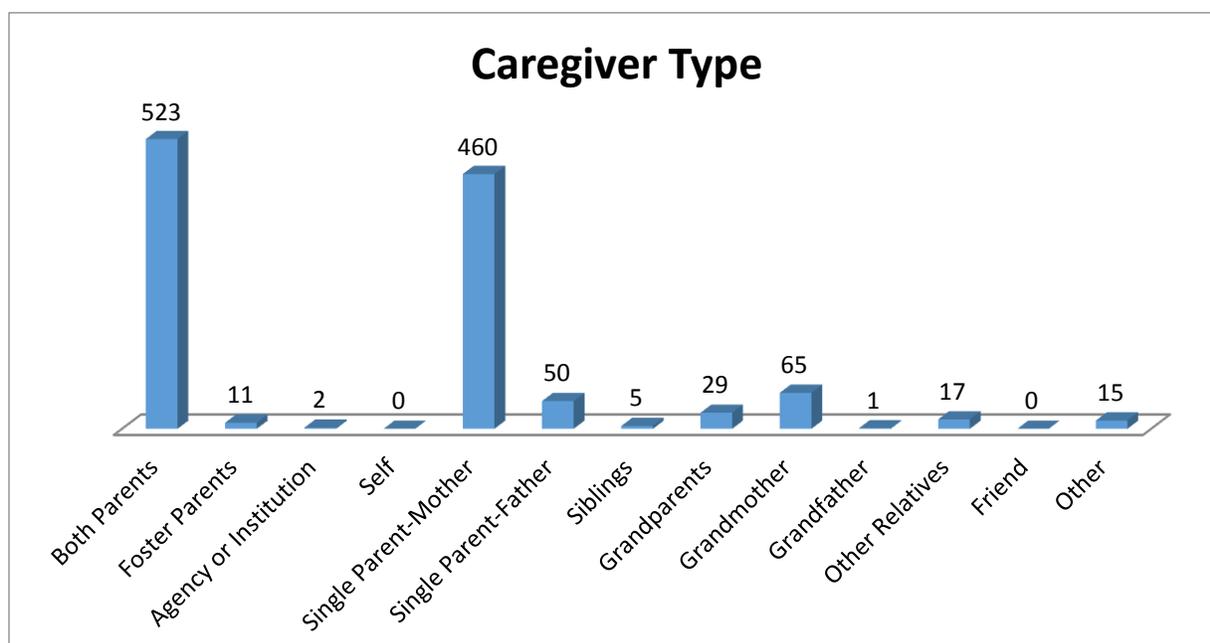


Of the nine 'Other' inmates who returned to prison within three-years of release in 2009, all nine were released to supervision through ADC on parole (100%). There were no inmates released from boot camp or discharged. Of the seven 'Other' inmates who did not return, four were released to supervision through ADC on parole (57%) and three inmates were released from boot camp (43%). There were no inmates discharged from ADC.

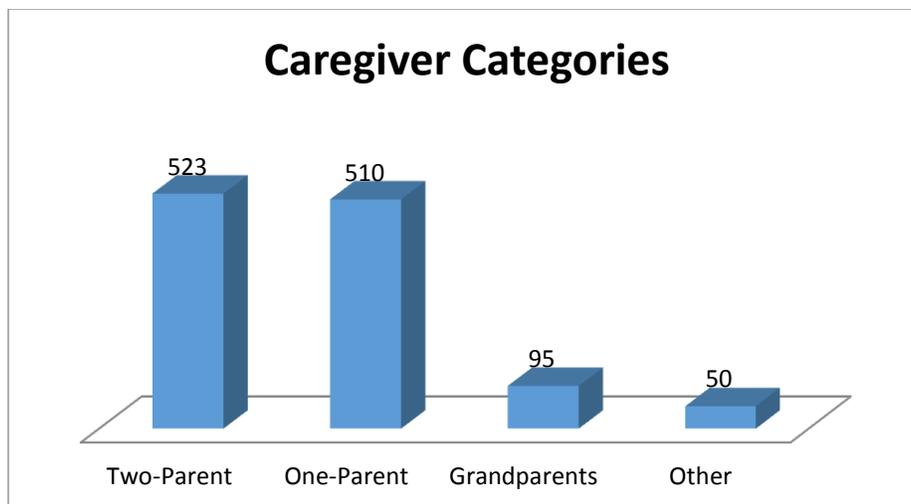
Family Background

The current section was focused on family background questions in the social history assessment; specifically, the question related to who raised the inmate during childhood. The figures presented below shows overall responses to the question with responses then collapsed into four categories: two-parent home, one-parent home, grandparents, and other. This section concluded with a graphical display of these responses by race.

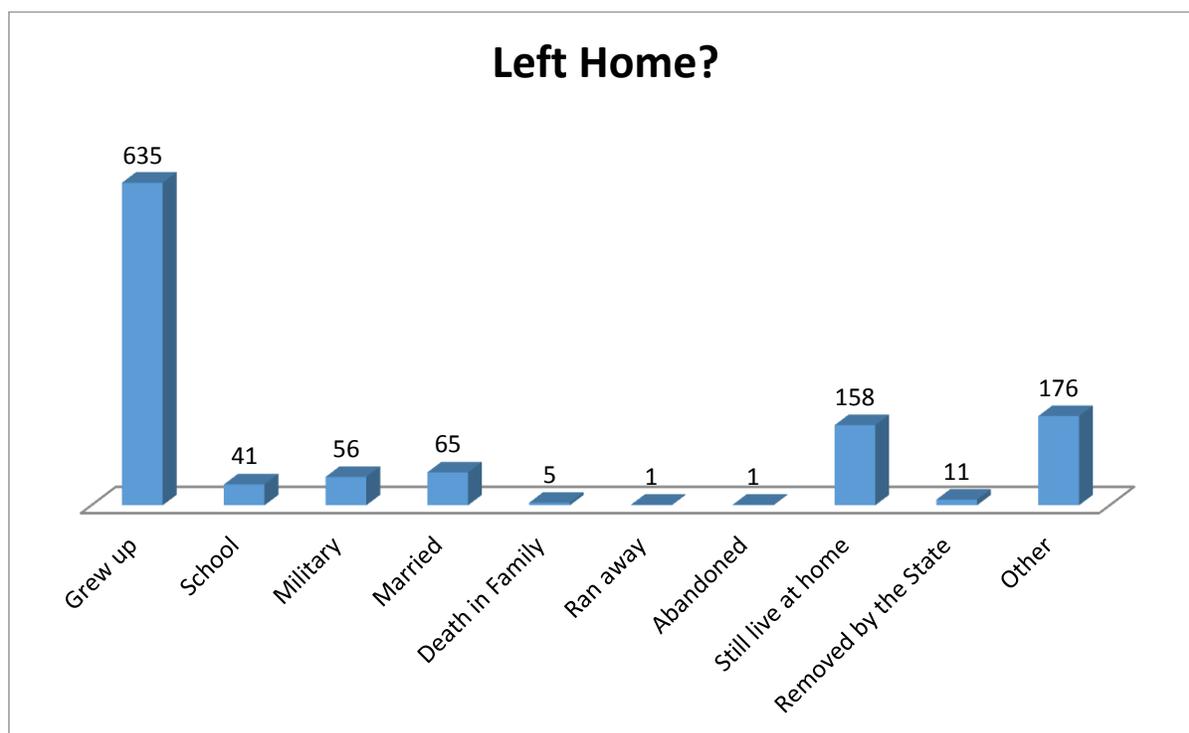
Entire Sample (N= 1,200)



In the family history section of the social history, inmates are asked to self-report the individual(s) who raised them as they were growing up. Of the 1,200 inmates included in this sample, 523 inmates indicated they were raised by both parents (43%), 460 inmates were raised by a single mother (38%), 65 inmates were raised by their grandmother (5%), 50 inmates were raised by a single father (4%), 29 inmates were raised by both grandparents (2%), 17 inmates were raised by other relatives (1%), 15 inmates were raised by 'other' individuals (1%), 11 inmates were raised by foster parents (1%), five inmates were raised by their siblings (.04%), two inmates were raised in an agency/institution (.01%), and one inmate was raised by their grandfather (>1%). There were no inmates raised by friends (0%) or self (0%).



The figure above shows collapsed categories of responses related who raised the inmate. Of the 1,200 inmates include in the sample, 523 inmates were raised in a two- parent home (44%), 510 inmates were raised in a single-parent home (43%), 95 inmates were raised by their grandparent(s), and 50 inmates were raised by other individuals, such as foster parent, institution, other relatives, etc. (8%).

