

PROFILING THE NEEDS OF CALIFORNIA'S FEMALE PRISONERS

A Needs' Assessment

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FOREWORD

The rising population of women incarcerated in California state prisons, shrinking resources and the specific and unique needs of this population have combined to create significant policy and program concerns. This report, *Profiling the Needs of California's Female Prisoners*, a three-phase research project, funded by the National Institute of Corrections, addresses three central questions:

What is the nature of California's female prisoner population?

What are the identified needs of these prisoners?

What needs are not being met through existing programming?

This document provides baseline information for California correctional administrators and program planners, as well as data for use by correctional researchers and administrators in other jurisdictions throughout the United States.

The authors hope the information in this report will assist correctional practitioners and researchers as they seek to improve information systems and program services affecting imprisoned women.

PROFILING THE NEEDS OF CALIFORNIA'S FEMALE PRISONERS:

A NEEDS ASSESSMENT

I. Introduction and Overview

This report describes the findings of a three-phase research project which makes specific recommendations towards meeting the needs of California's female prisoners. These recommendations were drawn from data collected through a Population Profile of female inmates incarcerated in the four correctional facilities for women in California and an Inventory and Review of programs within these institutions. Sections II and III state the research problem and the findings from prior studies regarding the problems and needs of female prisoners. Section IV describes the research design and data collection methodologies. Sections V and VI present the data from these activities in the form of a Population Profile and the Program Review of existing programs. Findings and Recommendations derived from these two collection activities are combined in Section VII, the Needs Assessment. These data and recommendations provide valuable information for correctional administrators and program planners who are charged with managing the rising population of female prisoners, as well as data for use by correctional researchers and administrators in other jurisdictions throughout the United States.

In brief, we found unmet needs in five general areas:

1. Community Interventions
2. Economic Self-Sufficiency
3. Substance Abuse Treatment
4. Family and Personal Issues
5. Monitoring and Expanding Existing Programs

As the data below illustrate, these problems contribute significantly to the offense histories and behavioral profiles of this population. While a range of programs exist within the system, program delivery is affected by waiting lists, small program size and lack of systematic availability. The need for program expansion was evident in this study. The profile data show that involvement in criminal behavior is tied directly to drug use and a lack of viable economic skills, which must be addressed in community and institutional programs designed for early intervention as well as retraining. Physical, sexual and emotional abuse against women and children also contributes to the problems of imprisoned women and requires serious attention in order to fully address these issues.

The California female prison population's suitability for community-based sanctioning and treatment options was described elsewhere:

Female inmates and parolees generally have a lower rate of commitment to prison for violent offenses and exhibit significantly less violent behavior in prison than males. The characteristics offer CDC and the State of California opportunities to develop, for very specific targeted female populations, demonstration programs, punishment options, intermediate sanctions, and other methods of holding inmates accountable for their actions without decreasing public safety (SCR 33 Commission, Final report, June 1994:1-II).

Our data also show that commitment of institutional resources and institutional staff are critical to meeting the needs of prisoners. This commitment of staff, from the Warden and top administrators to the line staff, was a key element in successful program delivery. In the Program Review, we found that the needs of women must be met by matching individual needs with available programs. In informal interviews with staff and prisoners, successful programs and activities were defined as those that promoted strong working relationships and were based on reciprocal respect and humane treatment.

II. Statement of the Research Problem

The rising population of female inmates, shrinking resources, and the specific and unique demands of this population have combined to create significant policy concerns for those charged with managing female inmates. In California, the population has risen from 1,316 in 1980 to over 8,000 in 1995, an 8.6% increase over 1994 figures. This increase in numbers has significantly affected the delivery of services to women prisoners, as well as crowding throughout the institutions. This report excludes examination of the impact of crowding on housing, medical services and security, but acknowledges that crowded conditions create significant problems in all areas of prison management. This profile data, in addition to providing demographic characteristics, focuses on variables that have specific implications for program development and expansion.

As populations increase, prison managers are also faced with diminishing resources and a decreased ability to respond to these problems. An assessment of the program needs of female inmates allows prison managers to make data-based decisions in distributing these scarce resources. Effective programs, particularly those that address substance abuse, employment opportunity and parenting issues may also affect successful community reintegration. Additionally, there is evidence that the needs of women prisoners diverge from the needs of male prisoners. The report will describe the nature of the population of women in California prisons, the types and extent of program availability and the gap between program needs and **availability**. This information is needed for both descriptive and program planning and policy activities. These data will allow managers to make data-based decisions that will improve program availability and promote successful community

reintegration. Data for this report were collected through face-to-face interviews with a representative sample of women in four correctional facilities and a program inventory was developed and administered at all four facilities to determine the number, type, curriculum/purpose and number of participants in programs available to women inmates.’

¹The four facilities are Northern California Women's Facilities (NCWF) in Stockton, and central California Women's Facility (CCWF) in Chowchilla, California Institution for Women (CIW) in Frontera and California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in Corona. Questions for the interviews were drawn from the American Correctional Association's 1987 survey of female inmates, the 1993 National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) study, Why Punish the Children? A Reappraisal of the Children of Incarcerated Mothers In America, and other existing instruments. The instruments were modified through pre-testing. (A copy of this instrument is contained in the Appendix.)

III. Review of the Literature

In preparing this needs assessment, existing literature was reviewed to determine findings from previous research and key problems facing the female offender. This section summarizes existing data on the female offender, drawing from the findings of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the American Correctional Association and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. This review finds that the profile of female prisoners across the country is somewhat similar. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (1994a) notes that at the end of 1993 there were 55,365 women incarcerated in federal and state prisons. Women accounted for 5.8% of the total prison population. Between 1980 and 1992, the growth rate for the female prison population increased approximately 275% for women compared to 160% for men (RJS, 1992). This increase in the number of women offenders has affected prison and jail systems in both programs and operations. Along with the population pressures crowding brings to bear, there are significant implications in terms of litigation, as well as the immediacy of program operations. As of January 18, 1995, 8,175 women were incarcerated in the California system, which has the largest female prisoner population in the country.

Population Descriptions - Existing Data on the Female Offender

In addition to profiles of populations, prior research has focused on specific problems of female offenders, investigating problems in their lives before prison as well as problems specific to their incarceration. Data from prior surveys find that the profile of female offenders across the country are somewhat similar. This section summarizes existing data on the female prisoner, drawing from the national surveys conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS 1991, 1994 a and b), the American Correctional Association (**ACA, 1990**)

and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP 1990. Klein, 1993). Bloom (1992) had previously offered a summary profile of women in prison that continues to capture critical aspects of the population today. Female prisoners are very low income, disproportionately African American and Hispanic, undereducated, unskilled with sporadic employment histories. They are mostly young, single and heads of households, with the majority of those imprisoned (80%) having at least two children. At least two-thirds of incarcerated women have children under the age of eighteen. Women prisoners have a host of medical, psychological and financial problems and needs. Substance abuse, compounded by poverty, unemployment, physical and mental illness, physical and sexual abuse and homelessness often propel women through the revolving door of the criminal justice system. Nationwide, women are more likely than men to be serving sentences for drug offenses and other non-violent property crimes.

The surveys summarized below give further weight to this description, offering evidence of the impact of the “war on drugs” and further marginalization of low-status women in American society. BJS (1994b) characterizes the female prison population in similar ways. Based on a comprehensive survey of women in all state facilities, this study found that women inmates “largely resemble male inmates in terms of race and ethnic background and age. However, women are substantially more likely than men to be serving time for a drug offense and less likely to have been sentenced for a violent crime” (BJS, 1994b: 1). In reviewing the national surveys, we identified the following categories: Demographics characteristics, BJS (1991, 1994b) details the dimensions of the 1986 and 1991 female prison populations, drawing their data from the “Surveys of Inmates in State

Correctional Facilities” and reporting the findings in their series, “Special Report: Women in Prison”. The most current (1994b) BJS survey (based on 1991 data) found that women in prison were most likely to be black (46%), unemployed at the time of arrest (53%) and never married (45%). With a median age of 31 years in 1991, the female prison population was somewhat older than those imprisoned in 1986. In the Federal system, women were more likely to be somewhat older, with an average age of 36 and more likely to be white than women in state prisons (BOP, 1991). BJS found that, compared to the 1986 data, women in prison were somewhat more educated in 1991.

Offense Histories: The Decreasing Role of Violence. In 1991, 32.3% of the female prison population was incarcerated for a violent offense, compared to 41 A in 1986 and 49% in 1979 (BJS 1994b). Almost one-half of those serving time for a violent crime were convicted of homicide or manslaughter. More than a third of these violent offenders had victimized a relative or intimate; about a quarter of the violent offenders were convicted of homicide of a relative or intimate. The 1991 figures found that over 60% of the women were sentenced for a non-violent crime: almost 30% were sentenced for property offenses with a full 33% for drug-offenses and 6% for public order offenses (BJS, 1994b).

The Increasing Role of Drug Offenses. Nearly 1 in 3 female inmates were serving a sentence for drug offenses in 1991, compared to 1 in 8 in 1986. This increase in sentenced drug offenders accounts for 55% of the increase in the female prison population between 1986 and 1991 (BJS 1994b). In 1986, one-third of all female prisoners reported being under the influence of some drug at the time of their offense with 39% reporting daily drug use in the month before their offense and 24% reporting daily use of a hard drug (cocaine, heroin,

LSD or PCP). By 1991, these figures increased somewhat to 36.3% of all female prisoners reporting being under the influence of some drug at the time of their offense with 41% reporting daily drug use in the month before their offense. Almost one-quarter of the 1991 sample reported committing their crime to get money for drugs. The 1990 ACA survey reported similar trends. In terms of drug use, cocaine was the most often reported drug of use, with heroin and crack reported second and third. About 25% of the women indicated prior drug treatment. Most of the women reported initial drug use between the ages of 12 and 18. The Bureau of Prisons (Klein, 1993) reports that almost 64% of their female population is incarcerated for drug-related offenses. This compares to only 26% of the 1981 female prison population that was held for drug offenses.

Time Served and Sentence Length. BJS (1991, 1994b) provides some information on time served and sentence length. Overall, average time served for those released in 1986 was 16 months. Violent offenders served an average of 27 months, with property offenders serving about 13 months on average and drug offenders doing around 14 months. In the 1991 sample, women received somewhat shorter maximum sentences than men, with 24% of the female prison population receiving sentences of less than 36 months. For drug offenses, the median sentence received was 54 months (with a mean of 79 months); property offenders received a median sentence of 44 months (with a mean of 74 months) and violent offenders received a median sentence of 180 months (mean 178 months). For all female offenders, the median sentence received was 60 months, with a mean of 105 months (BJS 1994b).

Physical and Sexual Abuse. In 1991, an estimated 43 % of those in prison reported previous physical or sexual abuse. Violent offenders were more likely to have previously experienced

this abuse (BJS, 1994b). The BJS data shows that almost half of the women had experienced abuse by intimates. Sexual abuse, usually involving violence, was most likely to have occurred in this sample. The 1990 ACA survey found that 50% of the women reported a history of physical abuse, with 35% reporting sexual abuse. This abuse was likely to be at the hands of their husbands or boyfriends.

Family Characteristics. Three-fourths of these women prisoners were mothers, with two-thirds having children who were under the age of 18 (BJS, 1994b). The 1990 ACA survey found that 6% of the prison inmates and 4.2% of the jail inmates were pregnant at the time of admission. This ACA survey also found about 20% of those incarcerated were married, 34% were separated or divorced and 6.5 % were widowed. Only 21% had no children. The majority of women had their children at age 18 or under (ACA 1990). Before their imprisonment, 25% lived with their children, 20% lived with a spouse and children and another 19% lived with a spouse or boyfriend. Over half of the respondents indicated that the most important person(s) in their life right now were their children. Most children were under the care of the prisoner's mother or grandmother (ACA, 1990).

Program Needs and Availability. The ACA survey (1990) provides specific information on work, education and program needs. About 27% of the jails and 83% of the prisons had vocational programs for women, although only 12% were employed in a prison industry. According to ACA, 24% had completed only one to three years of high school but had obtained a GED, 26% had completed one to three years of high school; and 16% had completed high school. Twenty-two percent of the women surveyed by ACA reported they had not worked in the three years prior to their incarceration. Among those who held jobs,

sales, clerical and services were most often mentioned. Eighteen percent felt they had qualifications to get the work they wanted, while 45.5% stated they needed more education and 36% felt they needed more experience. Of those working, almost two-thirds were earning \$6.50 or less an hour. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (1991) also describes the program needs of the Federal female prison population. According to the proceedings from an “issues forum” dealing with the needs of female offenders, women appeared to be more willing to participate in programs that will enhance self-awareness and personal growth. This fact illustrates the importance of developing programs around the specific needs of the female offender, rather than implementing male programs in female facilities. Finally, the proceedings indicate that “studies show that women who participate in occupational and rehabilitation programs earn more and stay outside of the prison system longer than those who do not”. (Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1991: 3).

Percentage of Prison Population. At yearend 1993, the total numbers of male and female inmates reached 948,881 in state and Federal prisons (BJS, 1994b). Overall, this accounts for an 188% increase in the nation’s prison population since 1980. The proportion of women prisoners continues to increase, with the number of women (55,365) increasing at a faster rate (9.6%) than that of male prisoners (numbering 893,516 and increasing at a rate of 7.2%). Overall, women represent 5.8% of the national prison population (5.6% of the state prison population and 7.7% of the Federal prison population). In California, women represented 6.5% of the state’s prison population at year-end 1993 (BJS, 1994).

Problems of Female Offenders

In addition to profiles of the imprisoned women, prior research has focused on specific problems of female offenders, investigating circumstances of their lives before prison as well as issues specific to their incarceration. These findings are summarized below.

