MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION FEMALE OFFENDER OBJECTIVE CLASSIFICATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT

FINAL REPORT
(Grant No. 92P0lGHR7)

Submitted to:

National Institute of Corrections
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534

Submitted by:

Dr. Michael W. Forcier
38 Harvard Road
Belmont, MA 02178

July 29, 1995

INTRODUCTION

In 1992, the Massachusetts Department of Correction (MDOC) initiated a request for a Technical Assistance Grant to the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) for purposes of developing an objective, point-based system of female inmate classification. A proposal to conduct this project was submitted in September 1992 to NIC by Dr. Michael W. Forcier at the request of the MDOC. Dr. Forcier had previously developed, with NIC support (Grant No. 91P0lGHL7), an objective, point-based system of inmate classification for the Massachusetts male prison population (Forcier, 1992). It was determined that the male classification system would be inappropriate for female inmates due to: their significantly shorter average sentence lengths (8.6 months versus 58.5 months for men serving state prison sentences (Heliotis, 1994)); greater programmatic treatment needs; and, fewer security/custody level placement options. Therefore, the motivation for technical assistance to develop a classification system specific to the security, custody, and programmatic needs of female offenders. This final report presents the results of that NIC-funded project titled, "Massachusetts Department of Correction Female Offender Objective Classification Technical Assistance Project. "

With the award of the NIC grant, the MDOC decided to reconvene an internal classification task force which had overseen the development of the male classification system. Although comprised of different members than the previous one, the task force basically was similarly charged with recommending factors and variables to be included in the female classification system. The task force consisted of various MDOC staff including: the Associate Commissioner for Programs and Treatment; Director of Classification; five institutional superintendents including those from the women's facilities; other MDOC staff involved with female offenders; and, the consultant for the project.

Five members of the task force provided memoranda listing the criteria and factors that they would like to see explored as part of the project for possible inclusion into the final version of a female classification system. Most members of the task force also chose to define each of the factors and their various categories. Copies if these memoranda are attached as Appendix A. The consultant was responsible for examining which of these factors would prove to be significant predictors of institutional adjustment. A description of each of the factors that were included on the data collection instrument is provided below.

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

Forty-two (42) different factors across six categories were included on the data collection instrument. Many of the factors originally defined by the task force needed to be redefined in order to ensure uniformity and in light of information not available from prison folders in the form requested by task force members. For example, some task force members defined factors in elaborate ways that, while comprehensive and accurate, could not be discerned from inmate records or the MDOC inmate data base. Similarly, many of the categories of each factor were redefined for the same reasons.

A copy of the data collection instrument used to extract data from inmate folders is attached as Appendix B. The six categories of factors were:

- Sociodemographic Information

- Family History

- Education/Employment

- Health and Psychological Status

- Program Status and Participation

- Criminal History and Present Record

By category each factor is described below.

Sociodemographic Information

- Inmate Research Identification Number

- Inmate Massachusetts Correctional Institution Number

- Date-of-Birth

- Race/Ethnicity

Family History

- Was inmate living with spouse or partner before incarceration?

- Inmate marital status.

- Was spouse or partner a codefendant in present offense?

- Was inmate a child of alcoholic(s) or drug addict(s)?

- Does inmate have children aged 16 or younger?

- Does inmate have custody of children?

- Does inmate receive visits or other family support while incarcerated?

- Does inmate have family members who are incarcerated?

Education/Employment

- What was the highest grade of school that inmate completed?

- Does inmate have difficulty speaking English?

- Was inmate employed in year prior to incarceration?

- If inmate was employed in year prior to incarceration, indicate the percent of time employed.

Health and Psychological Status

- Does inmate have a chronic disease (e.g., HIV+, diabetes)?

- Does inmate take prescription medication?

- Has inmate ever been treated or hospitalized for psychiatric reasons?

- Has inmate ever attempted suicide?

- If inmate has attempted suicide, enter the number of times.

- Is inmate pregnant?

- Does inmate have an abuse history with any of the following substances (alcohol, heroin/opiates, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, prescription meds, other (e.g., marijuana)?

- Has inmate received prior substance abuse treatment, not including the present incarceration?

- If the inmate has received prior substance abuse treatment, enter the number of times.

- Does inmate have history of being physically abused (battered)?

- Does inmate have history of being sexually abused (molested or raped)?

- Does inmate have history of being verbally or emotionally abused?

<u>Program Status and Participation</u>

This section of the data abstraction form asked for a status report on the inmate's program participation according to the following categories: Assigned/In Program; Waiting List; Dropped Out of Program; Terminated by Staff; Completed Program; and, Not Involved/Refused Program.

The status of an inmate's program participation was recorded for each of the following program areas: Educational (GED, college); Vocational/Employment; Support Groups; Substance Abuse Treatment; Anti-Violence; Parenting/Relationships; Mental Health; and, Other Programs (specify).

Similarly for <u>each</u> of those program areas, the inmate's program performance was rated according to the following categories: Excellent; Good; Satisfactory; Fair; Poor; Not Involved.

<u>Criminal History and Present Record</u>

● Is inmate presently incarcerated for a sex offense (excluding prostitution)?

● Does inmate have a prior record of any of the following? Violent/person offenses, property offenses, Drug offenses, Violent sex offenses, Non-violent sex offenses (e.g., prostitution), Public order offenses, Other (specify).

● Does inmate have <u>any</u> escape history?

● Does inmate have enemies?

● Does inmate have any of the following pending legal issues?

● Has inmate ever done any of the following?

● Is inmate a recidivist?

● Is inmate a current parole violator?

● Including present incarceration, enter total number of adult incarcerations?

● Does inmate have any prior incarcerations?

● On prior incarcerations, has inmate ever assaulted staff, visitors, or other inmates?

● On prior incarcerations, has inmate been found guilty by a disciplinary board of drug offenses?

- Enter the number of disciplinary convictions on prior incarcerations for each of the following: Major, Minor, Referred to District Attorney, Total.

- Enter the number of disciplinary convictions on prior incarcerations by disciplinary severity level. (See Table B: Disciplinary Offense Severity Scale)

- Severity of governing offense. (See Table A: Offense Severity Scale)

Outcomes During the Follow-Up Period

Two classification reports were sampled from each inmate's folder: a baseline report and a follow-up report. The baseline report was in some cases the initial classification report and in other cases was a general, subsequent or reclassification classification report. The follow-up report also was either a general, subsequent, or reclassification report which was conducted at some point in the inmate's incarceration after the baseline report. Although the researchers aimed to select follow-up reports which were conducted one year after the baseline report, because of varying sentence lengths, the follow-up period ranged from 1 month to 24 months across the sample. A standardization procedure was thus use to ensure a uniform follow-up period across cases.

