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Personal identification tests in penitentiary services

Abstract: Personal identification tests are the basis for administrative decisions taken in relation to an inmate and penitentiary and therapeutic effects. A correctly performed diagnosis enables the individualization of the process of penitentiary social rehabilitation, penitentiary and criminological and social forecasting, prevention of mutual demoralization of prisoners and ensuring order and security in the penitentiary unit. The article attempts to discuss in detail the personal identification tests of incarcerated persons carried out in penitentiary institutions and remand centers in the legal and criminal and psychopedagogical context. Sources of personal identification information about the convict and procedures undertaken by prison staff in order to carry out and document a penitentiary diagnosis were discussed. The summary indicates the competences of prison staff necessary for conducting personal identification tests.

Key words: Personal identification tests, diagnosis, criminogenesis, penitentiary diagnosis, social rehabilitation diagnosis.

Introduction

Achievement of the objectives of prison sentences, i.e. the social reintegration of prisoners and the suppression of penitentiary recidivism, requires individualized actions within the framework of the types of prisons and the sentence serving systems. Any intentional action should be focused on efficiency, i.e. achievement of the set objective and effectiveness, which means achieving the objective with the use of optimal efforts and means, so that the costs associated with the implementation of the objectives do not exceed the incurred expenditures or do not bring

losses in other areas. Therefore, each activity should be deliberately divided into stages – detailed activities – and consequently implemented in accordance with the previous assumptions, maintaining the proper sequence and binding principles of praxeology (Kotarbiński 1982). Henryk Machel proposes the following diagram of penitentiary social rehabilitation procedures: social rehabilitation diagnosis – penitentiary prognosis – programme proposal – programme negotiations with the prisoner – programme execution – programme interim evaluation – programme implementation – programme modifications – final evaluation of the process of social rehabilitation. (Machel 2003, p. 262 etc.). The current regulations constitute a penitentiary impact scheme, which can be simplified into the following elements: diagnosis, forecasting, design and implementation, and evaluation of effects (Szczepaniak 2007, p. 58). In order to achieve the objectives of imprisonment, the prisoners are classified according to: sex, age, previous detention history, intent or inadvertence of the act, the sentence time remaining, physical and mental health (including degree of addiction to psychoactive substances), the extent of demoralization and social danger, and the type of crime committed. The above classification criteria are of a formal (substantial) and material (subjective) nature. The latter use different personal identification data, therefore the classification is based on personal-scientific research collected in the preparatory and jurisdictional proceedings and in the penalty serving stage (Niewiadomska 2007, p. 149–150).

The basic objective of the rehabilitation diagnosis is to learn about destructive antagonism manifested in the sphere of social attitudes and roles, strengthened by the cumulative effects of adverse biopsychological and environmental factors (Stołowski 2006, p. 39). Properly performed diagnostic reconnaissance is a necessary condition for a proper social rehabilitation effect. The general principle is that the dynamics of social maladjustment must be taken into account, which means that the diagnosis should not only cover the past, but also the current experience and the situation of the diagnosed person. (Wysocka 2006, p. 16). In social rehabilitation practice, the diagnostic function is closely related to the correction function and it may not be possible to separate them. At the same time, the social rehabilitation staff constantly assesses the reactions that occur in the ward under their influence. Conversely, in accordance with the interactive model of diagnosis, the diagnosed problems are negotiated and explained with them, which increases the motivation to make changes in their behavior, raises the commitment and willingness to cooperate with the educator in the area of correcting their functioning (Opora 2013, pp. 69–70).

