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Attachment and Adolescent Psychopathology in a Correctional Setting

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ABSTRACT

Attachment and Adolescent Psychopathology in a Correctional Setting

By Lindsay A. Lounder, M.A.

It was the purpose of this research to better understand the role of attachments and related clinical issues in relation to the development of criminality in late adolescence. This study involves designs comparing the youth at a maximum-security correctional facility versus controls matched on demographic variables using the Attachment and Clinical Issues Questionnaire (ACIQ). Within group data is also analyzed to study differences and similarities among the offenders.

Significant differences were found between the offenders and control group on attachment classifications as well as other clinical scales. Offenders are more likely than controls to have insecure attachments to their mother, father, and/or partner. They were also more likely than the controls to show a disorganized pattern in relation to an attachment figure. Some trends emerged within the offender population; however, offenders were found to be a heterogeneous group--even those who had similar criminal backgrounds. There are many new findings which are thought to have important implications in the treatment of adolescent offenders.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Introduction

Adolescents are responsible for a surprisingly large number of the crimes committed in the United States. For example, Hunter (2000) stated that juveniles are responsible for 50% of all cases of child molestation and up to 20% of all forcible rapes each year. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 2002 Crime Statistics, the overall number of arrests for adults in 2001 increased 1.2 percent while the number of overall arrests for juveniles more than doubled that number with an increase of 3.0 percent. They also found that in 2002, individuals under the age of 25 accounted for 43.7 percent of all violent crime arrestees (FBI, 2002).

Although there are programs in place to help resolve this growing problem, they are generally unsuccessful in having any sustaining positive impact (Katsiyannis, Zhang, Barrett, & Flaska, 2004). Kauffman (2001) reported that about half of the adolescents who go through the juvenile justice system are repeat offenders or recidivists. Thus, it is of paramount importance to understand the psychological processes that mediate criminal behavior.

The Original Attachment Hypothesis

Why do some adolescents become criminals? Bowlby (1944) was one of the first researchers to attempt to answer this question with his groundbreaking study entitled *Forty-Four Juvenile Thieves: Their Characters and Home Life.* In this study, Bowlby compared 44 adolescent thieves to 44 non-thieves of the same age in order to better understand certain characteristics that were typically seen in those who commit theft compared to those who do not. The ages of participants in his study ranged from 5 years to 16 years, 11 months. Out of the 44 thieves, 31 of them were male and 13 were female.

In this study, Bowlby (1944) looked at the mother's attitude towards the child and prolonged separations of the child from the mother. He also investigated the consequences of the father's disliking of the child, inherited or familial traits, and the child's existing environment which included any current traumatic events. Bowlby uncovered six distinct groups of juvenile offenders: normal, the depressed type, the circular type, the hyperthymic type, the affectionless type (not found among controls), and the schizoid type. He found that the only consistent commonality between all of the offenders was prolonged separations of the child from the mother.

In essence, Bowlby (1944) hypothesized that one of the most important correlates of crime occurred in the area of dysfunctional parental relationships. According to this view, one must understand attachment schemas in order to understand the development of criminality. Scott Brown & Wright (2001) report that although attachment issues have been of interest to researchers for quite some time, the majority of the literature has been focused on the role of attachment in adults and infants. It is surprising that adolescence has not been studied more thoroughly when attempting to understand attachment and

psychopathology. After all, adolescence is "a significant transitional period in the lifespan, where from the standpoint of attachment, important developments take place" (Scott Brown & Wright, 2001, p.16).

Whereas Bowlby studied adolescent attachment from a clinical perspective, Levitt's (2005) approach came from a demographic approach. In fact, he did not initially set out to look at the effects of the mother-child relationship at all; instead he was interested in tackling the much sought after answer as to why the overall crime rate began to steadily drop in the early 1990's. Levitt stated that many researchers had attempted to answer this by studying the effects of innovative police strategies, increased reliance on prisons, changes in crack and other drug markets, and the aging of the population. Researchers also looked at tougher gun control laws, a stronger economy, an increase in the number of police, increase use of capital punishment, gun buybacks, and concealed weapons laws (Levitt, 2005). However, according to Levitt, none of these explanations, taken alone or together, were able to sufficiently account for the drop in the crime rate. Unlike other researchers, Levitt turned his attention to the abortion law in the United States.

Specifically Levitt (2005) pointed to the 1973 landmark decision of Roe vs. Wade which allowed women to have legal abortions in every state in America. He reasoned that this decision made it possible for women to no longer be forced into raising children that they did not want and often resented. He also found that many of the women who had abortions were teenagers and/or had a low education level and that these are some of the "strongest predictors that a child will have a criminal future" (Levitt, 2005, pg.138). He went on to reason that "a typical child who went unborn in the earliest years of

legalized abortion would have been 50 percent more likely than average to live in poverty and would have been 60 percent more likely to grow up with just one parent" (Levitt, 2005, p.138).

In essence, Levitt (2005) stated that the long-term outcome of the millions of unwanted pregnancies in the years after Roe vs. Wade finally began to surface when those aborted children would have reached their criminal peak in adolescence in the 1990s. Therefore, when the early 1990's approached, crime began to drop because the adolescents who were most likely to become criminals were, in fact, never born (Levitt, 2005). He summed up by stating, "Legalized abortion led to less unwantedness; unwantedness leads to high crime, legalized abortion, therefore, led to less crime" (Levitt, 2005, p.139). Thus, Levitt's findings and conclusions support an attachment hypothesis from a more demographic perspective that represents an interesting and important converging operation.

Attachment Theory

When a child is unwanted, it is possible that there will be a rift between the child and the caregiver which, if occurs, is likely to lessen the chance that the child will have a healthy attachment to his or her parent(s). Some researchers have reasoned that although there are many causal factors that are involved with adolescent criminality, the child-caregiver may be most important because it is the basis for how children identify with their world (Sroufe, Carlson, Levy, & Egeland, 1999). Attachment theorists look at how important relationships are "developed, sustained, and can be modified" (Bowlby, 1969; 1973; 1980). Bowlby (1980) and Lyddon, Bradford, and Nelson (1993) reported that

when a young child is unable to develop a stable attachment relationship with his or her primary caregiver, it has strong influences over the child's future criminal behavior.

During her now classic study, Ainsworth, (Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, and Wall, 1978) identified three types of attachment styles that infants can have with their primary caregiver: securely attached (type B), anxious-ambivalent (type C), and anxious-avoidant (type A). Type B infants had mothers who acted more dependably and sensitively to their child. The infants sought contact during the reunion phase, were easily soothed, and used their mother as a secure base to investigate their surroundings (Ainsworth et al., 1978). Type C infants had mothers who were generally seen as unpredictable in their parenting. These children responded with intensified manifestations of anger upon separation, and were hard to calm down when they were reunited with their mothers (Ainsworth et al., 1978). Type A children had mothers who were found to often be uncaring and cold. These children were observed as having detached behavior when their mothers returned and did not use their mothers as a secure base from which to explore their surroundings (Ainsworth et al., 1978).

More recent research has identified a fourth classification system known as 'disorganized' or Type D infants (Main & Solomon, 1990). These infants seemed to be confused upon reunion and often looked dazed. At first they were thought of as being unclassifiable due to their contradictory behaviors (Main & Solomon, 1990). Although not all Type D infant behavior can be accounted for by maternal psychopathology, it is known that mothers or caregivers of these infants are more likely to show 'frightened and frightening' behavior which may result in the infant having security-related problems (Main & Solomon, 1990). The child may also develop a self-concept in which he or she

feels powerful but dangerous (Main, 1995) which may lead to significant mental health issues (Zeanah & Emde, 1993).

Zeanah (1996) concluded that research on disorganized attachment suggests that it is equivalent to a clinical disturbance of attachment. It has been found that disorganized attachment is more common in populations demonstrated to have parental risk issues such as poverty, mistreatment, abuse of substances, and parenthood during the teenage years (Carlson, 1998; van Ijzendoorn, Schuengel, & Bakermans-Kranenberg, in press). Boris and Zeanah (1999) concluded that disorganized attachment tends to predict future psychopathology, although they realize that more longitudinal studies will have to be done in order to further substantiate these predictions. Furthermore, Schore (2000) stated that individuals with secure attachments are usually resilient during and after times of extreme stress, whereas their insecure counterparts do not have the ability to properly cope with such situations. Schore (2000) went on to suggest that maternal care during the earliest years of life can be thought of as a way of programming behavioral responses during times of distress in the offspring.

Studying these different kinds of attachment patterns has shown correlations with important areas of functioning such as empathy, popularity with peers, compliance, happiness, motivational performance on tests, self esteem, and psychopathology (Cassidy & Shaver, 1999). It could be reasoned that the disorganized and insecurely attached have not gone toward other people for safety and security, but rather, might be inefficient in the processing of feelings and consequent behaviors. Furthermore, rather than going to others in times of stress, criminals might seek it through either the domination of others and/or through the acquisition of things. That is, they might be power/aggressive and/or

object oriented without a sense of achieving them through psychological intimacy. Thus, although many factors can possibly intensify the likelihood that a person will go on to commit a crime, insecurity of attachment as well as disorganized attachment are predicted to be key routes toward delinquency and criminality.

Multicausality and Juvenile Delinquency

The idea of multiple risk factors when looking at juvenile psychopathology and criminality is not new. In fact, it has been evident as far back as Bowlby's (1944) publication and when the FBI (1954) published an article on what they believed were some of the causes of juvenile delinquency (FBI, 1954). According to the 1954 FBI report, "Seldom if ever is a youngster inspired to waywardness by any one factor. In almost every case the delinquency is a result of a combination of forces" (p.291). They listed the following as causes of delinquency: poor home conditions; broken homes that resulted from death, divorce, separation, desertion, or institutionalization; and inadequate homes that resulted from poverty, unsafe neighborhoods, and over-crowding (FBI, 1954). In addition to these potential causes, they also noted that psychologically unfit and/or neglectful parents, parents who are unable to give appropriate discipline, and parents who have their own pattern of criminal behavior also have high rates of children who commit crimes. Furthermore, lack of religion, youth gang activities, inadequate school system, the lack of adequate punishment for crimes, and physical and mental defects in the adolescents were also stated causal factors (FBI, 1954).

Similarly, Wadsworth (1980) was interested in finding criminality risk factors that occurred in early life. He studied the 1946 birth cohort of the British National Survey of Health and Development and found that boys who had experienced emotional stress

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caused by separation or divorce of their parents when the boys were quite young had higher chances than others to commit violent crimes (Wadsworth, 1980). In line with Wadsworth's findings, researchers who studied the backgrounds of youths diagnosed as having conduct disorders found variables such as parental attitudes that are passive or negligent, cruel or inconsistent discipline, and parents' use of intimidation to be strongly implicated in the background of juvenile delinquents (Sheldrick, 1985).

Likewise, Farrington (1991) found that negative family occurrences throughout childhood and adolescence significantly impacted the likelihood of whether or not that individual would go on to commit crimes. Specifically, Farrington found that both violent and non-violent offenders were more apt than non-offenders to have been treated with severe parental punishment and to have experienced conflict within their family system. Dutton, Saunders, Starzomski, & Bartholomew (1994) found that those who had persistently unmet attachment needs expressed themselves in anger in their relationships and were also emotionally unstable and anxious. Dutton at al. concluded that anger, instability, and anxiety were factors that correlated with violent outbursts towards attachment figures.

Just as the above-mentioned authors studied risk factors that are linked to those who commit criminal acts, Kjelsberg (2002) found that violent male offenders frequently had parents who were antisocial, criminals, and/or abused substances. She stated that of the violent offenders, 39% had one parent and 9% had two parents with such problems. This was contrasted with the finding that only 25% of non-violent offenders had one parent and 2% had two parents with such problems. Kjelsberg also found that having an antisocial or substance abusing parent doubled the odds for violent criminal behaviors in

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males. Furthermore, she found that violent criminal males had their first conviction at an earlier age (mean = 15.6 years) when compared with non-violent male offenders (mean = 16.5 years). Finally, Kjelsberg found that violent male criminals had significantly more convictions (mean = 11.7 times) and a higher number of criminal acts (mean = 38.2) when compared with non-violent males (mean = 5.5 times and 14.7, respectively).

In summary, researchers have found many factors that have been recognized as increasing the vulnerability of adolescents to commit unlawful acts.   Many of those factors are directly related to the behaviors of the caregivers and other negative circumstances surrounding the child's home-life. Research has shown that just as there are multiple causes, there are also multiple ways in how children and adolescents respond to the chaos around them. The differences in how children and adolescents choose to respond to chaos may have to do with the specific type of family dynamic in which they were raised.   Thus, a large body of research supports the idea that criminal behavior can be produced from a variety of different causes but that most of them can be traced to the familial factors that the child has been repeatedly exposed to while growing up.

The Effects of Sexual Abuse on Delinquency

Another factor that has been recognized as being related to extreme problematic behaviors in adolescents is having been the victim of sexual abuse. According to Salter, McMillan, Richards, Talbot, Hodges, Bentovim et al. (2003) the consequences of sexual abuse for later mental health are extensive. Although there are many children who are sexually abused and do not go on to abuse others, the authors found that being a male victim of childhood sexual abuse is the most frequently cited risk factor for becoming a sexual abuser later in life (Salter, et al., 2003). Juvenile offenders who have severe

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histories of sexual behavior problems tend to have had more early developmental trauma and familial disregulation than their adult counterparts (Hunter & Becker, 1994).

Furthermore, research has found that the trauma juvenile offenders experienced tended to be chronic and severe without any outlet for protection or support (Hunter & Figueredo, 1999). Marshall, Hudson, & Hodkinson (1993) reported that attachment issues related to neglectful or rejecting parenting has led to low-self esteem and difficulties forming healthy attachments. This (as well as other issues) makes a person more susceptible to committing a sex offense (Marshall, et al., 1993).

