

ANALYSIS OF DRINKING BEHAVIOR
AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC
VARIABLES AMONG A GROUP OF INCARCERATED MALE FELONS

A Thesis

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and the Behavioral Sciences

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of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by

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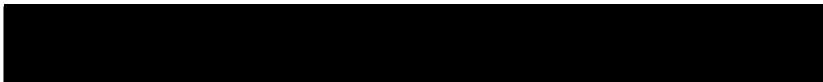
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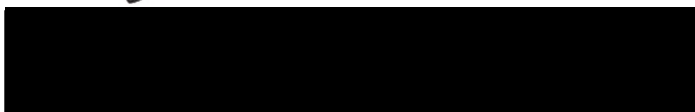
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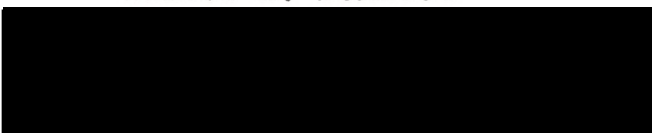
Hyman J. Small

A THESIS

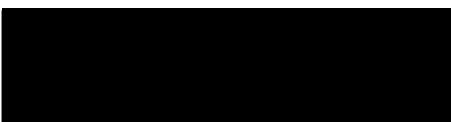
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ABSTRACT

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to supplement existing research which has focused on the question of how alcohol is involved in criminality. In order to achieve its purpose, the study attempted to answer the following research questions: (1) What is the extent of alcohol use among a group of newly incarcerated male felons? (2) What is the incidence of various types of drinking behaviors found within this same population? (3) Are there any significant differences in drinking behavior when male felons are categorized by selected demographic variables of race, age, and education? (4) Are there any significant differences in drinking behavior when male felons are categorized by the offense for which they are presently incarcerated?

Methods

The sample of this study came from the most recently incarcerated male offenders being sent to the Diagnostic Unit in the Texas Department of Corrections. The data for this study was collected by utilizing a structured questionnaire

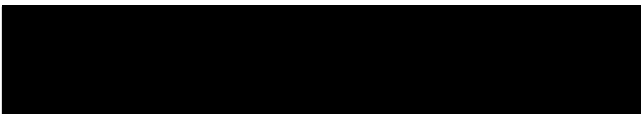
which was given to all incoming inmates at the Diagnostic Unit during their Orientation Program. A Chi Square analysis of data was utilized in order to determine significant differences.

Findings

1. This study indicates that 94 percent of the inmate sample used alcoholic beverages.
2. Over two-thirds of the sample could be classified as moderate to heavy drinkers.
3. There is no significant difference in drinking behaviors when male felons are categorized by certain demographic variables such as age, race, and education.
4. There is no significant difference in drinking behaviors when male felons are categorized by the offenses for which they are presently incarcerated.

Conclusions

A major conclusion of this study is that a significantly large percentage of incarcerated felons are users of alcoholic beverages; 96 percent answered affirmatively when asked if they used alcohol. In addition, it is concluded that alcohol plays a significant part in being involved in crimes for which men in prison are incarcerated. Finally, alcohol use among inmates is not significantly related to age, race, educational attainment or types of crime for which they are incarcerated.



*S*upervising Professor

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This student wishes to gratefully acknowledge three people who were directly involved in providing him with continued guidance and support while writing this thesis. I would like to thank the Chairman of this study, Dr. James Barrum. His friendship and constant concern helped to sustain this student during some difficult periods and is most appreciated. I also wish to thank Dr. Walter Bennett for his instructions concerning constructive research procedures and Dr. Robert Shearer who especially encouraged me to develop purposeful recommendations based upon my research effort.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Although alcohol has held a significant place in man's history, it is only recently that scientists have been able to arrive at a general agreement regarding the effects of alcohol upon the human body. For instance, it is known that certain blood-alcohol ratios will result in causing certain dysfunctions of a human's motor skills. This is due to alcohol's effect upon the brain.

Inasmuch as we have come to some very specific agreements about the physiological effects of alcohol, there is far less consensus of opinion regarding the role of alcohol in certain types of human behavior (e.g., criminal behavior).

Dr. Howard Blane (1965) has stated:

Although broad conceptual statements may be made about alcohol use and concomitant behavior, it is not possible at this time to develop a detailed, all-encompassing theory of the relation between alcohol use and ... crime. It is, however, clearly possible to develop theoretical formulations through which certain aspects of this relationship can be systematically examined.

He continues:

It's obvious (1) that many people drink and do not commit crimes ..., and (2) many people commit crimes in the absence of alcohol use. On the other hand, it is repeatedly found that alcohol and crime are sequentially linked: It is a fact that alcohol use is not infrequently followed by commission of a criminal act [p. 26].

Statement of the Problem

When analyzing Dr. Blane's comments and available statistical reports and research data, it is evident that alcohol is related to crime. However, this information is only basic and does not deal with the more important problem of how alcohol is involved in criminality, of which this research addresses itself. In reviewing the research done in the past which has attempted to deal with this problem, five approaches seem to be most predominant: (1) study and report statistics on all crimes and indicate the percent of offenses for alcohol use, (2) study crimes (person charged and victim) to determine what percent involved alcohol use, (3) study offenders that are incarcerated and determine how many are incarcerated for offenses involving alcohol and to determine how many have alcohol problems, (4) study chronic alcoholic offenders and determine criminal history patterns, and (5) studies which critically analyze the findings of other research in terms of the complexity of relationships found (Task Force Report: Drunkenness, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967).

Purpose of the Study

It was the purpose of this study to supplement the available existing research dealing with the question of

how alcohol is involved in criminality and to do so by examining drinking behavior and its relationship to selected demographic data among a sample of incarcerated offenders. Specifically, the following research questions were developed:

1. What is the extent of alcohol use among a group of newly incarcerated male felons?
2. What is the incidence of various types of drinking behaviors found within this same population?
3. Are there any significant differences in drinking behavior among this population when categorized according to the selected demographic data of race, age, and education?
4. Are there any significant differences in drinking behavior among this population when categorized according to type of crime for which they are presently incarcerated?

Need for the Study

A recent analysis of American drinking behavior (Task Force Report, 1971, p. 18) states that over the past ten years there has been nearly a 20 percent increase in the consumption of alcohol. When this information is coupled with the report (Mulvihill, Tumin, and Curtis, 1969) which identifies the alcohol-related violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault as having increased 52 percent, 71 percent, 143 percent, and 82 percent respectively, over the same period of time, the need to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship of crime and

alcohol becomes evident.

The need for further research in the State of Texas is evidenced in part by the articles of the Texas Commission on Alcoholism (1973). The Commission calls for more research to identify the use of alcohol in Texas, and the need for programs which can adequately supply rehabilitation services.

Limitations of the Study

Possibly a limitation of this study was the use of "self-report" data. As in many cases, the individual may not recall the details sought or he may not wish to offer information which may suggest or label him as potentially unstable or in some negative way to the society in which he lives. This study was concerned with the inmate's ability and willingness to recall his criminal past, his association to alcohol and whether he had been drinking when committing an offense. However, it was attempted to minimize this possible limitation by emphasizing to the inmates that anonymity of the information being collected would be preserved.