The aforementioned concept of personal identification tests is associated with social rehabilitation diagnosis. However, the very term “personal identification test” is inadequate and does not accurately reflect its essence, because it is difficult to find the right name that reflects the significant richness of its content. The concept requires a linguistic analysis of both terms. A “test” does not mean

simple cognition, but rather a complex cognitive procedure involving gathering and properly interpreting information from different sources. In turn the term “personal identification” refers to the subject of cognition – a person, a human, an individual. It is well known that if such a test is to be useful for the justice system, it must take into account the links between human beings and the social environment and the etiological analysis of a criminal act, in other words, the biopsychosocial whole of the individual. Therefore, we will define personal identification tests as cognitive processes and their results concerning the perpetrator of a prohibited act, together with a description of psychophysical and environmental conditions of their behavior. Such a test will include both getting to know the perpetrator and learning about the immediate and secondary environment in which they live. The test should include the etiological factors influencing criminogenesis and the establishment of a criminological and social prognosis based on these factors. Recommendations should also be made on the use of appropriate criminal, preventive and rehabilitation measures. Therefore, the most comprehensive and in-depth personal identification tests can be called ‘criminological and clinical’ tests. The following part of the article presents various aspects of personal identification tests for convicts in terms of their utilization in the enforcement process of a custodial sentence.

Personal identification tests in the criminal and legal aspect

The methodological principles of studying deviant phenomena, mainly crime, were set out by Emil Durkheim, one of the pioneers of scientific sociology, who rejected the methods of intuition and introspection in favor of the scientific sources of social reality cognition, following the model of natural sciences and methods of observation and experimentation (Urban 2012, p. 11). The issue of personal identification tests appeared in criminology when its theoretical considerations shifted the emphasis onto the person responsible for the crime, moving away from the crime itself (Tyszkiewicz 1975, p. 3). The development of personal identification tests was dependent on two factors. On the one hand, it depended on the progress in human research from the perspective of various sciences (psychology, sociology, medicine), and on the other, on changes in the criminal law system. The existing dispute between determinism (no influence on the course of events and limited possibility of directing one’s own actions) and indeterminism (free will to make decisions and autonomy to manage one’s own actions) is one of the primary scientific disputes, the consequences of which continue to influence the creative thought in criminology (Tyszkiewicz 1991, p. 57). The focus on the perpetrator of the crime, which should be investigated, has given a different perspective on the criminal. A search for special criminal features that would differentiate crimi-

nals from “normal” people commenced. The perpetrator’s differences were to be corrected thanks to such identification, which was to contribute to a reduction in crime. (Parol 2008, p. 67).

The emergence of positivist tendencies in criminology, based on the belief that social sciences can acquire knowledge as certain as the natural sciences, has led to the search for the causes of crime through scientific methods. Therefore, the focus was on the examination of the perpetrator of the crime, which gave rise to personal identification tests (Błachut et al. 2001, pp. 44 – 45). In addition to the conviction that the offender is different in psycho-physical terms, differences in their environment or the society as a whole were also sought. (Bułat et al. 2010, p. 20). The precursor of scientific research into individual criminals was C. Lombroso, the author of the *Criminal Man*, published in 1876, in which he described the genesis of crime, the concept of a criminal type, the classification and theory of crime. His successor, E. Ferri, pointed out that apart from anthropological factors, every crime is a result of social and physical factors of the environment (Dudek et al. 1993, pp. 22–23). This has contributed to the development of anthropology and criminal psychology and to the creation of laboratories examining the somatic and psychological characteristics of criminals and the social conditions of crime. In the ‘Forest’ prison in Brussels, a laboratory of penitentiary anthropology was founded by L. Varvaeck, who believed that in order for the prison sentence to be carried out properly, it was necessary to perform examinations of prisoners based on scientific grounds, and then classify them into different categories and put them in appropriate conditions of detention. In turn, in the United States, diagnostic and classification clinics were established. The research carried out included anthropology, psychiatry and general medical research (Szymanowski, Migdał 2014, p. 186–187), which is why it can be said that they were the basis of today’s research into personal identification tests for prisoners.