Links between criminality and attachment

Familial factors, such as the relationships between the caregiver and child, have often been examined when attempting to understand the causes of criminality and psychopathology. For example, when describing some of the reasons for delinquency and conduct disorders, Bowlby (1973) explained how separations from or frequent threats of abandonment by parents can have a lasting effect on a child or adolescent and leave them feeling tremendous anxiety, anger, and rage. It can also leave them extremely mistrustful about the predictability of important people in their lives (Bowlby, 1973).

These harmful effects are especially true for children and adolescents who are placed in multiple foster homes. In fact, Cook (in press) reported that multiple placements in foster care are the most heavily linked characteristic of negative outcomes for adolescents in out-of-home care. Fanshel, Finch, and Grundy (1990) and Festinger (1983) also reported that numerous foster care placements and subsequent emancipation from group care are connected with imprisonment in young adulthood. Similarly, Campbell, Porter and Santor (2004) found that a history of placement in non-parental

living arrangements/foster care was positively correlated with scores from a measure of

psychopathic traits in adolescents, the Psychopathy Checklist—Youth Version (PCL-

YV).

When children are separated from their biological parents and are consistently

moving from home to home, especially at young ages, it is likely that they are unable to

form healthy relationships. In fact, Coid (1992) and van Ijzendoorn and DeWolff (1997)

concluded that, in most cases, it is atypical for criminal offenders to have childhood

experiences which would encourage attachment security. The reasoning is that insecure

attachments negatively influence the child's 'theory of mind,' which renders them unable

to infer about their own mental state or that of others (Fonagy & Target, 1997). This

failure to understand others' mental states is directly related to the inability to empathize

with others which is considered to be a very important aspect when studying those who

commit violent and antisocial acts (Hoffman, 2000; Adshead, 2002).

Not only do criminals have trouble comprehending their own, as well as others'

mental states, research has found that the criminals' caregivers consistently failed to be

conscious of their child's feelings and needs. For example, in DeZulueta's (2001)

editorial "Understanding the evolution of psychopathology and violence" she describes

how Fonagy, Target, Steele, Leigh, Levinson, and Kennedy, (1997) put emphasis on the

caregiver's inability to be aware of the child's subjective state in infancy as measured by

parental reports. They reported that this point is pivotal in explaining violent behavior

from an attachment perspective. For instance, a large number of the violent offenders

who were interviewed by Fonagy's research team had histories of extreme early distress.

Furthermore, they were not able to give any details on how they or their 'caregiver' viewed their attachment relationships (Fonagy, et.al., 1997).

Adshead (2002) reported that most people in offender populations have had more than just insecure attachment experiences; they have usually had both traumatic and frightening experiences as well. Coid's (1992) study found that 80% of mentally disturbed offenders had had some type of abuse, neglect, or exploitation during childhood in their histories. These mistreatments included severe forms of abandonment, terrorization, brutality, and deprivation (Coid, 1992).

With all of this upheaval repeatedly occurring in a child's life, long-term effects may result from these traumatic experiences. Schore (2001) theorized that persistent and extreme fear encounters in infancy and childhood have pathological consequences on the still-maturing brain, especially for arousal, mood adjustment, and the ability to adequately communicate distress. These intensely stressful situations in infancy and childhood can delay cognitive development and cause either damage or a disorganized pattern of critical association networks. This type of impairment, especially if paired with environmental disadvantage, can heighten the risk of excessive violence later in life (Schore, 2001).

From the above literature it is surmised that attachment has great importance in determining vulnerability to stress in adolescence, and disorganized attachment is distinctively connected to pathological dissociation (DeZulueta, 2001). Various types of inadequate parenting and experiences of separation—possible consequences of insecure attachment—are recognized as developmental antecedents to disorderly and antisocial behaviors in adolescents (Elgar, Knight, Worrall, & Sherman, 2003). Elgar et al. (2003)

also report that through qualitative interview information gathered from inner city adolescents in the Denver Youth Study, attachment relationships are related to both criminal behavior and victimization from violent and property offenses five years later. However, information relating to violence and adolescent attachment is somewhat scarce, with more information focusing on adult offenders (Elgar at al., 2003).

To summarize, attachment studies have shown that those with insecure and disorganized attachments usually have had traumatizing and abusive experiences while growing up (Adshead, 2002 and Coid, 1992). Those who have extreme negative experiences in their relationships with their caregivers have a significantly higher likelihood for serious maladjustment throughout their lives (Coid, 1992). These harmful experiences can have long-term detrimental effects on the child's ability to fully understand thoughts and feelings in themselves and others. Having this type of deficiency creates a greater likelihood that the child will commit unlawful acts without being able to empathize or even adequately comprehend the destructive impact that it will likely cause (Schore, 2001). Studies have shown that children who have multiple placements while growing up also have an increased likelihood of committing crimes, as well as having problems forming secure attachment relationships. However, it has been theorized that adolescence is a time when the brain is still maturing and one's identity is still developing; therefore, adolescence can be an important time frame for positive changes to take place in relation to attachment schemas (Scott Brown & Wright, 2001).

Changes in attachment during adolescence

Scott Brown and Wright (2001) concluded that adolescent research that examines psychopathology is particularly vital because of the developmental changes that are going

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on at that time. Maturational growth in adolescence is manifested by the start of puberty and the reality that adolescents are (at least biologically) able to become parents themselves. Therefore, principal attachment patterns in adolescents change and grow to be sexualized (Crittenden, 1997). As with infancy, at adolescence the course of explaining 'who am I in relation to you' is a focal point of relationships (Kobak & Duemmler, 1994). From an attachment perspective, the progression in sexuality throughout adolescence also introduces the topic of selection of a partner. This process is thought to be extensively influenced by the compatibility with existing internal working models between the two adolescents getting together (Bartholomew, 1997).

Another characteristic of adolescence is cognitive development and the possible shift to formal operational thinking (Scott Brown & Wright, 2001). This possible shift in higher-level thinking permits the improved capacity to think hypothetically with possibilities instead of actualities being reflected on and also allows the adolescents' internal working models (IWM) to be modified (Scott Brown & Wright, 2001). This maturational change means that adolescents' way of thinking and responding to their environment has a better chance of being positively altered during this period in their lives in order to gain substantial and lasting effects for that person (Scott Brown & Wright, 2001). The possible change to formal operational thinking remains in clear contrast to the prior pre- and concrete operational phases of childhood, where parents are often considered to hold indisputable truths (Piaget, 1972). The adolescent is now able to reflect on aspects of the self and others in a more suitable way to fit the circumstances (Scott Brown & Wright, 2001). These adjustments are theorized to allow the adolescent to take a more independent viewpoint, which Main (1995) referred to as 'meta-

monitoring.' Maturation results in many adolescents altering their perception of themselves, their caretakers, and the world, and they are experimenting with varying thoughts and behaviors, some of which could produce conflict (Lyddon, Bradford, & Nelson, 1993).

In summary, many researchers agree that studying attachment in adolescence is particularly important because of the many changes that are taking place that bring new possibilities for youths. In other words, adolescence can be a window of opportunity for modifications to take place in regards to the way in which they view themselves and others, their thinking style and reasoning abilities, and their capacity to comprehend and acknowledge areas of their life that need improvement. With all of this opportunity, it is essential that measures are created for adolescents that take into account these relevant aspects.

ACIQ for adolescents

It was the purpose of the present study to replicate and extend Bowlby's (1944) findings with regard to the attachment hypothesis of juvenile delinquency as well as to study other clinically relevant areas of functioning in these individuals. This replication and extension will be done through the Attachment and Clinical Issues Questionnaire (ACIQ) developed by Lindberg & Thomas (2003) as well a number of additional pertinent questions that were included for the offender population. The additional questions were used to get a clearer understanding of the offenders' demographic data and crimes.

The ACIQ was developed as a research and clinical instrument designed to evaluate adolescent and adult attachments as well as important clinical issues that are

theorized to be useful when studying the development of addictions, personality disorders, depression, and other clinical areas of interest. Twenty nine scales were designed to measure the following different attachment patterns: secure, avoidant, ambivalent/resistant, and codependent/enmeshed. Measures were created for the individual's mother, father, and partner. A measure of sexual intimacy was created in regards to the individual's partner, and a general measure of sexual arousal was also developed (Lindberg & Thomas, 2003).

The ACIQ's other scales measure Relations with Peers, Withdrawal versus Engagement, Family Repression of Feelings, Family Inflexibility and Chaos, practices in Religion, Jealousy, Shame, Rumination, Perfectionism, Mistrust, Anxiety, Abusiveness, Anger, Denial, and Control. In initial studies, the ACIQ has been show to have average coefficient alphas of .79 and the attachment scales average coefficient alphas of .85 (Lindberg & Thomas, 2003). It has been shown to have adequate "fake good" and "fake bad" scales and is fairly immune from social desirability as measured by the Marlow Crowne (Lindberg & Thomas, 2003). The ACIQ contains method malingering scales, wherein it can be determined if one is carelessly answering the questions without reading or understanding the meaning. It has also been shown to predict to whom one turns to in times of stress and for affective sharing (Lindberg & Thomas, 2003).

To review, Lindberg & Thomas (2003) developed the ACIQ to overcome shortcomings in other measures such as conceptualizing attachment as a construct that can vary as a function of attachment figure (mother, father, and partner). Further, it was theorized to be a multidimensional phenomenon wherein an individual could score high on two or more dimensions giving it greater mathematical precision. Finally, the ACIQ

offers individual profiles that can better explore important individual differences. Lindberg & Thomas hypothesized that their approach results in a more significant empirical relation between attachment theory and clinical practice. Of particular advantage are the ACIQ scales that attempt to measure Anger, Control, Abuse, Shame, and Familial issues which are thought to be necessary in better understanding the origins of psychopathology. The scales and representative questions from the ACIQ can be seen in Appendix B and C.

The present study attempted to test the following hypotheses by administering the ACIQ to males aged 18-20 in a maximum security correctional facility and to a group of control participants. The researchers attempted to equate offenders and control participants in terms of sex, maternal and paternal education, and race.

Hypothesis 1: In line with attachment theory, in the delinquent sample, the severity of crimes committed should correlate with the Ambivalent and Avoidant Mother attachment scales. Having a more secure relationship with one's mother would act as a buffer against committing violent crimes and, therefore, should correlate negatively with severity of crimes.

Hypothesis 2. There would be a significant relationship between those who have been convicted of at least one sexual crime and/or admitted to committing a sexual offense against another person but were never caught and having been a victim of sexual crimes themselves (Salter et al., 2003).

Hypothesis 3: Violent criminals would have significant exposure to parental substance abuse while growing up (Kjelsberg, 2002).

Hypothesis 4: In line with attachment theory, the more placements that one had while growing up, the more likely he would have an avoidant and/or ambivalent attachment to his mother. The more placements one had would also correlate with having committed both violent and non-violent crimes.

Hypothesis 5: Committing a violent crime would correlate with the Anger and Abuser scale and having an avoidant and/or ambivalent attachment to one's caretakers and/or partner (Dutton et al., 1994).

Hypothesis 6: The lower the age convicted for a crime or admitted to a crime, the more violent the acts the criminal would have committed (Kjelsberg, 2002).

Method

Participants

The incarcerated participants were 61 male offenders between the ages of 18 and 20 who were serving time at a maximum-security juvenile correctional facility in a rural town in the state of Ohio. An initial series of validity screenings were performed on these data to screen out participants who filled out the surveys carelessly or did not pass validity checks in the data. A total of eight participants were eliminated. One participant did not fill out the surveys, leaving approximately half of the responses blank and was observed to be looking elsewhere throughout the study. Another participant was eliminated because he answered with impossible responses on his data sheet, such as putting in a "C" response when the question only had two alternatives. Six more participants were eliminated because they scored a standard deviation above the normative data on the (Lindberg and Thomas, 2003) "Fake Good" scale of the ACIQ.

Demographics of the Incarcerated Population. To gain an appreciation of the

incarcerated population, the following demographics will be presented in this section. In

terms of race, the incarcerated sample contained 3 Hispanic (5.7%), 14 (26.4%) African

American, 4 (7.6%) Native American, and 20 (37.7%) Caucasian participants. Twelve

(22.6%) participants listed themselves as "other" (Bi-racial etc.). Ten of the participants'

mothers had an education level of between 3rd and 11th grade (20%), 27 (54%) had

mothers who were high school graduates, 8 (16%) had at least some college, 4 (8%) were

college graduates, and 1 (2%) went on to graduate school. Three individuals were not

aware of their biological mother's educational status. Eighteen (38.3%) had fathers with

an education between 3rd and 11th grade, 19 (40.4%) were high school graduates, 7

(14.9%) had at least some college, 2 (4.3%) were college graduates, and 1 (2.1%) went

on to graduate school. Six individuals were not aware of their biological father's

educational status. Please refer to Table 1 for the above-described demographics.

Fifteen (28.9%) participants had either one or both of their biological parents die

while they were growing up. One individual did not respond. Thirty eight (73.1%)

participants indicated that their parents were divorced or no longer together while 14

(26.9%) indicated that their parents were married or still together. One individual did not

respond to this question. Nine (17.7%) participants indicated that while growing up they

spent most of their time with their biological mother and father, 20 (39.2%) with only the

biological mother, 5 (9.8%) with only the biological father, and 10 (19.6%) with friends

or relatives. Seven individuals (13.7%) spent the majority of their time growing up in

foster homes or detention centers and 2 individuals did not respond to this question.