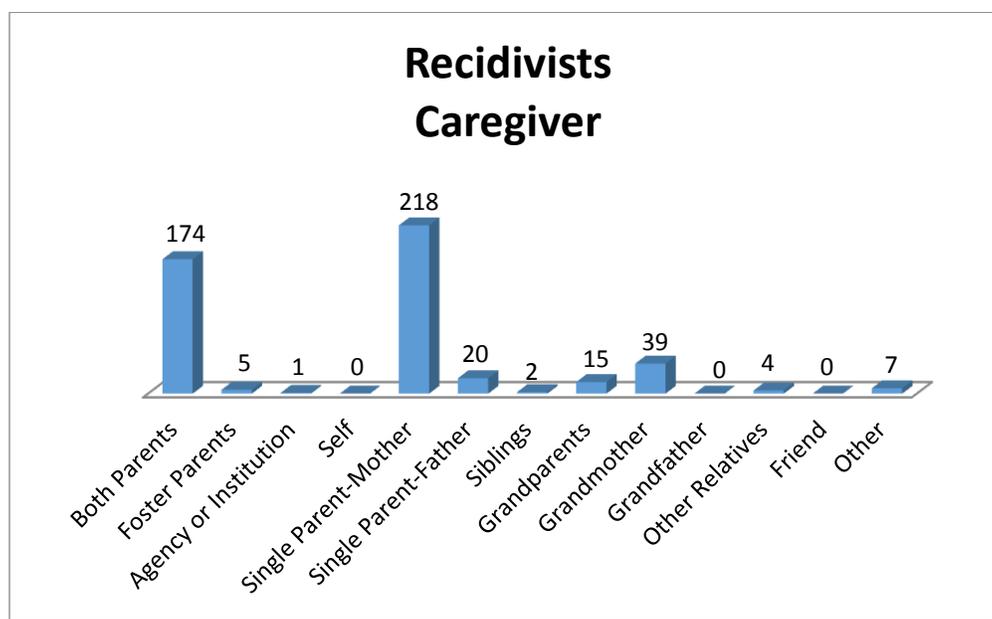


Another part to the question asked, “Who raised you,” where inmates are asked to indicate why they left the home. In the social history, inmates can report why they left a certain family environment multiple times, which happens when an individual mover from home to home with different caregivers. For this analysis, the focus was on why the inmate left a home where they

stayed the longest. Of the 1,200 included in the study, only 1,149 responses were valid from the question that was used for this analysis. As such, 635 inmates reported they ‘grew up’ when they left home (55%), 179 inmates reported that they left home due to other circumstances that was not obvious or reported in the social history (16%), 158 reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (14%). 65 inmates left home and got married (6%), 56 inmates left to go to the military (5%), 41 inmates went off to school (4%), five inmate reported they had a death in the family, which left them on their own (.04%), one inmate ran away from home (.01%), and one inmate reported he was abandoned (.01%).

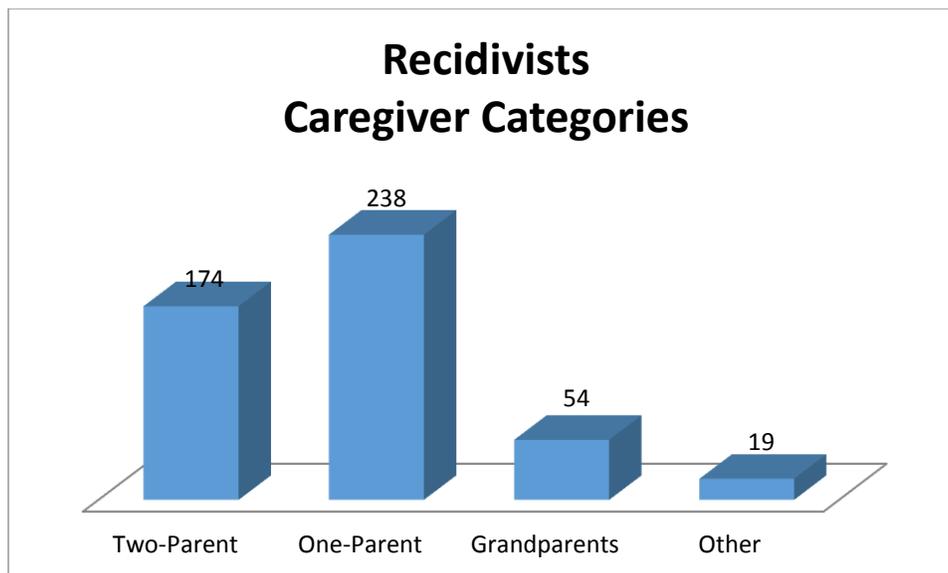
Recidivists

CAREGIVER TYPE



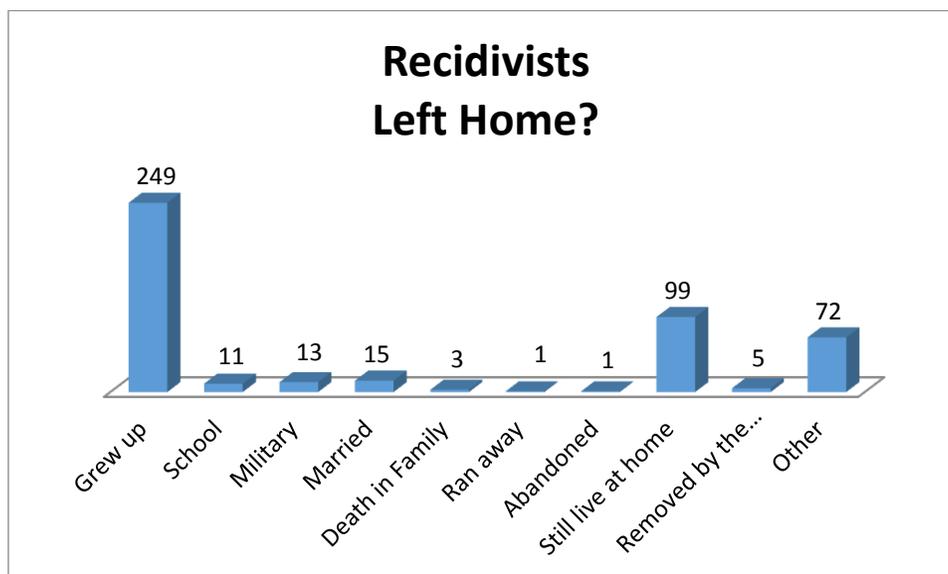
Of the 494 inmates who returned to prison, 174 inmates indicated they were raised by both parents (35%), 218 inmates were raised by a single mother (44%), 39 inmates were raised by their grandmother (8%), 20 inmates were raised by a single father (4%), 15 inmates were raised by both grandparents (3%), four inmates were raised by other relatives (1%), seven inmates were raised by ‘other’ individuals (1%), five inmates were raised by foster parents (1%), two inmates were raised by their siblings (>.1%), one inmate was raised in an agency/institution (>.1%), and one inmate was raised by their grandfather (>.1%). There were no inmates raised by friends, self, or grandfather and nine inmates did not report a caregiver (2%).

CAREGIVER CATEGORIES



Of the 494 inmates who returned to prison, 174 inmates were raised in a two-parent home (36%), 238 inmates were raised in a single-parent home (48%), 54 inmates were raised by their grandparent(s) (11%), and 19 inmates were raised by other individuals, such as foster parent, institution, other relatives, etc. (4%). There were nine inmates that did not report a caregiver type (2%).

LEFT HOME?

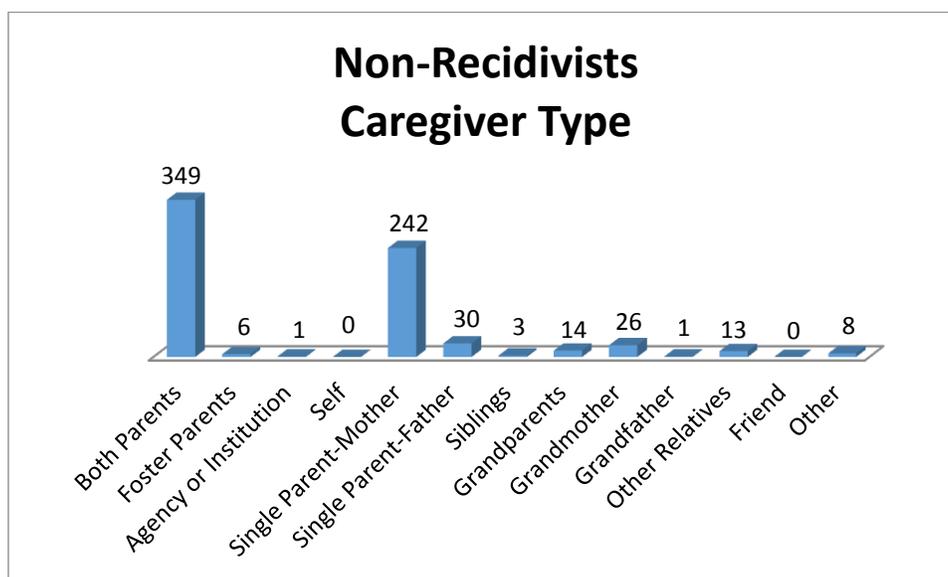


Of the 494 inmates who return to prison, 249 inmates reported they 'grew up' when they left home (50%), 72 inmates reported that they left home due to other circumstances that was not obvious or reported in the social history (15%), 99 reported that they never left home - still lived

at home before incarcerated (20%), 15 inmates left home and got married (3%), 13 inmates left to go to the military (3%), 11 inmates went off to school (2%), five inmate reported they had a death in the family, which left them on their own (1%), one inmate ran away from home (>.1%), and one inmate reported he was abandoned (>.1%). There were 25 inmates that did not report on this question (5%).