Drug Use and Drug Arrest. Drug-related arrests contribute to increases in the female prison (BJS, 1991) and jail population (BJS, 1992). Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) data (Greenhouse, 1991: 10) suggests that women accounted for 20% of the increase in drug arrests between 1980 and 1989. Most recent jail data from BJS (1992) found that drug violations accounted for about one-half of the 1983-1986 increase in the number of female jail inmates. In 1983, one in eight women were in jail for drug-related crimes; in 1989, one in three were jailed for such an offense. Among all offenders, drug use continues to play a role in some offending patterns. While the debate over the relationship between criminal behavior and drug use continues, there are some clear correlations (BJS, 1994a and b). According to the ACA survey (1990), about 20% of the nationwide female offender population is imprisoned for a “drug abuse violation” and 25% reported that obtaining money to pay for drugs was the reason behind their crime. Several measures show that women are more likely to use drugs, use more serious drugs more frequently and be under the influence of drugs at the time of their crime than males (NIJ, 1991, BJS, 1992). This dramatic increase is also discussed by Chesney-Lind, (1992); Huling (1991b); Nowak (1990); California Department of Corrections (1990) and Daly (1987).

Victimization. Pollock-Byrne (1990) and Chesney-Lind (1992) reviewed several studies of the relationship between violence and victimization. Gilfus (1988) found that 88% of her

sample had been exposed to some form of childhood physical or sexual abuse, adult rape and/or battering. This battering is related directly to the character of the offense: Browne (1987) and Ewing (1987) found that a significant number of women convicted of murder or manslaughter had killed males who had repeatedly and violently abused them. Lindsey (1978) found that 40% of the women serving sentences for murder or manslaughter had killed males who had repeatedly abused them. Huling (1991b) found that of those women committed to New York State prisons for homicide, 49% were victims of abuse and 59% were being abused at the time of the offense. Pollock-Byrne (1990:70), summarized in Greenhouse (1991:3) found:

Some researchers suggest female inmates come from families marked by alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness, desertion and child abuse. Several studies show that in a sample of incarcerated women, a majority had been physically and sexually abused as children, had greater difficulties in their interpersonal relationships with family and peers than others and had been treated for mental problems.

Reasons for Committing Crimes, As part of their profile of female offenders, the ACA (1990) found that one-fourth of the women responding to their survey said they committed their crime to pay for drugs, whereas another 20% indicated economic pressures. “Poor judgement” was the third most common response among those offering an explanation.

Health Care Issues, While few studies have directly addressed the differential health care needs of female offenders, informal observations indicate more complicated and extensive problems among this group. The chemical abuse histories, complications from child-bearing and inadequate pre/post-natal care and other mental health concerns point to the need for further research into this area. A California legislative task force is examining these issues.

Mother/Child Relationships. Austin and Bloom (1992) found in their client profile of community-based programs for female offenders that 68% had children under the age of six, 13% were pregnant upon entering the program, and 18% gave birth within six months of entering a program. California has recognized the needs of incarcerated mothers and their young children by establishing the Community Prisoner Mother Program. Bloom and Steinhart (1993) document the detrimental impact of a mother's incarceration on her children and provide recommendations for maintaining relationships between inmate mothers and their children.

Over-incarceration and the Lack of Intermediate Sanctions. As suggested by Chesney-Lind (1992:2), there is a need to determine if the increase in women's imprisonment is a product of change in women's crime or a shift in the criminal justice system's response to women offenders. Bloom (1992: 3) noted that the proportion of women imprisoned for violent offenses has in fact dropped: In 1979, nearly half the women in prison were incarcerated for violent offenses; by 1986 this figure had dropped to 41%. The number of women imprisoned for property offenses increased from 37% in 1979 to 42% in 1986. Immarigeon and Chesney-Lind (1992) argue that women have been hard-hit by the national trend toward more punitive sanctioning and that the female population in correctional facilities has increased disproportionately to the increase in women's involvement in serious crime.

The Need for Gender-Specific Programming. Historically, women have accounted for only a small proportion of the prison population and their particular needs have not necessarily received the level of attention of the predominantly male inmate population. Until recently, institutions primarily focused on programs relating to male inmates.

Some states are beginning the process of profiling female offenders and developing systematic policies for their management. Immarigeon and Chesney-Lind (1992) describe the planning efforts of Georgia, Minnesota, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Miller (1990, 1991) has described the dimensions of the female prisoner population in Delaware and has surveyed offender perceptions of program needs and availability. In analyzing all 335 women released from a Delaware facility, Miller (1991) found that just over one-third were returned to prison for new charges or parole violations within one year of their release. Miller (1990) also examines program needs for female offenders within the Delaware prison system and cites a 1980 GAO study that found, within the Bureau of Prisons, women had access to 13 prison industry jobs, whereas men had access to 84 (Miller, 1990:1). As part of her effort to re-examine existing rehabilitation programs for women and to plan future programs, Miller (1990) surveyed a sample of women about their experience with programming in Delaware prisons. In terms of work-release programs, while many of the respondents appreciated the opportunity to work, about 60% indicated problems with being a woman within a predominately male work-release program. Drug-treatment programs received similar comments.

Program Success and Effectiveness. Bloom and Austin (1992) found the following common characteristics that appeared to influence successful program outcomes: Continuum of care design, clearly-stated program expectations, rules and sanctions. consistent supervision, diverse and representative staffing, coordination of community resources and access to ongoing social and emotional support. They also suggest that promising approaches are multidimensional which specifically deal with women's issues.

Classification. Classification issues for women are decidedly different than those for male offenders. At this writing, there is little available information about the specific needs of the female inmate in terms of classification. The SCR 33 Commission examined these issues and called for a re-examination of classification procedures for female inmates. A 1989 NIC grant, awarded to Cosmos Corporation to develop a comprehensive guide to model classification systems for female offenders, is unavailable for review at this time (Colley and camp, 1992).

Traditional vs. Non-traditional Programs. While many (Feinman, 1983; Glick and Neto, 1977; and Miller, 1990) have found that programs for women have been limited to gender-stereotypical efforts, many jurisdictions have developed non-traditional programs. Owen and Horwitz (1991) describe programs in place at a women's prison in California. They suggest that the curricula of the pre-release class, and the non-traditional vocational programs (e.g. welding, auto-body and auto mechanics) reflect concern for more egalitarian programming in the 90's.

Conclusion This literature, while rich in detail and description, has only begun to reflect data designed to answer the questions posed at the beginning of this section. With an increasing population and the heightened awareness of the unique and complex problems of the female offender, there is a clear necessity to identify these needs and the programs and policies developed in their response. The sections following describe our data and later offer our recommendations for addressing these pressing problems.

IV. Research Design

This project is grounded in an applied perspective and was designed to collect, assess and distribute information on the nature of the female prison population, existing programs currently in place, and gaps between needs derived from the profile and the program review. Our goal is to provide tools and strategies toward the increase and improvement of service delivery and management of this diverse population. There are three basic steps to this process: 1) the Population Profile, 2) the Program Review and 3) the Needs Assessment/Recommendations.

Population Profile

First, data were collected to provide a detailed Population Profile of women confined within the four female prisons in California-- Central California Women's Facility (CCWF), Northern California Women's Facility (NCWF), California Institution for Women (CIW) and California Rehabilitation Center (CRC). The population profile describes the incarcerated population in terms of demographic characteristics, offense and incarceration histories, family and educational/employment background. Initial results are reported below. In summer 1993, the Population Profile collected, through face-to-face interviews, data which describes demographic characteristics and the needs of the female prisoners. Section V describes these findings in summary.

Program Inventory and Review

Second, a program review of existing programs within the four facilities and in the community was conducted during Spring of 1994. Section VI. reviews these findings. Data were collected on the following:

1. Number and types of programs;
2. Number of prisoners participating and completing the program;
3. Program goals and primary services; and
4. Program elements such as number of hours, curriculum/program materials, average daily population, number of inmates served annually, client profiles, number of program staff, MIS capabilities, and data on any existing monitoring or evaluation.

Interviews with inmates and staff in some programs were also conducted. The Program Review is primarily descriptive and organized in the following categories: (1) Jobs and Vocational Training, (2) Educational Programs, (3) Recovery/Self-Help Programs, 4) Self-Development and Community-Based Programs. These data are summarized in charts in the body of the report.

Program Needs Assessment/Findings and Recommendations

Third, a Program Needs Assessment, Findings and Recommendations are contained in Section VII. and are derived from these initial data sets. The needs assessment matches profile data with program data to determine which needs of female offenders are being met through existing programming and gaps between needs and program availability. These data and recommendations will allow prison managers to adequately plan systemwide service delivery systems tailored to this population. The data compiled from the Population Profile and Program Review will determine the range of unmet programming needs of the female prisoner population. Such an assessment identifies the major services that could positively impact on this population.

V. Population Profile Data

Roth our data and the research literature on women and imprisonment stress the prominent role played by substance abuse, physical and sexual abuse, and poverty and under-employment in the lives of female offenders. In considering our findings and this literature, the potential of community interventions in the lives of women and girls becomes evident. Our survey data also support the contention that a significant proportion of female prisoners are not dangerous, are not career criminals and thus do not represent a serious threat to the community, indicating the utility for community-based sanctions and community involvement in correctional programming. This finding has significant implications for program provision in that we recommend that community-based programming is possible and a continued emphasis on institutional-community partnerships in future program development.

The Sample

In the summer of 1993, 294 women were interviewed in the four state prisons housing women. The sample was randomly selected from an April 30, 1993 count of 7,043 female prisoners by the California Department of Corrections (CDC) Research Division and resulted in a sample size of 500. Sixty-one women in the sample were released by the time of the interviews, and 77 women had been transferred to other institutions or were in camps. Twenty-one women declined to be interviewed, representing a refusal rate of approximately six percent. Preliminary sample analysis suggests that the interview sample is representative of the entire population.

Age, Race and Ethnicity Marital Status and Education: Table 1 compares data from the California sample to that of the 1991 RJS survey.

Table 1
Characteristics of Women Prisoners:
Comparing the 1991 BJS Data and California Sample
(in percent)

Characteristic	BJS 1991 (%)	California Sample (N= 294) (96)
<i>Race/Origin</i>		
White Non-Hispanic	36.2	36.0
Black Non-Hispanic	46.0	46.0
Hispanic	14.2	14.0
Other	3.6	4.0
<i>Age</i>		
17 or Younger	.1	0
18-24	16.3	11.2
25-34	50.4	48.2
35-44	25.5	27.9
45-54	6.1	10.5
55 and older	11.7	2.2
<i>Median Age</i>	31 years	33 years
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	17.3	16.0
Widowed	5.9	4.1
Divorced	19.1	23.1
Separated	12.5	12.2
Never Married	45.1	42.9
<i>Education</i>		
8th grade or less	16.0	7.4
Some high school	45.8	28.2 (with 11.6% holding GED)
High school graduate	22.7	14.6
Some college or more	15.5	25.7 (with 12.2% technical school)
<i>Pre-Arrest Employment</i>		
Employed	46.7	46.3
Full-Time	35.7	33.7
Part-Time	11.0	12.6
Unemployed	53.3	53.7

The race/ethnicity breakdown in the California sample compares to an overall statewide female institutional population breakdown of 35.9% White, 35% Black, 16.6% Hispanic and 13% “other” (as of June 30, 1993). This racial composition has changed over the last decade. According to CDC figures (SCR33, 1994), in 1982, the female CDC population was composed of 40% white women, and 16.8% Hispanic women, with the proportion of black women about the same at 35.1% .

Educational and Work Background: Respondents were asked a variety of questions concerning their educational and work background. As described in Table 1, 28.2% said they finished one to three years of high school with no GED and another 11.6% did not graduate from high school but completed GED requirements. Over one-fourth of those interviewed indicated some education or training beyond high school; about 20% indicated some college, 12.2% indicated technical or trade school enrollments and just over 4% reported four or more years of college. The vast majority completed this work on the streets, while 17% attained their highest educational level while incarcerated. For those going beyond, high school, community college, and trade school were the most often mentioned. Of those with vocational training, courses in business/secretarial, medical/dental assistance and cosmetology were the most common trades studied.

Living Situations Table 2 describes the living situation of the California sample in prior to imprisonment.

Table 2
Living Situation Prior to Imprisonment
California Sample (N = 294)

Lived With:	(&)
Spouse or Partner	32.1
Alone	21.5
Parent or Guardian	21.2
Friends/Roommates	11.9
Other Relative	7.2
No Permanent Residence/Homeless	5.1
In Program/Other	1.0

On average, almost 80% of the sample reported having two children. Of those respondents with children, over half stated that they had lived with all or some of their children prior to arrest (40% lived with all their children, 13% lived with only some of their children and 43% did not live with any of their children---another 13% had “grown children”.) Almost half reported that they were not going to return to the same situation upon their release. More women reported plans to live with parents and other relatives, and fewer women planned to live with their spouse/partner or to live alone. Just about half (47.4%) indicated that they planned to live with their children immediately upon release, with another 31% planning “to get settled first.” Just over 17% reported that they would not be able to regain custody of their children.

Religious Preference; Almost half of the women interviewed (49%) indicated a Protestant religious preference, 26.2% reported a Catholic background with 2.5 indicating a Muslim preference. Fifteen per cent (15.6%) reported no religious preference.

Work History; Respondents were asked a variety of questions regarding their past work history. Table 1 summarizes employment status prior to incarceration. About half of those responding indicated that they had never worked at any time, with a somewhat larger number indicating they had not worked the year prior to this incarceration. Table 3 describes sources of support prior to this incarceration.