Twenty six (49.1%) individuals indicated that they had never been placed in a foster home while 27 (50.9%) indicated that they had one or more foster care placements while growing up. Out of the 27 individuals who had at least one experience living in foster care, 2 (7.41%) indicated that this occurred between birth and one years of age, 2 (7.41%) indicated that this occurred between the ages of one and two, 11 (40.74%) were placed in foster care between the ages of five and nine, while 12 (44.44%) had their placements at age 13 or above. In terms of foster care homes, placements, residential homes, jails, and juvenile delinquent centers, 5 individuals (10.2%) had been in one, 16 (32.7%) had been in two to four, 10 (20.4%) had been in five to eight, and 18 (36.7%) had been in nine or more. Four individuals did not answer this question.

The offenders were not asked to give information about the area in which they grew up. There were several reasons for this. The most important reason was that the Institutional Review Board (IRB) decided that it may compromise the participants' confidentiality and required that such questions be eliminated from the protocol. However, it was also noted in pilot interviews that many of the individuals grew up in various and differing areas and therefore, could not give definitive information to this question.

Control Group Population. The participants in the control group were selected from a population of 531 high school students who took the ACIQ between 1996 and 2004 as a part of other studies being completed with the ACIQ at that time. They were sampled from a small town of approximately 50,000 and rural towns of approximately 20,000 people. The participants were from relatively impoverished backgrounds in Appalachia.   Female participants were eliminated leaving 190 male participants. We

attempted to equate socioeconomic backgrounds as much as possible between the incarcerated and control participants. We also attempted to equate mother and father education between the two groups by eliminating those whose parents had an education greater than the 12th grade.

It was determined that we could not accurately assess family income of the incarcerated population because many of the participants either grew up with various caregivers, numerous foster families, and/or simply did not know an approximate annual income in their family of origin. To reduce the chances of comparing impoverished incarcerated individuals with control participants of greater wealth, we therefore eliminated any control participant with a reported family income of greater than $50,000 per year. In the control group, 20.19% reported family incomes below 10,000 per year, 24.04% reported family incomes from $11,000-$20,000 per year, and 55.77% reported incomes from $21,000-50,000 per year. From the above numbers, it can be seen that we attempted to select a control group that was obviously in poverty or close to it to hedge any socioeconomic biases against the hypotheses. This narrowed the population to 131 control participants.

Procedures

The incarcerated population was tested in groups of 10 to15, with five to six proctors in the room during testing as well as one to two officers seated in the room. The proctors were a male professor, a female graduate student, two male undergraduates, a female and a male psychology staff member as well as one to two male corrections officers. The participants were informed that there would be no way to identify their scantron answer sheets, thus all of their information would remain confidential. When

the section of the survey that asks about crimes for which they could have been arrested but were not caught, various individuals asked about ramifications for admitting to supplemental crimes. It was reiterated that no individuals could be identified from their answer sheets and they would not have to be concerned about being prosecuted for any other crime(s) to which they admitted guilt.

Two proctors had the specific duty of attending to the individuals that raised their hands for clarification or confusion concerning a specific question. There were numerous times that this occurred which indicated that the majority of the examinees were taking these surveys seriously and attempting to be as accurate as possible. The proctors stood at the back or sides of the room and scanned the group of participants to make sure that the testing was running smoothly; however, this was done in a way in which the examinee would still feel comfortable that his confidentiality was being respected and that his responses were not being exposed. For the complete instructions, survey questions given to the participants during these testing sessions, and ACIQ scales, please refer to Appendices A, B, and C. Each participant in the juvenile correctional facility was rewarded with a "pizza party" on their living unit once the study was completed.

The control participants were also tested in groups of 10-20 individuals. These were collected as parts of different studies with various questions tacked on to the end of the ACIQ. These were also typically tested by the professor with graduate and undergraduate students.

Incarcerated and Control Populations Compared. The first sets of analyses were performed to determine if the two populations differed in any substantial ways in terms of basic demographic variables. We performed several chi square analyses designed to test if the two populations differed on maternal education, paternal education, and race. There was a significant difference between the two groups on the measure of mother education χ^2 (4, N = 182) = 13.61, p < .01, showing the incarcerated group to have more frequent observations at the higher levels of mother education. There was also a significant effect for father education, with χ^2 (4, N = 178) = 11.27, p < .01, showing the incarcerated group to have more frequent observations at the higher levels of father education. Upon inspecting Table 1, it can be seen that the cells of the incarcerated group containing 'college graduate' and 'graduate school' for the mother and father seemed to drive these results.

There was a significant difference between the control and incarcerated populations in terms of race χ^2 (4, N = 188) = 61.59, p < .01, showing the offender population to have more frequent observations of Individuals of Color (African American, Hispanic, Bi-Racial, etc.). It was obviously impossible to test whether these populations differed because of race versus crime. However, one way to partially test this hypothesis was to perform t-tests on the Caucasians (N=20) versus Individuals of Color (N=33) on all variables tested. The only significant racial differences in the Incarcerated population were for sexual arousal *t* (1,50) = 2.07 , *p* = .04,(*Individuals of Color,* M= *2.88 SD =.57, and Caucasian,* M= *2.56 SD =.48)* and Sexual intimacy *t* (1, 49) = 3.93, *p* < .01, *(Individuals of Color,* M= *3.56 SD =.45, and Caucasian* (M= *3.05*

SD =.41). Thus, the only differences in all the data were for those measuring sexual

attitudes, and lends credence to the fact that race may not have played as large a role in

the rest of the results reported below. The convergence of the within incarcerated

groups' data results with the between group results also point to the fact that race, in all

likelihood, did not drive the results.

      Incarcerated Population Results. Within-group differences were examined in the

incarcerated populations. We began with an attempt to test the validity of the responses

of the incarcerated population in a variety of different ways. One potential problem with

self-report measures of incarcerated populations is that the offenders might not be willing

to admit to their crimes and might under-report problems. Thus, we first attempted to see

if they admitted to the crime for which they were serving time.

      In this institution, the individuals adjudicated delinquent for sexual offenses were

placed on a unit specifically for sexual offenders. We coded the individuals on that unit

as "one" and those on the non-sexual offender units as "two". This was then used in a

point bi-serial correlation with their responses to the question "Number of times you have

been arrested for rape or sexual abuse." The correlation between the "arrest group"

versus the "could have been arrested for" question was $r_{(53)} = .66, p < .001$. Similar

types of correlations were found between number of sex offenses that they admitted to

and their reports of forcing sex on others $r_{(53)} = .54, p < .001$, number of murders

reported and if they were arrested for assault $r_{(53)} = .46, p < .001$, as well as reports of

drug arrests and reports of the number of times they could have been arrested for drugs

$r_{(53)} = .44, p < .001$. Please refer to Table 2 for the correlations between the

characteristics of the Incarcerated population and their reported crimes and demographics.

Incarcerated versus Control Population Results The differences between the Control versus Incarcerated populations were compared on all the scales of the ACIQ. The results are presented in Table 3.

Discussion

Control and incarcerated groups compared. It is always difficult to create a "pure" control group for an incarcerated population. This was attempted by selecting from populations who matched demographic characteristics of the incarcerated group. It was seen that the selected controls were if anything, lower in terms of parent education, and had very low income levels. Thus, one could not argue that poverty or socioeconomic forces drove the following results. The most important function of the control group was to be able to create a measure of "mixed" or Disorganized attachments. However, comparisons between the two groups on the scales of the ACIQ were also analyzed. It should be emphasized that these comparisons are much more crude than the within analyses because types of crimes or frequencies could not be analyzed. Furthermore, because this used discrete rather than continuous variables, the statistics for these comparisons were more conservative.

Given the conservative and nonspecific nature of these t-tests, it was especially remarkable to have found such noteworthy differences between the incarcerated sample and the control group. This can be seen in Table 3. The differences between the groups on the ACIQ tended to parallel the results of the within group analyses offered above. The Incarcerated population scored significantly higher on the scales of Ambivalent

Attachment to Mother, Anxiety, Control, Denial, Sexual Arousal, Secure Partner, Sexual Intimacy, and Mistrust. On the other hand, they scored significantly lower on the following scales: Secure Partner, Preoccupied Father, Secure Father, Secure Mother, and Family Rigidity. Furthermore, the Chi Square analyses showed that the incarcerated population had double the number of individuals classified as having a disorganized attachment pattern to their mothers.

In summary, the between results paralleled the results of the within incarcerated group correlations. One place where the control group gave greater specificity to the within results was in the area of defining "Disorganized attachments." Here, a great deal of specificity was found. The incarcerated population had double the number of "Disorganized classifications" than the control group for only Mother attachments, while the scores on the father and partner attachments did not differ. The incarcerated group scored significantly lower on the Secure and Preoccupied scales to the father, indicating that they were just disengaged from him as compared to the control population. However, because of the above mentioned statistical limitations, these data should only be interpreted as crude converging pieces of evidence.

The data on consistencies within the incarcerated sample were impressive. Those who were in units containing individuals arrested for sexual abuse versus the other units showed significant point bi-serial correlations with reports of having been arrested for at least one sexual assault. These data, in turn correlated significantly with reports of frequencies of forcing sexual acts upon others and with the number of times they could have been arrested for a sexual assault but were not caught. In like fashion, the number of reported murders correlated significantly with reports of arrests for assault, and reports

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of arrest for assault correlated significantly with those who said that they could have been arrested for assault but were not caught. However, these did not necessarily correlate with reports of sexual offenses. Furthermore, sexual arrest was not related to drug use, the age when they were first arrested for their crime, or the age at which they could have been arrested for their first crime. Thus, the above pattern of results point to adequate concurrent as well as discriminate validity.

Hypotheses

The Attachment Data. For ease of exposition, the data will be discussed in sections. The attachment results will be analyzed first. It will be seen that all hypotheses were confirmed and new interesting results were discovered, especially with regard to father attachment. As far back as the work of Bowlby (1944), the mother's conscious and unconscious attitude towards her child was given a great deal of attention because he had hypothesized that childhood psychopathology was directly related to the mother-child relationship.

Hypothesis 1 stated: In line with attachment theory, in the delinquent sample, the severity of crimes committed should correlate with the Ambivalent and Avoidant Mother attachment scales. Having a more secure relationship with one's mother would act as a buffer against committing violent crimes and, therefore, should correlate negatively with severity of crimes. In line with the hypothesis, scores on the Avoidant Mother scale correlated significantly with those who had been arrested for fraud, fraud for which they could have been arrested, assaults for which he could have been arrested, number of placements while growing up, and who he had spent most of his time with while growing up. The Avoidant Mother scale also showed correlations with the number of violent

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crimes arrested for, violent crimes for which he could have been arrested as well as all the crimes (violent and nonviolent crimes) for which he could have been arrested.

Scores on the Ambivalent Mother scale correlated with being arrested for assault, sexual crimes for which he could have been arrested, fraud for which he could have been arrested, and robbery for which he could have been arrested. All the violent crimes he was arrested for and could have been arrested as well as all the crimes in which he could have been arrested also had a significant relationship with the Ambivalent Mother scale.

The Secure Mother scale correlated negatively with murder arrests, assault arrests, those who could have been arrested for fraud, and with all crimes committed. The Secure Mother scale also negatively correlated with witnessing the caretaker abusing substances and with whom one spent most of his time growing up. This is in line with the hypothesis that having a secure attachment with one's mother acts as a safeguard against committing various types of crimes. It also provides another scale converging on the fact that the mother-child relationship is of utmost importance. Please refer to Tables 4, 5 and 6 for the correlations with the mother scales.

Although not part of the hypothesis, the Avoidant Father Attachment scale produced some of the most interesting and robust results in predictions of criminal frequencies and severities. Having an avoidant attachment to one's father correlated with being arrested for at least one sexual crime, sexual crimes for which he could have been arrested, and forcing sexual acts upon others. The Avoidant Father scale was also correlated with fraud arrests, robbery arrests, and robberies for which he could have been arrested, all violent crimes arrested for and reported, and all the crimes (violent and non-violent) for which the offender had been arrested.

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As with the Avoidant scales, the Ambivalent scales were also robust. Scores on the Ambivalent Father scale correlated with arrests for a sexual offense, sex crimes for which they could have been arrested, and being forced into unwanted sexual acts when they were growing up. All crimes for which he could have been arrested were also related to ambivalent attachment with one's father. In contrast with the Avoidant and Ambivalent Father scales, the Secure and Preoccupied Father scales did not correlate as well with the other measures. Please refer to Tables 7 and 8 for the correlations with father scales. The Partner attachment was not included in the hypothesis; however, some interesting results were found and are listed in Tables 9 and 10.

Because of the more precise measurement characteristics of the ACIQ, we could explore the possibility of disorganized attachment for mothers, fathers and partners separately as potential predictors of the crime data collected. We defined a "Disorganized attachment" as having a standard deviation above the mean of the Control group on the Avoidant and/or Ambivalent scales, as well as a standard deviation above the Control mean on the Secure and/or Preoccupied scales. For example, one would have endorsed the items "When my father felt sad for days, I did too" as well as "When I got really mad at my father, I felt cold and rejecting towards him." Another example would be endorsing the following two items: "Arguments with my father were a love-hate kind of thing" and "When I am upset, my father helps me deal with it." We thus created a disorganized classification for mothers, fathers, and partners. (In the section on comparisons between the incarcerated group and the control group, it will be seen that about half of this population would be classified as having disorganized attachment patterns).

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Point bi-serial correlations showed that Disorganized Father attachments were correlated with the following crime data: Sex crimes for which they could have been arrested, fraud, and convictions for violent crimes. Disorganized Mother attachments were correlated with robbery, fraud, as well as reported robberies and fraud for which they could have been arrested. Disorganized Mother attachments were also correlated with number of placements growing up, the number of violent crimes reported, the number of arrests, and the number of crimes for which they could have been arrested. No correlations were found for Disorganized Partner attachment.