On a more general methodological note, Straus and Bacon provide what they consider as possible limitations involving the use of a questionnaire in survey research:

There is always the possibility that the choice of words or the order of the questions or their arrangement on the pages will in some way bias the responses. The introductory explanation, the presence or absence of certain persons, or the circumstances connected with the presentation of the questionnaires may also influence replies [1953, p. 5].

A final limitation is a problem concerned with type of crime for which the inmate was incarcerated. In some cases, perhaps many, plea bargaining will distort the data. In other words, the crime for which the inmate was incarcerated might not be the same crime for which he was arrested.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED RESEARCH

As was mentioned in Chapter I, when attempting to answer the question of how alcohol is involved in crime there are five approaches which seem to be most predominant. This chapter will review those studies but from a different perspective. The presentation which follows is organized around the questions posed in this study. Therefore, the findings of previous research will be presented in the following format: section one will review the findings related to the extent of alcohol use among incarcerated offenders; section two will review the findings that relate to drinking behaviors of incarcerated offenders; section three will review the findings of research efforts dealing with relationships found between drinking behaviors and demographic data; and section four will review research findings on drinking behaviors and types of crime. The same research study may be cited several times, but in each case only the findings relevant to the respective section will be reported.

Alcohol Use Among Incarcerated Offenders

Research studies dealing with the extent of alcohol use among incarcerated offenders have explored and reported its involvement in many ways. Most consistent, however, is

a simple analysis of its incidence (e.g., percent of felons that drink, percent of crimes involving alcohol, etc.). Others have reported it from the perspective of the percent of felons having a drinking problem or percent who are alcoholics. For instance, it has been reported that between 40 and 50 percent of incarcerated felons in the United States have a drinking problem (Task Force Report, 1967).

Of the studies to date, it is generally accepted that Guze (1962) conducted the most systematic study. He studied 223 incarcerates of the Missouri State Penitentiary and found that 52 percent had psychiatric disorders and that the largest psychiatric category was alcoholics (43 percent).

However, probably one of the most extensive and instructive research efforts focusing on the extent of alcohol use among incarcerated offenders was conducted in the California Department of Corrections. The report indicates that a survey was conducted on 2,325 newly committed male felons (California Department of Health, 1960). The findings revealed that 98 percent used alcoholic beverages, 88 percent had been intoxicated at least once, and that 16.6 was the mean age for first intoxication. Twenty-nine percent of the sample indicated alcohol use was a major problem in their lives and 6.4 percent had been medically treated for alcohol use. In addition, it was found that

problem drinkers had a higher percentage of individuals who had had convictions, 23 percent of problem drinkers and 14 percent of non-problem drinkers. Finally, 28 percent of the felons indicated they were intoxicated at the time they committed the offense for which they were presently incarcerated.

Another study (Grigsby, 1963) at the Raiford State Prison, provides additional information. It was found that 84 percent of the prison population claimed they were drinkers. This led Grigsby to conclude that there was a "positive relationship between drinking and the commission of crime (p. 300)." In investigating the incidence of alcohol in crime at the time of commission, it was found that only approximately one-third of the total sample indicated they were drinking, drunk, or under the influence.

He indicates that this finding was rather discrepant with respect to a pilot study conducted four years previously. It was found that 66 percent of the inmate sample was identified as drinking, drunk, or under the influence of alcohol at the time they committed the offense for which they were incarcerated.

In still another study of alcohol use among offenders, Demone, Blacker, and Freeman (1964) studied 500 male delinquents. It was found that of this group, 63 percent were involved with alcohol to the extent of being classified

a "drinker." They also found that excessive drinking occurred two or three times more often in the delinquent males in their sample when compared to comparable high school populations.

Cramer and Blacker (1963) studied female inmates in terms of "early" and "late" problem drinkers. A general finding of their research was that the majority of their sample had alcohol problems.

In summary, it may be said that alcohol has been found to be used by 66-98 percent of incarcerated felons. In addition, 40 to 50 percent have been found to have alcohol problems or considered to be problem drinkers. Finally, 30 to 66 percent were drinking, drunk, or under the influence at the time they committed the offense for which they were incarcerated.

Drinking Behavior Among Incarcerated Offenders

There is not a preponderance of research available in this regard. However, a previously cited study (Grigsby, 1963) did report information according to inmate drinking behavior. The study utilized a classification system which identified the inmates as one of three types of drinkers: abstainer, occasional drinker, and regular drinker.

The abstainer was defined as an individual who did not use alcohol in any form. An occasional drinker ... drank occasionally, but not more than three times per week. The regular drinker ... drank according to a set pattern that consisted of drinking more than three times per week [p. 300].

It was found that approximately 17 percent of the sample claimed to be abstainers, while approximately 41 percent claimed to be occasional drinkers and 43 percent claimed to be regular drinkers. There was no significant difference in the percentage of drinkers who were occasional drinkers and the percentage who indicated they were regular drinkers.

Bennet and Globetti (1969) conducted a similar study as that of the Raiford study. Conducting their research on 242 randomly selected incarcerated offenders at Mississippi State Penitentiary, they found that drinking behavior was represented in their sample as follows: abstainers comprised 18 percent, occasional drinkers comprised 48.3 percent, and regular drinkers comprised 33.7 percent. These findings, when compared to the Raiford study, reflect a high percentage of the inmate sample to be occasional drinkers and a lower percentage to be regular drinkers. In addition, it was found that the occasional drinker was less likely to consume as much alcohol as the regular drinker in one setting. This was true regardless of the type of alcohol beverage used.

Drinking Behavior and Demographic Data Among Incarcerated Offenders

This subsection presents the literature pertaining to drinking behavior and selected demographic data.

Specifically, it is concerned with the demographic areas of race, age, and education.

Pittman and Gordon (1958) conducted a study which analyzed the case studies of 187 men incarcerated in a county jail in New York State. These men were randomly selected from a group of men who had been sentenced at least twice to a penal institution in New York State on a charge of public intoxication. It was found that Negroes were more represented in the sample than they were in the general population of the county, 18 percent and 2 percent respectively. Age was found to be a distinct variable which differentiated the sample from other offender groups. Whereas the sample was skewed more toward the middle age brackets, other offender groups (chiefly automobile theft, robbery, and burglary) involved individuals under twenty-five years of age. Another variable studied was education. The sample as a whole was found to be educationally disadvantaged.

The sample group reflected 70 percent who had not achieved the eighth grade as compared to 40 percent of the county's general population. The educational deprivation also reflected itself in the low prevalence of primary occupational skills in the sample group. Only 22 percent of the sample were skilled workers and 3 percent were professional and allied workers, while 46 percent of the general population were skilled workers and 22 percent were professional and allied workers.

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Shupe (1954) also revealed findings relative to race. In his study of the relationship between intoxicated and criminal categories involving assaultive behavior, he found the relationship especially high for the lower-class Negroes and whites. In other words, class standing was a more important factor than race.

Wolfgang (1958), in a study of 588 homicide cases found that Negro males had the highest incidence of alcohol presence. The white female victim category revealed the lowest presence of alcohol, that being only 3 percent. A general conclusion from his findings was that regardless of the means of killing, alcohol is likely to be present among Negroes.

The Raiford study (Grigsby, 1963) also involved an investigation concerning the relationship between demographic variables and drinking behavior. Their findings revealed that there was no significant difference between white and nonwhite abstainers but that there was a difference in drinking patterns. For instance, it was found that 45 percent of the nonwhites were occasional drinkers while 45 percent of the whites were regular drinkers. With respect to age, it was found that as the age of the inmates increased there was an increase in drinking. More specifically, the data reveals a decrease in the percentage of occasional drinkers and an increase in the percentage of regular drinkers.