Table 3
Source of support
Prior to This Incarceration
California Sample (N = 294)

	(%)
Worked at Legitimate Jobs	37.1
Public Assistance	21.8
Drug Dealing/Sales	15.6
Illegal Sources	12.3
Supported by Others	9.2
Prostitution	3.7
No Answer	.3

The most often-cited reason for not working was substance abuse! problems. Almost one-third of those not working (29.6%) reported a drug and/or alcohol problem as the reason for their unemployment. The second most **often cited** reason for not working was “made more money from crime and hustling”, with child-care responsibilities a close third, at 12.3%. About 10% of the women indicated there was no specific reason or they did not know why they were not working. Just under 9% were supported by a spouse or family, while **a combined** 9% felt that no jobs were available or they did not have the training or skills to look for work.

When asked about their sources of support in the year before this incarceration, under half reported “working at a legitimate job“, 22% reported some form of public support and 16% indicated making money from drug dealing or sales. Another 15 % reported illegitimate income, such as prostitution, shoplifting or other hustling and other criminal activities. Respondents were also asked about secondary sources of income. Here, crime, especially drug dealing/sales at 31%) was mentioned by almost half of the respondents as a secondary support. Approximately one-third of those surveyed indicated that they had been involved in prostitution at some time in their lives.

Family history; The majority of the women in the sample reported family involvement with the criminal justice system. Table 4 summarizes these data.

Table 4
Family Member Arrest and Incarceration History
 N = 294

	Arrest N = 208 (%)	Incarceration (Prison and Jail) N = 185 (%)
	Yes 71	64
	No 29	36
	(%)	(%)
Brother	58	55
Sister	29	29
Father	20	16
Other Relatives	14	14
Mother	12	9
Husband	10	10
Son	7	11
Boyfriend	12	4
Daughter	3	3

Almost three-quarters reported having family members that had been arrested. Of these, siblings were the relatives most often arrested. Other relatives likely to be arrested were fathers, other relatives, mothers, husbands, and boyfriends. Sons were somewhat more likely to be arrested than daughters. In terms of jail or prison, 64% reported having relatives that had done time. Again, brothers and sisters were most likely to be incarcerated with others falling in roughly the same proportion as arrests.

In terms of partners, slightly less than half (47.6%) of those responding reported having a current spouse/partner. Of that group, slightly more than half indicated that their spouse/partner had a history of incarceration, and onequarter of the current partners were currently incarcerated.

Juvenile History: Table 5 discusses the juvenile history of this sample.

Table 5
Juvenile History
(N = 294)

(%)

Juvenile Arrests
 Juvenile Court Appearance
 Juvenile Probation
 Juvenile Hall
 Youth Prison
 Status Offender
 Ward of Court
 Foster Home Placement
 Running Away

Slightly less than one-half of those interviewed reported a history of juvenile arrests.

Somewhat less than that (40%) appeared in juvenile court as a minor. Just under a third of

the respondents received probation as a result of their court appearance. About 32% reported spending time in juvenile hall. About one-tenth indicated any Youth Authority (or equivalent) sentence. Over half had run away or left home, but only one-fifth of the sample had been declared a status offender.

Arrest Offense and Sentence Information; These findings support **the contention that much of** the increase in the female prison population is fueled by less serious offenders. Table 6 describes commitment status and sentence received for this sample.

Table 6
Commitment Status and Length of Sentence Received
N = 294

<i>Commitment Status</i>	<i>(%)</i>
New Commitments	60.4
Parole Violator with a New Term	18.4
Probation Violator	14.3
Parole Violator	6.3

Length of Sentence Received

Less than One Year	6.0
1 to 2 Years	32.7
3 to 5 Years	34.0
6 to 10 Years	7.5
10 to 30 Years	6.0
Indeterminate Life Sentence/ Life without Possibility of Parole	13.0

Over half of the respondents were serving their first prison term. **About** one-fifth indicated one prior commitment, while another quarter of the sample were serving their third (or more) sentence. When asked about their legal status prior to this incarceration, 33.3% were on probation, 26.9% were on parole and 37.4% were on neither probation or parole (a

very small 2.4 % were on both). The sample did not have an extensive probation history: 23.4% had never been on probation, while almost 40% had been on probation only once previously. Seventeen and a half percent had been on probation twice, and 19.2% reported three or more probation sentences. The respondents also reported that, on the average, they were 21 years old when first arrested.

The majority of those interviewed (60.4%) were new commitments, while 14.3% were probation violators, 18.4% were parole violators with a new term, and 6.3% were returned to custody as a parole violator.

A full quarter of the sample were on parole prior to this incarceration.

Table 7 describes the incarceration offenses of the sample.

Table 7
Incarceration Offense: Study Sample
N = 294

	(%)
Possession	16.3
Narcotic Sales	12.6
Homicide	10.5
Robbery	9.2
Petty Theft with a Prior	7.8
Parole Violation	7.1
Burglary	6.5
Probation Violation	4.4
Grand Theft	3.4
Forgery	3.1
Assault	2.7

Offenses accounting for less than 2 percent of the sample population: Vehicular manslaughter; voluntary manslaughter; DUI; weapons offenses; welfare fraud; child abuse and endangerment; child homicide; kidnapping; GTA; fraud, embezzlement and other narcotic offenses.

Reasons for Committing the Offense: When asked to indicate a reason for committing this particular offense, over one-third (37%) reported a drug-related motivation: 26.5% said “to pay for drugs”, and an additional 9.9% reported they were “intoxicated or high”. About 15% reported “economic pressures” as the primary reason for the offense. “Protection of self or family” (5.4%) or “to escape abuse” (3.1%) was mentioned by less than ten percent. About six percent claimed innocence.

Weapons Use: A little over one-fourth (27.9%) of the sample indicated past use of a weapon to protect self or children. Approximately 10% of the sample had been incarcerated for this weapons use.

Substance Abuse Histories: The respondents were asked a series of questions to gain information about their past substance abuse. These questions had five basic parts: (1) Did you ever use (a given) substance? (2) Was the use of this substance ever a problem in your life? (3) Did you use this substance the last year you were free? (4) If so, how often? and 5) Did you ever drink alcohol while using this substance? Questions about age at first use for substances; alcohol; needle use; and treatment history were also asked. These preliminary descriptions report percentages of the entire sample, rather than the users of the particular substance. For most substances, the daily use rate is reported. In almost all categories, frequencies other than daily use were generally not significant. About 13% of the entire sample reported no drug use at any time in their lives. This information is summarized in Table 8.

Table 8
Drug Use by Women in California Prisons
 N = 294
 (in %)

Substance	Any Prior Use	Problem Use	Use Year Before Prison	Daily Use	use with Alcohol
Alcohol	85	28	53	19	--
Marijuana	77	11	28	11	36
Heroin	50	27	28	25	20
Powder Cocaine	63	41	35	26	28
Crack	50	34	33	25	23
Amphetamines	35	19	19	12	11
Speedballs	37	25	25	10	12
PCP	34	11	2	0	0
Prescription Drugs	40	21	12	7	16

Age at First Use: Almost three-quarters of the sample reported drinking alcohol before the age of 18. About 11% of the sample reported drinking before the age of ten. Almost one-fourth (18%) reported beginning drinking at ages 12 and 13. Again, about 15% reported never drinking. In terms of drug use, 59% of the sample indicated initial drug use at 18 or younger. Almost one fourth of those interviewed began using drugs at ages 15 or 16. Ages 12 and 13 accounted for first use for 15% of the sample; and 13% of the sample indicated no drug use at any time.

Needle Use: Almost half (49.8%) indicated use of a needle to inject drugs at some point in their lives.

Drug treatment: Just under 60% reported prior participation in drug and alcohol treatment. The most often reported program was self-help groups, such as 12 Step or peer counseling

such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) which accounted for almost half of this prior treatment experience. This self-help experience was split somewhat evenly between community and prison programs. The survey asked about a wide variety of other treatment experiences. Outside of self-help, the overwhelming majority reported no other treatment. In the minority of cases reporting treatment histories, the community was by far the most common setting. About 20% reported methadone maintenance or detox treatment history. About 15% reported recovery home treatment, with 8% reporting hospital residential care. In terms of drug treatment in criminal justice settings, six percent reported participation in probation-sponsored programs, another six percent had CDC-sponsored program experience and three percent indicated experience with parole-sponsored programs.

Physical, Sexual, and Emotional Abuse: The interview covered abuse issues, dividing such experiences into categories of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse; as well as abuse occurring in childhood and adulthood. A simple measure of frequency was also employed: a single, one-time event, more than once but **not** recurrent and an on-going, recurrent event. Overall, about 80% of the sample indicated some type of abuse at any time in their lives. While this issue is complex and requires separate research to provide a more comprehensive investigation as to the role of abuse and offense patterns and incarceration, these data provide some indications of the amount and type of abuse experienced by women prior to this incarceration. Table 9 illustrates prior abuse histories.

**Table 9
Prior Abuse Histories
(in %)**

Type of Abuse	Ever	Extent			Most Often Mentioned Abuser
		More Than Once	Once	Ongoing	
<i>Physical Abuse</i>					
Under 18	29	7	21	71	<i>Father/Stepfather/Mother</i>
18 and Over	59	8	30	62	<i>Spouse/Partner</i>
<i>Sexual Abuse</i>					
Under 18	31	29	29	41	<i>Father/Stepfather/Other Relatives</i>
18 and Over	22	30	30	40	<i>Spouse/Partner/Boyfiend Stranger</i>
<i>Emotional Abuse</i>					
Under 18	40	1	14	85	<i>Mother/Father/Stepfiher</i>
18 and Over	48	1	12	85	<i>Spouse/Partner/Boyfriend</i>
<i>Sexual Assault</i>					
Under 18	17	56	18	25	<i>Stranger/Father/Stepfaher</i>
18 and Over	32	56	34	11	<i>Stranger/Peers//Johns</i>

Conclusion. This profile offers a description of the female prison population in California, providing detail that supports the recommendations contained in Section VII.

V. Program Inventory and Review

The second stage of the project was an Institutional Program Review. In the Spring of 1994 an inventory of existing programs was conducted at the four correctional facilities for women.² The purpose of the inventory was to determine and describe the number and types of programs; the number of prisoners participating and completing the programs; program goals and primary services; and program elements such as number of hours, curriculum or program materials, average daily population, number of inmates served annually, client profiles, number of program staff, MIS capabilities, and data on any existing monitoring or evaluation. In addition, inmate participants and staff from various programs were interviewed. Data was collected on such programs as: substance abuse treatment, job training and placement, living skills, education, religious activities, recreational activities, self-help, and counseling.

Methodology

In February of 1994, contact persons designated by the wardens at each of the four institutions received Institutional Program Survey Forms (see Appendix B) in the mail. The contact persons distributed, collected, and returned the survey forms to the researchers. Follow-up telephone calls identified additional programs and clarified information on the surveys. One hundred twenty-six surveys were received and subsequently categorized by institution and type of program.

Based on an analysis of the descriptive data gathered from the surveys, the researchers selected a number of programs for more intensive site review at each of the

²It should be noted that for purposes of this study, only institutional programs or women were reviewed and therefore comparisons with programs for men are not reflected in this paper.

institutions. These sites were selected to represent the range of available programs including job/vocational training, education, self-help, addiction recovery, self-development, as well as pertinent community-based programs.

In April 1994, contact persons at NCWF, CCWF, CIW and CRC arranged a total of thirty-six program site visits. Each of the site visits included interviews with staff and program participants based on individual availability. Staff interviews produced information on such issues as the impact of a program on parole success, the immediate benefit of the program for the participant, and the uniqueness of the program. Interviews with program participants obtained data on the inmate's view of the program, its current benefit to her, and the anticipated effect of the program after her release. In addition, the interviews, site visits provided the interviewer with the opportunity to observe the program directly for information on such areas as the degree of participants' involvement, staff morale, program substance, and the particular needs addressed by the program. It should be noted that the site visits provided program descriptions and did not constitute a formal evaluation.

The following charts summarize the survey responses, as reported by the four institutions. Chart 1 lists programs by the five program types. Chart 2 lists programs by institution.