It is now important to go back to the predictions of Levitt (2005) and Bowlby (1944). These authors suggested that one's relationship with the mother is critical in the development of criminal behavior. The present data clearly support these predictions, adding a great deal of precision to them. The Insecure Mother scales all correlated significantly with the frequencies and severities of the criminal behavior in this population. Most notable was the measure of disorganized attachments. In spite of the fact that this was a less powerful binomial statistic, it came through with several different correlations to criminal frequencies and severities. This goes along with the findings from the infant (Main & Solomon, 1986, 1990) and adult (Lyons-Ruth & Block, 1996; Lyons-Ruth, Zoll, Connell, & Grunebaum, 1989) literatures showing that disorganized models of attachment are most correlated with other forms of psychopathology.

One of the most notable additions the present data supply to attachment hypotheses of criminality is that they clearly showed that the father is a very important contributor to predictions of criminal behaviors. This was especially evidenced in the sex crime data. The Avoidant, Ambivalent, and Disorganized attachment measures all

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correlated significantly with sex crime arrests and reports of sexual crimes committed. This was a new and exciting discovery that will have to be replicated in future studies so as to get a better understanding of how a sexual offender's relationship with his father contributes to aberrant sexual behaviors. Not only did the Father attachment scales correlate with sexual offenses, but the data suggest that a number of other factors came into play that seemed to influence these sex offenders, a topic to which we will now turn.

Sexual Offenses. Hypothesis 2 stated: There would be a significant relationship between those who have been convicted of at least one sexual crime and/or admitted to at least one sexual crime and having been a victim of sexual crimes themselves (Salter et al., 2003). Results show that a significant correlation was found between those who admitted to committing at least one sexual crime and having been sexually abused while growing up, $r(53) = .33$, $p = .02$. According to Salter et al. (2003) being sexually abused as a child obviously does not mean that one will grow up to become a sexual offender. However, there are identified risk factors associated with victims of sexual abuse who grow up to become sexual abusers themselves. For example, Salter et al. (2003) found that material neglect, lack of supervision, witnessing serious interfamilial violence, and being sexually abused by a female all correlated with those who sexually abused others. Veneziano & Veneziano (in press) state that the literature on Juvenile Sex Offenders (JSOs) has repeatedly described these individuals as having a history of extreme familial disturbances and a prolonged separation from the caregivers and away from their home. These adolescents are likely to have a history of sexual abuse, neglect, or physical abuse, psychopathology, and being socially deficient or isolated (Veneziano & Veneziano, in press).

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These results, therefore, confirmed the predictions offered in the hypotheses. As stated earlier, the correlations between father attachment and sexual crimes are interesting because it seems as though father attachments loom large in the histories of sexual offenders, and is a new finding that must be replicated and expanded upon. This should be a very fertile ground for further theorizing and investigation. Please refer to Table 11 for a complete listing of the Sexual Crime Correlations.

The rest of the Hypotheses. Hypothesis 3 stated: In line with Kjelsburg (2002), violent criminals would have significant exposure to parental substance abuse while growing up. Results show that having been arrested for and admitting to a violent crime correlated with witnessing the caretaker abuse substances while growing up, $r(51) = .59$, $p < .001$. Kjelsberg (2002) found that violent adolescent male offenders more often had antisocial, criminal, or psychoactive substance abusing parents while growing up. Of all the male violent criminals that she studied, 39% had one parent and 9% two parents with such problems, as compared to 25% and 2%, respectively in non-violent criminals. These research findings are in line with the findings from the current study. For example, witnessing a caretaker abuse substances correlated with all violent crimes arrested for and violent crimes he could have been arrested for, all crimes he was arrested for, all crimes he could have been arrested for, assault arrests, anger, and an avoidant attachment with one's partner.

Witnessing a caretaker abuse substances also correlated with whom one spent most of his time growing up, drug arrests, robbery arrests, those who could have been arrested for murder, and those could have been arrested for drugs. There was also significant relationship between witnessing the caretaker abuse substances and their self-

reports of frequencies of robbery, and assault, as well as the number of placements they

had while growing up. Witnessing a caretaker abuse substances negatively correlated

with having a Preoccupied relationship with one's mother, family rigidity, having a

secure relationship with one's mother, age at which he could have been arrested for his

first crime, and age at which he was arrested for his first crime. It makes sense that the

more an individual witnessed his parent(s) abusing substances, the more likely he would

be arrested at a younger age for a crime compared with those who did not witness a

caregiver abusing substances. The findings on caretaker substance abuse are in line with

the hypotheses offered by the researchers. Please refer to Table 12 for these correlations.

Hypothesis 4 stated: In line with attachment theory, the more placements that one

had while growing up, the more likely he would have an avoidant and/or ambivalent

attachment to his mother. The more placements one has would also correlate with having

committed both violent and non-violent crimes. This hypothesis was confirmed and

several other new and interesting correlations were found.

This Number of Placements scale correlated with robbery arrests, assault arrests,

those who could have been arrested for murder, could have been arrested for robbery, and

could have been arrested for assault. It also correlated with witnessing the caretaker

abuse substances, with whom one spent most of his time with while growing up, all

violent crimes arrested for and violent crimes he could have been arrested for, all crimes

for which he was arrested, and all crimes for which he could have been arrested. Scoring

high on the abuser, anger, anxiety, shame, and rumination scales as well as having an

avoidant attachment to one's mother and partner is correlated with the number of

placements one has had while growing up. This is negatively correlated with age at

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which he was first arrested for a crime and age he could have been arrested for his first crime. These are fascinating and useful results that help the reader to understand how not having a secure and healthy attachment with a caregiver can negatively affect the individual in so many aspects of life. Please refer to Table 13 for these correlations.

Hypothesis 5 stated: Committing a violent crime would correlate with the Anger and Abuser scale and having an avoidant and/or ambivalent attachment to one's caretakers and/or partner (Dutton et al., 1994). This hypothesis was confirmed and several new and interesting correlations were found. All violent crimes he was arrested for and violent crimes he could have been arrested for correlated drug and fraud arrests. Witnessing the caretaker abuse substances, the number of placements one had while growing up, with whom one spent most of his time with while growing up, and being forced into unwanted sexual acts correlated with this scale as well.

All crimes for which he was arrested, all crime for which he could have been arrested, being an abuser, having an ambivalent attachment towards one's mother and partner, were correlated with this scale. Scoring high on the anger scale, having an avoidant attachment to one's father, mother, and partner, as well as having denial, family suppression of feelings, rumination, and sexual intimacy correlated with this scale. This scale negatively correlated with age arrested for first crime, and age in which he could have been arrested for first crime. This shows that those who have been convicted of violent crimes as well as those who committed violent crimes but were never caught do so at younger ages when compared with those who were not arrested for a violent crime or did not admit to ever having committed a violent crime. Please refer to Table 14 for these correlations.

Hypothesis 6 stated: In line with Kjelsberg (2002), the lower the age convicted for a crime or admitted to a crime, the more violent the acts the criminal would have committed. As shown in the correlations (Table 14), violent crime correlates negatively with Age of Crime r(51) = -.37, *p* <.01 and also with AgeCrimeC r(51) = -.50, *p* <.001.

Other Findings. The Abuser scale also yielded very interesting patterns of results that correlated significantly with robbery arrests, assault arrests, and scores on who could have been arrested for murder, drugs, and robbery but were not caught. Likewise, scoring high on the abuser scale correlated significantly with the number of placements growing up, whether or not they had committed a violent or non-violent crime, as well as all violent crimes for which they have been arrested and could have been arrested, drug arrests, and all the crimes in which the offender could have been arrested (both violent and non-violent). The number of crimes for which the offender had been arrested and the number of assaults for which he could have been arrested have also shown to have a relationship. The abuser scale correlated negatively with age arrested at first crime and age of first crime in which he could have been arrested. These finding are what would be expected from those who scored high on the abuser scale and this, therefore, lends credence to this scale's validity.   Please refer to Table 15 for all the correlations of the Abuser scale.

Anger. Scores on the anger scale were related to the arrests for fraud and assault, those who could have been arrested for murder or assault, and witnessing the caretaker abuse substances. Anger is also related to the number of placements that the offender had while growing up, all violent crimes arrested for and violent crimes for which he could have been arrested, all crimes the offender has been arrested for, and all crimes for which

he could have been arrested. Anger correlated negatively with age arrested for first crime, age he could have been arrested for first crime, and first sexual experience suggesting that the younger one is when he starts his crime, the higher he may score on the anger scale. It also suggests that the younger he is when he begins sexual experiences, either forced or consensual, the more likely he will score high on the anger measure. Please refer to Table 16 for the correlations of the Anger scale.

Rumination. This scale showed findings not predicted in the hypotheses but are nonetheless noteworthy. Rumination correlated with robbery arrests, assault arrests, those who could have been arrested for murder, drugs, robbery, and assaults. It also correlated with the number of placements one had while growing up, all violent crimes arrested for and violent crimes he could have been arrested for, and all crimes for which he was arrested. Rumination negatively correlated with age at which one was arrested for his first crime. These are interesting findings and will have to be replicated in future studies to be able to theorize about the implications.

Conclusion

The predictions offered in the introduction were confirmed and several different new and unexpected results were found as well. It was notable that many different patterns of insecure attachments correlated with the measures of criminal frequencies and severities. This is important because statistically, these could serve to cancel one another out, or at least add to statistical noise. It was impressive that they all served as excellent predictors, and that one has to take the notions of multicausality and multifinality seriously.   The various scales (described earlier) that showed significant correlations demonstrate just how diverse these individuals really are and the different consequences

that can emerge from one's environment and background.   Thus, there was no one standard profile for any of the crimes investigated. In other words, the offenders were a heterogeneous group; even those who had similar criminal backgrounds.

In line with the many research findings cited throughout this paper, the relationship with one' caregivers were applicable in the majority of the results. Much of the past and current research on attachment discusses the caregiver as the mother figure while the father role is not as widely studied. These findings suggest that, in addition to the mother, the father has a very crucial role in the child's future criminal behavior, specifically, sexually based offenses.

What can be stated with absolute certainty is that there are still many areas in juvenile criminality that must be explored further so that researchers know more about how to properly assess and treat these individuals. This paper tapped into many important aspects of juvenile criminality and it is hoped that future studies will address these issues so as to further illuminate them. The challenge and ultimate goal is to use these results to better understand and deal with juvenile criminality as well as to work towards more useful, innovative, and personalized treatment modalities for our nation's most troubled youth.

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Table 1

Demographic backgrounds of the Incarcerated and Control

populations._____

Mother Education

Group	3rd-11th	High School Grad.	Some College	College Grad.	Grad. School	Unknown
Incarcerated	10	27	8	4	1	3
Control	28	79	25	-	-	-

Father Education

Group	3rd-11th	High School Grad.	Some College	College Grad.	Grad. School	Unknown
Incarcerated	18	19	7	2	1	6
Control	36	72	23	-	-	-

Race

Group	Hispanic	African American	Native American	Caucasian	Other
Incarcerated	3	14	4	20	12
Control	2	4	6	121	2

ACIQ Scales: Offender Population compared with Control Population

Note: Any variables that end in a "C" indicate that these were crimes that the individual has admitted to committing, but was never arrested for. The following are interpretations of the variables: FosterAge= The age at which an individual was first placed in foster care, CaretakerSub= Witnesssing the caretaker abusing substances, Placements= The number of placements (foster homes, jails, juvenile delinquent centers, etc) that an individual has been placed in, GrowUpWith=   With whom the individual spent most of his time growing up, AgeAtCrime=   Age when first convicted of a crime, AgeAt CrimeC=Age that he could have been convicted of his first crime, ViolentCrime?= Was this a violent or non-violent crime?

ForcedIntoSex= Number of times he has had forced sexual experience, IForcedSex= Number of times he forced someone else to have sexual experiences with him, AgeFirstSex=   Age of his first sexual experience, AllV&CCrimes=All violent crimes arrested for and violent crimes for which he could have been arrested, ArrestedCrimes=All the crimes the offender has been arrested, AllCrimeC= All crimes for which he could have been arrested.

Table 2

Correlations between the characteristics of the Incarcerated population and their reported crimes and demographics.

