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**Suffolk County House of Correction
at Deer Island - Results
of Inmate Survey**

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Ann Marie Brady of the Crime and Justice Foundation acted as survey coordinator and was responsible for monitoring all data collection activities including developing the inmate sample and recruiting, training, and supervising the interviewers. Ms. Brady also assisted in focusing the analysis of the survey data.

There were eight interviewers involved in the data collection process including: three CJF staff, Stephanie Borrows, Matt Clune, and Ann Marie Brady; four staff of the Boston Employment Resource Center (BERC), Linda Essel, Virginia Pratt, Shirley Johnson, and Patricia Commene, and one staff from the Department of Correction, Doreen Milioto.

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Introduction

This paper reports on the results of a survey of inmates at the Suffolk County House of Correction at Deer Island. This survey was sponsored by the Crime and Justice Foundation (CJF) as part of their role as monitor in the Watkins settlement agreement, a case before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. The Crime and Justice Foundation is a century old institution concerned with the humane treatment of offenders. A discussion of the method used in conducting the survey is followed by a presentation of the results including the characteristics of the inmate population (socio-demographic, educational, vocational, substance abuse, and health) and perceptions of programs at the facility.

Method

The method of data collection was a structured interview. The survey instrument was developed by the CJF. The survey was administered by eight interviewers recruited, trained, and supervised by CJF. The interviewers were staff of CJF, DOC, and BERC. The interviews were conducted over the period of December 11, 1986 to January 7, 1987.

The sample consisted of 123 cases or approximately one fourth of the population at the facility. The sample was stratified by housing unit so that the number of cases from each housing unit was proportional to the total population. The sample was chosen randomly from all inmates within the unit. In some cases the inmates originally selected were not available and other inmates were substituted so that the sample size was one-fourth of the population. The sampling

procedure is shown in Table 19.

Coding, data entry, data analysis and report production were performed by staff of the Research Division of the DOC. The analysis was done at the Regent's Computer Network.

Background Characteristics

In this section selected background characteristics of the inmate sample are discussed including age, race, language, family status, children, residence and military service. Detailed information regarding these characteristics is shown in Table 1.

Age. The age of Deer Island inmates ranged from 17 to 53 years. The median age was 24 years.

Race. The sample was 45 percent black, 37 percent white, 14 percent hispanic and 4 percent "other" races. The 5 inmates who identified themselves as "other" races included one Chinese, one Cape Verdean, two Indians and one Portuguese.

Language. English was the primary language for 86 percent of the sample and another language was the primary language for 14 percent of the sample (N=17). In 16 cases Spanish was the primary language and in one case Vietnamese was the primary language.

Family Status. Most of the sample (79 percent) were single, 11 percent were married, and 10 percent were separated, divorced or widowed. With the exception

of 9 of the single inmates and one of the divorced inmates, all reported living with someone or having an important person in their life.

Forty-two percent of the sample expected their marital status or relationship to change as a result of their incarceration, 52 percent expected no change in their relationships. The changes were not always expected to be negative.

Fifty-eight percent of the sample have children and 42 percent have no children. Over two-thirds of the inmates with children have children who are five years old or younger.

Residence. Prior to incarceration, 83 percent of the sample resided in Suffolk County, 13 percent lived elsewhere in Massachusetts and 4 percent lived out-of-state. The two neighborhoods that had the highest number of inmates at Deer Island were Dorchester (N=37) and Roxbury (N=21).

Table 2 shows the neighborhood of the inmate prior to incarceration by his race. In this table, hispanics and inmates of other races are presented together. The racial distribution of inmates from various neighborhoods varies dramatically. All of the inmates from Brighton, Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston were white, and all of the inmates from Mattapan were black.

Military Service. There were eleven veterans in the inmate sample. Seven served in the Army, 3 in the Marines and one in the National Guard. One was a Vietnam veteran. Two of the veterans served less than one year and nine served 2 years or more. All except one were honorably discharged from military service.

Education, Vocational Training and Work Experience.

In this section the inmate sample is discussed in terms of formal education, vocational training, and work experience. Detailed information on these three areas can be found in Table 3.