Four outcome measures were used to examine institutional adjustment and classification placement in this study. First, we developed a Rater's Score measure which ranged from 0 to 10. Seventeen raters were selected to participate in developing a score which reflected the Rater's subjective assessment of the inmate's overall institutional adjustment between the baseline and follow-up periods. The raters were Correctional Counselors, the Deputy Superintendent for Program and Treatment at MCI-Framingham, the Director of Classification at MCI-Framingham, the Director of Treatment at MCI-Framingham, Correctional Officers, Unit Managers, and Unit Officers. The rating process was done by-distributing copies of the follow-up classification report to each rater for their review. Each of the seventeen raters received 30 follow-up reports to rate. Raters were asked to rate the inmate's baseline to follow-up institutional adjustment and behavior by assigning a score to each report where 0 equals best possible adjustment and 10 equals worst possible adjustment (See Appendix C for Rater Instructions). We adjusted individual ratings for rater bias.

A second outcome measure used was the number of disciplinary convictions received by the inmate since the baseline period through the follow-up period. There are thirty-one disciplinary convictions recorded by the Massachusetts Department of Correction and they are grouped into three categories: Major; Minor; and Referred to District Attorneys. Institutional staff, however, have wide discretion in terms of how they categorize certain disciplinary infractions. For example, a disciplinary ticket for "Being Out of Place" might be recorded as Minor by one correctional officer and Major by another officer (especially if the inmate receiving the ticket has a history of "Being Out Of Place."

5

For this reason, we decided to utilize a third outcome measure which recorded the "severity" of the disciplinary infraction. Specifically, we recorded the number of disciplinary convictions since the baseline period according to a Disciplinary Offense Severity Scale developed by the American Correctional Association. The use of a Disciplinary Severity Scale would allow for the standardization of similar disciplinary offenses across cases.

Finally, we used outcome measures which recorded the caseworker's security/custody level recommendation at the follow-up point and the classification committee's security/custody level recommendation at the follow-up point. This would allow us to compare the decisions reached by current classification practices with those decisions to be reached under the system under development.

These outcome indicators were then factor analyzed so that we combined three indicators (expert ratings, recommended security level, and residualized d-reports) to form a composite measure of institutional maladjustment.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

There are six facilities which house women within the Massachusetts Department of Correction. The total design capacity across all facilities is 556. At the time of the data analysis for this project, the actual count for facility occupancy was 605 or 109% of design capacity. The five facilities were:

1. MCI-Framingham, the main receiving institution for sentenced women and those awaiting trial. Framingham is a medium security facility with a maximum security wing for women awaiting trial and those in segregation. The design capacity for Framingham is 388 for sentenced women and 64 in the awaiting trial unit.

2. Hodder House at Framingham, is a minimum/pre-release facility located outside of the fence at MCI-Framingham. It has a design capacity of 35 beds for women.

3. MCI-Lancaster is a minimum security facility with a pre-release unit for those inmates within eighteen months to parole eligibility. Lancaster houses both male and female inmates with a design capacity of 59 beds for women.

4. Charlotte House and Houston House are two contracted pre-release facilities for women each with a design capacity of 15 beds for women.

5. The Longwood Treatment Center is a minimum security facility for repeat drunk driving offenders that houses both males and females. It has a design capacity of 13

beds for women.

At the time of the study, some women were also housed in state beds in county facilities.

Because MCI-Framingham is the main reception, diagnostic, and classification facility for sentenced women, it was decided to sample inmate records from Framingham's Records Division. Records on the current Framingham population are stored there as well as archival records on released inmates.

A probability sample with systematic sampling and a random start was employed in the current project. A statistical power analysis indicated that we would need a sample size of 450-500 cases for analysis purposes.

Members of the research team developed a sampling log form which recorded the following information on inmate selected for the study sample: Research Identification Number, a consecutive three-digit code assigned to each sampled case; Inmate Name (not recorded on the actual data abstraction form but necessary for sampling purposes); Massachusetts Correctional Institution (MCI) Number, a five-digit identification number randomly assigned by the state prison system; Baseline Date which reflected the date of the baseline classification hearing; Follow-up Date which reflected the date of the follow-up classification hearing; and Security Level which reflected the security level that the inmate was being held in.

With a random start at the third folder, the research team proceeded to select every third folder from case files. In order to be ultimately selected for inclusion in the study sample, however, a folder had to contain at least two classification reports: one that could. serve as a baseline classification measure and one that could serve as a follow-up classification measure. Women serve shorter sentence lengths than men in Massachusetts averaging some 8.6 months until release versus 58.5 months for men. In fact, women serving sentences of 90 days or less are not even classified at MCI-Framingham. Among the current inmate population, while some selected folders had baseline reports, they did not have follow-up classification reports. As a result, many selected folders from the current inmate population at MCI-Framingham were unusable for study purposes.

This necessitated that the research team sample folders from archival records. Because we did not want to use records from too many years ago, it was decided that only inmates incarcerated within the last five years (1989-1994) and who had a baseline and follow-up classification report were eligible for inclusion in the study sample. In total, 25% of the sample were from the current inmate population and 75% were from archival folders for a total sample size of 507 cases.

Description of the Study

This section presents descriptive statistics for each of the variables or factors listed on

the data abstraction form.   Unless otherwise noted, all of the statistics presented are percentages.

Age: The age range of the population was from 18-63.

Race/Ethnicity: Fifteen percent of the sample was African American, 19% were Latina, 30% were White, 2 percent were "Other", and race was unknown for 34% of the sample.

Family History: Sixteen percent of the sample were living with their spouse or partner before their incarceration and 33% were not, with the living status of 49% being unknown.

Fifty seven percent of the sample were single or never married, 22% were divorced or separated, 12% were married, 3% were widowed, and marital status was unknown for 6% of the sample.

Nine percent had a spouse or partner who was a codefendant in the present offense while 84% did not with 1% not applicable and 6% unknown.

Fourteen percent of the sample were children of either alcoholics or drug addicts, 14% were not, but 72% of the cases were unknown on this variable.

Sixty percent of the sample had children aged 16 or younger and 35% did not with 5% unknown. Of those with children aged 16 or younger, only 1% had custody while 60% did not with custody status unknown for 39% .

Sixty four percent of the sample received visits or other family support while incarcerated, 13% did not, and 23% were unknown on this factor.

Twenty-three percent of the sample also had family members who were incarcerated, 13% did not and 64% were unknown on this factor.

Education/Employment

The highest grade of school completed ranged from no school through grade 18 (i.e., graduate school).

Seven percent of the inmate sample had difficulty speaking English while 92% did not.

Fourteen percent of the sample was employed in the year prior to their incarceration, 44% were not, and employment status was unknown for 43%. Of those employed in the year prior to incarceration, 1% worked full-time, 2% worked part-time, with 44%

not applicable and 53% unknown.

Health and Psychological Status

Twenty-three percent of the sample had a chronic disease (e.g., HIV, diabetes) and 75% did not. Thirty-two percent of the sample took prescription medication while 64% did not.

Thirty-three percent of the sample had been previously treated or hospitalized for psychiatric reasons while 52% did not and 15% were unknown.

Twenty-one of the sample had ever attempted suicide while 77% had not. The range of suicide attempts were from 1 to 30 with 11% trying once and 10% trying 2 or more times.