Program	Institution	Duration	Hours per Week	Capacity	Code
Library	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	
BASN	CRC	2 years	varies	varies	Community
Comm. Pris. Mother Prg	ALL	Up to 6 yrs	24	104	Community
Friends Outside	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	Community
Las Comadres	CCWF	ongoing	varies	open	Community
Match-Two	ALL	ongoing	1-2	open	Community
Victims Services	CIW	ongoing	2-5	varies	Community
Victims Services	CRC	ongoing	2-5	varies	Community
Visitor Center	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	Community
Adult Basic Education	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27	Education
Adult Basic Education	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Education
Adult High School	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27	Education
Child development	CIW	3 months	32.5	27	Education
Civil Commit, Education	CRC	22 days	32.5	27	Education
Computer-Asst. Instructio	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
Computer-Asst. Instructio	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
English as 2nd Language	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
English as 2nd Language	CRC	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
English as 2nd Language	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
GED	ALL	ongoing	32.5	27	Education
Hooked on Phonics	CIW	12 months	15	20	Education
Dental Lab	CCWF	ongoing	40	30	PIA
Farm	CCWF	ongoing	40	20	PIA
Key Data	NCWF	ongoing	37.5	84	PIA
Laundry	NCWF	ongoing	35	152	PIA
Silkscreen	CCWF	ongoing	40	25	PIA
Textile	CIW	ongoing	37.5	139	PIA
Arts-in-Corrections	ALL	ongoing	3-30	8-27	Self-Development
Hand Crafts	CIW	12 weeks	varies	12-25	Self-Development
Hand Crafts	NCWF	12 weeks	varies	15-20	Self-Development
Life Plan for Recovery	CIW	4-6 months	15	25	Self-Development
Parenting Class	CCWF	ongoing	1-6	29-60	Self-Development
Physical Fitness Training	CRC	ongoing	1-6	12-27	Self-Development
Pre-release	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27	Self-Development
Project Interchange	CIW	ongoing	varies	24	Self-Development
READ	CIW	ongoing	2	60	Self-Development
Recreation	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	Self-Development
Religious Programs	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	Self-Development
Sharing Our Stitches	CIW	ongoing	1-2	15	Self-Development
Substance Abuse Education	CRC	ongoing	32.5	27	Self-Development
U-Turn	CCWF	ongoing	5-10	20-25	Self-Development
Voices from Within	CIW	ongoing	varies	35	Self-Development
Yes-I-Can	CIW	ongoing	3	24	Self-Development
12 Step Groups	ALL	ongoing	2-5	varies	Self-Help
Amer-i can	CCWF	16 days	5-10	27	Self-Help
Amer-i-can	CIW	6 wks	5-10	27	Self-Help
Battered Womens Gp	CIW	ongoing	2	50	Self-Help
Breaking Barriers	CIW	1 week	20	22	Self-Help
ESPEJO	CRC	10 weeks	6	50	Self-Help
Forever Free	CIW	6 months	20	120	Self-Help
Group Therapy	CIW	ongoing	2	25	Self-Help
Auto Body	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Auto Mechanics	CCWF	4 years	32.5	27	Vocational

Program	Institution	Duration	Hours per Week	Capacity	Code
Building Maintenance	CCWF	1 year	32.5	27	Vocational
Building Maintenance	CRC	1 year	32.5	27	Vocational
Cal Trans	CRC	ongoing	30	10	Vocational
Computer Technology	CCWF	3 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Culinary Arts	CRC	1 year	35	27	Vocational
Data Processing	CIW	18 months	32.5	24	Vocational
Dental Technology	CCWF	18 months	32.5	27	Vocational
Electronics	CCWF	18 months	32.5	27	Vocational
Electronics	CIW	18 months	32.5	27	Vocational
Graphic Arts	CCWF	1-2 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Graphic Arts	CIW	1-2 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Janitorial	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Janitorial	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Janitorial	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Job Placement Coordinator	CCWF	ongoing	varies	open	Vocational
Landscape	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Landscape	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Mill & Cabinetry	CCWF	2 years	32.5	18	Vocational
Office Machine Repair	CRC	6 months	32.5	27	Vocational
Office Services	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Office Services	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Offset Printing	CRC	15 months	32.5	20	Vocational
Painting	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Painting	CRC	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Plumbing	CIW	5 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Screenprint	CCWF	1 year	32.5	27	Vocational
Television Studio	CCWF	ongoing	35	1	Vocational
Tower Communications	CRC	ongoing	30	12	Vocational
Upholstery	CCWF	2 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Upholstery	CIW	2 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Welding	CCWF	18 months	32.5	28	Vocational
Word Processing	CIW	18 months	32.5	26	Vocational

Program	Institution	Duration	Hours per Week	Capacity	Code
2 Step Groups	ALL	ongoing	2-5	varies	Self-Help
Arts-in-Corrections	ALL	ongoing	3-30	8-27	Self-Development
Comm. Pris. Mother Prg	ALL	Up to 6 yrs	24	104	Community
Friends Outside	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	Community
GED	ALL	ongoing	32.5	27	Education
Library	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	
Match-Two	ALL	ongoing	1-2	open	Community
Recreation	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	Self-Development
Religious Programs	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	Self-Development
Visitor Center	ALL	ongoing	varies	varies	Community
Amer-i can	CCWF	16 days	5-10	27	Self-Help
Auto Body	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Auto Mechanics	CCWF	4 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Building Maintenance	CCWF	1 year	32.5	27	Vocational
Computer Technology	CCWF	3 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Computer-Asst. Instructio	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
Dental Lab	CCWF	ongoing	40	30	PIA
Dental Technology	CCWF	18 months	32.5	27	Vocational
Electronics	CCWF	18 months	32.5	27	Vocational
English as 2nd Language	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
Farm	CCWF	ongoing	40	20	PIA
Graphic Arts	CCWF	1-2 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Janitorial	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Job Placement Coordinator	CCWF	ongoing	varies	open	Vocational
Landscape	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Las Comadres	CCWF	ongoing	varies	open	Community
Mill & Cabinetry	CCWF	2 years	32.5	18	Vocational
Office Services	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Painting	CCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Parenting Class	CCWF	ongoing	1-6	29-60	Self-Development
Screenprint	CCWF	1 year	32.5	27	Vocational
Silkscreen	CCWF	ongoing	40	25	PIA
Television Studio	CCWF	ongoing	35	1	Vocational
Upholstery	CCWF	2 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Welding	CCWF	18 months	32.5	28	Vocational
U-Turn	CCWF	ongoing	5-10	20-25	Self-Development
Adult Basic Education	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27	Education
Adult High School	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27	Education
Amer-i-can	CIW	6 wks	5-10	27	Self-Help
Battered Womens Gp	CIW	ongoing	2	50	Self-Help
Breaking Barriers	CIW	1 week	20	22	Self-Help
Child development	CIW	3 months	32.5	27	Education
Computer-Asst. Instructio	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
Data Processing	CIW	18 months	32.5	24	Vocational
Electronics	CIW	18 months	32.5	27	Vocational
Forever Free	CIW	6 months	20	120	Self-Help
Graphic Arts	CIW	1-2 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Group Therapy	CIW	ongoing	2	25	Self-Help
Hand Crafts	CIW	12 weeks	varies	12-25	Self-Development
Hooked on Phonics	CIW	12 months	15	20	Education
Janitorial	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Plumbing	CIW	5 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Pre-release	CIW	ongoing	32.5	27	Self-Development
Project Interchange	CIW	ongoing	varies	24	Self-Development

Program	Institution	Duration	Hours per Week	Capacity	Code
READ	CIW	ongoing	2	60	Self-Development
Sharing Our Stitches	CIW	ongoing	1-2	15	Self-Development
Textile	CIW	ongoing	37.5	139	PIA
Upholstery	CIW	2 years	32.5	27	Vocational
Victims Services	CIW	ongoing	2-5	varies	Community
Voices from Within	CIW	ongoing	varies	35	Self-Development
Word Processing	CIW	18 months	32.5	26	Vocational
Yes-I-Can	CIW	ongoing	3	24	Self-Development
BASN	CRC	2 years	varies	varies	Community
Building Maintenance	CRC	1 year	32.5	27	Vocational
Cal Trans	CRC	ongoing	30	10	Vocational
Civil Commit, Education	CRC	22 days	32.5	27	Education
Culinary Arts	CRC	1 year	35	27	Vocational
ESPEJO	CRC	10 weeks	6	50	Self-Help
English as 2nd Language	CRC	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
Office Machine Repair	CRC	6 months	32.5	27	Vocational
Offset Printing	CRC	15 months	32.5	20	Vocational
Painting	CRC	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Substance Abuse Education	CRC	ongoing	32.5	27	Self-Development
Tower Communications	CRC	ongoing	30	12	Vocational
Victims Services	CRC	ongoing	2-5	varies	Community
Physical Fitness Training	CRC	ongoing	1-6	12-27	Self-Development
Life Plan for Recovery	CIW	4-6 months	15	25	Self-Development
Adult Basic Education	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Education
English as 2nd Language	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27-39	Education
Hand Crafts	NCWF	12 weeks	varies	15-20	Self-Development
Janitorial	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Key Data	NCWF	ongoing	37.5	84	PIA
Landscape	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational
Laundry	NCWF	ongoing	35	152	PIA
Office Services	NCWF	ongoing	32.5	27	Vocational

Types of Programs

For descriptive and review purposes, the Program Inventory classifies programs as 1) Jobs/Training, 2) Educational, 3) Recovery/Self-Help, 4) Self-Development, and 5) Community-Based. The Jobs/Training category encompasses Prison Industry Authority (PIA), Vocational Courses such as Auto Mechanics-and Word-Processing, Cal-Trans, and Job Placement Coordinator. Educational programs include three levels of Adult Basic Education, GED preparation, English as a Second Language, and Pre-Release class. The Recovery/Self-Help section of programs ranges from various 12-Step groups (e.g., Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous) to support groups for victims of domestic violence, substance abuse education, and a modified residential substance abuse treatment program. The Self-Development classification incorporates such diverse programs as Arts-in-Correction, Religious programs, Physical Fitness, and Library. The various programs listed as Community-Based include Match-Two, Victim Services, Visitor Centers, and the Community Prisoner Mother Program.

Program Analysis

1. Jobs and Training

Programming within the realm of the Jobs/Training category involves traditionally “female” occupations, as well as non-traditional work, skills, and training. The participant in a non-traditional program experiences and receives training in types of work traditionally done by men, such as plumbing, painting, auto body and paint, and welding. These programs have the potential to lead the paroling participant to occupations that pay higher wages than their more traditional counterparts. While a number of women expressed a

desire for training and work in traditional fields (e.g., cosmetology, clerical work), historically and currently “female” occupations pay substantially lower wages, have poor job security, and rarely have the benefits (e.g., medical, retirement) expected by workers in typically “male” jobs. Further support for training women in non-traditional occupations comes in the form of federal mandates that have established quotas for the hiring of female workers in non-traditional occupations. Instructors in traditionally “male” trades cite the quotas for hiring females as evidence for the validity of training women in non-traditional careers. Without exception, these instructors, usually males, describe the work performed by women inmates “as good as any man can do” and “many times the woman can do it better.” While they acknowledge the “stigma” of being female in non-traditional occupations, the instructors are convinced that the female work force quota obliges employers to take their graduates seriously.

Women in the non-traditional fields claim that their work increases their self-confidence, independence, and overall self-esteem. Female instructors or supervisors also serve as role models and their presence in these programs reinforces the inmates’ confidence.

Vocational. Vocational programs that link training and experience to specific future employment and aid the participant in making that connection are especially valuable. The curricula of several vocational programs (e.g., mill and cabinetry, plumbing, painting, and welding) have an apprenticeship component, albeit quite limited, which greatly enhances the opportunities for the future employment of apprenticed participants. The paroling apprentice has the advantage of a pre-existing connection with the local union upon her release, described as a “built-in support system,” plus higher pay along with other benefits. Site

visits to the plumbing and painting programs reveal a number of successful placements of apprentices as employed union members. As an additional example of linkage between training and later employment, the PIA Dental program at CCWF is staffed by graduates from the nearby class in Vocational Dental Technology.

A professional, businesslike environment characterizes the more promising jobs/training programs. Staff persons can create an atmosphere within the institution that simulates outside employment conditions. Participants in such programs express appreciation for the instructors and supervisors who promote a realistic, “real work” atmosphere. Correspondingly, those staff persons report that the participants are able to develop “a professional approach to their work.” However, when the classification process places an inmate in a program for which she is neither qualified nor interested, staff and participants attest to the deterioration of the work environment and productivity. A more professional environment in work programs may exert the supplemental benefit of a de-institutionalizing influence on the participants. Working outside the walls of the institution in a farming program or on a CALTRANS road crew may have a similar effect on participants.

Field-related validations further strengthen vocational programs. For example, the Painting Program uses a transferable text that allows students to be accepted by the Trade Advisory. The Dental Technology class uses curriculum from the American Dental Association. However, inadequate facilities undermine the ability of students to complete curricula or fulfill trade standards. For instance, participants in the Auto Body and Paint program who are otherwise highly skilled, lack the necessary frame rack for straightening vehicle bodies, while potential employers will require a frame rack certificate. A number of

programs (e.g., Building Maintenance and Repair) suffer from a chronic lack of space that presents a further obstacle for students desiring the broadest possible training and experience from programs.

Job Placement Coordinator. Generally, making outside contacts for employment upon release is problematic for inmates. The new Job Placement Coordinator program at one institution assists paroling inmates from Jobs/Training programs in finding viable employment. The Coordinator connects specific employers and trained workers. Staff and participants alike praise programs that provide ex-inmates with job skills and training that could be used to build their own businesses.

2. Education

Overall, educational programs provide essential instruction and run at full capacity with waiting lists. TABE scores determine each student's academic level and program referral. Generally, the educational programs in operation are designed for inmates with reading levels ranging from grade O-9, with corresponding math skills. GED preparation courses, as well as all academic offerings, run at full capacity with waiting lists. Students with minimal academic skills often need one-on-one tutoring, a rare occurrence in this setting due to the teacher's workload. Inmates helping other inmates in the classroom enhances the learning process.

Self-paced programs that include group activities appear to be especially effective. Classrooms with computers extend the instructional experience for students with the added benefit of de-mystifying computer technology. However, difficulties arise when students at disparate competency levels share the same time and space, as in one class with seven

different grade levels. Instructors do not have the option of moving a student to a more appropriate class, but must await the semi-annual mass testing. In addition, current programming does not include curricula beyond high school level for inmates interested in further education and the system apparently does not facilitate individualized efforts, such as college correspondence courses. While the California Department of Correction (CDC)'s curriculum exists for the special needs of hearing-impaired inmates, no such program operates at present.

Parenting. Despite intense interest and the large number of inmate mothers with dependent children, parenting classes operate at only two of the four institutions. One of the programs manages to function without an established time slot, complicating attendance for participants. Another program has a waiting list of 450 inmates. The parenting classes are vital for inmates who must meet court-mandated family reunification requirements.

Pre-Release. Staff and inmates give high marks to the Pre-Release class which aims to assist the participant in her successful re-entry into society. Inmates within forty-five days of parole qualify to enter the Pre-Release class. Considering the valuable information and enhancement of life skills that each class receives, the impact of Pre-Release would be increased if it ran longer than the current three weeks and was available to more inmates. Further, an auxiliary community-based component for after-care, crisis management, and re-entry assistance would greatly improve the paroling inmate's chances for a successful positive life change.