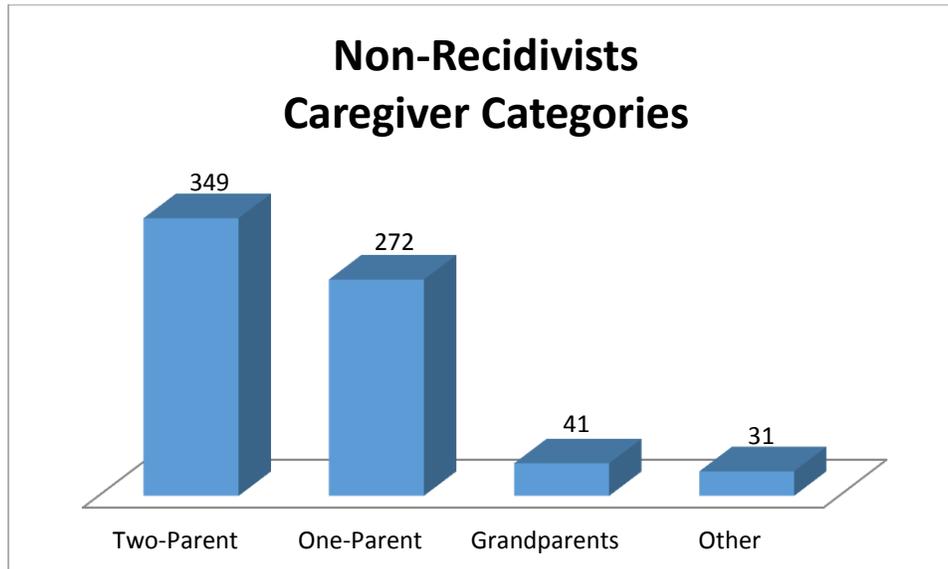
Non-Recidivists

CAREGIVER TYPE



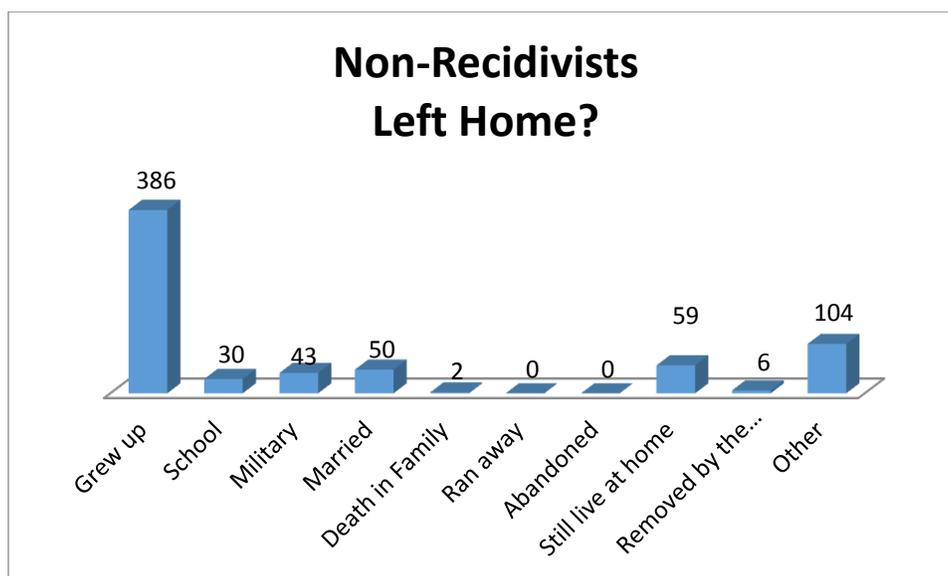
Of the 706 inmates who did not return to prison, 349 inmates indicated they were raised by both parents (49%), 242 inmates were raised by a single mother (34%), 26 inmates were raised by their grandmother (4%), 30 inmates were raised by a single father (4%), 14 inmates were raised by both grandparents (2%), 13 inmates were raised by other relatives (2%), eight inmates were raised by 'other' individuals (1%), six inmates were raised by foster parents (1%), three inmates were raised by their siblings (>.1%), one inmate was raised in an agency/institution (>.1%), and one inmate was raised by their grandfather (>.1%). There were no inmates raised by friends or self and 13 inmates did not report a caregiver (2%)

CAREGIVER CATEGORIES



Of the 706 inmates who did not return, 349 inmates were raised in a two-parent home (49%), 272 inmates were raised in a single-parent home (38%), 41 inmates were raised by their grandparent(s) (6%), and 31 inmates were raised by other individuals, such as foster parent, institution, other relatives, etc. (4%). There were 13 inmates that did not report a caregiver (2%).

LEFT HOME?

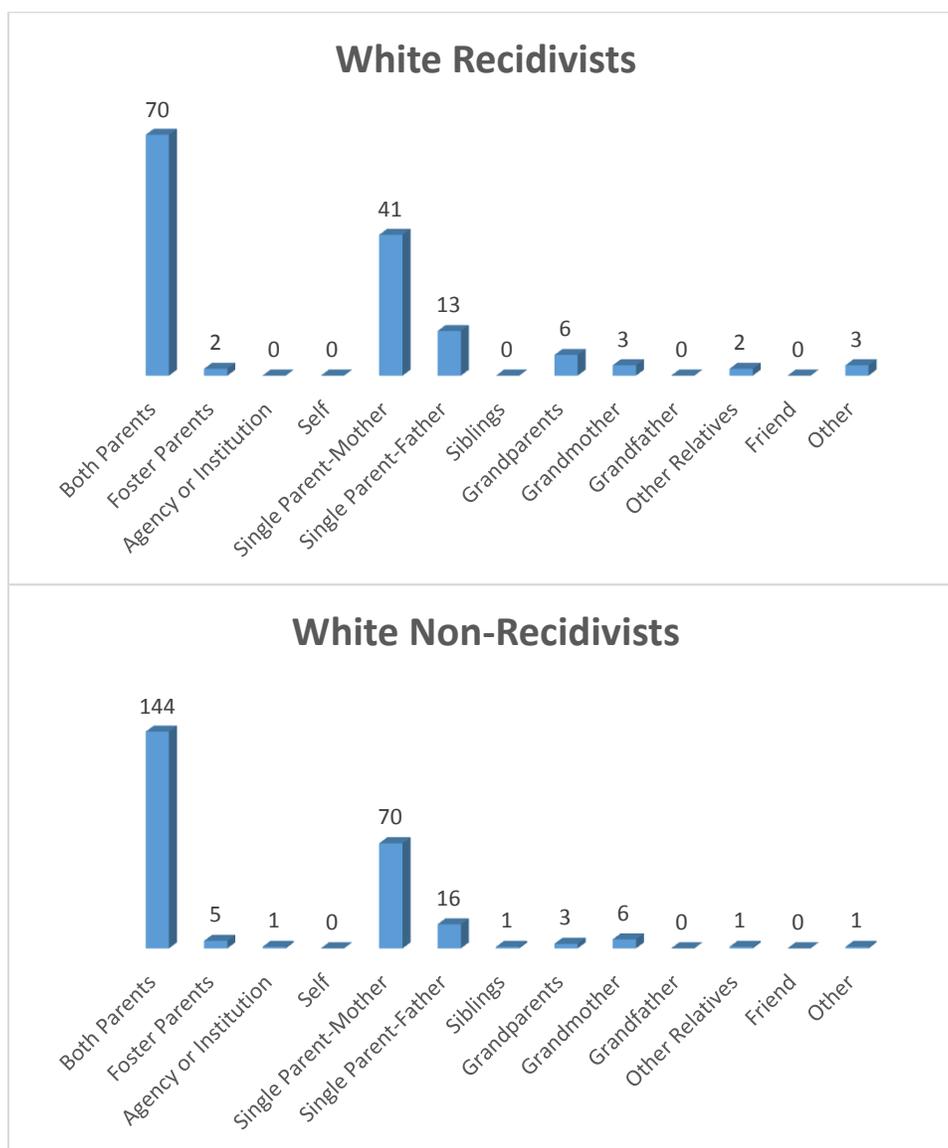


Of the 706 inmates who did not return to prison, 386 inmates reported they 'grew up' when they left home (55%), 104 inmates reported that they left home due to other circumstances that was not obvious or reported in the social history (15%), 59 reported that they never left home - still

lived at home before incarcerated (8%), 50 inmates left home and got married (7%), 43 inmates left to go to the military (6%), 30 inmates went off to school (4%), two inmates reported they had a death in the family, which left them on their own (>.1%), and six inmates were reported being removed by the state (1%). There were no inmates that reported running away from home or being abandoned and 26 inmates who did not report why they left home in childhood (4%).