Another finding of the Raiford study, and one of importance to this study, has to do with education. It was found that there was a significant relationship between education and drinking behavior. Specifically, as there was an increase in educational status, there was a decrease in percentage of inmates who were regular drinkers. The education categories were: less than 7, 7-8, 9 or more.

Bennett and Globetti (1969), in their study of Mississippi offenders reveals information on demographic data. It was found that nonwhite abstainers were present in the sample of a ratio of 3:1 when compared to white abstainers. It was also found that the greatest percentage (54) of whites were regular drinkers and the greatest percentage of nonwhites (42) were occasional drinkers. In relation to age, it was found that as age increased (up to 39) there was an increase in the use of alcohol. The incidence declined in the age categories between 40-60. The occasional drinker steadily increased with age until age 60 and over. At that point, there was a large reduction. Using different educational categories than the Raiford study, somewhat different findings prevailed. It was found that as there was an increase in educational status there was an increase in the percentage of inmates who were regular drinkers and a decrease in the percentage who were occasional drinkers.

Drinking Behavior and
Type of Crime Among Incarcerated Offenders

In a review of prison studies, Rubington (1966) has noted that felons who are alcoholics or intoxicated at the time of their offense are more likely to commit crimes against other persons, rather than property. In addition, he noted that intoxicated individuals are more likely to act as individuals rather than as a member of an organization and the crimes that they commit are prone to be impulsive rather than planned.

The summary report on Crimes of Violence (1969) published in the First Special Report to the Congress on Alcohol and Health (1972) supports Rubington's findings. It was found that:

At least 24 percent of the four violent index crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) are alcohol-related [p. 19].

Seldon Bacon (1963) offers a comprehensive look at several categories of criminals, their deviant careers, and their association to alcohol. These categories consist of the professional, the occasional or amateur, and the physically assaultive criminal. The results indicate that the highest correlation exists between alcohol and physical assaulters.

One of the most highly respected studies correlating alcohol and physically assaultive crime was conducted by

Marvin Wolfgang (1958). In attempting to determine the incidence of alcohol in homicides, Wolfgang reported both the victim and the offender had been drinking immediately prior to the slayings in nearly two-thirds of the cases. He found a very important association between alcohol and the method of homicide. Seventy-two percent of stabbings, 69 percent of beatings, and 55 percent of the shootings involved alcohol.

Shupe (1954) studied alcohol involvement in a sample of 882 felons who had just committed an offense and was being held by the police. In analyzing urine samples of the subjects, it was found that 64 percent of the sample was under the influence of alcohol to the extent that their inhibitions were reduced. He found that crimes of physical violence were associated with drinking. In stabbings, the ratio was 11 to 1 in favor of alcohol presence, carrying concealed weapons it was 8 to 1, and other assaults revealed a 10 to 1 ratio. In addition, he found alcohol present in 43 percent of homicide offenders.

Cruz (1943) studied a group of "sexual delinquents." His sample was comprised of 86 subjects and his findings revealed that almost 50 percent were "constant" drinkers and almost 20 percent were drunk at the time of the offense.

In still another study of alcohol and type of crime, Selling (1940) studied 100 male sex offenders. His findings revealed that 8 percent of his study sample were chronic

alcoholics and that 35 percent had been drinking at the time of the offense.

The Raiford study (Grigsby, 1963) also investigated type of offenses with different types of drinking behavior. The inmate sample was categorized by crime according to four basic groupings: economic crimes, crimes of passion, sex crimes, and "other" offenses. He found that 56 percent of sex crimes, 42 percent of economic crimes, and 37 percent of crimes of passion were committed by regular drinkers. Occasional drinkers were found to have committed 17 percent of the sex crimes, 41 percent of the economic crimes, and 50 percent of the crimes of passion.

Alcohol appears to play a predominant role in regard to the amateur theft crime category. This type of individual is not dependent upon stealing as any type of livelihood. Some may steal a car for the first time because the consumption of alcohol may have reduced social inhibitions. Accordingly, this offender does not capitalize on his offense, rather, he commits the crime only for immediate gratification. In fact, he probably would never have committed the crime had he not become intoxicated and been influenced by peer persuasion.

In summary, one assumption can be drawn from the research on drinking behavior and type of crime. It appears at the present time it cannot be said that alcohol will in

and of itself directly cause an individual to act in a specific criminal manner. However, the research data appears to be indicative of a statement that alcohol and drinking appears with a somewhat more frequent incidence in aggressive and violent crimes than in other catagories.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss various aspects of the research effort which may either directly or indirectly be related to its methodology. The discussion is organized around the following topics: description of the agency/facility cooperating in the research; description of the sample and population; research design; method of data collection; and method of data analysis.

Description of the Agency/Facility Cooperating in the Research

The facility where the data collection occurred was within the Reception and Diagnostic Unit of the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) located in Huntsville, Texas. Its function is threefold: to receive the newly incarcerated felon; to diagnose him or her regarding their educational, medical, vocational, and social status, and to classify the inmate based upon information provided by the diagnostic process. This process takes approximately thirty days to complete. At the end of that period of time, an inmate is assigned to a specific unit and a specific program is developed for him.

The Diagnostic Unit is a two-story, red brick building located approximately two miles north of the center of

town. All felons, male and female, must be received at the H-shaped building where initial processing, identification and classification begins. Females enter the building from the front door and only stay but a few hours to have their pictures taken and receive a medical examination. They are then transported to the Women's Unit on the south side of the town, known as the Goree Unit.

Male prisoners are received at the rear door of the Diagnostic Unit. Their first processing includes confiscation of all belongings and the issuance of the white prison costumes. The inmates are allowed to keep their watch and rings, religious medalions, and personal pictures. They are also allowed a Bible and given items for personal hygiene. Items which are confiscated upon entering the unit are returned to the inmate at the termination of his month-long processing. He will leave through the same entrance he arrived.

The first floor of the Diagnostic building houses the medical examination rooms, beyond which are wings A and B. The A wing is a hall of double-tiered one and two-man cells. For the protection of the prisoners, two men are placed in a double cell only if they have approximately the same physical make-up and are also within three years of the same age. First time offenders are placed in A wing. The B wing is architecturally the same, however, only recidivists are placed there.

The two wings are separated by a walkway where the stairs leading to the second floor of the building are located. The remaining professional staff and offices of the Diagnostic Unit are located on this floor. It is here that the inmates are tested to determine their educational level, I.Q., and given personality inventory tests. The Chaplain's office and the Alcoholic Anonymous counseling offices can also be found in this section.

Description of the Sample and Population

It was determined that the researcher would collect data on newly incarcerated inmates for a two month period. This was due to the practical limitations of time placed upon him in attempting to complete his investigation prior to the termination of the graduate school semester.

The sample size was comprised of 505 newly incarcerated male felons who had been received at the Diagnostic Unit. This figure represents approximately 8 percent of the total male population that was incarcerated in TDC for the year of 1972. All offenders who were received at the unit after the initial collection of data began were included in the sample until the sample size was attained.

It will be noted that while 505 inmates were used in this study, not all information in the tables reflect the total sample population. This is because all inmates in the sample were not responsive to answering all of the

items in the questionnaire. However, proper notation for those instances is provided for the reader and the statistical analysis is based upon the actual number of inmates who did respond for a particular variable.