	SexArrest	**Murder**	**Drugs**	**Fraud**	**Robbery**	**Assault**	**SexC**
FosterAge	-.06	.15	.03	-.28	.14	.22	-.12
CaretakerSub.	.14	.26	.34	.21	.41	.4	.03
Placements	.07	.15	.11	.23	.3	.37	.17
GrowUpWith	.18	.19	.07	.03	.08	.40	.22

	MurderC	DrugsC	FraudC	RobberyC	AssaultC		FosterAge	CaretakerSub.
AgeCrime	.00		-.03	-.28	-.21	-.23	-.28	.08
AgeCrimeC	-.13		-.24	-.31	-.16	-.20	-.34	-.05
ForcedIntoSex	.25		.09	-.02	.11	.07	.22	.33
IForcedSex	.54		.1	-.04	.25	-.14	.07	.41
FirstSex	-.26		-.10	.02	-.12	-.01	-.22	-.17
ViolentCrime?	-.15		-.13	-.14	-.14	-.16	-.42	-.11
AllVCrimes	.23		.34	.49	.38	.55	.83	.26
Crime	.17		.56	.72	.63	.78	.76	.10

	MurderC	DrugsC	FraudC	RobberyC	AssaultC	FosterAge	CaretakerSub.
FosterAge	.1	-.35	-.2	-.12	-.17	1.0	-.03
CaretakerSub.	.4	.29	.25	.44	.48	-.03	1.0
Placements	.3	.22	.27	.29	.47	-.17	.3
GrowUpWith	.10	.13	.13	.16	.54	-.05	.37
AgeCrime	-.18	-.08	-.26	-.17	-.32	.06	-.31
AgeCrimeC	-.36	-.36	-.25	-.30	-.46	.20	-.57
ForcedIntoSex	.00	-.09	-.10	.11	.13	-.36	.08

	MurderC	DrugsC	FraudC	RobberyC	AssaultC	FosterAge	CaretakerSub.
IForcedSex	-.16	-.28	-.17	-.14	-.07	-.31	.06
FirstSex	-.12	.17	-.02	.04	-.06	-.01	-.12
ViolentCrime?	-.42	.06	.15	-.21	-.27	.20	-.23
AllVCrimes	.62	.32	.25	.56	.81	-.11	.59
Crime	.50	.33	.37	.58	.59	.04	.54

	Placements	GrowUpWith	AgeCrime	AgeCrimeC	ForcedIntoSex	IForcedSex	First Sex
FosterAge	-.17	-.05	.06	.20	-.36	-.31	-.01
CaretakerSub.	.3	.37	-.31	-.57	.08	.06	-.12
Placements	1.0	.47	-.45	-.35	.24	.10	-.16
GrowUpWith	.47	1.0	-.23	-.43	.15	.08	-.29
AgeCrime	-.45	-.23	1.0	.59	-.09	-.04	.18
AgeCrimeC	-.35	-.43	.59	1.0	-.07	-.04	.22
ForcedIntoSex	.24	.15	-.09	-.07	1.0	.48	-.20
IForcedSex	.10	.08	-.04	-.04	.48	1.0	-.10
FirstSex	-.16	-.29	.18	.21	-.20	-.10	1.0
ViolentCrime?	-.02	-.25	-.03	.21	-.13	-.23	.25
AllVCrimes	.54	.45	-.37	-.50	.28	.17	-.19
Crime	.36	.27	-.33	-.39	.16	.12	-.16

	SexArrest	Murder	Drugs	Fraud	Robbery	Assault	SexC
Sex Arrest	1.0	.13	-.09	.09	-.07	.10	.66
Murder	.13	1.0	.25	.62	.36	.34	.05
Drugs	-.09	.25	1.0	.40	.42	.40	-.14
Fraud	.09	.62	.40	1.0	.41	.25	.19
Robbery	-.07	.36	.42	.41	1.0	.51	.06
Assault	.10	.34	.40	.25	.51	1.0	.12
SexC	.66	.05	-.14	.19	-.06	.12	1.0
MurderC	-.24	.29	.32	.17	.55	.46	-.29

DrugsC	-.26	.12	.44	.19	.33	.13	-.24
FraudC	-.07	.25	.25	.38	.48	.14	-.12
RobberyC	-.03	.12	.44	.28	.63	.29	.03
AssaultC	.03	.08	.52	.19	.36	.62	.01

	MurderC	**DrugsC**	**FraudC**	**RobberyC**	**AssaultC**	**FosterAge**	**CaretakerSub**
SexArrest	-.24	-.26	-.07	-.03	.03	-.06	.14
Murder	.29	.12	.25	.20	.08	.15	.26
Drugs	.32	.44	.25	.44	.52	.03	.34
Fraud	.17	.19	.38	.28	.19	-.28	.21
Robbery	.55	.33	.48	.63	.36	.14	.41
Assault	.46	.13	.14	.29	.62	.22	.40
SexC	-.29	-.24	-.12	.03	.10	-.12	.03
MurderC	1.0	.41	.22	.47	.37	.1	.4
DrugsC	.41	1.0	.5	.56	.44	-.35	.29
FraudC	.22	.50	1.0	.61	.3	-.2	.25
RobberyC	.47	.56	.61	1.0	.56	-.12	.44
AssaultC	.37	.44	.30	.56	1.0	-.17	.48

	Placements	**GrowUpWith**	**AgeCrime**	**AgeCrimeC**	**ForcedIntoSex**	**IForcedSex**	**FirstSex**
SexArrest	.07	.18	.00	-.13	.25	.54	-.26
Murder	.15	.19	-.03	-.24	.09	.1	-.10

	Placements	**GrowUpWith**	**AgeCrime**	**AgeCrimeC**	**ForcedIntoSex**	**IForcedSex**	**FirstSex**
Drugs	.11	.07	-.28	-.31	-.02	-.04	.02
Fraud	.23	.03	-.21	-.16	.11	.25	-.12
Robbery	.30	.08	-.23	-.20	.07	-.14	-.01
Assault	.37	.40	-.28	-.38	.22	.07	-.22
SexC	.17	.22	.08	-.05	.33	.41	-.17

MurderC	.30	.10	-.18	-.36	.00	-.16	-.12
DrugsC	.22	.13	-.08	-.36	-.09	-.28	.17
FraudC	.27	.13	-.26	-.25	-.10	-.17	-.02
RobberyC	.29	.16	-.17	-.30	.11	-.14	.04
AssaultC	.47	.54	-.32	-.46	.13	-.07	-.06

	VidentCrime?	AllVCrimes	Crime	CrimeC	Abuser	AmbDad	AmbMom
SexArrest	-.15	.23	.17	-.07	-.08	.29	.06
Murder	-.13	.34	.56	.24	.17	-.08	.23
Drugs	-.14	.49	.72	.53	.45	-.10	-.02
Fraud	-.14	.38	.63	.35	.23	.23	.22
Robbery	-.16	.55	.78	.63	.27	.15	.17
Assault	-.42	.83	.76	.47	.38	-.02	.37
SexC	-.11	.26	.10	.01	-.02	.50	.30
MurderC	-.42	.62	.50	.62	.40	-.13	.18
DrugsC	.06	.32	.33	.76	.30	-.08	.08
FraudC	.15	.25	.37	.68	.11	.11	.36
RobberyC	-.21	.56	.58	.88	.35	.19	.27
AssaultC	-.27	.81	.59	.74	.46	.05	.23

	AmbPartner	Anger	Anxiety	AvoidDad	AvoidMom	AvoidPartner	CodepMom
SexArrest	-.08	.01	.02	.31	.06	.07	-.10
Murder	.15	.17	.22	.19	.25	.24	-.25
Drugs	-.05	.14	.15	.05	.13	.19	-.17
Fraud	.10	.28	.34	.45	.32	.23	.05
Robbery	.08	.19	.13	.35	.16	.11	.08
Assault	.24	.49	.17	.20	.21	.17	-.16
SexC	.15	.19	.11	.42	.20	.19	.00

MurderC	.13	.40	.05	.10	-.02	.08	.00
DrugsC	.06	.17	.15	.00	.16	.19	-.24
FraudC	.17	.10	.21	.19	.43	.13	-.17
RobberyC	.07	.09	.10	.36	.26	.11	-.08
AssaultC	.16	.37	.14	.21	.32	.25	-.24

	CodepDad	**CodepPartner**	**Ctrl.**	**Denial**	**FamRig.**	**FamSup.**	**Jeal.**
SexArrest	.11	.16	.00	.01	-.11	.19	.07
Murder	-.19	.07	.10	.03	-.11	-.16	.04
Drugs	-.33	-.08	-.15	.20	-.32	.10	.02
Fraud	-.09	-.07	.13	.19	-.21	.12	-.19
Robbery	.08	.12	.14	.08	-.03	.21	.07
Assault	-.07	.14	.08	.26	-.35	.22	.01
SexC	.01	.10	.07	.02	-.10	.15	.01
MurderC	-.04	.19	.19	.09	-.21	.09	.28
DrugsC	-.14	-.22	-.07	.18	-.09	.05	.08
FraudC	.13	.10	.08	.15	-.03	.20	.00

	CodepDad	**CodepPartner**	**Ctrl.**	**Denial**	**FamRig.**	**FamSup.**	**Jeal.**
RobberyC	.09	.04	.15	.09	-.07	.29	.18
AssaultC	-.03	.08	.17	.40	-.24	.28	.05

	Rumin.	**PeerRel.**	**Perf.**	**Relig.**	**SexArous.**	**SecDad**	**SecMom**
SexArrest	-.06	.08	-.16	-.01	-.08	-.06	-.10
Murder	.03	.05	.06	.11	-.29	-.20	-.32

Drugs	.24	.19	.11	-.16	.03	-.24	-.14
Fraud	.17	.12	.19	.12	-.11	-.28	-.08
Robbery	.39	.19	.28	.04	-.20	-.15	-.05
Assault	.31	-.06	-.01	-.22	-.05	-.07	-.29
SexC	-.04	-.01	-.20	.17	.16	-.14	-.04
MurderC	.38	.13	.40	.03	-.07	-.06	-.08
DrugsC	.31	.08	.16	-.15	-.20	-.19	-.18
FraudC	.19	.14	.15	-.02	-.21	-.22	-.35
RobberyC	.33	.26	.17	-.01	-.03	-.16	-.19
AssaultC	.41	.10	.03	-.33	.01	-.17	-.25

	SecurePart.	**Shame**	**SexRelat.**	**Mistrust**	**WithdEngage.**
SexArrest	.08	.23	-.05	-.13	.01
Murder	.06	.02	.13	.15	.09
Drugs	.14	-.13	.09	-.12	-.06
Fraud	.00	.24	.18	.18	.25
Robbery	.25	.02	.20	.16	.15

	SecurePart.	**Shame**	**SexRelat.**	**Mistrust**	**WithdEngage.**
Assault	.24	-.09	.21	.30	-.01
SexC	.06	.39	.13	.08	.07
MurderC	.27	-.21	.34	.20	.06
DrugsC	.01	-.12	.02	.03	.03
FraudC	.03	.02	.1	.01	.06
RobberyC	.10	.01	.21	.03	.05
AssaultC	.22	-.02	.18	.1	.04

	ViolentCrime?	AllVCrimes	Crime	CrimeC	Abuser	AmbivDad	AmbivMom
FosterAge	.20	-.11	.04	-.25	.13	-.19	.13
CaretakerSub.	-.23	.59	.54	.54	.26	.05	.24
Placements	-.02	.54	.36	.48	.38	.28	.27
GrowUpWith	-.25	.45	.27	.3	.2	.02	.23
AgeCrime	-.03	-.37	-.33	-.30	-.33	-.22	-.04
AgeCrimeC	.21	-.50	-.39	-.48	-.38	-.13	-.06
ForcedIntoSex	-.13	.28	.16	.1	-.06	.29	.05
IForcedSex	-.23	.17	.12	-.12	-.06	.29	.09
FirstSex	.25	-.19	-.16	.00	-.13	.03	-.12
ViolentCrime?	1.0	-.46	-.34	-.2	-.32	-.12	-.06
AllVCrimes	-.46	1.0	.81	.74	.53	.13	.38
Crime	-.34	.81	1.0	.66	.49	.10	.25

	AmbPart.	Anger	Anx.	AvoiDad	AvoiMom	AvoiPart.	CodMom
FosterAge	.17	.06	-.06	-.09	.12	.23	-.27
CaretakerSub.	.22	.38	.08	.24	.17	.33	-.29
Placements	.25	.58	.32	.29	.36	.34	.09
GrowUpWith	.06	.34	-.03	.18	.32	.17	-.24
AgeCrime	-.12	-.30	-.21	-.11	-.14	-.13	.00
AgeCrimeC	-.12	-.28	-.19	-.13	-.09	-.12	.2
ForcedIntoSex	.05	.06	.07	.24	-.04	.12	.22
IForcedSex	.02	.08	.27	.34	.07	.07	.13

	CodDad	CodPart.	Ctrl.	Den.	FamRig.	FamSup.	Jeal.
FirstSex	-.20	-.29	.17	-.06	.09	-.14	-.15
ViolentCrime?	-.06	-.22	-.02	-.27	.16	.13	-.04
AllVCrimes	.29	.56	.22	.35	.31	.28	-.13
Crime	.12	.36	.24	.38	.25	.24	-.1

	CodDad	CodPart.	Ctrl.	Den.	FamRig.	FamSup.	Jeal.
FosterAge	-.32	-.15	-.20	.17	.07	-.13	-.07
CaretakerSub.	-.03	.19	-.02	.08	-.39	.25	.33
Placements	.24	.09	.28	.25	-.12	.15	.15
GrowUpWith	-.07	.10	.01	.17	-.09	.08	.13
AgeCrime	-.1	-.10	-.06	-.18	.33	-.1	-.03
AgeCrimeC	.08	-.16	-.09	-.11	.17	-.03	-.2
ForcedIntoSex	.26	.32	.28	.00	-.02	.12	.23
IForcedSex	.10	.14	.24	.2	-.03	.22	.06
FirstSex	-.17	-.21	-.02	.03	.18	-.12	-.17

	CodDad	CodPart.	Ctrl.	Den.	FamRig.	FamSup.	Jeal.
ViolentCrime?	.04	-.24	-.1	-.06	.25	-.22	-.16
AllVCrimes	.00	.23	.22	.29	-.41	.32	.20
Crime	-.12	.08	.08	.23	-.34	.24	.03

	Rumin.	PeerRel.	Perf.	Relig.	SexArous.	SecDad	SecMom
FosterAge	.02	-.24	-.13	-.01	.01	.12	-.15
CaretakerSub.	.25	.01	-.08	-.13	-.03	-.06	-.41
Placements	.42	.02	.03	.03	-.03	-.13	-.22
GrowUpWith	.10	.12	-.09	-.11	-.08	-.17	-.38
AgeCrime	-.3	.01	-.16	.00	-.14	.05	.08
AgeCrimeC	-.24	-.07	-.23	.09	.1	.10	.25

ForcedIntoSex	.04	-.07	-.05	.13	.21	-.07	.05
IForcedSex	-.02	-.03	-.11	-.04	.13	-.2	-.01
FirstSex	.02	.1	-.03	-.13	-.08	-.14	.06
ViolentCrime?	-.12	-.1	-.04	.02	-.05	.12	.00
AllVCrimes	.46	.08	.05	-.17	.01	-.17	-.27
Crime	.37	.16	.14	-.08	-.15	-.24	-.22