White Inmates

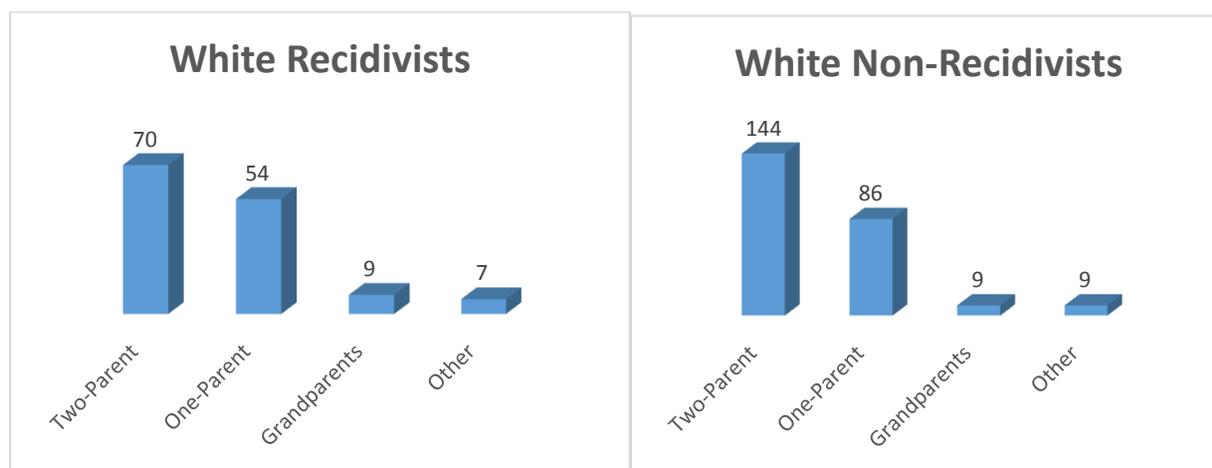
CAREGIVER



Of the 143 White inmates who returned to prison within three-years after release, 70 inmates indicated they were raised by both parents (49%), 41 inmates were raised by a single mother (29%), three inmates were raised by their grandmother (2%), 13 inmates were raised by a single

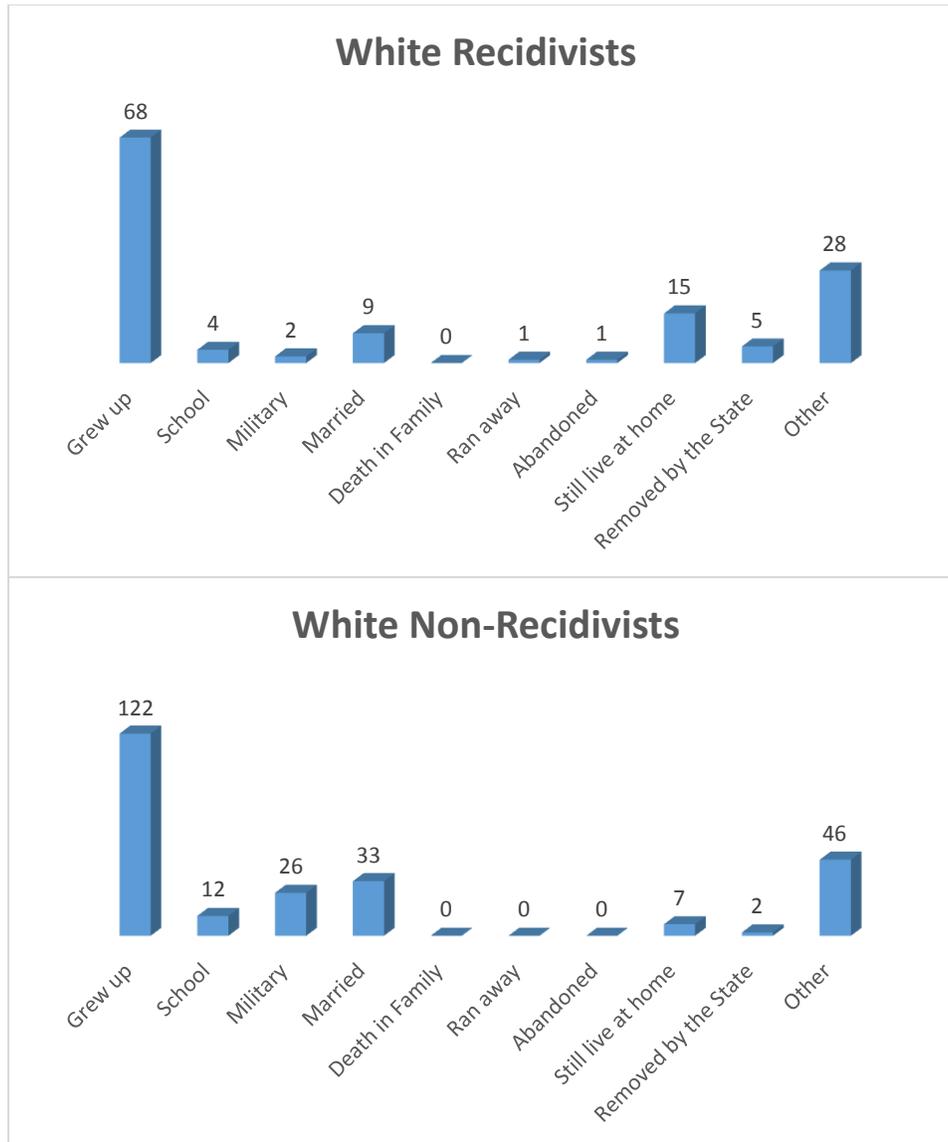
father (9%), six inmates were raised by both grandparents (4%), two inmates were raised by other relatives (1%), three inmates were raised by 'other' individuals (2%), and six inmates were raised by foster parents (1%). There were no inmates that reported being raised by an agency or institution, self, siblings, grandfather, or friend and three inmates who did not respond (2%). Of the 255 White inmates who did not return, 144 inmates indicated they were raised by both parents (56%), 70 inmates were raised by a single mother (27%), six inmates were raised by their grandmother (2%), 16 inmates were raised by a single father (6%), three inmates were raised by both grandparents (1%), one inmate was raised by other relatives (.4%), one inmate was raised by 'other' individuals (.4%), five inmates were raised by foster parents (2%), one inmate was raised by their siblings (.4%), and one inmate was raised in an agency/institution (.4%). There were no inmates raised by friends, self, or their grandfather and seven inmates did not respond to this question (3%).

CAREGIVER CATEGORIES



Of the 143 White inmates who returned to prison, 70 were raised in a two-parent home (49%), 54 were raised in a one-parent home (38%), nine were raised by their grandparents (6%), and 7 were raised by other individuals (5%). There were three White respondents that did not indicate who they were raised by during childhood (2%). Of the 255 White inmates who did not return, 144 were raised in a two-parent home (56%), 86 were raised in a one-parent home (34%), nine were raised by their grandparents (4%), and nine were raised by other individuals (4%). There were seven White respondents that did not indicate who they were raised by during childhood (2%).

LEFT HOME?