The evolution of criminal law since ancient times can be considered in many aspects. First of all, there was a gradual shift from objective responsibility, dependent on the material relationship between the perpetrator and the physical or mental harm or the damage caused (material, moral) towards subjective responsibility based on the mental relation between a man and their behavior and its consequences (intentions, the perpetrator’s motives to cause damage, awareness of the violation of norms). Secondly, a shift away from collective responsibility, associated with objectivism, towards the responsibility of the perpetrator solely for their own actions and not for the behavior of others, even though they were a participant in the event concerned (setting the extent of guilt and degree of participation in the offense), took place. Another change concerned the transition from a punishment for a crime treated as revenge and retaliation to a punishment of a preventive and educational nature. Finally, the methodology of creating and applying the law has changed, from abstractions to objective knowledge of the truth, which takes into account the specific situation together with a set of factors

that conditioned it. The changes in criminal law described above have resulted in a gradual process of development of a broadly understood individualization in the treatment of perpetrators of acts violating legal norms. Therefore, the criminal man became a fundamental element of the criminal law system, in addition to the offenses and penalties that have been exposed so far. (Tyszkiewicz 1975, pp. 8–9).

The interest in personal identification tests depends on the criminal law model. In the development of penal doctrine, four models of law can be distinguished: retaliatory, general preventive, special preventive, and rehabilitatory. The first model, postulated by classical criminology, assumed that the reaction to crime is severe punishment, and its selection and severity is determined by the seriousness of the crime, i.e. the amount of harm or social damage caused. There is no room for individualization here, the criminal is not taken into account at all (all are treated equally for the same act), therefore it is difficult to find a field for research into personal identification tests in this model. In the practice of applying the law, the general preventive model boils down to the fact that punishment as a reaction to a crime is a means of disciplining and even intimidating the whole society. Of course, the selection of appropriate punishment is determined by the extent of the guilt, i.e. the degree of threat to social order or the interests of the authorities. Here, too, there is no room for personal identification tests. On the other hand, in the special preventive model, which appears in the positivist criminology trend, there is a moment of testing the criminal. However, it is understood differently. The reaction to a crime is provided by measures aimed at protecting society from the evildoer, i.e. neutralization of the perpetrator through isolation. The selection of the punitive measure is determined by the individual characteristics of the offender, hence the need for comprehensive testing to determine the degree and nature of the danger they pose to legal norms. Finally, personal identification tests take the right place in the rehabilitatory model. Social protection measures are being taken as a reaction to a deed going against legal order to improve the perpetrator and rehabilitate them, as this is the only way to protect society from further crimes. The choice of a measure is determined solely by the characteristics of the offender, which, on the basis of in-depth personal identification tests, determines the possibilities of their rehabilitation (Tyszkiewicz 1975, pp. 10–11).

Personal identification tests have the greatest application in the doctrines of the criminal law of the perpetrator, as opposed to the criminal law of the act. Criminal law of the perpetrator is a system in which it is not the criminal act but its perpetrator – an individual person with specific characteristics – that determines whether and which penal measures should be taken. Therefore, personal identification tests are of fundamental importance in the special preventive and especially the rehabilitatory model, because it is in them that they are of key importance in the selection of a penal measure adapted to the perpetrator's personality (Tyszkiewicz 1975, pp. 12–13). Showing the penitentiary services the genetic element of crime allows for a far-reaching individualization in the very

diverse world of criminals, allowing for an appropriate balance between the restrictive and reeducational approach to incarcerated persons (Świtka 2005, p. 18).