	SecurePart.	Shame	SexRelat.	Mistrust	Withd.Engage
FosterAge	-.07	-.19	.00	.13	-.03
CaretakerSub.	.06	-.01	.16	.26	.00
Placements	.07	.36	.26	.27	.22
GrowUpWith	.18	-.05	.13	.14	.01
AgeCrime	.01	-.17	-.14	-.20	-.05
AgeCrimeC	-.08	.07	-.14	-.12	.09

	SecurePart.	Shame	SexRelat.	Mistrust	Withd.Engage
ForcedIntoSex	.24	.11	.19	.13	.25
IForcedSex	.11	.34	.00	-.11	.20
FirstSex	-.09	.09	-.26	-.19	.08
ViolentCrime?	-.24	.02	-.12	-.06	.1
AllVCrimes	.33	.08	.33	.26	.09
Crime	.24	.03	.20	.15	.09

	SexArrest	Murder	Drugs	Fraud	Robbery	Assault	SexC
CrimeC	-.07	.24	.53	.35	.63	.47	.01

	MurderC	DrugsC	FraudC	RobberyC	AssaultC	FosterAge	CaretakerSub
CrimeC	.62	.76	.68	.88	.74	-.25	.54

	Placments	GrowUpWith	AgeCrime	AgeCrimeC	ForcedIntoSex	IForcedSex	FirstSex
CrimeC	.48	.3	-.30	-.48	.1	-.12	.00

	ViolentCrime?	AllVCrimes	Crime	CrimeC	Abuser	AmbDad	AmbMom
CrimeC	-.2	.74	.66	1.0	.48	.12	.34

	AmbPart.	Anger	Anxiety	AvoidDad	AvoidMom	AvoidPart.	CodMom
CrimeC	.22	.36	.22	.28	.36	.28	-.19

	CodDad	CodPart.	Ctrl.	Denial	FamRig.	FamSup.	Jeal.
CrimeC	.03	.07	.16	.28	-.21	.29	.20

	Rumination	PeerRel.	Perf.	Religion	SexArous.	Sec.Dad	Sec.Mom
CrimeC	.47	.18	.19	-.13	-.04	-.22	-.28

	SecPartner	Shame	SexArousal	Mistrust	Withd.Engage.
CrimeC	.19	.02	.30	.16	.11

Table 3

Results for Between-Group Comparison on Scales 1-29

	Incarcerated Group	SD	Control Group	SD	DF	t	p value
Abuser:	M=2.27	SD=.53	M=2.18	SD=.59	190	t= -1.0	p=.32
Amb. Father:	M=2.08	SD=.74	M=1.96	SD=.60	17	t=-1.11	p=.27
Amb Mother:	M=2.10	SD=.57	M=1.91	SD=.53	181	t=-2.16	p<.05
Amb Partner:	M=1.96	SD=.41	M=1.95	SD=.48	171	t=-.13	p=.90
Anger:	M=2.28	SD=.45	M=2.14	SD=.48	171	t=-1.79	p=.08
Anxiety:	M=2.10	SD=.51	M=1.90	SD=.50	188	t=-2.44	p<.05
Avoid. Father:	M=2.41	SD=.83	M=2.31	SD=.74	181	t=-.82	p=.41
Avoid.Mother:	M=2.25	SD=.66	M=2.10	SD=.53	186	t=-1.59	p=.11
Avoid. Partner	M=1.98	SD=.40	M=2.02	SD=.50	169	t=.48	p=.63
Codep./Enm.Mother:	M=2.28	SD=.60	M=2.26	SD=.47	184	t=-.28	p=.78
Codep./Enm Father:	M=1.90	SD=.59	M=2.15	SD=.57	177	t=2.61	p<.01
Codep./Enm. Partner:	M=2.63	SD=.44	M=2.62	SD=.54	171	t=-.05	p=.96
Control:	M=2.34	SD=.31	M=2.23	SD=.39	173	t =-1.77	p=.08
Denial:	M=2.72	SD=.60	M=2.46	SD=.64	191	t=-2.53	p=.01
FamRig &Chaos:	M=2.11	SD=.46	M=2.33	SD=.47	191	t=2.86	p<.01
Fam Sup. Feel:	M=2.16	SD=.50	M=2.11	SD=.43	189	t=-.78	p=.44
Jealousy:	M=2.47	SD=.60	M=2.54	SD=.59	171	t=2.86	p=.47
Rumination:	M=2.54	SD=.50	M=2.45	SD=.50	189	t=-1.08	p=.28
Peer Relations:	M=2.75	SD=.62	M=2.93	SD=.61	188	t=1.83	p=.07

	Incarcerated Group	SD	Control Group	SD	DF	t	p
value							
Perfectionism: p=.23	M=3.03	SD=.34	M=2.95	SD=.46	190	t=-1.19	
Religion: p=.84	M=2.74	SD=.77	M=2.76	SD=.75	189	t=.21	
Sexual Arousal: p<.05	M=2.77	SD=.56	M=2.56	SD=.63	183	t=-2.03	
Secure Father: p<.001	M=2.04	SD=.92	M=2.62	SD=.86	181	t=3.94	
Secure Mother: p=.05	M=2.71	SD=.98	M=2.96	SD=.69	185	t=1.99	
Secure Partner: p<.05	M=2.97	SD=.62	M=2.75	SD=.68	171	t=-1.98	
Shame: p=.54	M=1.88	SD=.48	M=1.84	SD=.46	188	t=-.62	
Sexual Intimacy: p<.001	M=3.38	SD=.50	M=2.91	SD=.72	162	t=-4.21	
Mistrust: p<.001	M=2.79	SD=.52	M=2.34	SD=.50	191	t=-5.61	
Withdr. /Engage. p=.08	M=2.59	SD=.40	M=2.47	SD=.44	190	t=-1.76	

Table 4

<u>Correlations for All violent crimes arrests plus admitted violent crimes with Mother attachments.</u>

<u>Incarcerated Population</u>

Secure Mother   -.27

Avoidant Mother   .31 *

Ambivalent Mother   .38 **

Preoccupied Mother   -.13

Disorganized Mother   .35 **

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 5

<u>Disorganized Attachment Scale—Mother</u>

Chi Square

<u>**Group**</u>	<u>**Disorganized**</u>	<u>**Not Disorganized**</u>
Incarcerated	25	28
	(.47)	(.53)
Control	34	106
	(.24)	(.76)

$\chi 2 = 9.49$, p<.01

Table 6 Correlations with Mother Attachment scales

	Avoidant		**Ambivalent**		**Secure**
Fraud	.34*	Assault	.37**	Murder	-.32*
FraudC	.43***	SexC	.30*	Assault	-.29*
AssaultC	.32*	FraudC	.36**	FraudC	-.35**
Placements	.36**	RobberyC	.27*	CaretakerSub	-.41**
GrowUpWith	.32*	AllV&CCrimes	.38**	GrowUpWith	-.38**
AllV&CCrimes	.31*	AllCrimeC	.34**	AllCrimeC	-.28*
AllCrimeC	.36**				

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 6 continued

Correlations with Mother Attachment scales

Codependent/Enmeshed		**Disorganized**	
CaretakerSub	-.29*	Robbery	.31*
		RobberyC	.32*
		FraudC	.30*
		Placements	.41**
		AllV&CCrimes	.35**
		ArrestedCrimes	.29*
		AllCrimeC	.30*
		AmbivFather	.31*
		AmbivPartner	.31*
		Anger	.43***
		AvoidFather	.36**
		AvoidPartner	.32*
		CodepFather	.31*
		Control	.40**
		FamSup	.56***
		Rumination	.53***
		Shame	.34**
		Withdrawal	.35**

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 7

Correlations for All violent crimes arrests plus admitted violent crimes with Father

Attachments.

Incarcerated Population

Secure Father	-.17
Avoidant Father	.35 *
Ambivalent Father	.13
Preoccupied Father	.00
Disorganized Father	.26

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 8

Correlations with Father Attachment scales

Avoidant		Ambivalent		Secure	
SexArrest	.31*	SexArrest	.29*	Fraud	-.28*
Fraud	.45**	SexC	.50***		
Robbery	.35**	ForcedIntoSex	.29*		
SexC	.42**				
RobberyC	.36**				
IForcedSex	.34*				
AllV&CCrimes	.35*				
ArrestedCrimes	.38**				
AllCrimeC	.28*				

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 8 continued

Correlations with Father attachment scales

Codependent/Enmeshed		Disorganized	
Drugs	-.33*	SexC	.36**
		Fraud	.34**
		Codep Mother	.31*
		Codep Partner	.28*
		Denial	.28*
		FamRig	.34**
		SecurePartner	.39**

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 9

Correlations for All violent crimes arrests plus admitted violent crimes with Partner

attachments.

Incarcerated Population

Secure Partner	.33 *
Avoidant Partner	.28 *
Ambivalent Partner	.29 *
Preoccupied Partner	.23
Disorganized Partner	.06

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 10

Correlations with Partner Attachment scales

Avoidant		Ambivalent		Secure	
CaretakerSub	.33*	AllV&CCrimes	.29*	AllV&CCrimes	.33*
Placements	.34*			MurderC	.27*
AllV&CCrimes	.28*				
AllCrimeC	.28*				

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

67

Table 10 continued

Correlations with Partner attachment scales

Codependent/Enmeshed		Disorganized	
ForcedIntoSex	.32*	FamSup	.32*
		Jealousy	.46***
		Shame	.36**

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 11

Correlations between sexual offenses and ACIQ scales

Sex Arrests		SexC		ForcedIntoSex	
SexC	.66***	MurderC	-.29*	AllV&CCrimes	.28*
AmbivFather	.29*	ForcedIntoSex	.33*	AmbivFather	.29*
AvoidFather	.31*	AmbivFather	.50***	Codep. Partner	.32*
		AmbivMother	.30*	Control	.28*
		AvoidFather	.42**		
		Shame	.39**		
		Dis. Father	.36**		

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

69

Table 12

Correlations with Caretaker Substance Abuse

Drugs   .34**

Anger   .38**

Robbery   .41**

AvoidPartner   .33*

Assault   .40**

Codep.Mother   .-.29*

MurderC   .40**

FamRig   -.39**

DrugsC   .29*

Jealousy   .33*

RobberyC   .44***

SecureMother   -.41**

AssaultC   .48***

AllCrimeC   .54***

Placements   .29*

ArrestedCrime   .54***

GrowUpWith   .37**

AllV&CCrimes   .59***

AgeCrime   -.31*

AgeCrimeC   -.57***

$p<.05$* $p<.01$** $p<.001$***

Table 13

Correlations for Number of Placements

Robbery	.30*
AgeCrime	-.45***
Shame	.36**
Assault	.37**
AgeCrimeC	-.35**
Anxiety	.32*
MurderC	.30*
AllV&CCrimes	.54***
AvoidMom	.36**
RobberyC	.29*
AllCrime	.36**
AvoidPartner	.34*
AssaultC	.47***
AllCrimeC	.48***
Control	.28
CaretakerSub	.30*
Abuser	.38**
Rumination	.42**
GrowUpWith	.47***
Anger	.58***
Dis. Mom	.41**

$p<.05*$ $p<.01**$ $p<.001***$

Table 14

<u>Violent Crime (Admitted and arrested for) –Murder, Robbery, Assault, Sexual assault</u>

Fraud	.38**
AgeCrimeC	-.50***
<u>AvoidFather</u>	.35*
Drugs	.49***
ForcedIntoSex	.28*
<u>AvoidMother</u>	.31*
DrugsC	.32*
ArrestedCrime	.81***
<u>AvoidPartner</u>	.28*
CaretakerSub	.59***
AllCrimeC	.74***
Denial	.29*
Placements	.54***
<u>Abuser</u>	.53***
<u>Anger</u>	.56***
GrowUpWith	.45***
<u>AmbivMom</u>	.38**
FamRigidity	.-41***
AgeCrime	-.37**
<u>AmbivPartner</u>	.29*
FamSup	.32*
Rumination	.46***

Table 14 continued

<u>Violent Crime (Admitted and arrested for) –Murder, Robbery, Assault, Sexual assault</u>

SecurePartner   .33*

SexIntimacy   .33*

<u>Dis. Mom</u>   .35**

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Table 15

Abuser Scale

Drugs	.45***
Robbery	.27*
Assault	.38**
MurderC	.40**
DrugsC	.30*
RobberyC	.35**
AssaultC	.46***
Placements	.38**
AgeCrime	-.33*
AgeCrimeC	-.38**
AllV&CCrimes	.53***
ArrestedCrime	.49***
AllCrimeC	.48***

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

74

Table 16

Correlations for Anger Scale

Fraud	.28*
AgeCrimeC	-.28*
AllCrimeC	.36**
ArrestedCrime	.36**
Assault	.49***
AllV&CCrimes	.56***
FirstSex	-.29*
AgeCrime	-.30*
MurderC	.40**
AssaultC	.37**
CaretakerSub	.38**
Placements	.58***
GrowUpWith	.34**

p<.05* p<.01** p<.001***

Appendix A

The following is the Marshall University Consent for being in a research study that was read aloud to the incarcerated population. The participants were then asked if they had any questions, instructed to initial each page, and to check "yes" or "no" concerning their participation in the study. The participants were then told, "Although we will not know who filled out each of the papers, our scoring machine is able to pick up fake responses. So if you do not think that you can answer these questions truthfully, we ask that you do not participate in the study as it will be a waste of your time and ours." The juvenile corrections officer then escorted the youth who declined to participate back to their living unit.