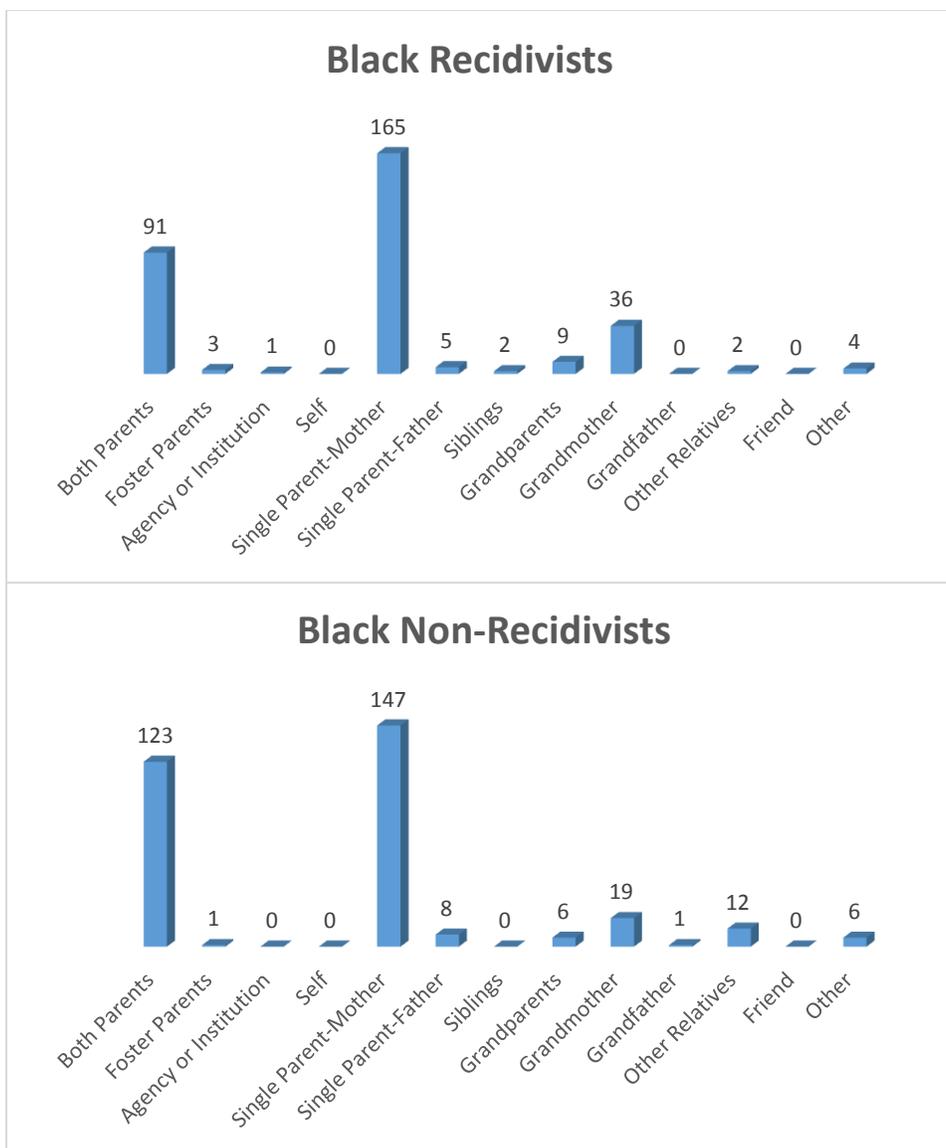


Of the 143 White inmates who returned to prison, 68 inmates reported they ‘grew up’ when they left home (48%), 28 inmates reported that they left home due to other circumstances that was not obvious or reported in the social history (20%), 15 reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (10%), nine inmates left home and got married (6%), two inmates left to go to the military (1%), four inmates went off to school (3%), five inmates were removed by the state (3%), one inmate ran away from home (1%), and one inmate reported he was abandoned (1%). There were no inmates that reported leaving home due to death in the family and 10 inmates did not answer this question (7%). Of the 255 White inmates who did not return, 122 inmates reported they ‘grew up’ when they left home (44%), 46 inmates reported that they left home due to other circumstances that was not obvious or reported in the social history (18%), seven reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (3%), 33

inmates left home and got married (13%), 26 inmates left to go to the military (10%), 12 inmates went off to school (5%), and two inmates were removed by the state (1%). There were no inmates that reported leaving home due to death in the family, running away, or being abandoned. Additionally, seven inmates did not respond to this question (3%).

Black Inmates

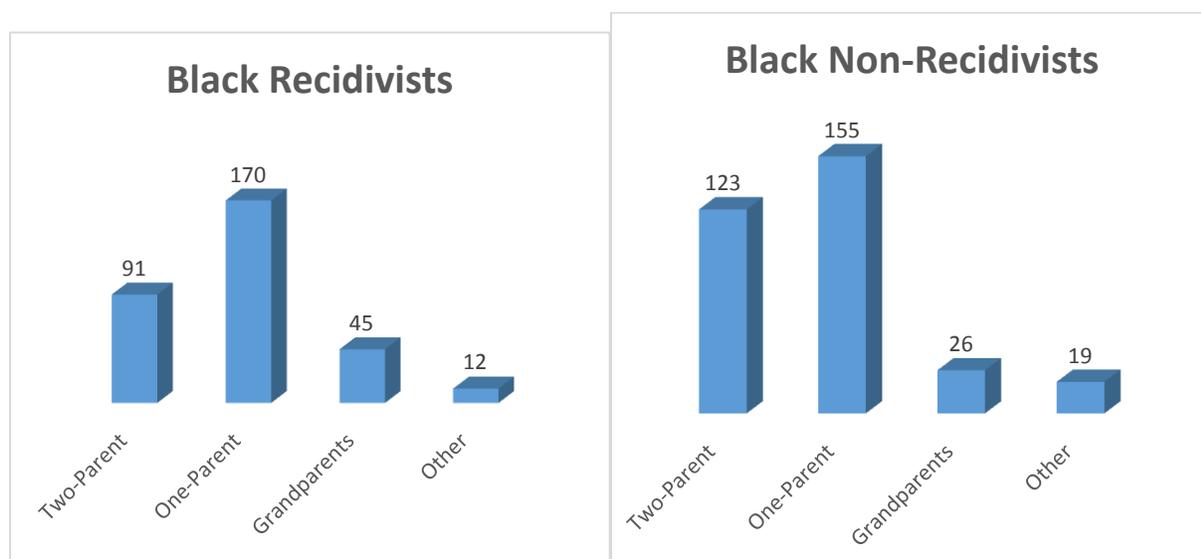
CAREGIVER



Of the 323 Black inmates who returned to prison within three-years after release, 91 inmates indicated they were raised by both parents (28%), 165 inmates were raised by a single mother (51%), 36 inmates were raised by their grandmother (11%), five inmates were raised by a single father (1%), six inmates were raised by both grandparents (3%), two inmates were raised by

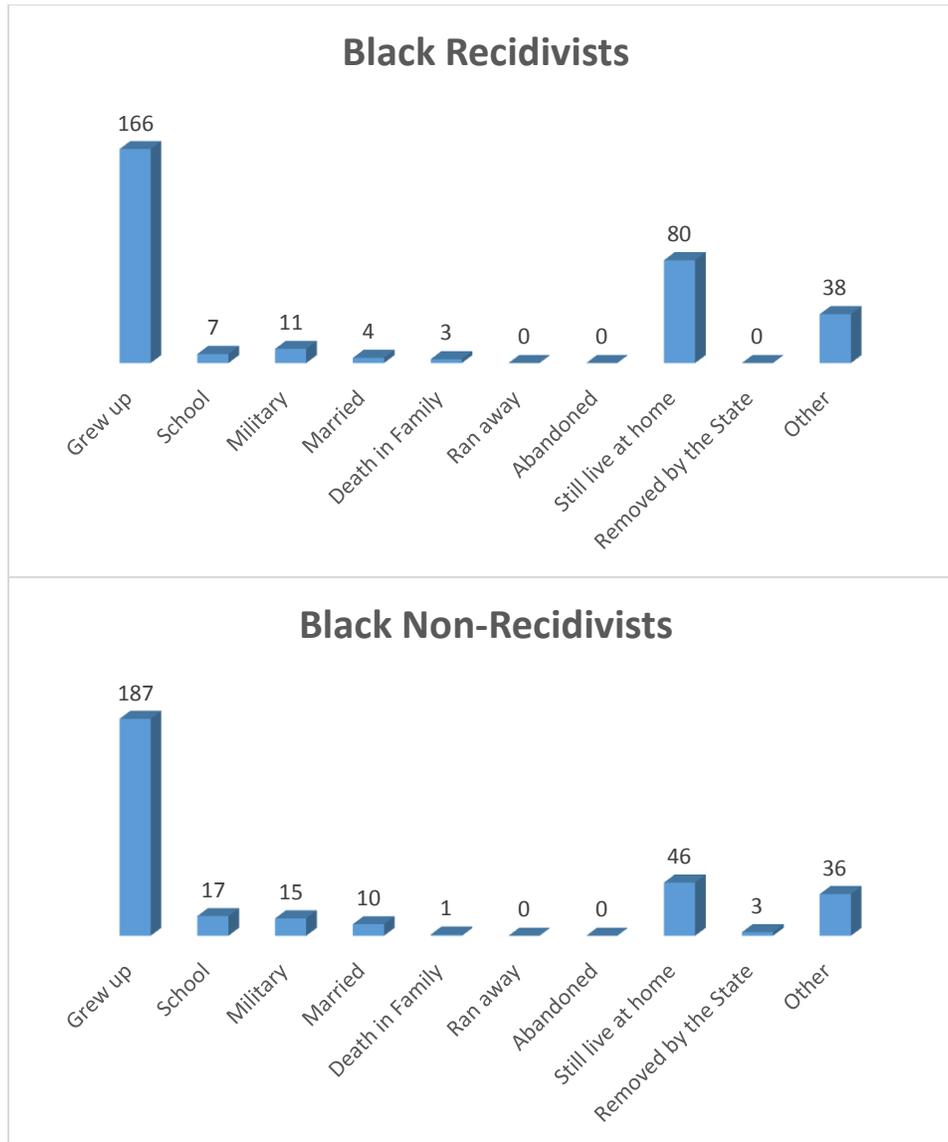
other relatives (1%), four inmates were raised by ‘other’ individuals (1%), three inmates were raised by foster parents (1%), two inmates were raised by siblings (1%), one inmate was raised by an agency or institution (.1%). There were no inmates raised by self, grandfather, or friend and five inmates who did not respond (1%). Of the 327 Black inmates who did not return, 123 inmates indicated they were raised by both parents (38%), 147 inmates were raised by a single mother (45%), 19 inmates were raised by their grandmother (6%), eight inmates were raised by a single father (2%), six inmates were raised by both grandparents (2%), 12 inmates were raised by other relatives (4%), six inmates were raised by ‘other’ individuals (2%), and one inmate was raised by foster parents (.1%). There were no inmates raised by friends, self, or their grandfather.