Criminogenesis as an element of personal identification tests

In lexical terms, “criminogenesis” means the “genesis of a crime, the range of causes and conditions, i.e. the whole set of factors triggering a sequence of events – the process – which led the individual to commit a crime” (Kuć 2015, p. 64). The examination of criminogenesis consists in describing and explaining the reasons which caused a human being to make fatal decisions leading them to the situation in which he took actions culminating in the violation of legal norms (Tyszkiewicz 1997, pp. 40–42). On the basis of the general concept of the mechanism governing human behavior, clinical criminology, through analysis, has separated from among many factors those that influence the genesis of a crime. (Tyszkiewicz 1975, p. 37). They can be subdivided into direct reasons for the crime (without them there would be no crime) or those which are, in a way, conducive to its occurrence. Thus, criminogenic factors are situations, circumstances, and characteristics of an individual, between which there is a very clear link with the fact that an offense has been committed. Interaction between these factors and the crime must be documented through daily experience or case studies. On the basis of criminology, the strength of criminogenic factors is estimated by means of statistical analyses, which show a positive correlation between their occurrence and the existence of a crime. (Tyszkiewicz 2009, p. 217). The criminogenic factors, both exo- and endogenic, are included in the decision making process of the perpetrator, called the “free decision making” by L. Tyszkiewicz, constituting the main elements of this process. They can be divided into five spheres: 1) inclinations (needs, desires, temptations, addictions), 2) values (conscience, superego, control mechanisms), 3) psychophysical capabilities (capacities, skills, ingenuity), 4) material possibilities (conditions enabling realization of intentions), 5) interpersonal interactions (coaxing, control, pressure) (Tyszkiewicz 1997, pp. 183–187). Counteracting factors – anticriminogenic (called “protective” in prophylaxis) – are positive factors (individual, environmental, social) which increase the headroom for decision-making (creating more alternatives in the mind for taking actions), reduce the risk of social pathologies and thus counteract crime (Poklek, Chojnacka 2013, p. 20 and next). The layout immediately preceding the crime is always characterized by the prevalence of criminogenic factors over anticriminogenic factor (Tyszkiewicz 1986, p. 93).

The analysis of factors influencing the genesis of crime should be comprehensive, pointing to stability and variability and the links between factors. Discussing positive and negative factors, as well as criminogenesis, aims at taking a position

regarding the determinism of human acts. This is an attempt to answer specific questions. What factors directly affect the perpetrator and can they resist them? What is the participation of free will and the ability to control one's behavior? Was the perpetrator able to resist the temptation, abandon the act, oppose the circumstances? Extreme positions regarding determinism (no possibility to influence events) and indeterminism (free will and total influence on the actions taken) are dangerous. It is not possible to describe and investigate all factors at play in a given set of events, and in the case of a human being there is always a certain level of ambiguity.

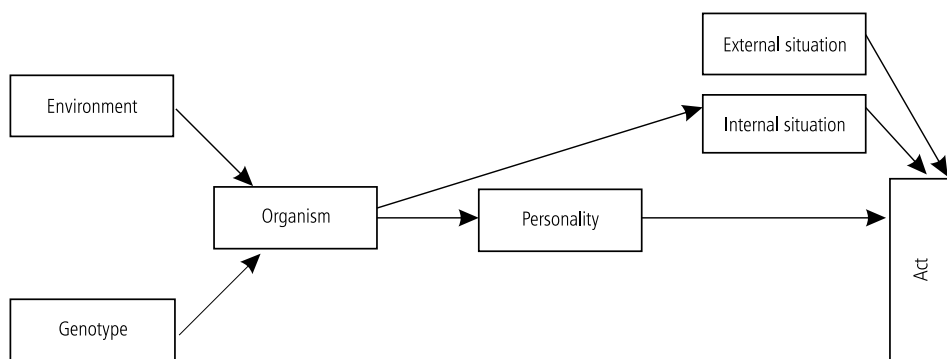


Fig. 1. Factors influencing the commission of a criminal act

Source: own study based on Tyszkiewicz 1975, p. 43.

The above diagram summarizes the structure and directions of interactions of the main elements influencing human behavior in a synthetic manner. This mechanism applies to all acts, both accepted and unaccepted, reprehensible acts that violate social norms. Dysfunction of one of the elements (criminogenic factors are located there) leads to the individual taking up behaviors that violate the legal order. The complexity of the criminal act results from the fact that it contains an internal (mental) – endogenous – and external – exogenous – element, between which there is a connection, which consists in the fact that the internal element (personality and mental characteristics, internal changes in the organism under the influence of the situation) determines the behavior observed externally in the form of a criminal act. Furthermore, in addition to the main factors, the commission of a crime may also be influenced by factors not included in the scheme, which have an indirect impact on the behavior of the offender, e.g. age, sex, social status, lifestyle (Tyszkiewicz 1975, pp. 43–44).