<u>Marshall University</u>

<u>Consent for being in a Research Study</u>

Attachment and Adolescent Psychopathology in a Correctional Setting

Marc A. Lindberg, Ph.D., Principal Investigator

Lindsay A. Lounder, M.A., Co-Investigator

Why am I here?

We are asking you to take part in a research study that is being conducted at ORVJCF. We are inviting you to be in the study because you are serving time at ORVJCF and we think you have valuable information that we can learn from to help others in similar situations in the future. It is completely your choice if you would like to participate so please take your time to decide and ask the researchers to explain any words or information that you do not understand.

Why Is This Study Being Done

We are conducting this study because we are trying to learn more about important information that can be used in future treatment planning for individuals that need mental health services, especially for those involved in the juvenile correctional system.

What Is Involved In This Research Study?

If you deicide to participate in this study, you can expect to be in a room on your living unit with about eight to twelve other youths. Dr. Lindberg and Ms. Lounder will be in the room to give you instructions. You will be asked to fill out some questions on a piece of paper. You will be given a pencil and directions on how to fill out the sheet we give you. The researchers will explain why the study is being done and answer any questions that you or any others may have. The investigators will also discuss the privacy issues of your participation. One of the investigators will then read the questions for you and you will decide which is the best answer in your opinion. This is not like school because there is no right or wrong answers.

Will the study hurt?

This study will not cause you any physical pain.

What Are The Risks Of The Study?

There is a small risk involved in this study. When answering questions, you may experience discomfort about memories of unpleasant events. However, many of these questions bring up issues that are discussed in groups that you are required to attend.

There may also be other side effects that we cannot predict. You should tell the researchers if the above stated risk bothers or worries you.

How Long Will I Be In The Study?

You can expect this testing situation to last around an hour and 15 minutes.

Keep in mind that you can decide to stop participation at any time.

Will the study help me?

This study may help you by letting you think more about the important questions being asked and to talk about them with your group leader or mental health worker after the study is over. You may feel better once this information is talked about with a staff member you trust.

Will anyone find out the answers that I gave on the questionnaire?

Your name will not be on the answer sheet you are filling out which means that there is no way for the researchers or anyone else to find out how you answered the questions. You will not get into any trouble by telling the researchers information about you. Please keep in mind that other youths and staff will not find out about your answers to the questions because, once again, we will not have you put your name on any papers that we give to you.

What Are The Costs Of Taking Part In This Study?

There are no costs to you to take part in this study.

What's In This For Me?

If you agree to take part in this study, you will be welcome to a "pizza party" at the end of the study. Each unit with youths who took part in this study will have pizza and soda brought to their unit.

Do I Have To Be In This Study?

You do not have to be in the study. No one will be upset if you do not want to do this. If you do not want to be in this study, you just have to tell them. You can say yes now and change your mind later. It is up to you. If you do not want to be in this study or you want to leave the study early, you will not be in trouble or have any rights taken away from you by staff or anyone else.

What If I Have Questions Or Problems?

If you do not understand something that you read on this form, please ask one of the researchers and they will explain it to you immediately. If you have a question while the study is going on, you can ask the researchers during the testing situation. If you have questions or concerns after the research is done, you can send a kite to Dr. XX in the Psychology Department. If necessary, he will get in touch with the Dr. Lindberg and Ms. Lounder.

You will be given a signed and dated copy of this consent form.

SIGNATURES

Putting a checkmark by the word YES and writing your name after that means that you

agree to be in the study and understand what is expected of you. If you decide to quit the

study all you have to do is tell the person in charge.

_____

I have talked to the researcher about the study. I have had all of my questions answered

and understand what I am expected to do. I understand that I can withdraw from this

study at any time and no one will be angry or upset with me. *(Check One)*

_____**YES**, I want to be in the study.   _____**NO**, I do not want to be in the study.

_____   _____   _____

Name of Youth *(Print)*   Signature of Youth   Date

_____   _____   _____

Name of Researcher *(Print)*   Signature of Researcher   Date

Appendix B

After passing out the "Scantron bubble sheets," the participants were told, "This is your answer sheet where you will be writing down your responses to the questions. Do not write on this until I tell you to. Do not put your name on this sheet. All I will be asking you to do is fill in the bubbles as we go through each question starting with number one. Do not take a long time answering these questions, go with your first thought. If you do change your mind, erase the mark as best as you can and fill in the correct bubble. If I am reading the questions too fast, let me know and I will slow down. If you have a question about something, raise your hand and one of us will come over to you to answer it. Do not get out of your seat." ACIQ directions were then read aloud.

ACIQ Directions

Thank you for agreeing to fill out this survey for Marshall University. Do not put your name on this, as all responses will be confidential. (We are interested in averaging your responses with others at this point in time).

The word "partner" refers to your most important spouse, fiance, steady date or a significant romantic interest in your life. If you are not currently involved in such a relationship, think about your most significant past partner and answer the questions with that relationship in mind. If you never had a steady or meaningful relationship in your life, leave the questions on partners blank.

Questions about your family, mother, and father refer to the family you grew up in. For example, questions about the "mother" could actually be your grandmother if that is who you were raised by and consider a mother type figure to you. When answering questions about members of your family, think about who or what was true, typical, or

most important while you were growing up (during the school age years). If you didn't

have a mother or father figure, leave those questions blank. Although it may seem as if

you are answering the same questions over and over, you are not. It is just that the same

question is asked about different people.

Write your answers on the scoring sheets by filling in the appropriate circle.

When you get to item 201, please start on the next answer sheet with # 1. Please use the

following scale to estimate how often these statements apply to you.

A = never   B = sometimes   C = often   D = always

1.   When my mother felt sad for days, I did too.

2.   When it comes to anger, those close to me have a short fuse.

3.   If I don't trust other people then I will not be disappointed.

4.   I like to withdraw from people when I am stressed.

5.   I satisfy my partner's sexual needs.

6.   I feel scared.

7.   I felt bad when I did not include my father in things.

8.   I need a close relationship with my partner.

9.   When I had an argument with my mother, I got very angry.

10.   Some people deserve to be hit.

11.   The same thoughts run through my head for days.

12.   I am worthless.

13.   When I have an argument with my partner, I get very angry.

14.   My father had hostile feelings towards me.

15.   Family rules were unclear.

16.   I liked being taken care of by my mother.

17.   I go to great lengths to prevent my partner from being angry with me.

18.   My family followed rules.

19.   I worry that my partner will find somebody else.

20.   It was good to keep your feelings to yourself in our family.

21.   I had a safe secure relationship with my father.

22.   I like to be the best at things.

23.   I change my feelings to make my partner happy.

       A = never   B = sometimes   C = often   D = always

24.   I feel better about myself when I win.

25.   A higher power/God is important to me.

26.   My partner and I have a special sexual connection.

27.   I was more committed than my mother in our relationship.

28.   My family did things the same way each time.

29.   I had a good relationship with my father.

30.   I tried to please my mother.

31.   I feel good when I change my partner for his/her own good.

32.   I feel fearful.

33.   I do not amount to much as a person.

34.   My father tried to change me for my own good.

35.   I can usually depend on other people when I need them.

36.   I like to get away from everyone when there is too much confusion.

37.   My mother got angry with me.

38.   I try to figure out what my partner wants.

39.   I created an image of who I thought I was supposed to be in my own family.

40.   It is important for me to be right.

41.   I tried to like the same things that my mother did.

42.   My father and I were close in every way.

43.   I feel like a punching bag for other people.

44.   My family made decisions the same way every time.

45.   I feel uncomfortable with my friends.

46.   I am distracted in conversations with others because I am

          thinking about something else that is important.

47.   I feel like hitting those people who are close to me.

48.   When I was stressed, I liked to stay away from my father.

49.   It was good to keep feelings from my family.

50.   It is important for me to know what my partner is doing.

51.   I feel resentful because I can not pursue my own interests.

52.   I needed a close relationship with my father.

53.   My partner makes me angry.

54.   I went to great lengths to get my mother to like me.

55.   A disagreement with my partner ends in a shouting match.

56.   I like to be alone when I am troubled.

57.   I had a safe secure relationship with my mother.

58.   I feel guilty for not taking care of my family's duties.

59.   My partner gets hostile feelings towards me.

60. I say I am fine when I am really not.

61. Being by myself without my father was painful.

62. When my partner feels sad for days, I do too.

63. After an argument with my father, I tried to avoid him.

64. I try harder in our relationship than my partner.

65. I feel tense.

66. I miss what others say because I am working on something else in my head.

    A = never   B = sometimes   C = often   D = always

67. I went to great lengths to prevent my mother from being angry with me.

68. I had the greatest father in the world.

69. I like to do things right or not do them at all.

70. I am turned on if I see a pornographic movie.

71. People in my family had firm expectations for how we were supposed to feel.

72. It is important for me to achieve.

73. I wish others would not call or talk to me when I am upset.

74. When it comes to anger I am patient.

75. When someone is mean to me I feel like hitting them.

76. I liked being taken care of by my father.

77. Other people should work hard.

78. I worry about what my partner is doing during the day.

79. I am turned on sexually when I see someone in a magazine half undressed.

80. It is good to trust other people.

81. Being by myself without my partner is painful.

82. My anger is a good cover-up for other feelings that I have.

83. If I am really upset, my partner is not good at helping me deal with it.

84. I trust other people.

85. My mother did not fully understand me.

86. I have a hard time getting my mind off of problems.

87. I say I am happy when I really am not.

88. Other people feel better about themselves when they win.

89. I tried to please my father.

90. After an argument with my partner, I try to avoid him/her.

91. It was important to look good in my family.

92. I worry about being left alone without my partner.

93. I was more committed than my father in our relationship.

94. When it comes to anger, I have a short fuse.

95. I tried harder in our relationship than my mother.

96. My family believed that family rules should not change.

97. My partner is there when I need to talk about a problem.

98. When I got angry with my father, I liked to get away from him for awhile.

99. I do not want others to know what is going on in my life.

100. My feelings for my father were confusing.

101. A higher power/God is not important to me.

102. When I was stressed, I liked to stay away from my mother.

103. My church/place of worship is important to me in my life.

104. When I had an argument with my father, I got very angry.

105. My partner and I are close in every way.

106. I am afraid of losing control.

107. I tried to like the same things my father did.

 A = never   B = sometimes   C = often   D = always

108. Some people deserve to be put in their place.

109. I say I am not angry when I really am.

110. My partner is sexually appealing to others.

111. When I was really upset, my mother was not good at helping me deal with it.

112. Some people deserve to be criticized.

113. A higher power/God guides my life.

114. I try to like the same things that my partner does.

115. I changed my feelings to make my mother happy.

116. Emotional extremes were frowned upon in my family.

117. I go to great lengths to get my partner to like me.

118. I have fun with friends.

119. When I was upset, my father helped me deal with it.

120. It is good to be suspicious about the motives of others.

121. I am easily turned on sexually.

122. My mother had hostile feelings towards me.

123. I wish others would leave me alone.

124. My partner does not fully appreciate me.

125. Sex is best when it is accompanied by warm feelings.

126. I had the greatest mother in the world.

127. I should work hard.

128. I worried about being left alone without my mother.

129. When I got really mad at my father, I felt cold and rejecting towards him.

130. Arguments with my mother involved a shouting match.

131. I hate it when my partner is around people who might flirt.

132. My friends know how I feel.

133. It is good to keep a stiff upper lip even when I hurt inside.

134. Once I start thinking about a problem, I think about it over and over again.

135. Basically I am good.

136. I have pressed for and gotten sex even though my partner wasn't interested at the time.

137. Being by myself without my mother was painful.

138. I am very concerned about details.

139. I went to great lengths to get my father to like me.

140. I am more strongly committed in our relationship than my partner.

141. I feel afraid, but do not know why.

142. I went to great lengths to prevent my father from being angry with me.

143. I tried to figure out what my mother wanted.

144. My partner does not understand me fully.

145. Others are turned on sexually when they see someone in a magazine half undressed.

146. I use a lot of energy trying to get people to do what I want them to do.

147. After an argument with my mother, I tried to avoid her.

148.   I feel ashamed when I feel sad, rejected, fearful, lonely, dependent or hurt.

149.   I feel comfortable with my friends.

150.   I try to change my partner for his/her own good.

A = never   B = sometimes   C = often   D = always

151.   I needed a close relationship with my mother.

152.   Other people like me.

153.   If I have an argument with my partner, I want to run away from them for awhile.

154.   It is hard to get some things out of my mind.

155.   Keeping busy helps me ignore my feelings.

156.   When I had an argument with my mother, I wanted to run away from her for

awhile.

157.   I changed my feelings to make my father happy.

158.   I avoid people who do not do what I expect them to do.

159.   My feelings for my partner are confusing.

160.   My mother was there when I needed to talk about a problem.

161.   When my father felt sad for days, I did too.

162.   I enjoy playing or going out with my friends.

163.   Sex with my current partner is good.

164.   When I am upset, my partner helps me deal with it.

165.   I think about every little detail of a problem, and then think about it again and

again.

166.   My mother and I were close in every way.

167.   When bad feelings come to me, I want to be by myself.

168. It is hard to know what my partner wants.

169. Arguments with my mother were like a love-hate kind of thing where feelings went back and forth.

170. I feel better about myself when I lose.

171. I tried harder in our relationship than my father.

172. I get angry when others flirt with my partner.

173. My father was there when I needed to talk about a problem.

174. I go from one thing to another trying to be satisfied.

175. I am concerned with being moral.

176. I like sex.

177. I want to be alone.

178. My partner and I are equally committed in our relationship.

179. My mother tried to change me for my own good.

180. I think about sex with others.

181. It is easy to ask my friends for help.

182. I can think about the same person or thing for days.

183. When I got angry with my mother, I liked to get away from her for awhile.

184. I worry about little things.

185. My father did not fully understand me.

186. Sometimes I fear getting too close to my partner.

187. It was hard to know what my mother wanted.

188. I worried about being left alone without my father.

189. My mother was supportive when I had a problem.

190. My partner gets angry with me.

191. It is best to avoid situations that I can not control.

192. I attend a place of worship/church.

193. Family rules were clear.

A = never   B = sometimes   C = often   D = always

194. When I am sick or upset, I like to be with my partner.

195. I had a good relationship with my mother.

196. My partner satisfies my sexual needs.

197. I repeat the same habits over and over.

198. I am a bad person.

199. My friends will always be there when I need them.

200. A disagreement with my mother ended in a shouting match.

GO TO NEXT ANSWER SHEET AND PUT QUESTION 201 ON 1, 202 ON 2 ETC.