CAREGIVER CATEGORIES



Of the 323 Black inmates who returned to prison within three-years after release, 91 were raised in a two-parent home (28%), 170 were raised in a one-parent home (53%), 45 were raised by their grandparents (14%), and 12 were raised by other individuals (4%). There were five Black respondents that did not indicate who they were raised by during childhood (2%). Of the 327 Black inmates who did not return, 123 were raised in a two-parent home (38%), 155 were raised in a one-parent home (47%), 26 were raised by their grandparents (8%), and 19 were raised by other individuals (6%).

LEFT HOME?

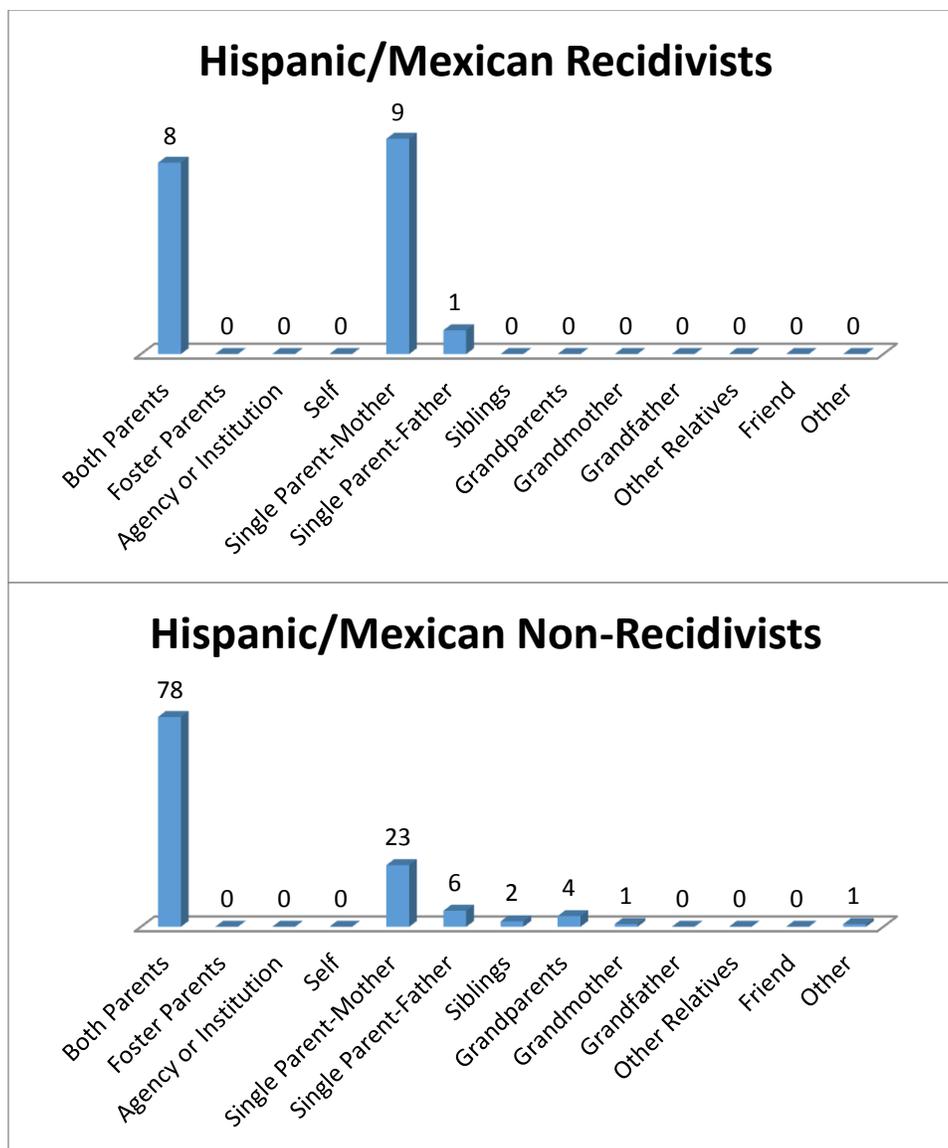


Of the 323 Black inmates who returned to prison, 166 inmates reported they ‘grew up’ when they left home (51%), 38 inmates reported that they left home due to other circumstances that was not obvious or reported in the social history (12%), 80 reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (25%), four inmates left home and got married (1%), 11 inmates left to go to the military (3%), seven inmates went off to school (2%), and three inmates left home due to a death in the family (1%). There were no inmates that reported leaving home due abandonment, running away, or removal by the state. Additionally, 14 inmates did not answer this question (4%). Of the 327 Black inmates who did not return, 187 inmates reported they ‘grew up’ when they left home (57%), 36 inmates reported that they left home due to other circumstances that was not obvious or reported in the social history (11%), 46 reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (14%), 10 inmates left home and got

married (3%), 15 inmates left to go to the military (4%), 17 inmates went off to school (5%), three inmates were removed by the state (1%) and one inmate was left due to a death in the family (1%). There were no inmates that reported leaving home due to running away or being abandoned. Additionally, 12 inmates did not respond to this question (4%).

Hispanic/Mexican Inmates

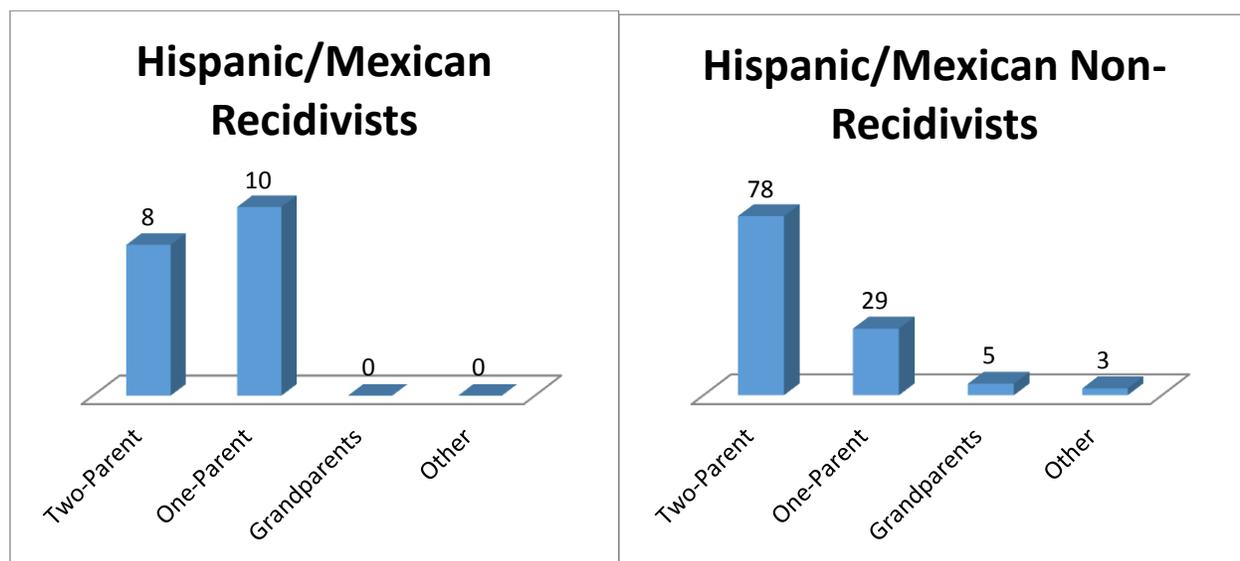
CAREGIVER



Of the 19 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who returned to prison within three-years after release, eight inmates indicated that they were raised by both parents (42%), nine inmates were raised by a single mother (47%), and one inmate was raised by a single father (9%). There were no inmates raised by an agency or institution, self, siblings, grandfather, foster parents, siblings,