Two percent of sample were pregnant at the time of commitment and 98% were not.

Thirty-five percent of the sample had an abuse history with alcohol, 45% with heroin and other opiates, 55% with cocaine and crack, 1% with hallucinogens, 2% with amphetamines, 1% with barbiturates, 10% with prescription medication and 12% with other substances (mainly marijuana).

Thirty-six percent of the sample had received substance abuse treatment prior to the current incarceration, 16% had not, and 49% were not applicable (17%) or unknown (32%). Among those who had received prior substance abuse treatment, the range was from 1 to 14 times with 20% having one treatment episode, and 15% having two or more treatment episodes.

Twelve percent of the sample had a history of being physically abused or battered, 3% did not, but 85% were unknown. Eight percent of the sample had a history of sexually abused (molested or raped), 4% did not, but 88% were unknown. Seven percent had a history of being verbally or emotionally abused, 3% did not, but 89% of the cases were unknown on this factor.

Program Status and Participation

Small percentages of inmates were assigned or enrolled in programs with the majority either not involved or refusing to be involved. Thus, only 25% were in educational programs (e.g., GED), 11% in vocational/educational, 12% in support groups, 34% in substance abuse treatment, 1% in anti-violence, 7% in parenting/relationships, 9% in mental health, and 12% in a variety of other programs. The program status of 14% of the sample was unknown from case folders. It was virtually impossible to

determine from case folders the rating assigned to an inmate's program performance either because of the information being unknown or the inmate not being programmatically involved.

Criminal History and Present Record

In terms of prior criminal records, 25% of the sample had history of violent/person offenses, 50% for property offenses, 40% for drug offenses, 24% for non-violent sex offenses, 2% for public order offenses, and 42% for "Other offenses." Two women had a prior history of violent sex offenses but only 3% were presently incarcerated for a sex offense (excluding prostitution). In terms of the severity level of the current governing offense, 9% of the sample had a high severity offense, 21% high-moderate severity, 41% moderate, 5% low moderate, and 25% low severity.

Only 12% of the sample had an escape history with 87% having none. Seven percent of the sample had enemies within the system and 97% did not. Eighteen percent had outstanding misdemeanor warrants, 34% had felony warrants, 4% had Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detainers, and 4% had other pending legal issues.

Two percent of the sample had jumped bail, 22% had violated probation, 16% had violated parole, and 44% were recidivists with 11% being incarcerated for a current parole violation.

Fifty-six percent of the sample were serving their first adult incarceration and 43% had prior adult incarcerations with 18% having two adult incarcerations, and 26% having three or more prior adult incarcerations.

For those with prior adult incarcerations, 1% had assaulted staff, visitors, or other inmates during those incarcerations and 1% had not although this was unknown for 92% of the sample. Similarly, only 1% had been found guilty by a disciplinary board of drug offenses on prior incarcerations, 3% had not although again, this information was unknown in the large majority (90%) of cases.

The sampled classification reports did not have much information on prior incarcerations disciplinary history. For example, only 10 cases in our sample had any disciplinary convictions on prior incarcerations. Of these six of the cases had high severity disciplinary convictions, one had medium severity convictions, and one had low severity convictions with the severity level of two cases unknown.

Outcomes During the Follow-Up Period

On a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 representing best possible adjustment and 10 representing worst possible adjustment, the mean rater score was 4.02. In effect, the

overall institutional adjustment of the sample since the baseline period was seen as slightly better than average by our seventeen raters. Eleven percent of the cases were scored 0 by raters, 8% scored one, 15% scored two, 13% scored three, 13% scored 4, 10% scored five, 8% scored six, 7% scored seven, 7% scored eight, five% scored **9,** and 10% scored 2.

For the follow-up period, we combined the number and severity level of disciplinary convictions since the baseline period. Fifty-two percent of the sample had disciplinary reports since the baseline period with the mean number of reports being 1.93. The range of disciplinary convictions was from 0 to 50 across the sample.

We recorded the <u>actual</u> security/custody level recommendation made by both caseworkers and classification committees at the follow-up period for each case in our sample. Caseworkers recommended that 1% of the sampled be placed in maximum/close security/custody, 48% in medium, and 49% in minimum/pre-release. Similarly, classification committees recommended that 1% of the sample be placed in maximum/close security/custody, 49% in medium, and 49% in minimum/pre-release.

The time-lag between the baseline and follow-up periods ranged from 30 to 731 days for our sample. Eight cases with longer lags were excluded from the sample.

RESULTS

Regression models were developed to identify those factors on the draft classification instrument which were significant predictors of overall institutional maladjustment. A backward elimination procedure was used to select the set of risk factors that affected institutional maladjustment in this sample of inmates. During each step of the procedure, the variable with the smallest effect on the overall maladjustment measure was eliminated from the model. This process continued until risk factors with important non-zero effects remained. Regression diagnostics (using Cook's d as an influence measure) and residuals were examined to identify any cases that might distort the regression estimates.

Once the final regression model was identified, a classification scoring system was developed by deriving weights for the categories of each risk factor. These weights or values were based on the relative magnitudes of the coefficients in the regression equation. An overall classification score for an inmate was calculated by adding the point values for all risk factors.

In the final phase of the analysis, classification score ranges were defined to divide inmates into two risk groups based on the distribution of maladjustment score across the sample and corresponding to bed space capacity in the two security/custody options available: medium security inmates and minimum/pre-release. Inmates with a maladjustment score of 10 or less would be placed in minimum/pre-release security which is 30.2% of female bed

space capacity. Inmates with scores of 11 or more would be placed in medium security which is 69.8% of female bed space capacity in Massachusetts.

Table 1 shows the final regression model. Thirteen classification factors were identified as significant predictors of institutional maladjustment in this sample.

Table 1. Institutional Maladjustment Regression Model

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient	Standard Error	p value
Constant	35.3533	1.8106	< .001
Inmate aged 18-24	5.2692	1.2852	< .001
Inmate aged 25-29	4.8612	1.2852	< .001
Inmate aged 30-39	2.7538	1.2128	<.05
Total # incarcerations	1.6440	.7168	< .01
Psychiatric treatment	1.5705	1.0350	.13
Educational programming	1.2312	.8242	.14
Employment status	1.8758	1.1803	.13
Substance abuse	1.8586	1.2731	.17
Parole violator	2.6117	1.3632	.06
Pending felony warrants	1.7364	.8890	.05
Living with spouse	2.9931	1.1651	< .05
Non-violent sex offense	2.9220	1.0194	< .01
# of suicide attempts	1.6346	.7537	< .05
Prior property offenses	1.0806	.9865	.27

N = 507
Adjusted R Square = .208
Standard error of estimate = 8.733

The classification scale derived from the regression model is shown in Table 2. Point values for this scale were determined by setting the category values to the factor with the smallest effect (prior property offenses) and scaling the other values proportionately to the regression coefficient for this factor. The factors and the weights or points assigned to the categories of each factor are as follows:

Table 2. Classification Score Point Values

1. Inmate age at classification

      18-29 years old 5
      30-39 years old 3
      40 years or older 0

2. Was inmate living with spouse or partner before incarceration?

      No/Unknown. 3
      Yes 0

3. Does inmate have children aged 16 years or younger?

      No/Unknown 1
      Yes. 0

4. Was inmate employed in year prior to incarceration?

      No/Unknown. 2
      Yes 0

5. Has inmate ever been treated or hospitalized for psychiatric reasons?

      Yes 2
      No/Unknown 0

6. Number of times inmate has attempted suicide.

      Two or more times . . . 3
      Once 2
      Never 0

7. Does inmate have an abuse history for hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, or prescription medications?