The independent variables of age, race, and type of crime for which presently incarcerated were utilized in a statistical comparison in order to identify the extent the sample population was representative of the total Texas Department of Corrections' male population. Table 1 presents a summary of this comparison.

TABLE 1

Demographic Comparison of Study Sample
With Inmate Population

Variable	Sample	Universe*
Offense		
Economic	62%	80%
Sex	2%	5%
Passionate	9%	11%
Other	14%	20%
Age		
Less than 21	22%	15%
21-41	69%	67%
41+	9%	18%
Race		
White	48%	44%
Non-White	52%	56%

*1972 Annual Statistical Report, Research Division,
Texas Department of Corrections.

The reader will note that this study's sample is less than 100 percent in the variable of "offense" because of the use of a "multiple offense" category not used in the Texas Department of Corrections table. The Texas Department of Correction's percentage is greater than 100 since they list multiple offender in each type of offense, thereby listing subject more than once.

The reader will also note that the data regarding age of the sample population approximates the data provided by the Texas Department of Correction's Report. The Report's age distribution categories were slightly different than what was used by this study. However, in making comparisons of the data, it appears that the sample is overrepresented among the youthful offenders (under twenty-one) by 7 percent and under-represented in older offenders by 9 percent. The 69 percent of middle-age offenders among the sample is almost identical to what is reported by the Texas Department of Corrections.

It appears that by looking at the racial comparisons, the sample is close indeed to what the Texas Department of Corrections reported in their 1972 statistics. The sample does reflect a slightly larger percentage of white offenders, 48 percent versus 44 percent, while showing a smaller percentage, 52 percent versus 56 percent, of Black, Mexican-American, Indian, and others who constituted the non-white racial group.

In summary, it appears the sample population is closely related to the universe of the total inmate population of the Texas Department of Corrections. This would indicate that generalizations could be made from the findings of this study sample to its respective universe.

Research Design

This section of the chapter is divided into two subsections. The first subsection deals with presentation of the independent variables. The second subsection presents the dependent variable.

Independent Variables

Two independent variables are utilized in this study. The first is a demographic variable which includes race, age, and education as its components. The second variable is crime, specifically, the type of crime for which the inmate was incarcerated.

The demographic variable of race was organized into two categories, white and non-white. Age was organized into three categories: (1) less than twenty-one to identify youthful offenders; (2) twenty-one to forty-one to identify adult offenders, and (3) forty-one and older to identify the older adult offenders. The education component was organized into four categories: (1) no education to sixth grade to identify that part of the sample who had obtained a

minimum formal education level; (2) seventh and eighth grade education to identify the achievers of an intermediate level of formal education; (3) ninth through twelfth grade to identify those who had received high school training, and (4) college to identify those who had studied beyond high school.

Finally, the independent variable crime was subdivided into five categories: (1) Economic; (2) Sexual; (3) Passionate; (4) Other; and (5) Multiple.

Dependent Variable

To identify drinking behavior within groups in a manner that would provide data on differentiated alcohol consumption, Straus and Bacon (1953) developed a procedure which was responsible for getting at the frequency as well as the amount or quantity of alcohol that an individual consumed and dealing with the major types of beverage consumed (beer, wine, and liquor).

In their research, Straus and Bacon categorized their data on the imbibing of alcohol into smaller, medium, and larger amounts. Their design was based upon the amount of absolute alcohol, regardless of the beverage type. This process of coding and categorization resulted in the Quantity-Frequency (Q-F) Index of drinking behavior.

To justify the use of a Q-F Index, Straus and Bacon

presented the following explanation:

In measuring the extent of drinking, neither quantity nor frequency alone provides an adequate Index. Even the individual who drinks daily would probably not be considered a heavy drinker if he consumed only a glass of beer or wine or one drink with spirits. Nor would a person who takes five drinks at a sitting, if his drinking is confined to three or four specific holidays or events a year. It was deemed desirable to find a measure of drinking which would account for frequency and quantity at the same time [1953, p. 104].

Upon examining Straus and Bacon's Q-F Index, it became apparent that frequency of drinking behavior weighed more heavily in determining a subject's drinking classification than quantity of drinking behavior. In essence, while allowing for the elements of quantity and frequency in determining drinking behavior, their system provided for an individual to be classified as light, moderate, and heavy drinker largely on the single element of frequency of drinking behavior.

Following the strategies suggested by previous authors, this researcher deliberately sought to determine and classify patterns of alcohol use among the sample. Subsequently, a system of weights was devised in order to facilitate a more equalized measuring system which would support a more relevant Q-F Index categorization. The present study utilized a Q-F Index to categorize and subsequently classify each prisoner's relationship to alcohol within four categories of drinking behavior: abstainer,

light drinker, moderate drinker, and heavy drinker. The inmate's classification with regard to drinking behavior was identified based upon his responses to the frequency and quantity questions, items seven and eight respectively, in the questionnaire (see Appendix).

Depending upon the choices the subject indicated in answering questions seven and eight, it was possible to arrive at a total weight combination which effectively utilized the variables of quantity and frequency in measuring drinking behavior. Depending upon which choice was designated as a subject's answer to the frequency drinking behavior (question 7), a value of one through six was given to the respective choices; "Less than Once a Month" was scored as a 1 (one) while "Drank Each Day" was a 6 (six). Similarly, a value of one through three was given to the three successive answers to the quantity of drinking behavior (question 8). When the two sets of scores were combined, it was then possible to identify a subject's Q-F Index.

If a subject's responses received a total weight combination of two through four, he was labelled a Light Drinker. A weight of five through seven categorized him as a Moderate Drinker. A weight indicating eight or nine would classify him as a Heavy Drinker.

In Straus and Bacon's opinion (1953), the Q-F Index

does have its limitations:

...Items which deal with personal feelings or opinions must be interpreted as the subjective type of information which they are. Even questions about measurable facts, such as frequency of drinking, amounts usually consumed...depend on memory and other factors of perception which can vary tremendously from individual to individual [p. 5].

According to Jessor and Graves (1968), however, the resulting score of the Q-F Index has a number of distinct virtues:

1. It summarizes, in a single figure, quantity, frequency, and range of consumption of beverages differing in alcoholic content.
2. The score permits the calculation of group statistics such as means and medians.
3. The score is susceptible to analyses and tests of differences between group means [pp. 168-9].

It was felt, that for the purposes of this study, the modified Q-F Index with its weights and classification system provided an accurate measurement of inmate drinking behavior, even though it had to rely on inmate self-reports. As previously noted, it was determined that Straus and Bacon's Q-F Index placed too much emphasis upon the frequency of drinking behavior, rather than equal emphasis upon both quantity and frequency of drinking behavior. The Q-F Index for this study attempted to overcome such a limitation.

Method of Data Collection

The method of data collection utilized in this study entailed the use of a structured questionnaire (see Appendix) consisting of fifteen questions in which demographic data, criminal background, and present conviction information were identified and recorded. The questionnaire sought to identify the offender's relationship in regard to the use of alcohol on a historical as well as a contemporary basis.

The questionnaire was divided into two parts. Part One was concerned with general information. This part illicited demographic data such as age, number of school years attained, race, and location of the offense(s) for which the felon was presently serving time. Part Two was concerned with: information relating to the prisoner's past and present drinking behavior; former arrests, including juvenile offenses; whether he feels he has a drinking problem; and what the incidence of alcohol was upon his past and most recent offenses, including the offense for which he is presently serving time.