The investigation of criminogenesis requires a syndromatic approach that takes into account all the circumstances in structural and dynamic terms that are relevant for the criminogenesis process. A characteristic feature of the structural

approach is the examination of which criminogenic factors were present, whereas a dynamic approach requires the presentation of their historical sequence and direction of determinants. (Kuć 2015, p. 65). The individual aspect of the crime, which is an achievement of modernized anthropology and criminal psychology, allows for taking into account in the field of justice the psychological background of the act itself, the perpetrator's attitude towards the crime, including and integrating the following criteria: character (personality), mental (urges and motives), intellectual (intellectual disability, maturity, understanding), criminal (method of acting, type, criticism towards the outcome), social (lifestyle, hitherto behavior) (Świtka 2005, p. 13). On the other hand, the influence of the environment occurs either as a factor influencing personality and its development, or as a combination of factors acting on the human psyche and current state contributing to activating the criminogenesis dynamics (Kuć 2013, p. 54).

Personal identification tests in the penitentiary system

The execution of a prison sentence should be based on the individual inclination of the convict to repeat crime, so social rehabilitation should focus primarily on endogenous criminal factors such as: hostility, aggression, anti-social personality, subculture, addiction. The program of individual impacts must include a description of procriminal factors (attitudes) that will be reduced or minimized by means of the program (Jaworska 2008, p. 97). The preparation of the project and the penitentiary work plan therefore requires a proper diagnosis, which is the first step in the process of rehabilitation in prison conditions. The aim of this diagnosis is to identify cognitive, emotional, motivational and behavioral problems as well as to identify the resources, and personality strengths of the convicted person, on which it will be possible to build new attitudes or modify the structure of personality according to social expectations (Poklek 2013, p. 21). To this end, personal identity tests are carried out in order to collect all data on the convict already obtained in the preparatory and legal proceedings, continued during the enforcement proceedings. They form the basis for classifying, influencing and re-socializing means concerning the convicted person, such as: work, study, cultural and educational activities, contacts with the outside world, awards and penalties, therapeutic measures, temporary passes out of prison and, finally, conditional early release. The diagnosis is based on information on the convict's personality traits, their life experiences, goals and aspirations, attitudes towards their surroundings and norms, readiness to change their hitherto lifestyle, etc. (Kuś 2011, p. 91). Each diagnostic test takes place in a specific place and time, and is accompanied by various circumstances. These factors are referred to as the context of the study, but may have different aspects, e. g. situational, cultural, social, because the test is an interpersonal interaction of the diagnostician and the diagnosed.

(Stemplewska-Żakowicz 2009, p. 150). This is particularly important in situations of incarceration, where there is a clear divergence of interests between the diagnostic interaction partners. A convict undergoing a personal identification test is usually distrustful of prison staff and tries to present himself in the best possible light, because they know that their situation during their imprisonment depends on it (classification, placement inside the unit, referral to work, educational activities, etc.). On the other hand, the educator or psychologist tries to extract as much information as possible that is relevant for the social rehabilitation process, as well as for the safety of the detained person and the other persons in the penitentiary unit.

Personal identification tests in the Polish penitentiary system have extensive objectives articulated in the Ordinance of the Minister of Justice from August 14, 2003 on the methods of exerting penitentiary influence in prisons and remand centers (Journal of Laws 2003.151.1469), namely: enabling the penitentiary influence, determining the convict's relation to the crime committed, knowing the causes and course of social derailment, determination of susceptibility to the projected penitentiary influence, preparation of a penitentiary and crimino-social prognosis. Pursuant to Art. 79b § 1 of the Executive Penal Code (Journal of Laws 1997.90.557. as amended), a convict admitted to a penal institution is placed in a transitional cell for a period of up to 14 days in order to undergo, among other things, a preliminary medical and personal identification examination. Of course, due to the wide range of objectives, it is not possible to carry out comprehensive research, especially psychological and psychiatric research in such a short period of time, which is why initial tests are being carried out in the transitional cell and are continued during further imprisonment (Szczygieł 2013, p. 165). The educator, as defined in the Organizational and Procedural Regulations for the Execution of the Penalty of Imprisonment (Journal of Laws 2003.152.1493), conducts an initial interview with the convict within 2 days of admission, with the aim of determining the necessary information to ensure proper execution of the penalty of imprisonment. These tests are the basis for the classification of the convict, i.e. their referral to the appropriate kind and type of correctional facility and the system of execution of the penalty (Article 82 of the EPC). The classification decision shall be verified immediately after the disclosure of new circumstances, and in particular after obtaining a personal survey. In the interests of security, an assessment is made as soon as possible after reception of the convict concerning the risk posed to other prisoners and staff and the use of self-aggression and suicide attempts (Szymanowski, Migdał 2014, p. 279).