3. Recovery/Self-Help

For the purpose of this analysis, the Recovery/Self-Help category of programs includes several education programs (e.g., CCEP), inmate-initiated programs (e.g., group for battered women), twelve-step programs (e.g., AA, NA), a modified residential treatment program (Forever Free), and programs led by facilitators from the community (e.g., group therapy). Therefore, programs range from those with specific curricula, like Breaking Barriers, to those with no curricula and less structure, such as therapy groups.

Considering the size and duration of most waiting lists (e.g., 300 on the waiting list for Substance Abuse Education, up to 250 for Amer-I-Can), this vital category should be expanded. The subject of past abuse emerges frequently in recovery programs, yet it is basically overlooked in most curricula. Clearly, domestic violence in an inmate's background, whether experienced as a child or during adulthood, results in long-lasting damage that needs to be addressed. For many survivors, it may be at the root of many socially maladaptive behaviors. Instructors and inmates alike agree on the critical need for specific programs that directly speak to the effect of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as abusive relationships.

Inmate Groups The inmate-to-inmate approach is a major strength and source of effectiveness for the self-help group, Espejo (Spanish for "mirror"). Espejo is an example of an inmate-led group that weekly encourages participants to deal honestly with issues such as substance abuse, childhood abuse, criminal activities, parenting, family relationships and incarceration. During the nine weeks that each group of fifty women meets, participants are encouraged to build supportive relationships that carry over into non-program hours. The

program is offered only four times each year, and the waiting list restricts participation for all interested inmates.

Two of the four institutions have support groups for victims of spousal battering which were initiated by the inmates themselves. Volunteers from a community program provide workshops and support material for the ‘Battered Women’s Support Group. Inmate participants may contribute to other programs by presenting material on domestic violence and sharing their personal *experiences*.

“U Turn” is a unique self-help program at CCWF through which juveniles from the community visit the institution to gain some exposure to the realities of prison life. Inmates report that discussing the problems of the juveniles provides insight to their personal issues.

Substance Abuse Treatment. Forever Free, at CIW, is the most comprehensive and intensive CDC substance abuse treatment program for women inmates with a history of chemical dependence. During their four to six-month participation, the 120 inmates (size limitations restrict participation by many on the waiting list) maintain full-time institutional assignments in educational or vocational programs. Forever Free provides individualized case management, individual substance abuse counseling, special workshops, educational seminars, twelve-step programs, parole planning, and urine testing. Former women inmates are involved as staff *and/or* volunteers which adds an especially useful element to the program; About one-third of the women are able to continue treatment in community residential substance abuse programs upon release from prison. Forever Free is one of the rare institutional programs with an evaluation of its effectiveness which has been documented in a series of research reports.

4. Self-Development

There is a degree of overlap in some of the results of programs classified as Recovery/Self-Help and Self-Development. However, programs in the former category directly address issues related to interpersonal and intrapersonal functioning of participants, while programs in the latter tend to focus on their specialized interests. Many of the staff and inmates who take part in the programs labeled “Self-Development” report their rehabilitative effects. For example, Arts-in-Corrections has been shown to reduce institutional tension, contribute to inmate non-recidivism, and raise self-esteem. Religious programs have demonstrated similar outcomes. Inmate participants in these programs have the opportunity for more than simply ways of spending *time*.

Community involvement is an essential component of several Self-Development programs. A number of the religious programs are implemented entirely by outside volunteers. The Real Entertainment After Dinner program has community as well as inmate volunteer tutors. Sharing Our Stitches allows inmate participants to create quilts for hospice and the homeless, and teddy bear shells for police departments to distribute to traumatized children.

5. Community-Based

Programs categorized as Community-Eked cover a wide range of services for inmates, inmate families, and crime victims. Las Comadres is a relatively new and innovative foster care program that links inmate mothers of young children or pregnant inmates with nearby community volunteer foster families. The foster family cares for the

baby while maintaining a supportive relationship with the mother. A parenting class component for the inmate mother is expected to be implemented soon. The success of the program depends on the community's willingness to be involved. The format of Las Comadres lends itself to expansion and duplication.

The Community Prisoner Mother Program is the only other CDC contracted community-based program addressing the needs of incarcerated mothers and their young children. This program has a total capacity of only 100 women and their children statewide.

Summary:

In brief, the inventory and site visits reveal the following:

- Programs operate at full capacity with waiting lists that range in length from 10 to 450 inmates, the longer lists preventing the participation of many;
- The majority of programs are relatively small with an average daily population of 27;
- Programs that address parenting or substance abuse issues have the longest waiting lists;
- High participant involvement and commitment characterize programs that allow for voluntary self-placements;
- Community involvement frequently reappears as a strengthening component in a number of programs, including vocational, self-help, and self-development;
- Outdated equipment and materials, cramped quarters, and lack of needed equipment hinder inmates from the successful completion of some programs;
- Staff attitudes, support, and morale influence the participants' level of functioning in programs; and
- Institutional programs are lacking for survivors of incest and/or other forms of child abuse.

VII. Needs Assessment, Findings and Recommendations

Taken together, the Population Profile and the Institutional Program Review point to five categories of unmet needs. The following recommendations focus on system-wide needs rather than those of any single institution. These needs are not unique to the women in California prisons but, as indicated by the literature review, point to common problems of women offenders throughout the United States. With this in mind, recommendations for meeting the needs of California's female prisoners fall into five general categories:

1. Community Interventions
2. Economic Self-Sufficiency
3. Substance Abuse Treatment
4. Family and Personal Issues
5. Monitoring and Expanding Existing Programs

1. Community Interventions

Recommendations:

- Appropriate community sanctions and treatment should be developed and implemented for female offenders. These community programs should include vocational training, substance abuse treatment and other programs designed to facilitate productive and self-sufficient lives.
- These programs should also be available in the juvenile and county justice systems.
- Probation and parole services should coordinate the provision of these services.

- Community involvement, including volunteers and employer and social service agencies should be part of institutional programming.

Discussion With an average age of 34, first-time offense status, a lack of serious juvenile history, and non-violent offense history, the typical woman in California prisons is a prime candidate for community interventions. The dominant pattern of substance use, little intense treatment and prior physical or sexual abuse history, suggests that community sanctions, combined with treatment efforts would address the needs of these offenders more productively. Earlier provision of vocational training and drug treatment in the community would reach women prior to imprisonment and forestall some continued criminality.

With approximately half of the women reporting a juvenile history, two separate recommendations are suggested. First, for about half of the population, greater attention to needs such as education and job training, substance abuse treatment and other personal development programs must be given within the county and state juvenile system managing the youthful female offender. Second, for those without a juvenile offense history, the data indicate that an equally significant proportion of women are at the beginning of their criminal careers. This finding suggests that both community interventions and in-prison programs should target two specific areas: job and vocational training and substance abuse treatment, which are discussed below.

With the significant proportion of our sample made up of first-time offenders, further development of community and other intermediate sanctions is indicated. The finding that only one-third of the sample reported probation prior to incarceration, suggests that probation is perhaps under-utilized and should be expanded for this non-violent, first-terminer population.

Community involvement recurs as a theme in many effective programs. Volunteers from the community supplement current program providers and bring additional programs on site as well. At every program level, community participation should be encouraged. For example, vocational programs should be tied to community employer and union groups; educational programs should be associated with university education programs; and recovery/self-help and self development programs should have outside community sponsors.

A full quarter of the sample were on parole prior to this incarceration. With 6.8% parole violating respondents and almost 20% of the sample reporting the status of parole violator with a new term, greater attention should be paid to parole supervision and corresponding services (e.g. gender-specific caseloads, and services). Additionally, particular programs focusing on community re-integration into the community should be developed.

2. Economic Self-Sufficiency

Recommendations:

- Educational and vocational programs should be a priority at all institutions.
- Pilot projects involving community employers and existing public agencies should be considered in providing these services.

Discussion: With the majority of those interviewed reporting single marital status, this finding points to the need for economic self-sufficiency. As heads of households, the women in California prisons must gain the skills and training to support themselves and their children upon release. While parenting and family re-unification

programs are also critical to this population, we argue that economic self-sufficiency is the cornerstone to success after imprisonment.

The need to provide educational programs for this population is clearly indicated by the finding that the majority of the women interviewed did not finish high school. In addition to the implications for early intervention in community educational programs, this finding supports the need for reading and mathematical literacy programs. We suggest, however, that basic educational programs be tied directly to vocational training.

The lack of a consistent work history among this population also underscores this recommendation. For many women, the lack of a work history is a significant barrier to future employment. The CDC should investigate a partnership with state agencies and the university system involved in vocational training and job preparation. Vocational rehabilitation services, either through state agencies or academic departments, should be made available to correctional institutions and parole services. The Department of Corrections should establish a model/pilot program similar to the GAIN program which offers an instructive model, particularly for those women released on parole. These findings also suggest that such programs must also incorporate elements of substance abuse treatment as well.

The segment of women with work histories also requires programmatic attention. Most women report low-wage job experience which may be inadequate to support themselves and their children. Among those with work histories, there is a need for programs that upgrade work skills and work toward job placement. Taken together, this data show that the

majority of women in our sample have significant work-related needs which require practical solutions.

3. Substance Abuse

Recommendations:

- Existing intensive substance abuse treatment programs (e.g. Forever Free) should be expanded and replicated across all CDC facilities for women.
- A comprehensive approach to treating substance abuse should be developed and implemented throughout the system, including institutional assessment and community aftercare provided through parole services.

Discussion: With drug offenses accounting for a significant proportion of programs, attention must be given to the impact of mandatory sentencing for low-level drug offenders flooding the criminal justice system. Beyond that change in the legal system, which is outside the scope of these recommendations, prison programs must focus on this negative impact. The profile of women in California prisons indicates an increased need for substance abuse education and treatment programs; therefore, existing programs (e.g., Forever Free) should be expanded and replicated at the other women's correctional institutions. A comprehensive approach to substance abuse treatment needs to be available throughout CDC for all women desiring help with addiction. The high incidence of drug use, the early onset of this use and the lack of effective community treatment adds further support to this recommendation.

Substance abuse acts as a “multiplier” for other problem areas (e.g., family problems, lack of economic self-sufficiency and physical abuse) and must be addressed with expanded substance abuse treatment at all institutions. Since this program review, CRC has expanded

its treatment program. Such expansion should be encouraged within and across all four prisons.

4. ***Family and Personal Issues***

Recommendations:

- A variety of programs, including group and individual counseling, physical and sexual abuse survivors groups, parenting and family re-unification and ***other*** services should be available in every institution.
- Religious programs should continue to be supported.
- Gender and culturally-specific training and programs should be implemented.

Discussion The need for family-based interventions, particularly in terms of child-related issues, family violence and substance abuse is indicated by this data. Other research has shown the existence of a cycle of violence and incarceration within high-risk families. This data echoes these findings and indicates the need for programs that deal with relationship issues for women and their partners as well as changing the path of future generations. The profile indicates that approximately 80% of women prisoners in California are mothers of dependent children; however, there is a dearth of programs which address the critical parenting and family reunification needs of inmate mothers and their childrest. Parenting and reunification programs should be expanded systemwide so that inmates who choose to can participate.

Staff and program participants alike attest to the “enormous need for counseling” for women inmates. However, specific programs that address the psycho-social needs of women inmates are few and far between. Additionally, the opportunity for ongoing one-on-one

counseling is virtually non-existent. Individual and group counseling programs should be expanded systemwide. The need for counseling dealing with physical, sexual and emotional abuse is especially acute.

With 75% of the population reporting a religious affiliation, the need for religious programs is substantiated.

The over-representation of women of color in the prison population requires consideration of culturally and ethnically specific institutional programming and staff training.

The profile reports a high degree of physical, sexual and emotional abuse in the lives of the women interviewed. While a few programs have been developed to address this need, extensive expansion and program delivery facilitating surviving abuse should be pursued.

5. Matching, Monitoring and Expanding Effective Programs

Recommendations:

- Classification should be coordinated with assessed inmate program needs.
- Most programs should be expanded to accommodate waiting lists. This expansion includes capacity, space and curricula.
- Job placement coordinators should be placed at every institution.
- The needs of both short-term and long-term inmates should be addressed through appropriate programming.
- Evaluation and monitoring should be established to determine program effectiveness.

Discussion: The limitations of the programs were discussed in Section VI. In addition, a need exists for improved matching or classification of inmates according to their

identified needs. Whenever possible inmates should be placed in programs that serve their needs. Program waiting lists confirm the interest of inmates in programs, yet their lengths often prevent inmate involvement. Steps should be taken to monitor and eliminate waiting lists and programs with waiting lists should be targeted for expansion.

Lack of space for programs and relevant provisions are serious problems at most institutions. Also, materials and equipment are not always kept current. The Department of Corrections should make every effort to identify appropriate program space and, where feasible, expand work areas.

Successful job training involves becoming employed upon release. Job placement coordinators (e.g., CCWF) should be located at every institution.

Most programs are specifically tailored to inmates serving short sentences in terms of duration and emphasis. Programs for inmates serving long or life sentences should be developed and/or expanded.

With one exception (Forever Free), program effectiveness is based on the perceptions of inmates and staff. Program evaluations which would be designed to document and improve program effectiveness should be encouraged.

Conclusion

This profile and program review provides specific information that describes the characteristics of women prisoners and program availability in California. The information is provided to institutional managers, administrators and program developers with a clear purpose in mind: to improve the service delivery to this neglected population. The

recommendations are also made in this same spirit. The rapid increase in numbers and the changing nature of this population have provided new challenges to those involved with female prisoners. This information and corresponding recommendations are provided to assist prison managers and their staff in meeting these challenges through data-based decision-making.

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Appendix A

Profiling the Needs of California's Female Prisoners

Y93 final draft

profiles/needs assessment instrument

by

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Introduction:

The purpose of this survey is to learn more about women who are presently in correctional institutions. We have randomly chosen your name from a list of all women currently serving time in California. We will not record your name, your prison id number or any other specific detail that identifies you personally. We will combine your answers with those of other California women prisoners to create a profile of the characteristics, needs and opinions of individuals like you who are incarcerated. You are free to decline to answer any question that makes you uncomfortable but we hope that you can help us with all the information so we may have a more accurate picture of women in California prisons.