      Yes 2
      No/Unknown 0

Table 2 continued.

8. Has inmate completed, been attending, or been assigned to the waiting list for an educational (GED, college) program?

No/Unknown 1
Yes. 0

9. Does inmate have a prior record of property offenses?

Yes 1
No 0

10. Does inmate have a prior record of non-violent sex offenses (e.g., prostitution)?

Yes 3
No 0

11. Does inmate have any pending felony warrants?

Yes 2
No 0

12. Is inmate a current parole violator?

Yes. 3
No 0

13. Total number of adult incarcerations, including present incarceration

Three or more 3
Two 2
One 0

The maximum score that an inmate could receive on this form is 31 and the minimum score is 0. Again, when plotted against bed space capacity, inmates scoring 10 or less would be

assigned to minimum/pre-release while those scoring 11 or greater would be assigned to medium security. In sum, 13 of the original 42 factors listed on the Data Abstraction Form proved to be significant predictors of institutional maladjustment. The distribution of maladjustment scores is presented in Appendix D.

DISCUSSION

A number of caveats should be kept in mind when interpreting the results of this project. First, the original Classification Task Force recommended the inclusion of a number of classification factors for inclusion which were simply not available from prison folders. As is typical across many prison systems, much of the information that the researchers had to work with from prison records was of questionable validity and reliability given that it was self-reported by inmates and unverified by correctional staff. Moreover, in many cases, much of the information is either unknown or missing despite its relevance. This is perhaps best reflected in the three questions dealing with physical, sexual, and emotional abuse where 85%, 88%) and 89%, respectively, of the histories were unknown from prison records. If, as many experts believe, such factors are directly related to criminality and other socially pathological behavior such as substance abuse, increased attention needs to be devoted to obtaining accurate, comprehensive, and valid histories on this population.

Second, a related concern is the need to develop better measures of certain factors which may prove to be very important in institutional adjustment and overall rehabilitation. This is especially important with respect to female offenders in the area of program participation and compliance given the serious treatment needs of this population.   For example, the large majority of female inmates in our sample were not involved in programs of any type (except for perhaps substance abuse where 40% had some involvement).   For the minority of inmates who were involved in programs, virtually nothing is known about the level of their involvement and performance in these programs from prison folders. This is a serious shortcoming for classification staff seeking to make placement recommendations on women who are often serving very short sentences.   In the words of a former Framingham superintendent, the phenomenon was one of "treatment on a revolving door plan."

Third, the fewer security/custody level placement options available for women   in Massachusetts means that there needs to be a greater emphasis upon recognizing the heterogeneity of the population when making classification decisions. For example, for the 69.8% of the women to be housed in medium security under the current system, staff should pay particular attention to the score level for those scoring 11 or above when determining custody level assignments as higher scores within this range may be indicative of heightened custody and program needs.

Fourth, as of this writing, the proposed objective, point-based system developed for female offenders resulting from this project has yet to be pilot-tested and/or implemented by the Massachusetts Department of Correction.   Therefore, the scale appearing in this report

should be viewed as still in draft form with potential revisions to the scale being contingent upon the results of a pilot test to be implemented in the Fall of 1995. The pilot test will be designed to identify problems with the scale's administration, interpretation, and actual security/custody level decisions attained with its use.   Further revisions to the scale derived from the pilot test will be shared with the National Institute of Corrections and Massachusetts Department of Correction before wider dissemination to the field of correctional practitioners, researchers, and other interested groups.

TABLE A: OFFENSE   SEVERITY SCALE

LOW	LOW MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH MODERATE	HIGH
Abuse Prevention	Att to Com Crime 274 6	Assault and Assault and Battery	A & B DW Victim Over 65	Aggravated Rape
Bribery	Being Present where Narcotic	Assault D.W. gt. 65 15B a	Accessory to Before/After Fact	Armed Assault with Intent Rob
Cocaine 14-27 grams	Drugs Illegally Kept	Assault not Before Mentioned	Armed Robbery	Murder, Victim Over 65
Cocaine 28-99 grams	Burglary	Assaults with Intent to Rob Steal	Arson	Armed Assaults in Dwelling
Common and Notorious Thief	Class D - First	not being Armed	Assault and Battery with	Houses
Common Night Walker	Compounding/Conceal-ing	Breaking and Entering (D/T or	Dangerous Weapon	Assault on Female under Sixteen
Common Receiver of Stolen	Felonies 268 36	N/T w/ int. to commit felony)	Assault by Means of a Dangerous	with Intent to Commit Rape
Goods	Controlled Substance Class D	Burglary, Being Armed or	W e a p o n	Assault with Intent to Commit
Contempt of Court	Controlled Substance Class E	Making an Assault	Class A Repeat Offense	Murder
Cruelty to Animals	Environmental Offenses	Class B PCP or Cocaine	Class A Recipient Under 18	Assault with Intent to Commit
Deriving Support from Prostitute	Incest	Class C First Offense	Class B Repeat Offense	Rape
Disturbing the Peace	Indecent Exposure	Class D - Repeat	Class B Recipient under 18	Assaults with Intent to Rob
Drunkenness	Inducing Another to Violate	Cocaine 100-199 grams	Class B Repeat Offense	Murder being Armed
False Alarm of Fire	Narcotic Drug Law	Cocaine Recipient Under 18	Class C Repeat Offense	Attempted Murder
Forgery and Uttering	Larceny from the Person	Controlled Substance	Class C Recipient under 18	Confining or Putting in Fear a
Fraud	Larceny Person Over 65	Controlled Substance Class A	Cocaine 200+ grams	Person for the Purpose of
Gaming	Malicious or Wanton Injuries to	Controlled Substance Class B	Conspiracy to Violate Controlled	Stealing
Heroin 28-99 grams	property	Controlled Substance Class C	Substance Act	Indecent Assault and Battery on
Illegitimacy	Operating a Motor Vehicle Under	Defacing F/A 26911C	Escapes	Child under 14
Larceny	Influence of Narcotics	Extortion	Exploitation of minors in Sale +	Indecent Assault and Battery on
Leaving the Scene	Possession of Burglary Implement	Habitual Criminal	Dist of Drugs	Person over 14
Loan Sharking/USURY	Resisting Arrest	Heroin 100-199 grams	Heroin 200+ grams	Indecent Assault and Battery on
Minor in Possession of Alcohol	Sodomy and Buggery	Marijuana 50-99 lbs.	Manslaughter	Mentally Retarded Victim
Motor Vehicle Offenses		Open and Gross Lewdness,	Marijuana 100-1999 lbs.	Kidnapping
Nonsupport		Lewdness, Child Pornography	Possession of Narcotic Drugs with	Marijuana 2000-9999 lbs.
Operating a Motor Vehicle Under		Other Pornography or Obscenities	Intent to Sell	Marijuana 10000 - lbs.
the Influence of Alcohol		Possession of Heroin	Possession w.i. School Zone	Mayhem
Other Sex Offenses		Possession of Hypodermic	Vehicular Homicide	Murder, 1st degree
Polygamy		Syringe	Violation of Restraining Order	Murder, 2nd degree
Prostitution		Possession of Narcotic Drugs	(209A)	Rape
Receiving Stolen Goods R.S.G.		Stalking	Weapon Offenses	Rape of Child
Stealing		Stealing Narcotic Drug		Rape of Female Under
Stubborn Child		Theft of Controlled Substance		Sale of Heroin
Theft of a Motor Vehicle		Unarmed Robbery		Sale of Narcotic Drugs to a
Trespassing		Unarmed Robbery Victim > 65		Person under I6
Unlawful Possession of Alcohol		Unnatural Acts with Child < 16		
Use Without Authority		Unnatural and Lascivious Acts		
Vagrancy (Loitering)		Use of F/A Com. Fe1 265 18B		
Violation of Civil Rights		Uttering False Prescription 2nd		
		Offense		
		Weapons Violation		