Based on the results of personal identification tests, an individual influence programme shall be developed with the help of the convict directed to the programmed sentence system. This is the result of personality identification and, taking into account the specificity of the ward, the program is program aimed at achieving the objectives of the prison sentence, in which methods and measures

of influence sanctioned by the penitentiary law are determined. (Silecka 2004, p. 335). In the process of its preparation, the first step is to prepare an appropriate diagnosis, including a description and explanation of the reasons for the convict's non-compliance with legal norms and socially maladjusted behavior, description of the functioning of the convict in social contacts, description of basic problems of the convict (Szymanowska 2003, p. 186). It should be stressed that effective corrective interventions against convicts are based on the estimation of risk and criminogenic factors, and that the planned actions should be focused on eliminating factors of criminal recidivism, i.e. criminal needs. Recidivist factors can be static (no changeability) and depend on the number of previous convictions, the early age at which the criminal career began, or visits to correctional institutions as a minor, or prisons. However, most of the factors may change under the influence of appropriate influences (participation in rehabilitation programs), so they are dynamic. These include alcohol or drug addiction, lack of work, lack of stable income, lack of accommodation, family problems, social skills deficits, impulsiveness, aggressiveness, anti-social attitudes, criminal thinking or being among criminal friends. Identification of these factors requires a thorough diagnosis, i. e. reliable personal identification tests (Stańdo-Kawecka 2013, p. 14 etc.).

Therefore, the analysis of personal identification data includes information on the convict's family life, their social contacts, the reasons and circumstances for committing a crime, previous convictions, the degree of vulnerability of the convicted person to the influence of the criminal subculture, behaviors indicating the possibility of mental disorders or addiction to alcohol, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, the ability of the convict to adapt to the conditions and requirements, as well as the results of psychological and psychiatric tests. The structure of the diagnostic process in the penitentiary is a continuous diagnosis, and the collected data and personal information is updated (Friedrich 2015, p. 51), especially in the period preparing the convict for conditional early release or before the end of the sentence. Personal identification tests are documented in an IT system by indicating the methods used and recording the information obtained from the convict.

Personal identification tests carried out in a prison require diagnostic interviews with the convict and interviews with his family, observation of behavior and analysis of documentation concerning them. Among the documents available to the penitentiary administration, we can distinguish between documents produced by the Prison Service, prepared by other institutions and the convict themselves or their relatives. The first category includes personal identification notes, archival records, opinions and evaluations, award and disciplinary applications, psychological consultations and opinions, psychological-penitentiary judgments, criminological-social prognoses. The second category includes listings of court information about the convict, case files, expert opinions, environmental interviews, opinions from medical centers, educational institutions, correctional institutions, certificates

and attestations, information from the police. Amongst the personal identification materials created by the convict or their family are works written within the framework of a program or therapy, correspondence, requests to the administration, works of art, craftsmanship within the framework of occupational therapy, as well as interviews with the family (Poklek 2013, p. 23).

Psychological and, in some cases, psychiatric examinations are an important element of personal identification tests in penitentiary care, as omission or failure to take into account the evaluation of the mental health of the convicted person may result in very serious consequences for the order and safety of the penitentiary unit and for the life and health of the persons staying there. The timely diagnosed escalation of psychopathological symptoms, worsening of mood, intellectual deficits or behavioral disorders can prevent suicide attempts, assaults on other convicts and staff, and many other situations dangerous to the functioning of the prison (Kwieciński 2014, p. 533). Psychological tests end with the preparation of a psychological-penitentiary decision or psychological opinion. Psychological tests ending with a psychological-penitentiary decision are carried out in particular in diagnostic centers located in the area of each District Inspectorate of Prison Service. In accordance with the Ordinance of the Minister of Justice of 14 March 2000 on the principles of organization and conditions of psychological and psychiatric examinations in diagnostic centers, the following should be included in the psychological and potential decision: attempt to explain the process of criminal derailment, characterization of mental condition, determination of the need to apply specialist influences, determination of the proposed criminal conviction classification, teaching and employment, as well as suggested proposals for influence on psychological and social mechanisms of functioning of the convict (Journal of Laws 2000.29.369).