The list of offenses from which the inmate could choose to identify his previous arrests and present conviction included a list of offenses from the FBI Uniform Crime Report. In addition, space was provided to enable the inmate to write in alternative choices of crimes in the event he

felt the list of offenses was limited in regard to his personal criminal history. Fifteen inmates were selected for a pilot testing session in order to identify and correct any inadequacies in the questionnaire or testing procedures that posed problems during the actual data collection phase. Several minor alterations were made and a final questionnaire was developed and an initial starting date was set.

After several conferences with the staff at the Diagnostic Unit, it was decided that it would be best not to disrupt the original sequence of operation in the prisoner's schedule. The testing staff at the Diagnostic Unit explained that their facilities of classroom, chairs, and public address system would best facilitate the collection of the data. It was pointed out that all the newly incarcerated inmates would be available for answering the questionnaire at the conclusion of the typical Tuesday Orientation Meeting.

It was during the Orientation class that a short movie was shown to the prisoners explaining the academic and vocational opportunities which were offered at TDC. Immediately following the fifteen-minute film there was a briefing from a parole officer, the chaplain, a welfare official, and the staff sociologist. Each talked to the group of men and explained his professional function at the

prison and answered questions posed by the inmates.

The orientation class began at 7:00 A.M. and usually ended at 8:30 A.M. At the conclusion of the briefings, the prisoners were administered the questionnaire utilized in this study. The collection of the data began on Tuesday morning, September 11, 1973, and continued every Tuesday thereafter during the prisoners' Orientation Meeting until the determined sample size was obtained.

The questionnaires and pencils were first handed to the subjects. In order to try to assure a uniform examination procedure, the group received the following two to three minute introduction:

Good morning. My name is Mr. Small. I'm here doing research for Sam Houston State University and the Texas Department of Corrections. The purpose of this research is to identify your relationship to alcohol; that is, what is your drinking behavior? This information will be used for my research at the University and will also be used by the Texas Department of Corrections. The Texas Department of Corrections wants to use it to find out if they need to expand their variety of treatment programs.

I'd like to assure you that this information cannot be traced back to you since it is being given anonymously. I do not want to know who in particular answered these questions so please do not sign your sheet or put any identification number on it.

Please feel free to ask questions if you feel you do not understand something or if you have any other problems with answering the questionnaire. We'll be glad to help you with them.

A fellow inmate will administer the test and I would like to ask if there are any questions right now? O.K., then let's begin.

The researcher had the assistance of an inmate whose job was to administer tests in the educational testing classroom on the second floor of the Diagnostic Unit. It was believed that a more conducive atmosphere for the subjects being tested could be enhanced through the assistance of an inmate peer group member. Each question was read, and questions from the subjects were answered.

It took approximately fifteen minutes to administer the questionnaire. At the conclusion, the subjects were asked to please forward their questionnaires and pencils. When this was completed, the sample group was thanked for their cooperation and dismissed.

Method of Data Analysis

In order to answer certain questions of this study, the non-parametric method of Chi Square (χ^2) was utilized. It was pre-determined that the data gathered would be rejected as showing a significant relationship between two variables unless the obtained χ^2 values were of the .05 level or less. The use of χ^2 was deemed suitable for purposes of this study mainly for two reasons. First, a non-parametric statistical test is a test whose model does not specify conditions about the parameter of the population from which the sample was drawn. Second, according to Siegel (1956), the non-parametric method of χ^2 is

applicable in treating data which are simple classification, i.e., data which are measured by a nominal scale; "no parametric technique applies to such data (p. 33)."

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

The purpose of this chapter is to present findings stemming from data concerned with the question of how alcohol is involved in crime. In an attempt to answer how, the research focused on the extent of alcohol use among a criminal population, the various types of drinking behaviors of this population, the relationship between the types of drinking behaviors and selected demographic variables, and the relationship between the types of drinking behaviors and types of crimes committed.

The following presentation of findings is organized around the format of the four basic research questions posed in this study. Prior to presenting the findings, a restatement of each of the questions will be made.

Question One

What is the extent of alcohol use among a group of newly incarcerated male felons?

The specific intent of this question was to determine how many among the sample population used alcohol in their lives. The findings are based upon the sample's response to the first question in Part II of the questionnaire. This question was asked of the sample population: "Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at some time in

your life?"

It can be seen from the data presented in Table 2, Summary of the Extent of Alcohol Use Among a Group of Newly Incarcerated Male Felons, that a significantly large percentage, 94 percent, of the total sample population have used alcohol. This finding appears to support the research that was presented in Chapter II, where Bennett and Globetti (1969) showed an 83 percent alcohol use, Grigsby (1963) showed an 84 percent and the California Department of Health (1960) showed a 98 percent use among their respective sample populations.

TABLE 2

Summary of the Extent of Alcohol Use
Among A Group of Newly Incarcerated Male Felons

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Drinkers	473	94
Abstainers	32	6
Total	505	100

Question Two

What is the incidence of various types of drinking behavior found within this same population?

The specific intent of this question was to measure the extent of drinking behavior among a group of incarcerated male felons based upon the specific criteria of frequency and quantity of drinking behavior. There were two questions used in the questionnaire to obtain the data. The first question (number 7) asked them how often they drank. The second question (number 8) asked them how much they drank at each setting. The summary of the data collected pertaining to question 7 are presented in Table 3, Summary of Number and Percentage Distribution by Frequency of Drinking Behavior Among A Group of Incarcerated Male Felons. The summary of the data collected pertaining to question 8 appear in Table 4, Summary of Number and Percentage Distribution by Quantity of Drinking Behavior Among A Group of Incarcerated Male Felons. Finally, it can be seen in Table 5 how the sample is distributed according to various types of drinking behaviors based upon the combined data of questions 7 and 8. This final table is titled Summary of Number and Percentage Distribution of Drinking Behavior by Categories Among A Group of Incarcerated Male Felons.

It can be seen from the findings presented in Table 3, that the largest groups of drinkers based on frequency of drinking behavior fall into the two responses of "1-3 times a week" and "drank each day" with 21 percent

showing for each. It can also be noted that 58 percent of the subjects drank between once a week to each day of the week.

TABLE 3

Summary of Number and Percentage
Distribution of Frequency of Drinking
Behavior Among A Group of Incarcerated Male Felons^a

Drinking Behavior (Frequency Responses)	Number	Percentage
Less than Once a Month	71	15
Once a Month	43	9
2-4 Times a Month	83	18
1-3 Times a Week	100	21
3-5 Times a Week	75	16
Daily	101	21
Total	473	100

^aDoes not include non-applicable data on 32 abstainers.

It can be seen from Table 4, which shows the findings regarding quantity of drinking behavior, that the largest group represented by far was the category containing the highest quantity of drinking (10+ glasses of beer) with a total of 45 percent, or almost half of the entire sample.

The least amount of response by the sample was to the middle category (6-9 glasses of beer) with only 20 percent responding.