Education. The educational level of the inmate sample ranged from an elementary school education to college graduate. Ten percent of the sample had an elementary school education only, 46 percent had some secondary school education, 32 percent completed high school (including 17 percent with a G.E.D.), and 11 percent had some post-secondary education (including 2 percent who were college graduates).

Vocational Training. There were 66 inmates (54 percent of the sample) who reported having some kind of specialized vocational training. The most common areas of training included auto mechanics (N=13), carpentry (N=13), computers (N=8), welding (N=6), and electronics (N=6).

The length of vocational training ranged from less than 1 month to over 2 years. One third of the sample reported training of under 6 months, 7 percent reported training of 6 months to a year, and 60 percent reported training that lasted at least one year. Forty-seven percent received a certificate for this training and 53 percent did not receive a certificate.

Work Experience. There were only 5 inmates (4 percent) who reported no employment history. The most common occupations were structural trades such as carpentry, masonry, or roofing (N=33), service jobs (N=29), clerical/sales positions (N=21), transportation (N=11), manufacturing (N=8), and machine trades (N=8).

The hourly wages ranged from minimum wage to over \$20.00 per hour. Seventeen percent of the sample earned less than \$5.00 per hour prior to incarceration, 57 percent earned between \$5.00 and \$10.00, and 27 percent earned \$10.00 or more per hour.

Excluding those with no employment history, 43 percent of the sample were employed for 6 months or less prior to incarceration, 12 percent were employed between 7 and 12 months, and 45 percent were employed for a year or more prior to incarceration.

The inmate sample were generally satisfied with their work. Thirty-nine percent of the sample were very satisfied with their prior job, 51 percent were satisfied and 10 percent were unsatisfied.

Current Offense and Criminal History.

In this section the inmate's current offense and criminal history are discussed. Criminal History was self-reported by the inmate. Current offense and sentence were taken from institutional records. This information is shown in Table 4.

Criminal History. Ninety percent of the sample report one or more prior incarcerations including 77 percent with prior jail placements, 55 percent with prior house-of-correction placements, 40 percent with prior Department of Youth Services (DYS) placements, 39 percent with prior paroles and 19 percent with prior state incarcerations. Twenty-six percent also report that they currently have outstanding charges.

Current Offense and Sentence. Half of the inmate sample are currently incarcerated for property offenses (e.g. burglary, auto theft), 21 percent for drug offenses, 15 percent for person offenses (e.g. assault and battery, robbery), 13 percent for "other" offenses (e.g. O.U.I., weapons), and 1 percent for sex offenses.

The median sentence was 12 months. Thirty percent of the sentences were "split" sentences, i.e. split between a period of incarceration and a period of probation.

Physical And Mental Health

Table 5 presents information on the physical and mental health of the inmate sample.

In terms of physical health, 21 percent of the sample report that they are currently suffering from some health problem, 10 percent are receiving some type of medication, and 79 percent were screened by medical personnel upon admission to the facility.

In terms of mental health, 22 percent report having a court-ordered psychiatric examination in the past and 24 percent report past participation in mental health programming, either out-patient, residential or as an inpatient in a state hospital.

Alcohol And Drug Use

Tables 6 through 14 show the characteristics of the inmate sample in terms of self-reported alcohol and drug use as well as the relationship between substance abuse and other indicators of physical and mental health.

Alcohol Use. In terms of alcohol use prior to incarceration, 29 percent were not drinkers, 37 percent were social drinkers, 18 percent were alcohol abusers, and 16 percent were alcoholics. Thirty-eight percent said that alcohol use caused some problems in the past, including legal problems, problems in interpersonal relationships, and family problems. Twenty-three percent had been in at least one alcohol treatment program prior to incarceration, including detoxification, outpatient or residential programs.

Drug Use. Inmates were asked to report on their frequency of use of twelve different drugs during the three months prior to their incarceration. These responses were grouped in two ways: first, if the inmate used the substance at all in the last three months; and, second, if the inmate reported daily use of the substance during the last three months.

Overall, 80 percent of the sample reported some use of one or more substances during the last three months. The three substances reported most frequently were cocaine (62 percent), marijuana (57 percent), and heroin (18 percent).

Overall, 54 percent of the sample reported some use of one or more drugs on a daily basis. Again, the three most frequently used drugs were cocaine (34 percent), marijuana (33 percent), and heroin (14 percent).