Penitentiary diagnosis broadened by psychological tests includes a description of characteristic ways of behavior of the convict in various circumstances and environments, identification of symptoms of negative (liabilities) and positive (assets) reactions, explanation of psychological mechanisms of creating liabilities and assets, etiology of behavioral disorders, i.e. an explanation of the extent to which the convict's behavior is the result of experiencing a difficult situation, and the extent to which it is conditioned by personality disorders (Niewiadomska 2007, p. 151).

Particularly important are becoming the personal identification tests in the case of criminological-social prognosis made when the convict leaves the prison, both in the case of awards and furloughs, where it is necessary to estimate the risk of the individual not returning to the penitentiary unit or breaking the law (Kwieciński 2013, p. 41). This prognosis is also required before a decision of the penitentiary court on conditional early release is made. In practice, when forecasting future behavior of the convict person, positive changes in their attitude should be determined, i.e. attitude towards life, certain social phenomena, the positions

and opinions held. As part of attitude, relations with other people, especially with their loved ones, are also assessed. The personal qualities of the convict should be evaluated further, as they relate directly to biological features such as age, gender, mental and physical health and possible disability. Beyond these characteristics, the evaluation should focus on characteristics such as character, temperament, personality, self-criticism, conscience sensitivity, intellectual development, knowledge, life plans, abilities and interests. (Kwieciński 2014, p. 94).

Personal identification data and information, as well as documents relating to the sentenced person produced by the Prison Service in the course of serving a custodial sentence shall be included in the Noe.NET Central Database of Convicted Persons, which has been operating since 2004, in accordance with the requirements of this system and the rules of data collection and processing (Kosiński 2011, p. 253). Printed from the Noe.NET database, personal identification tests, together with other documents, are placed chronologically in a personal identification dossier kept by an educator assigned to the convict. A part of the documentation not produced by the IT system is prepared on appropriate printed forms (Ruling DG 19/16). Therefore, the dossier contains records of information and preliminary interviews, personal identification notes from other conversations and observations of the convict's behavior, classification proposals, drafts of periodic evaluations of progress in social rehabilitation and criminological and social prognoses, psychological-penitentiary decisions, court and psychiatric opinions, psychological opinions, final evaluations of the course and effects of addiction therapy, individual influence programmes and therapeutic programmes, together with their verifications, applications for rewards and concessions, applications with decisions on rewards resulting in a temporary leave of the correctional facility, applications with decisions on regulative and intentional furloughs and permits for leaving the correctional facility, as well as applications for disciplinary penalties. The dossier also contains opinions about the convict prepared for the court, other documents and information about the convict sent by other executive bodies (information sent by the court, interviews conducted by the curator, police, social assistance center, opinions from educational and nursing institutions and correctional institutions). Furthermore, it contains reports on the use of direct coercive measures, statements by the convict concerning provision of personal security, certain requests made by the convict (education, transport, own creativity) and the correspondence detained, assessments and opinions on teaching, applications for qualification as the so-called "dangerous". It also includes "dangerous" and their verifications, notes of other officers concerning the convict.