TABLE B: DISCIPLINARY OFFENSE SEVERITY SCALE

	DOC Offense Code	Offense
Category I Offenses (High)	1-1 6	Counterfeiting, forging, misrepresentation on or unauthorized reproduction of any document, article of identification, money, security or official paper.
	1-2 7	Tampering with or blocking any locking device, door, gate or window.
	1-3 9	Escape or possession of escape tools.
	1-4 10	Manufacture, possession, introduction, or use of any unauthorized controlled substance, alcohol beverage or associated paraphernalia.
	1-5 14	Participating in or encouraging a riot, work stoppage, hostage taking, or unauthorized group demonstration.
	1-6 15	Possession, manufacture, or introduction of a gun, firearm, explosive, ammunition, weapon, sharpened instrument, knife or tool.
	1-7 16	Killing.
	1-8 17	Self-mutilation.
	1-9 27	Giving or offering any official or staff member a bribe.
	1-10 28	Giving or offering any official or staff member any item or service of value.
	1-11 29	Extortion, blackmail, protection, demanding or receiving money or anything of value in return for any reason.
	1-12 32	Violating any law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the United States.
	1-13 33	Attempting to commit any of the above offenses, making plans to commit any of the above offenses or aiding another person to commit any of the above offenses shall be considered the same as the commission of the offense itself.
Category II Offenses (Medium)	2-1 1	Disobeying an order of, lying to, or insolence toward a staff member.
	2-2 2	Violating any departmental rule or regulation, or any other rule, regulation, or condition of an institution or community based program.
	2-3 4	Being out of place.
	2-4 5	Unexcused absence from, willful failure to properly perform, or refusal to accept a work assignment, housing assignment or program.
	2-5 8	Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of institution.
	2-6 11	Misuse of authorized medication, for example the unauthorized accumulation of prescribed medication.
	2-7 12	Refusal to take a breathalizer test or to provide a urine specimen.
	2-8 13	Gambling.
	2-9 18	Fighting with, assaulting, or threatening another person with any offense against his person or property.
	2-10 20	Engaging in unauthorized sexual acts with others.
	2-11 21	Setting fire.
	2-12 22	Willfully destroying or damaging state property or the property of another person.
	2-13 23	Unauthorized possession of property belonging to another person.
	2-14 24	Possession of items, including money or currency, not authorized for retention or receipt by the inmate.
	2-14 25	Giving money or any item of value to, or accepting money or any item of value from another inmate, a member of his family or his friend without authorization.
	2-16 26	Stealing.
	2-17 30	Charging or receiving money or anything of value, either directly or indirectly from another inmate, a member of his family, or any other person, for rendering legal assistance.
Category III Offenses (Low)	3-1 3	Failure to keep one's person or one's quarters in accordance with institutional rules.
	3-2 19	Use of obscene, abusive or threatening language, action, or gesture to any inmate, staff member or visitors.
	3-3 31	Wearing or displaying colors or any type of emblem, insignia or logo suggesting possible membership or affiliation with a gang, group, party or other association whenever such wearing or display may, in the opinion of the superintendent, pose a threat to the security, good order and safety of the institution.

REFERENCES

Forcier, Michael W. (1992). Development of an Objective Classification System: Final Report. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections.

Heliotis, Joanna (1994). A Statistical Description of Releases from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions During 1992. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Department of Correction, Report #381, State Publication #17606.

APPENDIX A

CLASSIFICATION TASK FORCE MEMORANDA

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Correction

Massachusetts Correctional Institution. Framingham

Framingham. Mass. C17C1

Kathleen Dennehy
Superintendent

TEL
508 875-3235
FAX 617

TO: ERNEST VANDERGRIFF, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER

FROM: KATHLEEN DENNEHY, SUPERINTENDENT

RE: CRITERIA **FOR FEMALE** POINT BASED CLASSIFICATION

DATE: MARCH 9, 1993

As you r-quested in your memo of February 24, 1993, I an submitting a list of criteria for the Female Offender Ojective Point Based Classification Systen. As I understand the process, the final scale will be developed by a consensus process that reflects the professional judgment of the Task Force members.

I am **recommending seven factors**- two which pertain to social history and five which pertain to criminal history. They are as follows:

SOCIAL HISTORY

Inmate's Age:
With males, the age of 30 carried marked decrease in the risk point value. The average male is approximately 24. Women on average are 31.4 years of age. Perhaps, the cut off age for women should be lower than 30.

Family Relationships:
This Variable is meant to assess the inmate's relationship with family - especially her children.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

Offense Severity:
rive categories of offense severity - ranging from low to high severity offenses.

Severity of Prior Convictims:
Five categories of time severity - ranging from low to high severity offenses.

Escape History:
Three categories of escape history as utilized in the male offender study.

Legal Issues:
Utilize the five categories of pending legal issues ranging from low to high.

Prior Institutional Violence/Major Disciplinary Reports:
Utilize the five categories of institutional violence as noted in the male offender study.

kd/vt

cc: File - Classification Task Force: Female

TO: ERNEST VANDERGRIFF, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER PROGRAMS AND TREATMENT

FROM: JACKIE VANDERGRIFF, ADMINISTRATOR HODDER HOUSE

RE: CRITERIA FOR FEMALE POINT BASED **CLASSIFICATION**

DATE: MARCH 8, 1993

        In response to your request dated February 24th. I am submitting some
suggestions for the point based classification for females.