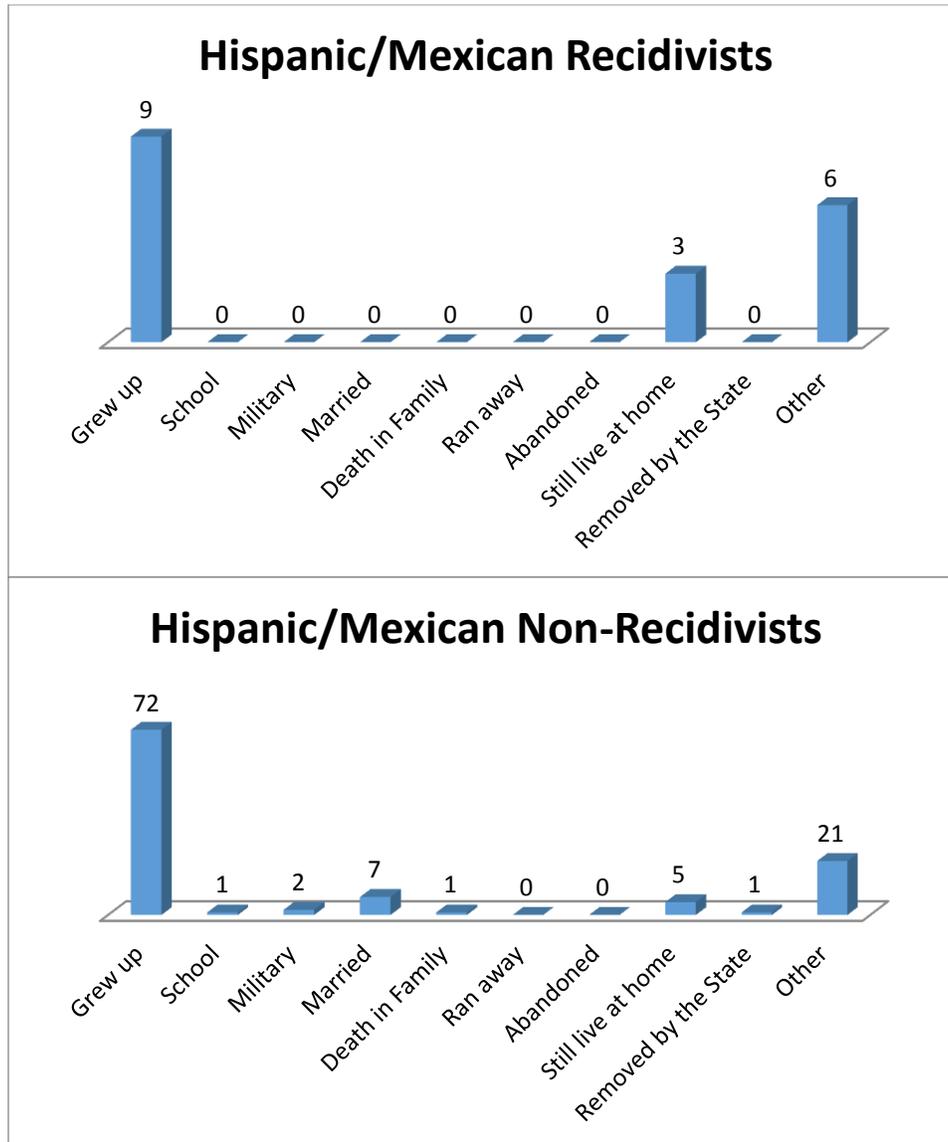
grandparents, grandmother, other relatives, friends or other individuals. One inmate did not report a caregiver (5%). Of the 117 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who did not return to prison within three-years after release, 78 indicated they were raised by both parents (67%), 23 inmates were raised by a single mother (20%), six inmates were raised by a single father (5%), four inmates were raised by their grandparents (3%), one inmate was raised their grandmother (1%), and one inmate was raised by another individual (1%). There were no inmates raised by an agency or institution, self, siblings, grandfather, foster parents, siblings, other relatives, or friends. Two inmates did not report a caregiver (1%).

CAREGIVER CATEGORIES



Of the 19 Hispanic/Mexican recidivists, eight were raised in a two-parent home (42%) and 10 were raised in a one-parent home (53%). There were no inmates who reported being raised by grandparents or other individuals. There was one that did not indicate who they were raised by during childhood (5%). Of the 117 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who did not return to prison, 78 were raised in a two-parent home (67%), 29 were raised in a one-parent home (25%), five inmates were raised by their grandparents (4%), and three inmates were raised by other individuals (3%). There were two inmates that did not indicate who they were raised by during childhood (2%).

LEFT HOME?

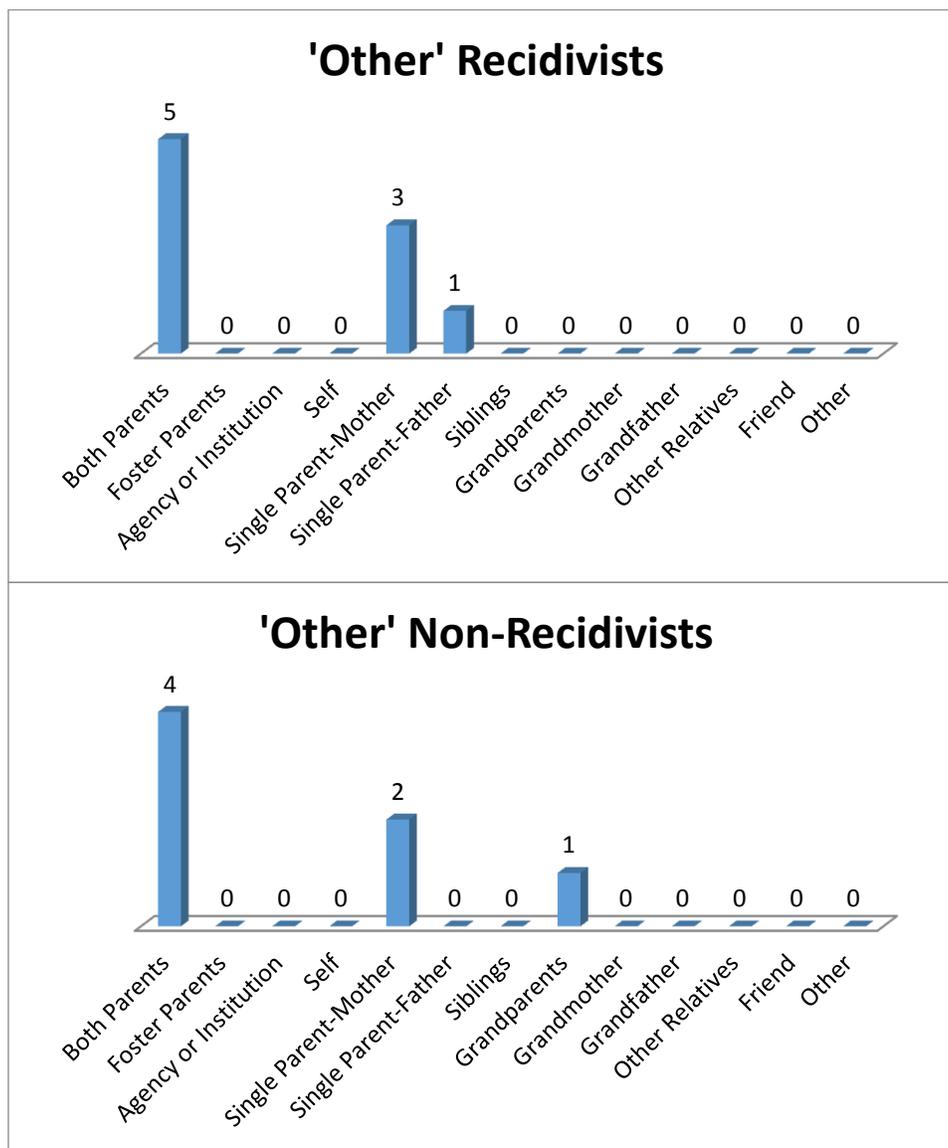


Of the 19 Hispanic/Mexican inmates who returned to prison, nine inmates reported they ‘grew up’ when they left home (47%), three reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (16%), and six inmates left for other reasons (32%). There were no inmates that reported leaving home due school, military, death in the family, abandonment, running away, removal by the state, or marriage. There was one inmates that did not respond to this question (5%). Of the 117 Hispanic/Mexican inmates that did not who return to prison, 72 inmates reported they ‘grew up’ when they left home (61%), five inmates reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (4%), seven inmates left home to get married (6%), two inmates lefts for the military (2%), one inmate left for school (1%), one inmate left due to a death in the family (1%), and one inmate was removed by the state (1%).

There were no inmates that reported leaving home due to abandonment or running away. There were seven inmates that did reported why they left home (6%).