TABLE 4

Summary of Number and Percentage
Distribution of Drinking Behavior by
Quantity Among A Group of Incarcerated Male Felons^a

Drinking Behavior (Quantity Responses)	Number	Percentage
1-5 Glasses, 1-3 Bottles/ Cans of Beer; or 1-2 Drinks; or 1-3 Glasses Wine	168	35
6-9 Glasses, 4-6 Bottles/ Cans Beer; or 3-4 Drinks; or 4-5 Glasses Wine	94	20
10+ Glasses, 7+ Bottles/ Cans Beer; or 5+ Drinks, 1+ Fifths; or 6+ Glasses Wine	211	45
Total	473	100

^aDoes not include non-applicable data on 32 abstainers.

It can be noted from the findings presented in Table 5, that the largest category of drinking behavior among this population is the Moderate category. Perhaps one of the most significant findings is that over two-thirds of the entire sample can be categorized as moderate to heavy drinkers.

TABLE 5

Summary of Number and Percentage
Distribution of Drinking Behavior by
Categories Among A Group of Incarcerated Male Felons

Drinking Categories	Number	Percentage
Light	135	27
Moderate	195	39
Heavy	143	28
Abstainer	32	6
Total	505	100

Question Three

Is there any significant difference in drinking behavior among this population when categorized according to selected demographic data of: race, age, and educational attainment?

The intent of the third question was to analyze and determine if there is a significant relationship between selected demographic data and drinking behavior among this sample population. The data are tested and the findings are presented in 3 tables: Table 6, Summary of Chi Square Analysis for Race and Drinking Behavior; Table 7, Summary of Chi Square Analysis for Age and Drinking Behavior; and Table 8, Summary of Chi Square Analysis for

Education and Drinking Behavior.

It can be noted from the findings on the demographic data race and drinking behavior that there were found to be more non-white light drinkers and moderate drinkers than among whites. The white group only makes a larger showing than the non-white group in the heavy drinker category. However, in utilizing the χ^2 analysis, it was found that there was no significant difference in drinking behavior among male felons when categorized according to race.

The second analysis dealt with measuring the relationship of the variable age with drinking behavior. The relationship was found to be insignificant. It was found that among the 18-20 year old age group and the 21-41 age group, the largest category of drinkers was the moderate drinker. In the older adult category of 42 and above, heavy drinkers are slightly more represented than moderates. However, heavy drinkers do outnumber light drinkers almost two to one in the older adult category. The abstainer has the largest representation within the middle age group of 21-41; this represents two-thirds of the entire abstainer population. The percentage of moderate and heavy drinkers decreases when age increases to the age of 42. This tends to support similar findings in the Raiford study (Grigsby, 1963) as was noted earlier in the review of the literature, Chapter II.

TABLE 6

Summary of Chi Square Analysis for Race and Drinking Behavior

Race - Drinking Behavior	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	Chi Square
White			
Abstainer	10	14.447	1.369
Light	56	64.047	1.011
Moderate	91	90.533	0.002
Heavy	78	65.973	2.193
Non-white			
Abstainer	20	15.553	1.272
Light	77	68.953	0.939
Moderate	97	97.467	0.003
Heavy	59	71.027	2.036
Total	488	d.f.=3	8.825

TABLE 7

Summary of Chi Square Analysis for Age and Drinking Behavior

Age - Drinking Behavior	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	Chi Square
18-20			
Abstainer	9	7.3	0.396
Light	30	29.7	0.030
Moderate	47	42.8	0.412
Heavy	25	31.4	1.304
21-41			
Abstainer	21	21.9	0.037
Light	95	92.8	0.052
Moderate	132	134.0	0.298
Heavy	99	98.3	0.005
42+			
Abstainer	2	2.9	0.279
Light	10	12.5	0.500
Moderate	16	18.1	0.244
Heavy	19	13.3	2.443
Total	505	d.f.=6	5.909

The third analysis of the selected demographic variables dealt with education. It can be noted from the analysis of the data presented in Table 8, that the moderate drinking group of the sample represented the largest number of inmates with the least amount of education. At the college level of education, heavy drinkers dominated the category with light drinkers following closely. It can also be determined that almost than two-thirds of the sample population, or 360 responses, had attained a ninth grade education or beyond. The abstainers are the most educated group with 84 percent of the abstainers showing they have received a minimum of a ninth grade education. Finally, as in the analysis of the previous demographic variables, it was determined that the relationship between education and drinking behavior is not significant.

Question Four

Are there any significant differences in drinking behavior among this population when categorized according to type of crime for which they are presently incarcerated?

The purpose of the final research question was to analyze the relationship between drinking behavior and crime for which the sample population had been incarcerated. The findings to question four are presented in two tables.

TABLE 8

Summary of Chi Square Analysis for Education and Drinking Behavior

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Education - Drinking Behavior	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	Chi Square
0-6			
Abstainer	1	2.661	1.037
Light	13	11.228	0.280
Moderate	15	16.218	0.091
Heavy	13	11.893	0.103
7-8			
Abstainer	4	6.527	0.978
Light	21	27.535	2.062
Moderate	48	39.772	1.702
Heavy	30	29.166	0.024
9-12			
Abstainer	22	19.770	0.003
Light	86	83.406	0.081
Moderate	120	120.475	0.002
Heavy	84	88.349	0.214
College			
Abstainer	5	3.042	1.260
Light	15	12.832	0.366
Moderate	12	18.535	2.304
Heavy	16	13.592	0.427
Total	505	d.f.=9	10.934

The first table, Table 9, Summary of Chi Square Analysis of Present Offense and Drinking Behavior, shows the original Chi Square analysis. However, the analysis was violated due to the number of cells with an expected frequency of less than 5. According to Siegel (1956),

If the smallest expected frequencies are less than five in more than 20 percent of the cells, the data as presented are insufficient for a proper Chi Square analysis [p. 110].

Consequently, a second Chi Square analysis was completed (Table 10) based upon a combination of abstainers and light drinkers.

Siegel (1956) notes that cells may be combined where the observed frequencies do not meet the Chi Square requirements. This may be accomplished by combining adjacent classifications and thereby reducing the number of cells. He also notes that this may only be done as long as the combining does not bias the meaning of the data.

It was determined that combining the abstainer category with the light drinker category would not bias the meaning of the data. This was based upon the assumption that those people who stated they were abstainers may have drunk alcoholic beverages at some time in their life.

Similarly, it is feasible to assume that the light drinkers of this sample population may drink so infrequently (perhaps two times a year or less) that they could

TABLE 9

Summary of Chi Square Analysis For
Present Offense and Drinking Behavior

Present Offense - Drinking Behavior	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	Chi Square
Economic			
Abstainer	18	19.9	.159
Light	93	83.9	.987
Moderate	113	121.2	.555
Heavy	90	88.9	.014
Sexual			
Abstainer	0	0.6	0.600
Light	2	2.9	0.279
Moderate	5	4.2	0.152
Heavy	4	3.1	0.261
Passionate			
Abstainer	1	2.8	1.157
Light	10	11.8	0.275
Moderate	21	16.9	0.945
Heavy	12	12.4	0.013
Other			
Abstainer	7	4.3	1.695
Light	16	18.4	0.313
Moderate	31	26.6	0.728
Heavy	15	19.5	1.038
Multiple			
Abstainer	6	4.2	0.771
Light	14	17.9	0.850
Moderate	25	25.9	0.031
Heavy	22	18.9	0.508
Total	505	d.f. = 12	11.331

TABLE 10

Summary of Chi Square Analysis for
Present Offense and Drinking Behavior

Present Offense - Drinking Behavior	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	Chi Square
Economic			
Abstainer-			
Light	111	103.8	0.499
Moderate	113	121.2	0.555
Heavy	90	88.9	0.014
Sexual			
Abstainer-			
Light	2	3.6	0.711
Moderate	5	4.2	0.152
Heavy	4	3.1	0.261
Passionate			
Abstainer-			
Light	11	8.6	0.670
Moderate	21	17.0	0.941
Heavy	12	12.5	0.020
Other			
Abstainer-			
Light	23	22.8	0.002
Moderate	31	26.6	0.165
Heavy	15	19.5	1.038
Multiple			
Abstainer-			
Light	20	22.2	0.218
Moderate	25	25.9	0.031
Heavy	22	19.0	0.474
Total	505	d.f.=8	5.751

be considered abstainers. Therefore, the combination of what was determined to be like cells for purposes of statistical analysis was executed.