        Number of Incarceration

        This area cannot be weighed in the same manner that you would for the male
offender. Historically female offenders receive many short term sentences ranging
from fine time, 30 days, 60 days, 6 months and one (1) year before they finally
are given a sentence of any substance. Therefore, a female with five (5) previous
incarcerations, perhaps, would be more appropriate to be transferred sooner into
lower security than a male offender with five (5) previous incarcerations.

        On the opposite end **of** the spectrum.

        With the harsher sentencing structure for drug crimes, resulting in long
mandatory sentences we **are** now seeing a female doing five (5) to ten (10) years
for her first offense. However, this woman, also because of her non-violent
criminal history, should be transferred to lower (minimum) security at a much
earlier date- than is currently happening.

        Education and Prior Work History

        Most of the female incarcerated have minimal education and have a very
limited work history prior to incarceration. In comparing the female offender
the male offender it would appear that the women are more dependant on being
supported by a male companion and therefore has not seen a need to seek
employment. Therefore, a less restrictive criteria will be needed in scoring
area. We would possibly need a sub-section addressing the skills needed for
potential employment, i.e. educational level, motivation, willingness to secure
employment, language skills (does she speak English), etc.

Children

   Number of children would be an area that would have a much greater impact on
the scoring criteria for the female.   The male offender could have fathered four
(4) children but, have absolutely no responsibility for their care. However, the
female offender (mother) is usually still connected and invested in some way, with
the care of her children.   This investment in being reunited with her children <u>can</u>
be a good motivator for the female offender to get into lower security as soon as
possible, This enables her to secure employment, use the trailer program and re-
establish some semblance of "family".

   Family Support

   This should also be weighted less heavily for the female offender. The less
support she has the more need she has to be in lower security so she can develop
self-esteem, work skills and spend time with her children or significant others in
a less restrictive environment.   The male offender appears to be more skilled at
getting out of prison and connecting with someone in the community.

   Female Sex Offenders

   It is my opinion that the female sex offender (there aren't many **of** them
sentenced) would not benefit from a criteria different from the male offender.
Usually, the female who is convicted of a sex related offense is so emotionally
damaged that she is virtually unable to function in lower security without a lot
of individual attention.   Usually, she can't keep a job and needs constant
envolvement with a therapist. Self-esteem, perhaps, can be developed quicker in
lower security but, without the programs and resources this inmate usually is
better at MCI-Framingham where there are more support services.

   Note : MCI-Lancaster has good counseling services.

Age

   Even though age is a predictor for the chance of re-offending, younger
people, male and female, would equally fall into this category. Younger women are
easier to manage in lower security. They often appear to be more open to programs,
etc.   However, they do continue, as do their male counterparts, to return to
prison.   Therefore, if we are considering suitability **for** lower security for the
female offender age, possible , should not be heavily weighted.

   Hopefully, these suggestions will be helpful.

cc: file

TO: Ernest Vandergriff **Associate Commissioner**
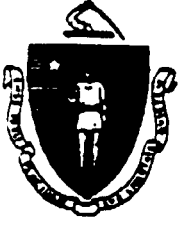
FROM: David MacDonald. Superintendent

RE: Point-Bose Classification for Female Offenders

DATE: March 12, 1993

In formulating a Point-Base Classification system **for** female offenders. I believe it would make **sense** to begin with the basic salient factors included in the Current One Third Early Parole Petition package (age, length *of* sentence, etc.) and to then assign a point value for things such as Child Custody, Marketable Skills, Mandatory Sentences, specific counseling (ie: battered women or parenting group) and finally, develop a mechanism to guage community support, both family and agency.

Child custody issues. the ability to earn a living to support oneself and ones dependents, and the degree *of* support one can expect from family and human resource agencies seem to be at the heart of what separates female offender from their male counterparts in terms of assessing their Classification needs and chance for eventual success upon release from custody.

If I can provide further information please feel free to contact me.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Executive Office of Public Safety

Department of Correction

Leverett Saltonstall Building, Government Center

100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass. 02202

(617) 727-3300

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ernest Vandergriff, Associate Commissioner

FROM: John A. Luchgo, Director
        Diane Silva, Deputy Director

RE: **Point** Based **Classification System**

DATE: March 9, 1993

In response to your memorandum, the following is submitted as recommended criteria for the final Point Based Classification System.

We would recommend that the following categories be included in any point based system established:

1) Escape history within the past 5 years.
2) Severity of current offense.
3) Disciplinary history.
4) Number of priors which yielded a sentence of more than one year.
5) - Number of unsuccessful parole/probation or pre-release placements.
6) Severity of prior offenses.
7) Mental health history/medical issues.
8) Pending legal issues.
9) Willingness to address need areas.
10) Special management issues.

At your direction, we can further elaborate on each category.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Public Safety
Department of Correction
Longwood Treatment Center
125 South Huntington Avenue
P.O. Box 1706
Boston, Mass. 02130

Superintendent
James T Walsh. Jr.
(617) 727-0260

TO: Ernest Vandergriff, Associate Commissioner

FROM: James T. Walsh, Jr., Superintendent

DATE: March 11, 1993

RE: Criteria for Female Point Based Classification on

          Please find the following criteria that I am recommending to be re-
viewed for the female point based classification system.

1) Family Stability - i.e. marriage problems
     Stable relationship with spouse
     Stable relationship with children
     Unstable relationship with family members

2) Family Relationships - i.e. regular visits end communications with others
     on support groups

3) History of Substance Abuse
     No history of prior treatment
     Prior treatment with failures

4) Physical and Mental Health Problems
     HIV issues
     Pregnancy issues
     No medical restrictions

5) Escapes
     Type, number, most recent

6) Employment
     Prior to arrest full time / part time job
     Unemployed

7) Education
     Prior to arrest full time / part time student

8) Criminal History
     None prior to current offense
     More than one prior incarceration   (continued)

9) <u>Legal Issues</u>
   Outstanding **Warrants**
   INS issues
   Detainers

APPENDIX B

DATA ABSTRACTION FORM

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

☐ 1

1. **Inmate Research** ID#. (Enter #)

☐☐☐ 2-4

2. **Inmate MCI#.** (Enter #)

☐☐☐☐☐ 5-9

3. **Date-of-Birth.** (Enter numerical representation of month, day, and year, ie., January 3, 1965 would be 010365)

☐☐☐☐☐☐ 10-15

4. **Race/Ethnicity.** (Enter # for correct choice)
   American Indian or Native American = 1
   Black or African-American = 2
   Latina or Hispanic = 3
   Asian or Pacific Islander = 4
   White or Caucasian = 5
   Other = 6   (write in)
   Unknown = 9

☐ 16

FAMILY HISTORY

5. **Was inmate living with spouse or partner before incarceration?** (Enter # for correct choice)
   Yes= 1
   No = 2
   Not Applicable = 8
   Unknown = 9

☐ 17

6. **Inmate marital status.** (Enter # for correct choice)
   Single/Never Married = 1
   Divorced/Separated = 2
   Married = 3
   Widowed = 4
   Unknown = 9