We will ask you to answer questions about yourself, your family, your education and work experience, your alcohol and drug use, about your arrest and your life in this institution. You do not have to answer any questions that you feel uncomfortable with answering and all your answers will remain confidential. These questions will help us better understand the experience of women in California prisons.

Today's date: month _____/day _____/year _____

Facility:

_____ Northern California Women's Facility

_____ Central California Women's Facility

_____ California Institution for Women

_____ California Rehabilitation Center

Other: _____

case number# _____

Interviewer _____

Demographics and Educational Background:

{First. I'm going to ask you some questions about your background and education.}

1. How do you describe your race and ethnic origin?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White, not Hispanic | <input type="checkbox"/> White, Hispanic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black, not Hispanic | <input type="checkbox"/> Black, Hispanic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native American | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

(if necessary ask what do you identify with mostly?)

2. What was your age at your last birthday? _____

3. What is your marital status?

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never Married | <input type="checkbox"/> Married | <input type="checkbox"/> Separated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced | <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Common-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |

4. What is your religious preference?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim | <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish | <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Protestant | <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist/other | <input type="checkbox"/> agnostic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> atheist | <input type="checkbox"/> no preference | <input type="checkbox"/> other (list) |

Educational background

5. What is the highest level of school, including any vocational/technical school you have completed?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than Elementary | <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1- 3 yrs HS, no GED | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 years of HS and GED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 years of high school | <input type="checkbox"/> technical/vocational school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 years of college | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more years of college |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (no BA/BS) | <input type="checkbox"/> BA/BS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> graduate work | <input type="checkbox"/> graduate degree |

6. Was this completed on the streets or the prison? _____ streets p r i s o n

7. {for those not finishing high school} what were your reasons for quitting?

- _____ most important reason
- _____ second most important
- _____ third most important

{go to Q11}

Use these codes

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Didn't quit | 2. I didn't belong | 3. I was pregnant |
| 4. I was bored | 5. I started to work | 6. Not living at home/left home |
| 7. Drug/alcohol use | 8. Expelled | 9. Started to cut & didn't return |
| 10. Didn't care | 11. School was too hard | 12. Took GED test/passed |
| 13. Gang activities | 14. Fighting with others | 15. Involved in criminal |
| activities | | |
| 16. N/A | 17. Other _____ | |

8. {For those going beyond HS ask}, was it.. .

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| _____ Four year school {Q #9} | Community college {Q #9} |
| _____ Vocational/Technical college {Q #10} | No college {Q # 11} |

9. What was your primary subject in college? _____ (mark one only)

Use these codes

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. General education | 2. Business or management | 3. English/literature |
| 4. Education | 5. Social sciences | 6. Psychology |
| 7. Agriculture | 8. Natural sciences | 9. Computer sciences |
| 10. Arts/Music | 11. Philosophy, Theology | 12. Protective services |
| 13. Nursing/Pre-med | 14. Physical education | 15. No college |
| Other _____ | | |

10. (For those attending vocational or technical school), What did you study? Did you Did you complete the course? {there is room for three courses of study}

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| Studied | - | - | - |
| Completed | - | - | - |

Use these codes:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Business, secretarial | 4 Medical, dental | 3. Cosmetology |
| 4. Construction trades | 5. Drafting, design | 6. Modeling/Fashion |
| 7. Marketing | 8. Electrical, electronics | 9. Interior decoration |
| 10. Food Preparation | 11. Automotive technology | 12. Travel, hotel related |
| 13. Heavy equipment operating | 14. Cabinetry/woodworking | 15. Air conditioning/Refrigeration |
| 16. Other | 17. No attendance | |

11. How would you rate your ability to read and write English? - -

Use these codes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. able to read/wrire everything well | 2. a few problem but reads etc ok |
| 3. can read enough to get by | 4. problems but <i>some comprehension</i> |
| 5. cannot read well enough to get by | 6. no reading/writing skills |
| 7. cannot read/write English but ok in Spanish | 8. cannot R/W in Spanish or English |
| 9. neither English or Spanish is first language and has problems | |

Work History {Now I'm going to ask you some questionous about your work history)

12. How did you support yourself {and family) in the year before this prison term? (if R states was in jail, or Work Furlough or other program before this facility, ask "last time free". Ask question first and then go over categories and write code number)

_____ primary source of income
_____ secondary source of income

Use these codes:

Am legitimate source such as

- 1. working at a legitimate job/business**
- 2. supplemental security income**
- 3. (SSI, welfare or other public assistance programs)**
- 4. unemployment compenstion because of layoffs/fired**
- 5. spouse, family or friends (legitimate income)**

Any illegal source such as

- 6. welfare fraud**
- 7. prostitution**
- 8. drug dealing/ sales**
- 9. shoplifting, fencing or other hurtling**
- 10. spouse, family or friends (their illegitimate income)**
- 12. crime other than ones above**
- 13. any orher illegal source**

13. Have you ever been involved in making money through prostitution of any kind?

___Yes _____no

About how much money {per day/ per week/ per month) was made from all sources?

14. legitimately dollar amount _____
{interviewer - check one only} - ___per day ___ per week _____

15. illegitimately dollar amount _____
{interviewer - check one only} ___ per day _____per week _____per

16. Was this family income enough to support you and your family? ___ Yes ___ no
(If no, ask reason Q17)

17. This was not enough because: _____

Use these codes

1. was enough 2. expenses high 3. drug use 4. public assistance not enough 5. other 6. N/A

18. {For those answering “working” to Q #12}-, was it
_____ full-time part-time _____temporary/seasonal
_____ not working

19. Did you ever receive a W-2 from any job? Was it this last time free?
_____ no- never _____ yes-but not last time free _____ yes-last time free

20. {for those not working--Q #12), what were your reasons? (mark all that apply, coding most important first)

Use these codes

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. was working | 10. made more money from public assistance/ssi |
| 2. no jobs available | 11. was in school/training |
| 3. was looking for work | 12. was in rehab program |
| 4. did not have training/education/skills | 13. had drug/alcohol problems |
| 5. spouse/family supported me | 14. ill/handicap (not drug/alc-related) |
| 6. child care responsibilities/problems | 15. did not want to work |
| 7. transportation problems | 16. don't know why/no specific reason |
| 8. temporary/seasonal | 17. Other |
| 9. made more money from crime/hustling | |

(Probe to make sure that specific areas of training/education/skills; child care; transportation drug/alcohol problems and ill/handicap were answered specifically)

21. Did you have to arrange for childcare in order to work? What did you typically do?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> no- had no children (N/A) | <input type="checkbox"/> no- partner supported family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no- on public assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> no- family supported me and children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no- left them at home | <input type="checkbox"/> no- only worked while child in school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no- did not have custody | <input type="checkbox"/> no- not working |
| <input type="checkbox"/> yes- others watched child | <input type="checkbox"/> yes- arranged commercial daycare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

22. What kinds of jobs have you ever had?

_____ no job ever

23. How many different kinds of jobs did you have in the year before this prison term?

_____ (write number: zero for none)

24. What is the highest hourly salary you earned on the streets before this prison term?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$4.25 or less | <input type="checkbox"/> \$4.26 to 6.50 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$6.51 to 10.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10.00 or < | <input type="checkbox"/> didn't work | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

25. Have you ever received public assistance/welfare? Yes No

26. Did you receive any public assistance in the last year on the streets? Yes No

27. Including the jobs you just told me about, what two jobs are you the most skilled or trained to do?

_____ have no training

28. (For those with work histories), where did you learn how to do these jobs?

(code for most important, most skilled job)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Have no training | <input type="checkbox"/> High school | <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational or tech school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> College | <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. military | <input type="checkbox"/> On-the-job training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prison | <input type="checkbox"/> Family/friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

29. Are you planning to work when you are released? Yes no {if no} because:
{code most important reason}

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> return to crime/hustling | <input type="checkbox"/> return to school | <input type="checkbox"/> family will support |
| <input type="checkbox"/> partner will support | <input type="checkbox"/> caretaker respons. | <input type="checkbox"/> public assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feel unemployable | <input type="checkbox"/> going into resid. prog. | <input type="checkbox"/> no desire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> am planning to work | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

30. (For those planning to work} What kind of job do you want when you get out of prison?

_____ not planning to work

31. What do you need to increase your chances of getting the kind of job you want? (code all that apply: indicating order of importance)

_____ most important
_____ second most important
_____ third most important

- 1. More education
- 2. **More experience**
- 3. English skills
- 4. Dental work
- 5. Help in self-presentation (grooming, application, interview)
- 6. More technical training
- 7. None, fully qualified
- 8. Won't be working
- 9. other: _____

32. Do you think these things are available here? ____ Yes ____No ____DK N/A

Living Situation questions {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your living situation in the year before this prison term.}

33. Right before you were arrested for this term, where and with whom did you live? _____

Use these codes for 33. and 39.

- 1. **Lived alone**
- 2. **Lived with parents or grandparents**
- 3. **Lived with other relatives**
- 4. **Lived with spouse/partner**
- 5. **Lived with friends/roommate**
- 6. **Had no permanent residence/mobile**
- 7. **Homeless/on the streets**
- 8. **Shelter**
- 9. **Recovery home/other drug program**
- 10. **Other Community Program (non-drug)**
- 11. **Other Program-CDC**
- 12. **Work Furlough facility**
- 13. **Out of state/with family**
- 14. **Anywhere but last place/CALIF**
- 15. **Don 't have a place to go**
- 16. **Too soon to think about this**
- 17. **Other _____**
- 18. **Don't know**
- 19. **Does not apply/ No answer**
- 20. **Same situation as before**

34. Do you have children? ____ Y e ____sNo

35. Were any of your children living with you in the place you just told me about?
_____ yes-- all of them _____ yes--some of **them** _____ **no**-- kids **somewhere else**
_____ no--kids grown _____ **no children** _____ **D/K--N/ A**

36. Was this typical of your living situation in the year before your arrest?

___ Yes ___ No

37. Do you plan to return to this living situation {on your release}?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Too soon to think about it ___ Don't know

38. How will this living situation effect your chances for staying out of trouble?

(See #37: if not returning-don't ask)

___ not returning to same situation ___ negatively ___ positively

39. Where do you plan to go upon your release? (codes above) ___

40. {for those with children} Do you plan to live with any of your children?

___ yes-right away ___ yes-but need to get settled first
___ no- can't get custody ___ no- not in kids interest/ cannot care for them
___ no-kids in good situation ___ no- kids grown no children
___ don't know/too soon/doesn't apply

Family History {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your family's arrest and prison history}

41. Have any members of your family ever been arrested? ___ Yes ___ No

42. {If yes} Who? - - -

43. Have any members of your family ever been on formal probation? ___ Yes ___ No

44. (If yes) Who? ___ - -

45. Have any members of your family ever been in jail/prison or any kind of detention? ___ Yes ___ No

46. {If yes} Who? - - ___

use these codes

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. mother | 2. father | 3. sister |
| 4. brother | 5. step-brother | 6. step sister |
| 7. husband | 8. son | 9. daughter |
| 10. boyfriend | 11. other relatives | 12. other guardian |
| 13. none at all | 14. other | 99. N/A |

47. (If any parent/guardian incarcerated ask:) Was this while growing up/in their care?

(if yes, ask which ones: use codes to indicate who) ___ - -
___ no

18. Is there anyone you consider your spouse or partner from the streets?

_____ Yes _____ NO

(includes ex-- as well--if no go to next section Q # 54)

49. Has your partner/spouse ever been incarcerated? _____ Yes _____ No

50. Is former/current partner/spouse now incarcerated? _____ Yes _____ No

51. Is {he/she} in prison because of something related to your offense?

_____ Yes _____ No

52. Is {he/she} in prison because of any offense against you?

_____ Yes _____ No

{for those with children...}

53. Any offense against your children? _____ Yes _____ No

Juvenile justice system questions ;{Now I'd like to ask you some questions about when you

54. **Were you ever arrested as a juvenile?** _____ yes _____ no

55. **Did you ever appear in juvenile court?** _____ yes _____ no

56. **Were you ever declared a status offender?** _____ yes _____ no

57. **Were you ever declared a ward of the court?** _____ yes _____ no

58. **Did you ever live in a foster home?** _____ yes _____ no

59. **Did you ever live in a group home?** _____ yes _____ no

60. **Were you ever on probation as a juvenile?** _____ yes _____ no

61. **Have you ever served time in juvenile hall, longer than a day?** _____ yes _____ no

62. **Did you ever serve time in Youth Authority?** _____ yes _____ no

63. **Did you ever run away/ or leave home?** _____ yes _____ no

64. **As a juvenile, what was your most serious offense? (whether apprehended or not)**

65. How old were you when you first start getting into trouble? _____

66. Can you describe for me some of the reasons that you think you started getting involved in these things?

Arrest and Sentence Information {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your arrest and sentencing for this current prison term.}

67. Were you on probation or parole immediately prior to this arrest?
_____ probation _____ parole _____ both _____ neither _____DK ___N/A

68. How many times have you been on probation, as an adult, all together? _____

69. Were you represented by legal counsel during this last trial?
_____no _____yes-public defender/state-appointed
_____yes-private

70. How were you sentenced this term?
_____ New Commitment _____ Parole Violator/RTC _____ Parole Violator WNT
_____ Diagnostic/Observation _____ Dry-out _____ Probation Violator
_____ Other _____ Don't Know