The second statistical analysis, as presented in Table 10 proved to be non-significant. It appears, therefore that there is no significant difference in drinking behavior of male felons when categorized according to present offense record.

In summary, it can be noted that there appears to be no significant relationship between drinking behavior and selected demographic data among a group of incarcerated male felons. There also appears to be no significant relationship between drinking behavior and crime for which a group of incarcerated male felons is presently incarcerated.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is organized and presented in three parts. The first part will deal with a summary of the study. The purpose of the study, the research questions that were investigated, and the subsequent findings of each question will be presented. The second section will present conclusions drawn from the study. The third part will state two sets of recommendations: first, those relating to future research along the lines of this inquiry; second, recommendations pertaining to the use of alcohol among prison populations in general.

Summary

The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of alcohol use, patterns of drinking behavior, and if significant differences in drinking behavior existed within a criminal population when categorized according to selected demographic data and type of crime for which presently incarcerated.

It was noted that while science has discovered a great deal about how alcohol affects the human body, little research has been done to determine how alcohol affects human behavior, especially deviant behavior. While there

are several ways this problem can be researched, this study and its findings was to be used in supporting limited existing data that has been gathered pertaining to alcohol use among a criminal population.

There were four primary research questions to be answered:

Question 1: What is the extent of alcohol use among a group of incarcerated male felons?

Findings: This study found that 94 percent of the inmate sample used alcoholic beverages of one type or another.

Question 2: What is the incidence of various types of drinking behaviors found within this same population?

Findings: It was determined that approximately two-thirds, or 66 percent of the total sample could be classified as moderate to heavy drinkers.

Question 3: Is there any significant difference in drinking behavior of newly incarcerated male felons when categorized according to selected demographic data of race, age, and educational attainment?

Findings: There was no significant difference in drinking behavior that could be determined when subjects were categorized according to selected demographic variables. However, the findings did indicate that non-white drinkers outnumbered white drinkers in the light and moderate categories,

while white drinkers were more predominant than non-whites in the heavy drinking category. It was also found that heavy drinkers outnumbered light drinkers in the older adult category of 42 years of age and beyond. Finally, it was noted that better than two-thirds of the sample had attained at least a ninth grade education, and that abstainers had the most educated group in that 84 percent of the non-drinkers had achieved this level or better in their academic endeavors.

Question 4: Is there any significant difference in drinking behavior among a group of incarcerated male felons when categorized according to the type of crime for which they are presently incarcerated?

Findings: It was determined that there was no significant difference in drinking behavior based upon the type of offense for which they were presently incarcerated. It was found that most of the offenses committed by any of the drinking groups were of the Economic type. The least amount of offenses committed by the subjects were of the sexual category.

Conclusions

This researcher feels that several conclusions can be drawn from the data for this study:

1. Drinking behavior did not appear to be significantly related to age, race, educational attainment, or types

of crime for which inmates were presently incarcerated.

2. Use of alcoholic beverages occurs at a significantly high frequency throughout the prison population.

3. The number of drinkers among a group of incarcerated males felons will far outweigh the number of non-drinkers.

4. Alcohol will play a significant part in being involved in crimes for which men in prison have been incarcerated.

Recommendations

This research has attempted to identify and determine the extent of alcohol use among a criminal population and possible significant differences in drinking behavior. Several obstacles and questions were confronted during the course of research and give rise to the following recommendations:

1. Inmates who are assigned to work among the population that is to be researched should be consulted in the future for further design and implementation of the questionnaire.

2. These same inmates should also be made totally aware as to the purpose and goals of collecting the data; they should be instructed in the implementation of the questionnaire and the necessity of accurate data collection.

3. Future researchers may wish to utilize a slide-tape presentation for the introduction as well as for the administering of the questionnaire. The media presentation would enhance consistency of data collection. This method would allow for greater flexibility in the procedure of giving the questionnaire, in that it could be presented to any number of respondents and at any time of the day. In addition, the presentation could be easily translated into another language for those subjects who have difficulty with English.

4. Collection of data should be limited to a relatively small group of inmates at any one session; this will insure maximum amount of time for the researcher to provide adequate directions and the answering of questions resulting from the inmates during the collection of data.

5. A stratified sample to more closely represent the total Texas Department of Corrections' population could be secured by the researcher. Securing the most reliable and representative data available is recommended to facilitate development of rehabilitation programs within the Texas Department of Corrections.

6. Future researchers may elect to eliminate the abstainer from their studies. An alternative would be to utilize a significantly larger sample size in their research than that used in this study in order to insure non-violated

Chi Square analyses where abstainers are to be included.

In order to make its contribution in attempting to more effectively deal with the incidence of alcohol and crime, this researcher suggest several recommendations which pertain to the use and abuse of alcohol among prison populations in general.

1. Several related aspects of suggested alcohol rehabilitation programs in conjunction with the convicted offender are listed below:

- a. New and improved methods of alcohol rehabilitation which include follow-up support for ex-offenders after termination from prison are needed. Such support should be geared to insure non-alcoholic dependence on jobs, returning to families, and returning to the community from which the inmate came.
- b. Follow-up studies of ex-offenders leaving prison who are receiving community-based help should be made in order to determine effectiveness, direction, and improvement.
- c. The positive response by the majority of drinkers when asked whether they plan on seeking help in the Texas Department of Corrections in regard to their drinking problem is testimony that many more inmates feel they have a drinking problem.

- d. This researcher recommends that discriminatory effects on a man's record, because he takes advantage of alcoholic counseling and programs in prison, be eliminated. These programs should be continuously evaluated and be capable of providing differential treatment to all interested offenders. Family, as well as volunteer "friends" should be a part of the treatment program to help the offender bridge the gap and be more prepared for release.
- e. Volunteer efforts in working with alcoholic treatment in prison should be enlarged. Volunteers can assist in follow-up rehabilitation in a variety of ways: supportive counseling, help in finding employment, establishing family ties and facilitating in meeting the needs of the ex-offender through established community agencies. Coordination of volunteers could be provided by prison staff counselors who watch inmate and volunteer while the inmate is still receiving alcohol abuse assistance in prison.

In support of the type of program recommended in the above, R. E. (Tex) Ryan, Coordinator of the Texas Department of Correction's Alcoholism Program, conveyed the following to inmates in the Texas Department of Correction's journal,

The Joint Endeavor (1975):

As a newly released A.A. Group member, you will almost always intend to continue your A.A. in whatever town you go to live. Sometimes, however, in the excitement and novelty of your new freedom, you may never get to A.A.