☐ 18

7. **Was spouse or partner a codefendant in present offense? (Enter** # for correct choice)
   Yes= 1
   No = 2
   Not Applicable = 8
   Unknown = 9

☐ 19

8.   **Was inmate a child of alcoholic(s) or drug addict(s)?** (Enter # for correct choice)

    Yes= 1
    No = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown = 9

☐ 20

9.   **Does inmate have children aged 16 or younger?** (Enter # for correct choice)

    Yes = 1
    N o = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown = 9

☐ 21

10.   **Does inmate have custody of children?** (Enter # for the correct choice)

    Yes= 1
    N o = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown = 9

☐ 22

11.   **Does inmate receive visits or other family support while incarcerated?** (Enter # for correct choice)

    Yes = 1
    N o = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown = 9

☐ 23

12.   **Does inmate have family members who are incarcerated?** (Enter # for correct choice)

    Yes = 1
    N o = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown=9

☐ 24

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT

13.   **What was the highest grade of school that inmate completed?** (Enter grade #)

☐ ☐ 25-26

14.   **Does inmate have difficulty speaking English?** (Enter # for correct choice)

    Yes = 1
    No = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown = 9

15a. Was inmate employed in year prior to incarceration? (Enter #
  for correct choice)
     Yes = 1
     No = 2
     Not Applicable = 8
     Unknown = 9

☐ 28

**15b. If inmate was employed in year prior to incarceration, indicate
  the percent of time employed.** (Enter # for correct choice)
     Full-time = 1
     Part-time = 2
     Not Applicable = 8
     Unknown = 9

☐ 29

HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS

16. **Does inmate have a chronic disease (e.g., HIV+, diabetes)?**
  (Enter # for correct choice)
     Yes= 1
     No = 2
     Not Applicable = 8
     unknown = 9

☐ 30

17. **Does inmate take prescription medications.?** (Enter # for correct
  choice)
     Yes= 1
     No=2
     Not Applicable = 8
     Unknown = 9

☐ 31

18. **Has inmate ever been treated or hospitalized for psychiatric
  reasons?** (Enter # for correct choice)
     Yes= 1
     No = 2
     Not Applicable = 8
     unknown = 9

☐ 32

19a. Has inmate ever attempted suicide? (Enter # for correct choice)
     Yes= 1
     No = 2
     Not Applicable = 8
     Unknown = 9

☐ 33

19b. If inmate has attempted suicide, enter the number of times.

☐ ☐ 34-35

20. **Is inmate pregnant?** (Enter # for correct choice)
    Yes= 1
    N o = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown = 9

☐ 36

21. **Does inmate have an abuse history with any of the following substances? (Yes =** 1 and No = 2 for each item)
    a. Alcohol

a ☐ 37

    b. Heroin/opiates

b ☐ 38

    c. Cocaine/crack

c ☐ 39

    d. Hallucinogens

d ☐ 40

    e. Amphetamines

e ☐ 41

    f. Barbiturates

f ☐ 42

    g. Prescription Meds

g ☐ 43

    h. Other (write in)_____

h ☐ 44

22a. Has inmate received prior substance abuse treatment, not including present incarceration? (Enter # for correct choice)
    Y e s = 1
    N o = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    unknown = 9

☐ 45

22b. If the inmate has received prior substance abuse treatment, enter the number of times.

☐ ☐ 46-47

2 3 . **Does inmate have history of being physically abused (battered)?** (Enter # for correct choice)
    Yes= 1
    N o = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown = 9

☐ 48

4

24. Does inmate have history of being sexually abused (molested or raped)? (Enter # for correct choice)

    Yes = 1
    No = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    Unknown = 9

☐ 49

25. Does inmate have history of being verbally or emotionally abused? (Enter # for correct choice)

    Yes= 1
    N o = 2
    Not Applicable = 8
    unknown = 9

☐ 50

PROGRAM STATUS AND PARTICIPATION

26. If the inmate is involved in any of the following programs while incarcerated, rate inmate's program status by program. (If inmate is not involved in the program, enter 6 for "Not Involved".. Enter 9 if unknown.)

		Assigned/ In Program	Waiting List	Dropped Out of Program	Terminated by Staff	Completed Program	Not Involved/ Refused Program		
a	Educational (GED, college)	1	2	3	4	5	6	a ☐	51
b	Vocational/ Employment	1	2	3	4	5	6	b ☐	52
c	Support Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	c ☐	53
d	Substance Abuse Treatment	1	2	3	4	5	6	d ☐	54
e	Anti- Violence	1	2	3	4	5	6	e ☐	55
f	Parenting/ Relationships	1	2	3	4	5	6	f ☐	56
g	Mental Health	1	2	3	4	5	6	g ☐	57
h	Other: _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	h ☐	58

5

27. **If the inmate is involved in any of the following programs while incarcerated, rate inmates program performance by program.** (if inmate is not involved in the program, enter 6 for "Not Involved")

		Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Fair	Poor	Not Involved		
a	Educational (GED, college)	1	2	3	4	5	6	a ☐	59
b	Vocational/ Employment	1	2	3	4	5	6	b ☐	60
c	Support Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	c ☐	61
d	Substance Abuse Treatment	1	2	3	4	5	6	d ☐	62
e	Anti-Violence	1	2	3	4	5	6	e ☐	63
f	Parenting/ Relationships	1	2	3	4	5	6	f ☐	64
g	Mental Health	1	2	3	4	5	6	g ☐	65
h	Other:	1	2	3	4	5	6	h ☐	66

CRIMINAL HISTORY AND PRESENT RECORD

28. **Is inmate presently incarcerated for a sex offense (excluding prostitution)?** (Enter # for correct choice)
    Yes= 1
    No = 2
    Not Applicable = 8

    ☐ 67

29. **Does inmate have a prior record of any of the following?**
    (Yes = 1 and No = 2 for each item) (Refer to Table A)
    a. Violent/person offenses

    a ☐ 68

    b. Property offenses

    b ☐ 69

    c. Drug offenses

    c ☐ 70

    d. Violent sex offenses

    d ☐ 71

    e. Non-violent sex offenses (e.g., prostitution)

    e ☐ 72

    f. Public order offenses

    f ☐ 73

    g. Other (write in)_____

    g ☐ 74

6

30. **Does inmate have any escape history?** (Enter # for correct choice)

        Yes = 1
        No = 2
        Not Applicable = 8
        Unknown = 9

□ 74

31. **Does inmate have enemies?** (Enter # for correct choice)

        Yes = 1
        No = 2
        Not Applicable = 8
        Unknown = 9

□ 75

32. **Does inmate have any of the following pending legal issues?** **(Yes =** 1 and No = 2 for each item)

    a. Misdemeanor warrants   a □ 76

    b. Felony warrants   b □ 77

    c. INS detainers   c □ 78

    d. Other -(write in)_____   d □ 79

2 | I

33. **Has inmate ever done any of the following?** **(Yes =** 1 and No = 2 for each item)

    a. Jumped bail   a □ 2

    b. Violated probation   b □ 3

    c. Violated parole   c □ 4

    d. Defaulted   d □ 5

34. **Is inmate a recidivist?** (Enter # for correct choice)