'Other' Inmates

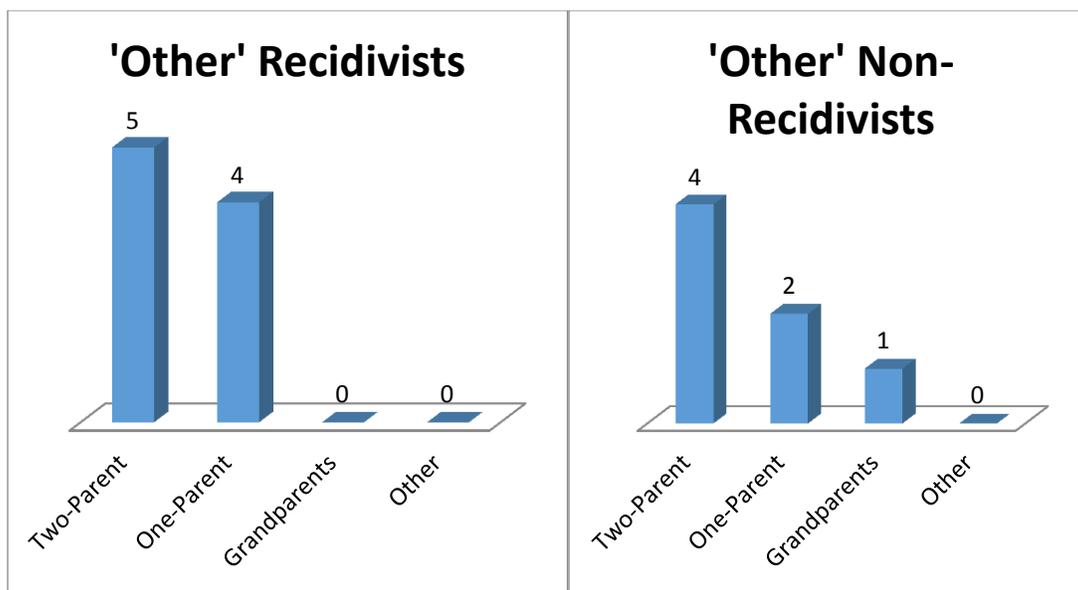
CAREGIVER



Of the nine 'Other' inmates who returned to prison within three-years after release, five inmates indicated they were raised by both parents (49%), three inmates were raised by a single mother (29%), and 13 inmates were raised by a single father (9%). There were no inmates raised by an agency or institution, self, siblings, grandfather, foster parents, siblings, grandparents, grandmother, other relatives, friends or other individuals. Of the seven 'Other' inmates who did not return to prison within three-years after release, four inmates indicated they were raised by

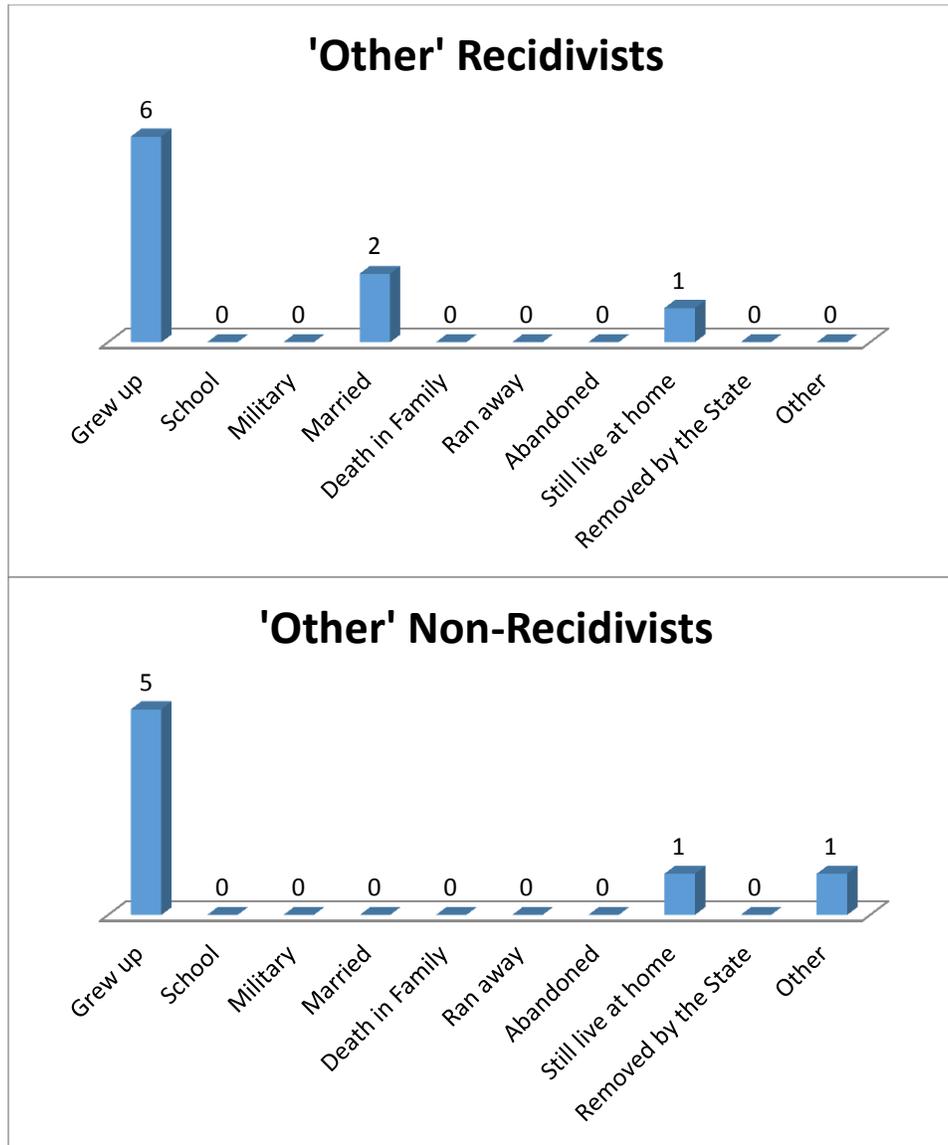
both parents (49%), two inmates were raised by a single mother (29%), and one inmate was raised their grandmother (9%). There were no inmates raised by an agency or institution, self, siblings, grandfather, foster parents, siblings, grandparents, single father, other relatives, friends or other individuals.

CAREGIVER CATEGORIES



Of the nine 'other' inmates who returned to prison, five were raised in a two-parent home (56%) and four were raised in a one-parent home (44%). There were no inmates raised by other individuals or grandparents. Of the seven 'other' inmates who did not return to prison, four were raised in a two-parent home (57%), two were raised in a one-parent home (29%), and one inmate was raised by their grandparents (14%). There were no inmates raised by other individuals or grandparents.

LEFT HOME?



Of the nine 'Other' inmates who returned to prison, six inmates reported they 'grew up' when they left home (67%), one reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (11%), and two inmates left home and got married (22%). There were no inmates who reported leaving home due school, military, death in the family, abandonment, running away, removal by the state, or other reasons. Of the seven 'Other' inmates did not who return to prison, five inmates reported they 'grew up' when they left home (71%), one reported that they never left home - still lived at home before incarcerated (14%), and two inmates left home for other reasons (29%). There were no inmates who reported leaving home due school, military, marriage, death in the family, abandonment, running away, or removal by the state.

Conclusion

This report focused on descriptive statistics on inmates' living situation during childhood. The social history provides these indicators about inmates in ADC; yet, this information cannot be directly taken from eOMIS. Therefore, data for this report was from the manual imputation of social history assessments of released offenders in 2009, which included 1,200 male inmates to date. Results suggested that demographics and family background responses varied by recidivism and race/ethnicity. In relation to the entire sample, 65 percent of recidivists were Black with an average age of 25 years; 56 percent had less than a H.S. diploma/GED and 31 percent had committed a crime that was classified as a drug offense. Recidivists in the sample were reported being raised by a single parent (48%) with 44 percent raised by a single mother. When comparing recidivists to non-recidivists, only 46 percent reported less than a H.S. diploma/GED and were, on average, seven years older than recidivists (32 years of age). Forty-nine percent of non-recidivists reported being raised by both parents instead of being raised in a single parent home (38%).

When descriptive statistics and family background responses were broken down by race/ethnicity and recidivism, results showed more variation in age, education, and caregiver responses. Inmates classified into the 'Other' racial category (56%) and Blacks (50%) were likely to return to prison within three years after release in comparison to White (36%) and Hispanic/Mexican (14%) inmates. Recidivists across each racial category were younger than inmates who did not return to prison; however, education level varied within racial categories. For example, 50 percent of White non-recidivists reported having a H.S. diploma/GED while 48 percent of White recidivists reported having less than H.S diploma/GED.

In relation to family background, reports of who raised them did not vary within race but across racial categories. For example, White recidivists (49%) and non-recidivists (56%) reported growing up in a two-parent family, while Black recidivists (53%) and non-recidivists (47%) reported growing up in a one-parent home. There were only differences for Hispanic/Mexican inmates where 53 percent of recidivists reported growing up in a one-parent home, while 67 percent of non-recidivists reported growing up in a two-parent home.

These results should be taken with caution since it only comprised of about 70 percent of the total number of males released in 2009. In addition, generalizations cannot be made about the entire ADC population from these results. There was an attempt to compare these results to that of the Arkansas population in the Censuses data (American Community Survey, 2007-2011), but information is given using household information instead of individual responses. Overall, results provide evidence of differences among racial groups on reporting family background information; specifically, reporting who they were raised by during childhood. The next step is to continue to gather more information from the social history assessment to understand why individual come into prison.