71. What sentence did you receive from the court/or parole authority?

_____ RTC	_____ less than 1 year
_____ 6 months or less	_____ 3 yrs to 5 yrs, 11 mths
_____ 1 year to 2 years, 11 months	_____ 10 yrs to 14 yrs, 11 mths
_____ 6 to 9 yrs, 11 mths	_____ 20 yrs to 29 yrs, 11 mths
_____ 15 to 19 yrs, 11 mths	_____ 15 to life
_____ over 30 years	_____ 20+ - 30 to life
_____ 15+ - 20 to life	_____ life w/ possibility of parole
_____ 30+ and over to life	_____ life plus
_____ life without possibility	_____ 90-day OBS
_____ Condemned	_____ Not sentenced
_____ 30 day Dry-out	_____ Other _____
_____ don't know	

72. How many times you have been arrested as an adult? _____ (estimate if not sure)

73. How old were you the first time you were arrested? (including juvenile) _____

74. What offense were you arrested for the first time? _____

75. How many times have you been in county jail (for longer than one day)? _____

76. How many times you have been locked up in state or federal facilities including this time? _____

77. What offense(s) were you convicted of that resulted in this current prison term {or this time}? (code all that apply)

use these codes

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. homicide | 2. voluntary manslaughter | 3. assault |
| 4. robbery | 5. motor vehicle violations | 6. DUI |
| 7. weapons offense | 8. burglary | 9. forgery |
| 10. welfare fraud | 11. prostitution | 12. child abuse or child |
| 13. endangerment | 14. child homicide | 15. involuntary manslaughter |
| 16. kidnapping | 17. grand theft | 18. grand theft/auto |
| 19. petty theft with a prior | 20. fraud/ check fraud | 21. embezzlement |
| 22. possession | 23. narcotics sales | 24. other narcotics |
| 25. Parole violation | 26. Probation violation | 27. other _____ |
| 28. Don't Know | 99. No answer | |

78. Do you have codefendants? (ask gender if R does not mention)
yes- male _____ yes-female _____ no (skip Q 81)

79. Is/are this person/they serving time for this offense? _____ Yes _____ No

80. {If yes) Longer or shorter than your term?
_____ longer _____ shorter _____ same_ d/k n/a

81. What were your reasons for committing the crime that got you here?
(code all that apply: let R answer and then probe if need but don't go through
list . . . unless necessary)

_____ most important
_____ second important
_____ third important

use *these codes*

1. to pay for drugs

4. to protect self/family

7. helping a friend

10. to escape abuse

13. to get attention

16. claim innocence

19. running the streets

perpetrator

2. economic pressures

5. intoxicated or high

8. anger

11. desperation

14. greed

17. ignorance of the law

20. took rap for other(s)

22. no response

3. poor judgement

6. pressured by friend

9. fear

12. gambling

15. revenge

18. drug deal gone bad

21. wouldn't inform on

23. other _____

82. Have you ever used a weapon to protect yourself or your children? _____ Yes _____ No

83. Did you serve any time for this weapons use? _____ Yes _____ No

Children

(Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your children you might have- Check back to 434: If R does not have children skip to Q101).

84. How many children do you have? _____

85. How many are 6 and under? _____

86. How many are 7 to 17 years, 11 months? _____

87. How many are over 18? (Chk addition) _____

88. How old were you when your first child was born? _____

89. Do you have legal custody of all your children?

_____ yes/all

_____ yes/some

_____ no _____ don't know

_____ N/A

0. Where are your children now living?
(all fathers = child's father)

{Numbers refer to each child- Refer to #84)

Child One _____ Child Two _____
Child Three _____ Child Four _____
Child Five _____ Child Six _____
Child Seven _____

Use these codes:

- 1. spouse/partner who is child's father**
- 2. child's father (not in relationships with you)**
- 3. spouse/partner not child's father**
- 4. your (R's) mother**
- 5. your (R's) father**
- 6. child's father's mother**
- 7. child's father's father**
- 8. your/father's grandparent (s)**
- 9. your relatives**
- 10. child's father's relatives**
- 11. partner's relatives**
- 12. foster parents**
- 13. don't know**
- 14. state/county**
- 15. other _____**
- 99. N/A**

91. How far away from this prison does your child (who lives the farthest) live? (ask approximate miles--help calculate if needed) _____ miles

92. Did any of your children witness your arrest? Yes _____ No

93. When you were first arrested, what happened to your child(ren)?

- _____ police allowed me to make arrangements with partner/family
- _____ police allowed me to make arrangements with friends
- _____ children were taken to police station with me
- _____ CPS/social worker took them
- _____ they were already in others' custody
- _____ children didn't live with me
- _____ don't know
- _____ other _____
- _____ N/A

94. Did you have problems keeping in contact with your children while you were JAIL?
_____ Yes _____ No ___ N/A

95. What kinds of problems? {list/paraphrase}

Visiting/Contact Information

We are interested in how much contact you might have with your family, your children, your partner/spouse, and other friends. These next questions ask about that contact.

If no children--skip to Q # 102

For this section- the following codes should be used:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 4 or more times per week | 12. not able to due to rules/custody |
| 2 1-3 times per week | 13. don 't know |
| 3. every two weeks or so | 14. pending visiting approval |
| 4. every three weeks or so | 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere |
| 5. about once a month | 16. paper work still being processed |
| 6. every two months or so | 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here |
| 7. every three months or so | 18. no partner |
| 8. between four and six mon | 19. cannot call this person |
| 9. longer than six months | 20. no friends/family |
| 10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact | 99. Not applicable to me |
| 11. never since this incarceration | |

Questions begin here:

96. Since you have been here, how often do you call your children? _____

97. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your children? _____

98. Since you have been here, how often do you write letters to your children? _____

99. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your children? _____

100. Since you have been here, how often do you have FLU visits with your children? _____

101. {If children never visit, ask:} Can you tell me some of the reasons your children do not visit?

- most important
- second most
- third
- fourth

use these codes for Q 101 only:

- 1. too far
- 2. caregiver won't bring because too far
- 3. caregiver won't bring/does not want to
- 4. R does not want them here
- 5. children too young to be here
- 6. too expensive to travel
- 7. transportation problems
- 8. child does not know I am in prison
- 9. don't know
- 10. children do visit
- 11. paper work not processed
- 12. not eligible
- 99. N/A

{Continue asking for those with children and begin here for those with no children}:

Visiting/Contact Information

We are interested in how much contact you might have with your family, your partner/spouse, and other friends. These next questions ask about that contact.

102. Is there someone on the outside/ not here with you that you consider as your partner and you would like to have contact with {define partner if necessary...} yes no
{if no skip partner Qs and go to Q # 110}

103. Are you in contact with that person?

- person on street: yes- through calls, letters etc
- person on street: no
- person in jail/prison: and have contact through friends
- person in jail/prison: and have no contact
- other ?

For this section-- the following codes should be used:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 4 or more times per week | 12. not able to due to rules/custody |
| 2 1-3 times per week | 13. don 't know |
| 3. every two weeks or so | 14. pending visiting approval |
| 4. every three weeks or so | 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere |
| 5. about once a month | 16. paper work still being processed |
| 6. every two months or so | 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here |
| 7. every three months or so | 18. no partner |
| 8. between four and six mon | 19. cannot call this person |
| 9. longer than sir months | 20. no friends/family |
| 10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact | 99. Nor applicable to me |
- II. never since this incarceration**

104. Since you have been here, how often do you call your partner? _____

105. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your partner? _____

106. Since you have been here, how often do you write letters to your partner? _____

107. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your partner?

108. Are you eligible for FLU visits with your partner? _____Yes _____No

- _____ no partner
- _____ not married
- _____ married but husband imprisoned
- _____ married but spouse ineligible

109. Since you have been here, how often do you have FLU visits with your spouse? _____

110. Since you have been here, how often do you call your other family members/friends?-

111. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your other family members/friends? _____

112. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your other family -

113. Since you have been here, how often do you have FLU visits with your other family members? _____

HEALTH QUESTIONS (Sow I'm going to ask you some questions about your health history)

114. Do you have any health conditions that require attention right now? _____ Yes _____ No

115. Which conditions do you have? {Ask for each condition if receiving adequate attention:

USE THESE CODES:

- 1. have condition and receiving adequate attention**
- 2. have condition and receiving inadequate attention**
- 3. do not have the condition**

- _____ Blood problems (anemia, sickle cell, lupus etc)
- _____ Asthma /bronchitis
- _____ Cancer
- _____ diabetes
- _____ aneurism
- _____ TB
- _____ heart conditions
- _____ epilepsy
- _____ STD
- _____ HIV/AIDS--positive
- _____ HIV/AIDS--symptoms
- _____ gynecological/menstrual problems
- _____ pregnancy
- _____ post-partum
- _____ respiratory/breathing problems
- _____ back problems
- _____ knee or other joint problems
- _____ arthritis
- _____ mental/emotional problems
- _____ regulation of psychotropic drugs
- _____ physical disability
- _____ menopause

116. Do you feel that your female needs (GYN , PAP, vaginal infections etc) are being meet while you are here? _____ Yes _____ NO

117. If no, which things are particular problems?
(open-ended?)

118. Have you ever come to a juvenile facility, a jail or prison pregnant?
Never _____ Previously _____ This term _____ Am Pregnant now _____
(if no skip to Q #124)

119. **Did** you ever have an abortion/terminate a pregnancy while in jail or prison?
_____ yes _____ no _____ **never** pg

120. Have you ever given birth in jail/prison? _____ ye s _____ no _____ never pg

121. What happened to your baby? {If more than one, list all}

1. inmates's mother took custody
2. baby's father **took** custody
3. baby's father's mother took custody
4. other partner **took** custody
5. other relative took custody
6. CPS/other county/state agency took custody
7. baby didn't live
8. don't know
9. other _____
99. N/A

122. Have you ever miscarried in a juvenile facility, jail or prison?
_____ **Never** _____ Previously _____ This term _____ Don't know _____

123. (For those pregnant) Did you receive any of the following services while pregnant in jail or prison? Were these services adequate to your needs?

USE THESE CODES

1. **had service/program and it was adequate**
2. **had service/program and it was Inadequate**
3. **Never had service**
- PP. **Not applicable**

- _____ parenting classes
_____ prenatal classes
_____ pre-natal health care
_____ none
_____ other _____
_____ never pregnant in jail or prison

124. Have you ever been tested for HIV/AIDS? Yes _____ No _____
125. Would you like to be tested at this insitution? _____ Yes _____ No _____
126. Would you be interested in AIDS/HIV education and counseling? _____ Yes _____ No _____

ABUSE SECTION

These next questions ask you about some sensitive questions about things that might have happened to you/ that have happened to many women in prison. I know they are hard to answer, but they will help us develop programs. to help those women who may need help.

127. Have you ever been physically abused/harmed/hit...as a child? _____ Yes _____ No
{if yes, ask }

128, How often did this occur? _____ (frequency code)

129. Can you tell me all the people who may have hurt you? (abuser codes)

Use these codes for abuser/perpetnatm

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>father</i> | 2. <i>step-father</i> |
| 3. <i>mother's boyfriend</i> | 4. <i>your boyfriend</i> |
| 5. <i>spouse/partner</i> | 6. <i>other male relatives (not incl. brother)</i> |
| 7. <i>brother</i> | 8. <i>sister</i> |
| 9. <i>step-brother</i> | 10. <i>step-sister</i> |
| 11. <i>sibling's peers</i> | 12. <i>your peers</i> |
| 13. <i>family friend/neighbor</i> | 14. <i>authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc)</i> |
| 15. <i>stranger</i> | 16. <i>customers of prostitutes--trick</i> |
| 17. <i>pimps</i> | 18. <i>anyone else _____</i> |
| 19. <i>didn't know who they were</i> | 99. <i>N/A</i> |

Use these codes for frequency:

1. *a one time event*
2. *more than once but not an ongoing, recurrent event*
3. *an on-going, recurrent event*
99. *N/A*

130. Have you been physically abused/ battered as an adult? Yes _____ NO _____
(if yes, ask)

131. How often did this occur'? {frequency code}

132. Can you tell me all the people who may have hurt you? (abuser codes)

133. Have you ever been sexually abused.. .as a child? -Yes _____ No (if yes, ask)

134. How often did this occur? {frequency code}

135. Can you tell me all the people may have sexually abused you? (abuser codes)

Use these codes for abuser/perpetrator:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. father | 2. step-father |
| 3. mother's boyfriend | 4. your boyfriend |
| 5. spouse/partner | 6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) |
| 7. brother | 8. sister |
| 9. step-brother | 10. step-sister |
| 11. sibling's peers | 12. your peers |
| 13. family friend/neighbor | 14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc) |
| 15. stranger | 16. customers of prostitutes--tricks |
| 17. pimps | 18. anyone else _____ |
| 19. didn't know who they were | 99. N/A |

Use these codes for frequency:

1. a one time event
2. more than once but not an ongoing, recurrent event
3. an on-going, recurrent event
99. N/A

136. Have you ever been sexually abused as an adult? _____ Yes _____ No
{if yes, ask}

137. How often did this occur? _____ {frequency code}

138. Can you tell me all the people who may have sexually abused you? _____ {abuser codes}

139. Have you ever been emotionally abused or neglected as a child? _____ Yes _____ No {if yes, ask}

140. How often did this occur? _____ {frequency code}

141. Can you tell me all the people who may have emotionally abused or neglected you?
_____ {abuser codes}

142. Have you been emotionally abused as an adult? _____ Yes _____ No
{if yes, ask}

143. How often did this occur? _____ {frequency code}

144. Can you tell me all the people who may have emotionally abused you? _____ {abuser codes}

145. Have you ever been sexually assaulted {using violence} as a child? _____ Yes _____ No
{if yes, ask}

146. How often did this occur? _____ {frequency code}

147. Can you tell me all the people who may have sexually assaulted you? _____ {abuser codes}

148. Have you been sexually assaulted as an adult? _____ Yes _____ No
{if yes, ask}

149. How often did this occur? (frequency code)

150. Can you tell me all the people may have sexually assaulted you? _____ {abuser codes}

(If any abuse reported, ask the following questions for ANY mention)

151. You have told me about some things that have happened to you as an adult/child. Do you feel this has had anything to do with your reasons for committing crime?