        Yes = 1
        No = 2
        Not Applicable = 8
        Unknown = 9

□ 6

35. **Is inmate a current parole violator?** (Enter # for correct choice)
Yes = 1
No = 2
Not Applicable = 8
Unknown = 9

☐ 7

36. **Including present incarceration, enter total number of adult incarcerations.** (Enter #)

☐ ☐ 8-9

37. **Does inmate have any prior incarcerations?** (Enter # for correct choice)
Yes = 1
No = 2   IF CHOICE IS **"No",** SKIP TO QUESTION 42.
Not Applicable = 8
Unknown = 9

☐ 10

38. **On prior incarcerations, has inmate ever assaulted staff, visitors, or other inmates?** (Enter # for correct choice)
Yes = 1
No = 2
Not Applicable = 8
unknown = 9

☐ 11

39. **On prior incarcerations, has inmate been found guilty by a disciplinary board of drug offenses?** (Enter # for correct choice)
Yes = 1
No = 2
Not Applicable = 8
unknown = 9

☐ 12

40. **Enter the number of disciplinary convictions on prior incarcerations for each of the following.**

a. Major

a ☐ ☐ ☐ 13-15

b. Minor

b ☐ ☐ ☐ 16-18

c. Referred to DA

c ☐ ☐ ☐ 19-21

d. Total

d ☐ ☐ ☐ 22-24

41. **Enter the number of disciplinary convictions on** prior **incarcerations by severity level.** (Refer to Table B)

    a. High Severity

    b. Medium Severity

    c. Low Severity

    d. Total

a ☐☐☐ 25-27

b ☐☐☐ 28-30

c ☐☐☐ 31-33

d ☐☐☐ 34-36

42. **Severity of current <u>governing</u> offense.** (Enter # for correct choice) (Refer to Table C)
High= 1
High Moderate= 2
Moderate = 3
Low Moderate = 4
Low=5

☐ 37

OUTCOMES DURING FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

43. **Rater's Score from 00 to 10.**

☐☐ 38-39

44. **Enter the number of disciplinary convictions since baseline-period for each of the following.**

    a. Major

    b. Minor

    c. Referred to DA

    d. Total

a ☐☐☐ 40-42

b ☐☐☐ 43-45

c ☐☐☐ 46-48

d ☐☐☐ 49-51

45. **Enter the number of disciplinary convictions since baseline period by severity level.** (Refer to Table B)

    a. High Severity

    b. Medium Severity

    c. Low Severity

    d. Total

a ☐☐☐ 52-54

b ☐☐☐ 55-57

c ☐☐☐ 58-60

d ☐☐☐ 61-63

9

46. **Caseworker's security/custody level recommendation. (Enter #** for correct choice)
Maximum/Close = 1
Medium = 2
Minimum/pre-release = 3

☐ 64

47. **Classification committee's security/custody level recommendation.** (Enter # for correct choice)
Maximum/Close = 1
Medium = 2
Minimum/pre-release = 3

☐ 65

48. **Baseline classification date.** (Enter numerical representation of month, day, and year, ie., January 3, 1965 would be 010365)

☐☐☐☐☐☐ 66-71

49. **Follow-up classification date.** (Enter numerical representation of month, day, and year, ie., January 3, 1965 would be 010365)

☐☐☐☐☐☐ 72-77

50. **Rater** ID#. (Enter #)

☐☐ 78-79

51. **Rater position.** (Enter # for correct choice)
Correctional Counselors = 1
Deputy Superintendent for Programs and Treatment = 2
Director of Classification = 3
Director of Treatment = 4
Officers = 5
Unit Manager = 6
Unit Officer = 7
Other = 8 (write in)_____

☐ 80

APPENDIX C

RATER INSTRUCTIONS

TO: Framingham staff participating in classification project

FROM: Dr. Michael W. Forcier, DOC Classification Consultant

RE: Rating of inmate adjustment

DATE: August 30, 1994

_____---

As previously mentioned, your assistance is being sought in a project designed to develop a new classification scale for female inmates within the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC). The project is funded by the National Institute of Corrections and DOC.

Your role in the project is to rate the institutional adjustment of approximately (30) classification cases (i.e., reports) to be distributed to you. Please evaluate the inmate's behavior since the last classification hearing as covered by the report you are reading and then assign each inmate a score from 0 to 10 where 0 equals "best possible adjustment" and 10 equals "worst possible adjustment." Inmates can be assigned any score you would like to assign within the 0 to 10 range based on how you feel about their institutional adjustment and behavior. You should record your numeric score in the top center of the first page of each classification report.

Please note the following: 1) you are not being asked to designate a security or custody level; 2) there are no right or wrong answers; 3) your definition of adjustment and good versus poor adjustment may differ from other raters depending upon what you see as important (for example, program participation, disciplinary reports) in defining adjustment; and, 4) you should arrive at your numeric ratings without the input of others.

I know that staff are extremely busy with normal duties and I greatly appreciate your volunteering to assist in this important part of the project. When you complete all of you ratings, please deliver them as a packet to Deputy Superintendent's Murphy's office.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at home (617-489-0304) or my office (617-270-6613). Feel free to call day or evening.

Again, thank you for your assistance.

APPENDIX D

DISTRIBUTION OF MALADJUSTMENT SCORES

This procedure was completed at 1:43:18
FREQS VARS=MALADJ
/HIST.

***** Memory allows a total of 11762 Values, accumulated across all Variables.
     There also may be up to 1470 Value Labels for each Variable.

- -

MALADJ

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	2	.4	.4	.4
	1.00	2	.4	.4	.8
	2.00	2	.4	.4	1.2
	3.00	2	.4	.4	1.6
	4.00	4	.8	.8	2.4
	5.00	7	1.4	1.4	3.7
	6.00	16	3.2	3.2	6.9
	7.00	21	4.1	4.1	11.0
	8.00	30	5.9	5.9	17.0
	9.00	26	5.1	5.1	22.1
	10.00	39	7.7	7.7	29.8
	11.00	45	8.9	8.9	38.7
	12.00	35	6.9	6.9	45.6
	13.00	40	7.9	7.9	53.5
	14.00	39	7.7	7.7	61.1
	15.00	31	6.1	6.1	67.3
	16.00	36	7.1	7.1	74.4
	17.00	33	6.5	6.5	80.9
	18.00	27	5.3	5.3	86.2
	19.00	18	3.6	3.6	89.7
	20.00	14	2.8	2.8	92.5
	21.00	11	2.2	2.2	94.7
	22.00	16	3.2	3.2	97.8
	23.00	5	1.0	1.0	98.8
	24.00	4	.8	.8	99.6
	25.00	1	.2	.2	99.8
	27.00	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	507	100.0	100.0	

Minimum/Pre
(30.2 % of capacity)

Medium
(69.8 % of capacity)