A = never   B = sometimes   C = often   D = always

201. When I had an argument with my father, I wanted to run away from him for awhile.

202. I feel bad when I do not include my partner in things.

203. When I was upset, my mother helped me deal with it.

204. If I get angry with my partner, I like to get away from him/her for awhile.

205. I felt good when I changed my father for his own good.

206. I feel ashamed when I have to stand up for myself.

207. I need to know where my partner is.

208. I wish others would come over and visit when I am upset.

209. When I got really mad at my mother, I felt cold and rejecting towards her.

210. I have a lot to be ashamed of.

211. My father was supportive when I had a problem.

212. When I get angry, I explode.

213. Arguments with my partner are like a love-hate kind of thing where feelings go back and forth.

214. I felt bad when I did not include my mother in things.

215. A disagreement with my father ended in a shouting match.

216. I use a lot of energy worrying about my problems.

217. My partner is supportive when I have a problem.

218. I talk about what turns me on sexually with my partner.

219. Arguments with my partner involve a shouting match.

220. My feelings for my mother were confusing.

221. I make my partner angry.

222. I feel that something bad is about to happen.

223. When I get really mad at my partner, I feel cold and rejecting towards him/her.

224. If people would just change a little bit then most of my problems would go away.

225. I try to please my partner.

226. I tried to figure out what my father wanted.

227. I avoid situations that I can not control.

228. When I was really upset, my father was not good at helping me deal with it.

229. It is important for me to know what my partner is doing.

230. When I am angry, I take it out on others.

231. My partner has a bad temper.

232. I have a lot of good friends.

A = never   B = sometimes   C = often   D = always

233. When I was sick or upset, I liked to be with my mother.

234. I like being taken care of by my partner.

235. I hate it when someone does something the wrong way.

236. If someone treats you too well, it is wise to be suspicious of them.

237. If I was answering the above questions about my relationship with my mother, based on our present relationship, I would still respond the same way.

238. If I was answering the above questions about my relationship with my father, based on our present relationship, I would still respond the same way.

239. If I was answering the above questions about my relationship with my family, based on

our present relationship, I would still respond the same way.

240. Your sex: a) Male b) Female

241. Your age: a) 17-21 b) 22-35 c) 36-49 d) 50-65 e) 66+

242. Did either of your parents die while you were growing up?

a) mother   b) father c) both d) neither

243. Were your parents divorced? a) Yes b) No

244. If yes on parental death or divorce, how long ago was it? a)0-2yrs b) 3-5 c) 8-12

d) 13-20 e) 21+

245. If yes on parental death or divorce, who did you live with? a) mother b) father

c) relative d) friends e) others

246. How long did you live in a single parent home? a) 0 b) 1-2 yrs c) 2-5 yrs d) 6-10 yrs e) 11+ yrs

247. How many brothers and/or sisters do you have?

a) 0 b) 1 c)2 d)3 e)4 or more

248. Were you the: a) oldest b)middle c) youngest

249. Your father's education a) 3-11 grade b) high school grad. c) some college d) college grad e) graduate school.

250. Your mother's education a) 3-11 grade b) high school grad. c) some college d) college grad e) graduate school.

251. Your race: a) Hispanic b) Black c) Native American d) White e) other

252. Are you married? a) Yes b) No c) Divorced d) widowed

253. If not married, are you currently in a relationship? a) Yes b) No

254. If yes, to the above questions(#252 or #253), how long? a) 0-6mo b) 7mo-1yr c) 1-2 yrs d) 2-4 yrs e) 5+ yrs

255. Your religion a) Christian b) Jewish c) Muslim d) other religion not listed e) no religion

256. Your mother's highest level of education: a) 3-11 grade b) high school grad. c) some college d) college grad   e) graduate school.

257. Your father's highest level of education: a) 3-11 grade b) high school grad. c) some college d) college grad   e) graduate school.

258. Your education a) 3-11 grade b) high school grad. c) some college d) college grad   e) graduate school.

259. Number of times you have been arrested for rape or sexual abuse?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

260. Number of times you have been arrested for homicide or manslaughter?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

261. Number of times you have been arrested for buying, selling, or using drugs?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

262. Number of times you have been arrested for fraud, larceny, or money laundering?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

263. Number of times you have been arrested for burglary?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

264. Number of times you have been arrested for assault?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

265. Number of times you could have been arrested for rape or sexual abuse?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

266. Number of times you could have been arrested for homicide or manslaughter?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

267. Number of times you could have been arrested for buying, selling, or using drugs?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

268. Number of times you could have been arrested for fraud, theft, or money

laundering?

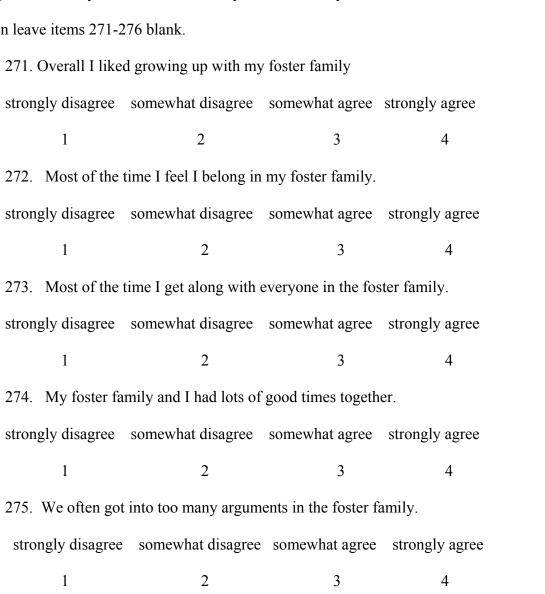A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

269. Number of times you could have been arrested for burglary?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

270. Number of times you could have been arrested for assault?

A) 0   B) 1   C) 2-4   D) 5-8   E) 9 or more

The next set of questions asks about your experiences while growing up in foster families. If you grew up in more than one foster family, then try to think of all of them, and think of your average impression of all of them. For example, if you had a good time in one of them and had excellent relations with all family members, and a bad time in another, then you would rate your experiences as average. Thus, give your average impression of any and all foster homes you lived in. If you never lived in a foster home then leave items 271-276 blank.

271. Overall I liked growing up with my foster family

strongly disagree   somewhat disagree   somewhat agree   strongly agree

     1   2   3   4

272.   Most of the time I feel I belong in my foster family.

strongly disagree   somewhat disagree   somewhat agree   strongly agree

     1   2   3   4

273.   Most of the time I get along with everyone in the foster family.

strongly disagree   somewhat disagree   somewhat agree   strongly agree

     1   2   3   4

274.   My foster family and I had lots of good times together.

strongly disagree   somewhat disagree   somewhat agree   strongly agree

     1   2   3   4

275. We often got into too many arguments in the foster family.

strongly disagree   somewhat disagree   somewhat agree   strongly agree

     1   2   3   4

276. I want to return to my last foster family when I get out of here.

strongly disagree   somewhat disagree   somewhat agree   strongly agree

       1   2   3   4

277. Please list how many foster care homes, placements, residential homes, jails, and juvenile delinquent centers that you have been in. (Add them all up together)

   a) 0   b) 1   c) 2-4   d) 5-8   e) 9-+

278. At around what age were you when you were placed in foster care?

   a) Birth to one year old. b) 1 - 2   c) 3-4 d) 5-9   e) 13+

279. With whom did you spend most of your time growing up? a) both biological mom and biological dad b) biological mom c) biological dad d) friends or relatives such as grandparents e) state agency (detention centers, foster homes, etc.)

280. Age at which you were first convicted of a crime?

   a. 5-10   b. 10-12 c. 13-15 d. 16-18

280. Was this a violent or non-violent crime? a. violent   b. non-violent

  281. Age at which you could have been convicted of your first crime? That is, how old were you when you committed your first crime?

 a. 5-10 b. 10-12 c. 13-15. d. 16+

  282. Was this a violent or non-violent crime?

   a. violent   b. non-violent

  283. Did you ever witness your caregiver abusing substances?

   a. never b. 1-5 times c. 6-10 times. d. 11-20 e. 21 +

  284. Number of times you have had forced sexual experiences.

    a. none   b. 1 time   c. 2-5 times d. 6-10 times e. 11 + times

285. Number of times you have forced someone else to have sexual experiences with you.

a. none   b. 1 time   c. 2-5 times d. 6-10 times e. 11 + times

286. Age of your first sexual experience? (Either forced or unforced by another) (If you never had a sexual encounter, just leave this question blank)

a. birth to 5 b) 6-9 c) 10-13 d) 14-16; e) 17+

Who has had the most influence on you while growing up?

A) mom b) dad c) other relative or caretaker d) teacher, counselor, or other adult e) friend

Appendix C

Scales, number of items in the scale, and representative items for each scale.

1 ABUSER SCALE (ABUSER) (6)

> I feel like hitting those people who are close to me.

> Some people deserve to be put in their place.

2 AMBIVALENT ATTACHMENT - FATHER (AMBDAD) (6)

> My feelings for my father were confusing.

> Arguments with my father were a love-hate kind of thing.

3 AMBIVALENT ATTACHMENT - MOTHER (AMBMOM) (8)

> My feelings for my mother were confusing.

> Arguments with my mother were a love-hate kind of thing.

4 AMBIVALENT ATTACHMENT - PARTNER (AMBPART) (9)

> My feelings for my partner are confusing

> Arguments with my partner are a love-hate kind of thing.

5 ANGER (9)

> I feel resentful because I can not pursue my own interests.

> When I get angry, I explode.

6 ANXIETY (ANX) (6)

> I feel that something bad is about to happen.

> I use a lot of energy worrying about my problems.

7 AVOIDANT ATTACHMENT - FATHER (AVDAD) (7)

> After an argument with my father, I tried to avoid him.

> When I got really mad at my father, I felt cold and rejecting towards him.

8 AVOIDANT ATTACHMENT - MOTHER (AVMOM) (9)

After an argument with my mother, I tried to avoid her.

When I got really mad at my mother, I felt cold and rejecting towards her.

9 AVOIDANT ATTACHMENT - PARTNER (AVPART) (9)

After an argument with my partner, I tried to avoid him/her.

When I got really mad at my partner, I felt cold and rejecting towards him/her.

10 CODEPENDENCE-ENMESHED MOTHER (CODMOM) (14)

I changed my feelings to make my mother happy.

When my mother felt sad for days, I did too.

11 CODEPENDENCE-ENMESHED FATHER (CODDAD) (15)

 I changed my feelings to make my father happy.

When my father felt sad for days, I did too.

12 CODEPENDENCE-ENMESHED PARTNER (CODPART) (14)

I change my feelings to make my partner happy.

When my partner felt sad for days, I did too.

13 CONTROL (CTRL) (11)

I avoid situations that I can not control.

If people would just change a little bit then most of my problems would go away.

14 DENIAL (5)

It is good to keep a stiff upper lip even when I hurt inside.

I say I am happy when I really am not.

15 FAMILY RIGIDITY VS CHAOS (FAMRIGID) (5)

My family believed that family rules should not change.

Family rules were clear.

16 FAMILY SUPPRESSION OF FEELINGS (FSUP) (6)

People in my family had firm expectations for how we were supposed to feel.

It was good to keep your feelings to yourself in our family.

17 JEALOUSY SCALE (JEAL) (8)

I worry that my partner will find somebody else.

I get angry when others flirt with my partner.

18 OBSESSIVE-PREOCCUPIED THINKING (OB) (9)

Once I start thinking about a problem, I think about it over and over again.

I am distracted in conversations with others because I am thinking about something else that is important.

19 PEER RELATIONS (PEER) (7)

My friends will always be there when I need them.

My friends know how I feel.

20 PERFECTIONISM (PERF) (10)

I like to be the best at things.

I like to do things right or not do them at all.

21 RELIGION (RELG) (5)

I attend a place of worship/church.

A higher power/God is important to me.

22 SEXUAL AROUSAL (SAR) (6)

I am turned on if I see a pornographic movie.

I am easily turned on sexually.

23 SECURE FATHER (SECDAD) (6)

My father was there when I needed to talk about a problem.

When I was upset, my father helped me deal with it.

24 SECURE MOTHER (SECMOM) (7)

My mother was there when I needed to talk about a problem.

When I was upset, my mother helped me deal with it.

25 SECURE PARTNER (SECPART) (5)

My partner is there when I need to talk about a problem.

When I am upset, my partner helps me deal with it.

26 SHAME (10)

I feel ashamed when I feel sad, rejected, fearful, lonely, dependent or hurt.

I do not amount to much as a person.

27 SEXUAL INTIMACY (SEXINT) (6)

I talk about what turns me on sexually with my partner.

Sex is best when it is accompanied by warm feelings

28 MISTRUST (MTR)   (6)

It is good to be suspicious about the motives of others.

If I don't trust other people then I will not be disappointed.

29 WITHDRAW/ENGAGEMENT (WITHDRAW) (9)

I like to withdraw from people when I am stressed.

I do not want others to know what is going on in my life.