Conclusion

Summing up, following Tyszkiewicz's reasoning, personal identification tests are defined as various cognitive processes involving different scopes: 1) from the sim-

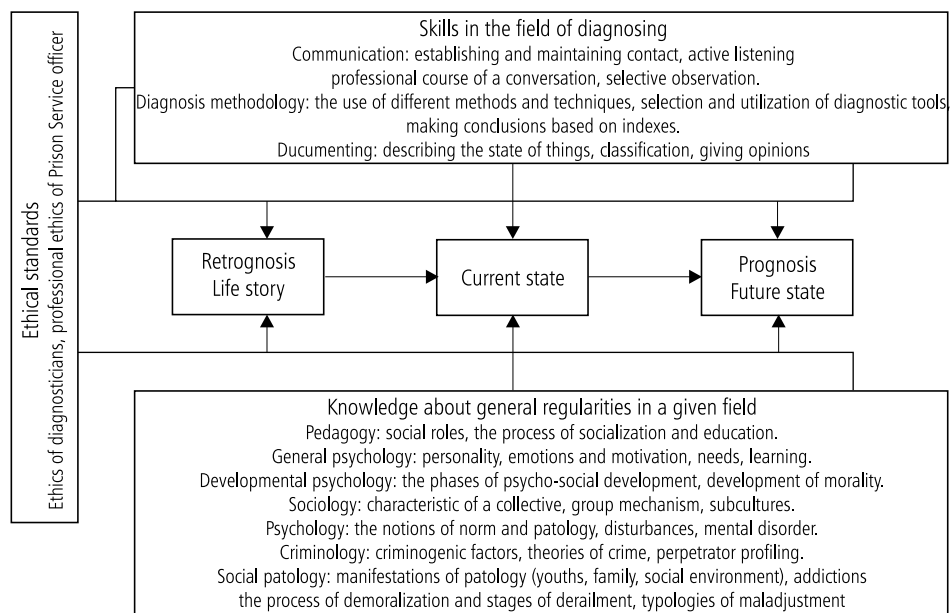


Fig. 2. Competences of the diagnostician in penitentiary individual identification tests

Source: own study.

ple collection or aggregation of information to tests based on the use of complex diagnostic tools; 2) from the collection of data concerning the perpetrator only to the full analysis of environmental data; 3) from the establishment of present facts to the reconstruction of past events and the prediction of future events, up to the programming of the selection of measures of influence (Tyszkiewicz 1975, p. 5–7). On the other hand, diagnosis can mean both the process of diagnosis and its effect, as well as the overall theoretical and practical knowledge on diagnosing (Stemplewska-Żakowicz, Paluchowski 2008, p. 26). The model of an interdisciplinary diagnosis, because only such a diagnosis should be applied in penitentiary actions, focuses on negative behaviors and mechanisms of their formation, taking into account the complexity of the educational environment and aiming at designing rehabilitation influences (designing diagnosis), which are subject to verification in practical activity (evaluating diagnosis). The results of the diagnosis are the basis for selecting a further therapy model, e.g. a humanistic, behavioralist approach, which corresponds to the problems identified in the diagnosis (Skłabania 2011, p. 37). Effective rehabilitation requires a thorough diagnosis of the problem, both in its symptomatic and etiological and prognostic aspects. For these reasons, diagnosis for the purposes of social rehabilitation is a very diverse and extensive issue. (Wojnarska 2011, p. 7). It should be emphasized that the

problem of the widely understood personal identification tests cannot be included in the competence of a single field of knowledge or branch of science, therefore it is necessary to integrate the tests carried out by experts, assessors, specialists from various fields – criminologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, pedagogues (Stępiak 2008, p. 59). On the other hand, under prison conditions, personal identification tests on convicts are located in the scope of the duties of the penitentiary and therapeutic staff, i.e. educators, therapists and psychologists.

The diagnostic activities undertaken by the officers and staff of penitentiary or therapeutic departments are aimed at the individualization of penitentiary influences, adequate classification of the convict, penitentiary and criminological-social forecasting, prevention of demoralization, ensuring the safety of both the convict, other inmates and prison staff. Therefore, proper performance of personal identification tests requires professionalism and high professional competence, which include theoretical knowledge and practical abilities of diagnosing in anamnestic and prognostic context, as well as ethical standards, because administrative decisions and penitentiary influence taken on the basis of diagnosis determine the future of the convict and influence their future as a prisoner, as well as in other social roles after leaving the prison walls.

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