_____ yes _____no _____no abuse reported _____ D/K

152. Have you received counseling for this abuse while serving this prison term?

_____ Yes _____no _____no abuse reported _____D/K

153. Would you like to receive counseling or participate in a program dealing with surviving abuse?

_____ Ye _____no _____N/A _____D/K _____ no interest/need

154. {For those that have received any counseling}, do you felt that any counseling you have received has helped?

_____Yes _____no _____never received any counseling
_____never needed any counseling _____no abuse- N/A

Drug Use History (Now I would like to ask you **some** general questions about your drug and alcohol use in the past)

Use these codes for his section:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Twice a day or more | 2. Daily or almost daily |
| 3. 3-5 times a week | 4. Once or twice a week |
| 5. Once every 2-3 weeks | 6. Every month or two |
| 7. Less than once every 3-4 months | 8. Week-ends |
| 9. Occasion&sporadic | 10. Binge Pattern |
| 11. Never | 99. N/A |

155. Have you ever used alcohol?

Was alcohol use ever a problem in your life?

Did you drink alcohol the last year you were free?

If so, how often? _____ (see codes)

Yes No
____Yes____No
____Yes____No

156. Have you ever used marijuana? Yes No
 Was marijuana ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use marijuana the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using marijuana? Yes No

Use these codes for this section:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Twice a day or more | 2. Daily or almost daily |
| 3. 3-5 times a week | 4. Once or twice a week |
| 5. Once every 2-3 weeks | 6. Every month or two |
| 7. Less than once every 3-4 mths | 8. Week-end |
| 9. Occasional/sporadic | 10. Binge Pattern |
| 11. Never | 99. N/A |

157. Have you ever used heroin? Yes No
 Was heroin ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use heroin the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using heroin? Yes No

158. Have you ever used cocaine? Yes No
 Was cocaine ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use cocaine the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using cocaine? Yes No

159. Have you ever used amphetamines/speed/crank? Yes No
 Were amphetamines/speed/crank ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use amphetamines/spced/crank the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using amphetamines? Yes No

160. Have you ever used sniffed glue or other inhalants? Yes No
 Were inhalants ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use inhalants the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using inhalants? Yes No

161. Have you ever used quaaludes? Yes No
 Were quaaludes ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use quaaludes the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? _____ (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using quaaludes? Yes No

Use these codes for this section:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Twice a day or more | 2. Daily or almost daily |
| 3. 3-5 times a week | 4. Once or twice a week |
| 5. Once every 2-3 weeks | 6. Every month or two |
| 7. Less than once every 3-4 mths | 8. Week-ends |
| 9. Occasional/sporadic | 10. Binge Pattern |
| 11. Never | 99. N/A |

162. Have you ever used speedballs? Yes No
 Were speedballs ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use speedballs the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? _____ (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using speedballs? Yes No

163. Have you ever used crack? Yes No
 Was crack ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use crack the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? _____ (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using crack? Yes No

164. Have you ever used LSD-other hallucinogens? Yes No
 Was LSD ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use LSD the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? _____ (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using hallucinogens? Yes No

165. Have you ever used PCP? Yes No
 Was PCP ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use PCP the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? _____ (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using PCP? Yes No

166. Have you ever used prescription drugs? Yes No
 Were prescription drugs ever a problem in your life? Yes No
 Did you use prescription drugs the last year you were free? Yes No
 If so, how often? _____ (see codes)
 Did you ever drink alcohol while using prescription drugs? Yes No

167. {For those using more than three substances...}

You have told me about using several different substances, would you say that you

- used anything available
 only used those specific substances
 other _____

168. How old were you when you first drank alcohol? _____ never drank

169. How old were you when you first used drugs? [] never used drugs

170. Have you ever used a needle to inject drugs?
 yes no never used drugs don't know

171. Would you be interested in participating in a drug/alcohol program inside prison?
 yes no never used drugs don't know

172. Would you be interested in participating in a drug/alcohol program outside prison?
 yes no never used drugs don't know

173. Have you ever participated in any treatment programs for drugs or alcohol?
 yes no {if yes, ask:} which programs?

Use these codes:

1. *In prison*
2. *In the community*

- _____ Alcohol Detox
- _____ Peer counseling - Self Help, AA, NA, CA etc
- _____ Alcohol Abuse education only
- _____ Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free
- _____ Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician
- _____ Residential; hospital
- _____ Residential: recovery home
- _____ Drug education only
- _____ Methadone maintenance
- _____ Methadone detox
- _____ Other drug detox
- _____ Other drug maintenance
- _____ Probationsponsored
- _____ Parole sponsored
- _____ CDC program
- _____ Religious based programs
- _____ Use of Antabuse/Naltrax
- _____ Therapeutic community Other _____

Life Inside/ Correctional Program Questions (Now I want to ask you some questions about your Life and how you spend your time here)

174. Which programs (other than a job) do you participate in? _____

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. vocational | 2. educational |
| 3. legal | 4. indiv. counseling |
| 5. group counseling | 6. parenting |
| 7. lifer group | 8. self-help |
| 9. religious groups | 10. recreational |
| 11. transition/reentry | 12. drug/alcohol |
| 13. arts/crafts/music | 14. other _____ |
99. No participation

(If R mentions any programs: ask her to name specific programs:

175. Which of these programs has **been** helpful/beneficial to **you**?
{open-ended}

176. What programs would you like to see here?

177. **At** this time, are you receiving half-time, third-time, or no credits?

_____half _____third _____none

178. (if not receiving credits), what is the reason you are not receiving credits?

_____ lifers/condemned	_____ flat violator
_____ discharge	_____ : refuse to program
_____ not eligible	_____ i health reasons
_____ in Ad Seg/SHU	_____ in Reception
_____ CRC/N number	_____ Other _____
_____ am receiving credits	

179. How do you earn these credits?

_____ Educational programs	_____ Vocational programs
_____ Work assignment	_____ Some combination
_____ Other _____	

180. {for those with jobs}, what is your current assignment? {code most imp/

_____ Food service	_____ Other services(laundry)
_____ Library, stockroom etc	_____ Orderly/Porter
_____ Industries/PIA	_____ Vocational Training
_____ Educational	_____ Landscape/Yard Crew
_____ Clerk	_____ Cal Trans
_____ Warehouse	_____ Firehouse
_____ Outside Crew	_____ Joint Venture
_____ No job	_____ other _____

181. Do you earn any money at your current assignment? - yes _____ no
- privileges instead of money

182. How much do you earn? {all figures are per month-- ask R to estimate if necessary}
_____ do not earn money _____ less than \$10.00 _____ \$10.01 to 12.99
_____ \$13.00 to 15.99 _____ \$16.00 to 20.99 _____ \$21.00 to 25.99
_____ \$26.00 to 30.99 _____ \$31.00 to 40.99 _____ \$41.00 to 50.99
_____ Sover 51.00

183. Are you able to send money home from your prison earnings? ___ Yes ___ No

184. Do you ever volunteer for work assignments outside your normal assignment?
___ Yes ___ No

185. How were you assigned to your current program?
___ own request/desire _____ counselor/team assignment
___ only program available _____ medical reasons
___ custody reasons _____ disciplinary reasons
___ not yet assigned _____ don't know
___ other _____

186. Where do you spend the bulk of your free time here?
___ in my room _____ in the day room
___ in the unit (room/day room) _____ on the yard
___ in the library _____ at hobby craft
___ in the gym _____ the chapel
___ no one place _____ other _____

187. Do you shop (go to the canteen?) ___ Yes ___ No ___ Not available

188. Do you spend the full amount for your privilege category?
___ Yes ___ No (less than full amount) ___ Not available
___ sometimes, not always _____ never shop

189. Where does your commissary money come from?
___ my parents/relatives _____ my partner
___ my friends _____ my children
___ own income/earned here _____ own income/from streets
___ no single source _____ no answer
___ do not shop _____ trading

190. Do you ever receive packages for your own use? ___ Yes ___ No

191. How often?

- every quarter three times a year
 twice a year once a year
 less than once a year but sometimes
 no pattern never N/A

192. Have you ever been indigent (in here)?

- yes Not now but in past never

193. Where are you housed?

- general population reception center
 Ad Seg SHU
 medical CRC
 Camp Work Furlough
 MIC other _____

194. How many 115s have you been found guilty of? _____

195. What was the most serious of your 115s?

- Fighting Assault on inmate
 Possession of weapon Assault on staff
 possess -narc./smuggling drug sales
 resisting/threatening staff
 refusing an order/out of bounds
 refusing to program/work/ not...
 threatening an inmate Bizarre behavior
 other _____ no 115's

196. For the most serious time you were found guilty, what disciplinary action took place?

- segregation
 CTQ
 loss of work time credits
 loss of privileges
 loss of job
 reprimand
 extra work
 loss of visiting privileges
 transfer to another facility
 change of custody
 Other _____
 no 115's

Facility Information {We only have a few more questions to go. I really appreciate your time and patience in helping us out with this interview. Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about your current status here)

197. How many points did you receive in classification?
_____ don't know _____ N/A

198. How much total time have you done total CDC this term? _____ mths _____ yrs

199. Have you lost any time due to disciplinary actions? _____ yes _____ no

200. {if yes} how much? _____ months _____ no lost time

201. In how many months do you expect to go home? _____ months _____ no date

202. How long have you been housed at this facility? _____ months _____ years

203. What is your present privilege category?

_____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ unassigned _____ Don't know _____ N/A

204. Have you ever been to a work furlough program? _____ yes _____ no

205. {if no} what were the reasons?

_____ was in WF _____ no interest
_____ never applied _____ never thought about it
_____ didn't like WF rules _____ excluded due to offense
_____ program not available for women in my area
_____ other _____

206. Have you ever been to the Mother-Infant Care Program (MIC)? _____ Yes _____ No

207. {if no} have you ever considered going into this program?

- was in MIC
- no interest
- program not available in area
- no knowledge of program
- didn't think I would qualify
- never asked by staff
- never thought about it
- didn't like MIC rules
- excluded due to offense
- didn't think could handle responsibility of child at time
- problem with non-eligible kids
- didn't have custody
- applied but denied/refused entry
- application pending
- not currently eligible
- am interested and applying
- am interested and have not applied
- other

208. This term, have you been housed at any other CDC facility? Yes No
{mark present facility without asking}

- CIW CCWF NCWF CRC
- MIC program
- Live Oak
- Camp
- Work Furlough
- Other _____

I have asked you a lot of questions about many different aspects of your background and experience. Is there anything else you would like to tell me that will help us understand the prison experience of women? {use back of page}

Is there anything about programs or opportunities that you think might help you or others in similar situations return to the community and

We very much appreciate your willingness to share this information with us. Thank you very much for your time and effort. It will be a great help to us.

Appendix B

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM SURVEY FORM

INSTITUTION

NAME OF PROGRAM

CONTACT PERSON (name, title)

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

PROGRAM MISSION/GOALS

TARGET POPULATION

REFERRAL SOURCES (counselor, classification, self)

DESCRIPTION OF SCREENING PROCESS (eligibility criteria, intake)

NUMBER OF MONTHS/YEARS PROGRAM HAS BEEN OPERATING

PROGRAM DURATION (how long program lasts, e.g. 1 month, 6 months)

PROGRAM HOURS PER DAY OR PER WEEK

HOW OFTEN PROGRAM IS OFFERED (monthly, quarterly, semi annually)

STAFFING (paid or volunteer)

NUMBER OF STAFF

PROGRAM CAPACITY

AVERAGE DAILY PROGRAM POPULATION (number of inmates each day)

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER YEAR

CRITERIA FOR PROGRAM COMPLETION

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS COMPLETING PROGRAM

REASONS FOR NON-COMPLETION (transfer, disciplinary action)

PAY SCALE FOR PARTICIPANTS

DAY FOR DAY CREDIT yes no (please circle)

WAITING LIST FOR PROGRAM yes no (please circle)

PROGRAM EVALUATION/OUTCOME DATA (measures of success)

ANNUAL PROGRAM BUDGET

FUNDING SOURCE (institution, federal, state, county)

SUGGESTED PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

Appendix C

During the period in which our interviews. took place, the CDC female inmate offense distribution was as follows:

Population Offense Distribution: CDC Figures (June 30, 1993)

VIOLENT OFFENSES	23.9%
Murder 1st	3.2
Murder 2nd	3.8
Manslaughter	2.9
Vehicular Manslaughter	0.3
Robbery	7.7
Assault Deadly Weapon	2.9
Other Assault/Battery	1.7
Rape	0.1
Lewd Act with Child	0.5
Oral Copulation	0.1
Sodomy	
Penetration with Object	0.0
Other Sex Offenses	0.1
Kidnap	0.6
PROPERTY OFFENSES	34.1%
Burglary 1st	5.3
Burglary 2nd	4.9
Grand Theft	4.0
Petty Theft w/ Prior	11.3
Rec. Stolen Property	1.8
Vehicle Theft	1.6
Forgery/Fraud	4.2
O t h e r	1.1
DRUG OFFENSES	37.8%
CS Possession	14.1
CS Possess for Sale	10.8
CS Sale	10.5
CS Manufacturing	0.7
CS other	0.9
Marijuana Possession	0.0
Marij. Possess for Sale	0.3
Marijuana Sale	0.4
Marijuana Other	0.1

OTHER OFFENSES	4.2%
Escape	0.2
Driving Under Influence	1.2
Arson	0.5
Possession Weapon	0.4
Other Offenses	1.8