Therefore, Mr. Ryan goes on to state:

Here the group sponsor can make everything pay off...alert the A.A. Group in the town where you plan to live and arrange for the A.A. Group to welcome you...as a fellow A.A. member [p. 28].

2. This researcher recommends more research is necessary at the local level in the inmate's local community; that is, investigation of the needs of individuals as well as resources that are available for alcohol abuse at the city and county level of incarceration. In assessing a particular county's needs, several alternatives can be employed when dealing with the alcohol-related offender:

- a. A similar volunteer organization can be established as recommended for the follow-up in ex-prison offenders. Actually, the same group of volunteers at the county level would be part of the team that introduces itself to an inmate while he is in the prison rehabilitation program.
- b. City and county jails can become involved in more rehabilitation efforts with alcoholic offenders than merely detentions and thirty-day sentences. They can be part of a state's effort in effectively

combating alcohol's contribution to criminal behavior by establishing ties with agencies providing services to problem drinkers.

- c. The Court System can participate with probation and parole officers who are willing to establish facilitative services, again through volunteers or professional agencies, in an effort to provide re-directional services to an offender.

3. The Q-F Index can be systematically employed to help determine whether an offender is an abuser of alcoholic beverages. Corroborating evidence can be gathered at a pre-trial investigation as well as at the prison level--again with the aid of volunteer participation as well as family and community involvement. This effort might prove most helpful at the local level where deviant behaviors can be modified before they progress to the point of requiring the actor to be incarcerated at the prison level.

Unless this country is going to outlaw the use of alcoholic beverages, it should make every effort to provide the necessary care and education in order to protect its citizens from the types of extenuating criminal circumstances that evolve from drinking alcoholic beverages. Two new references which tend to support this emphasis are statements by Mr. Thomas J. Donovan, President of the Licensed

Beverage Industries, Inc., who recently called for an "educational program free of propaganda, and one that is objective and realistic (The Greenville News, March 29, 1974)", and Dr. Morris E. Chafetz, head of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism who in the same article was quoted as saying:

There is an ever increasing alcoholic problem in the United States--especially among the young. Consequently, there are going to be ever increasing criminal behavior associated with drinking behaviors.

It is hoped that this study has contributed in helping to satisfy some needs in not only the researching of how alcohol is related to crime, but also in helping to provide some concrete recommendations that will allow future prison administrators and rehabilitation teams to see fewer of America's youth that are presently becoming involved in alcohol-related crimes.

Finally, it is hoped that the recognition of alcohol as a serious problem in this country will see all components of the Criminal Justice System involved in a concerted effort--studying the use of alcohol as it pertains to criminal behavior and constantly progressing in efforts of effective rehabilitation of the alcohol-related offender, or potential offender.

Except for the inclusion of one word, for obvious points of relativity, this researcher is in total concert

with a summary finding and conclusion of a recent report
(Second Special Report to the Congress on Alcohol and
Health, 1971):

It has become increasingly evident..., that no one treatment modality can be successful with all persons who exhibit drinking problems. Because individual problems, needs and resources vary greatly, a variety of treatment strategies should be available in each prison community, and should be utilized discriminatively by treatment personnel [p. 159].

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APPENDIX

PART I

GENERAL INFORMATION

Instructions: Please print your answer or check () the space that best answers the following questions:

1. Present age: ____ years
2. Number of grade completed in school (please circle one):
0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20+-GED
3. Race: _____ (Specify)
4. In which county and town or city did you commit the offense for which you have been convicted? If you do not know the name of the county, the name of the town or city will be sufficient.

(County)

(City)

PART II

DRINKING BEHAVIOR INFORMATION

Instructions: Please check () the space that best answers these questions:

1. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at some time in your life?

____ Yes ____ No

If your answer is "No", then the only other questions you should answer are questions 2, 13, and 15.

2. Have you ever been committed to a juvenile institution for having committed a previous offense?

____ Yes ____ No

- 3a. Immediately prior to, or, at the time you committed the offense for which you were sent to a juvenile institution, had you been drinking or were you drunk?

____ Yes ____ No

3b. Do you feel this juvenile offense was the result of your use of alcoholic beverages?

____ Yes ____ No

4. At what age did you have your first drink?

____ Years

5. Have you ever been drunk due to drinking alcoholic beverages?

____ Yes ____ No

6. How old were you the first time you became drunk?

____ Years

7. About how often during the year before you were arrested did you have an alcoholic beverage?

____ Less than once a month ____ 1-3 times a week

____ Once a month ____ 3-5 times a week

____ 2-3 times a month ____ Drank each day

8. During the times were drinking in the year before your arrest, how much would you say you usually drank from the time you started drinking until you quit?

Beer

Liquor

Wine

____ 1-5 glasses

____ 1-2 drinks

____ 1-3 glasses

____ 1-3 bottles or cans

____ 3-4 drinks

____ 4-5 glasses

____ 6-9 glasses

____ 5 or more drinks

____ 6 or more glasses

____ 4-6 bottles or cans

____ 1 or more fifths

____ 10 or more glasses

____ 7 or more bottles or cans

9. Do you feel the use of alcohol has been a problem in your life in any way?

____ Yes ____ No

10. Do you feel your use of alcohol was the cause of the crime for which you are presently serving time?

☐ Yes ☐ No
11. Have you ever been hospitalized or treated for a drinking problem?

☐ Yes ☐ No
12. Do you feel you have a drinking problem?

☐ Yes ☐ No
- 12a. If you feel you have a drinking problem, do you plan to seek help with your drinking problem while in the Texas Department of Corrections?

☐ Yes ☐ No
13. In Column I, please state how many times you have been previously arrested for the offenses listed below.
14. From the number of offenses you stated in Column I, please state in Column II how many times you were arrested where you had been drinking or drunk immediately before or at the time you committed your previous offense. (For example, if you were arrested 2 times for robbery but were drinking or drunk only 1 of those times you committed robbery, place a 1 in Column II).
15. Please check () in Column III only for the offense or offenses for which you are now serving time. In addition, place a minus (-) after the check if you had been drinking or drunk immediately before or at the time of your offense(s).

	<u>List of Offenses</u>	<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>	<u>Column III</u>
1.	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	_____	_____	_____
2.	Manslaughter by negligence	_____	_____	_____
3.	Robbery	_____	_____	_____
4.	Aggravated Assault	_____	_____	_____

<u>List of Offenses</u>	<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>	<u>Column III</u>
5. Other Assault	_____	_____	_____
6. Burglary	_____	_____	_____
7. Theft (except auto)	_____	_____	_____
8. Auto theft	_____	_____	_____
9. Embezzlement and Fraud	_____	_____	_____
10. Receiving Stolen Property	_____	_____	_____
11. Forgery and Counterfeiting	_____	_____	_____
12. Forcible Rape	_____	_____	_____
13. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	_____	_____	_____
14. Other Sex Offenses (Statutory Rape)	_____	_____	_____
15. Drug Law Violation	_____	_____	_____
16. Carrying Concealed and Deadly Weapons	_____	_____	_____
17. Offenses Against Family and Children	_____	_____	_____
18. Liquor Law Violations	_____	_____	_____
19. Drunken Driving	_____	_____	_____
20. Disorderly Conduct	_____	_____	_____
21. Drunkenness	_____	_____	_____
22. Vagrancy	_____	_____	_____
23. Gambling	_____	_____	_____
24. Arrest on Suspicion	_____	_____	_____
25. Other Offenses (Specify)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Vita redacted during scanning.