Use of all drugs was combined to categorize individual offenders in terms of their overall use of drugs during the three months prior to incarceration. When considering any use, 20 percent used no drugs of any kind, 18 percent used only marijuana, 11 percent used only cocaine, 33 percent used cocaine and other drugs (usually marijuana), and 18 percent used heroin (usually in combination with other substances). When considering daily drug abuse, 46 percent were not using any drug at this level, 15 percent were using marijuana, 3 percent used some other drug only

(e.g. tranquilizers), 8 percent used only cocaine, 14 percent used cocaine and some other drug, and 14 percent used heroin.

Fifty-six percent of the sample reported that drug use led to one or more problems in the past. This included arrests or legal problems (50 percent), family problems (31 percent), problems in interpersonal relations (30 percent), job problems (16 percent), and medical problems (8 percent). Thirty-two percent reported being in one or more drug abuse programs prior to incarceration, including detoxification (15 percent), out-patient (18 percent), residential (10 percent), and in-patient (10 percent).

Drug and Alcohol Use. Table 8 presents information on drug and alcohol use of the inmate sample. This information is presented separately for inmates reporting any drug use and for those inmates reporting daily drug use. Representing two extremes in terms of alcohol and drug use, there were 9 inmates who reported that they were not drinkers and reported no drug use of any kind and there were 8 inmates who were alcoholics and reported daily use of one or more other drugs.

Table 9 shows the combined incidence of problems resulting from alcohol or drug use and the combined involvement in alcohol or drug treatment programs. Of the total sample, 28 percent report no problems from alcohol or drug use, 16 percent report problems from alcohol use only, 34 percent report problems from drug use only, and 22 percent report problems from both alcohol and drug use.

Of the total sample, 55 percent report no prior involvement in alcohol or drug treatment programs, 13 percent were in alcohol programs only, 22 percent were in drug programs only, and 10 percent were in alcohol and drug programs in the past.

Substance Abuse and Health. Tables 10 and 11 show the reported relationship between alcohol or drug use and current health problems, current use of medication, and prior psychiatric examinations.

As shown in Table 10, alcoholics tended to report more medical and psychiatric issues than the total population. Thirty percent of the alcoholics had a current health problem compared with 20 percent of all others; 15 percent of alcoholics were currently using medication compared with 9 percent of all others; and 35 percent of alcoholics had prior psychiatric examinations compared with 20 percent of all others.

Table 11 shows various drug use groups and health, medication, and psychiatric indicators. The information is presented first, for those who report any drug use, and second, for those who report daily drug use. The incidence of current health problems was the same for non-users (22 percent) as it was for those who reported any drug use (22 percent). The incidence of current health problems was higher for those using drugs on a daily basis (23 percent) than for those using no drugs on a daily basis (20 percent). Current use of medication was higher for those using any drugs (11 percent) than for those using no drugs (4 percent). Similarly, current use of medication was higher for daily drug users (12 percent) than for those not using drugs on a daily basis (7 percent). A history of psychiatric examinations was higher among drug users (26 percent) in comparison with non-users (9 percent). Similarly, daily users of drugs reported more prior psychiatric examinations (29 percent) than those with no daily drug use (14 percent).

Alcohol and Drug Use by Race. Table 12 shows alcohol use, drug use and, daily drug use by race. For purposes of this analysis the sample was divided into three groups: white, black, and other. Most of the cases in the "other" race group are hispanic.

Self-reported alcohol abuse is much higher among whites than among black or other racial groups. Thirty-three percent of the whites are alcoholics in comparison with 5 percent of the blacks, and 9 percent of the other races.

When considering any drug use, heroin use is highest among the other group where 41 percent report heroin use in contrast to 20 percent of the blacks and 4 percent of whites. Cocaine use is highest among white inmates where 53 percent report some cocaine use in comparison with 41 percent of the blacks and 37 percent of other racial groups.

When considering daily drug use, 45 percent of whites, 53 percent of blacks, and 77 percent of others report daily drug use. Thirty-two percent of the other race group are daily heroin users as compared to 16 percent of the blacks and 2 percent of the whites. Twenty-seven percent of whites and others are daily users of cocaine in comparison to 16 percent of blacks.

Alcohol and Drug Use by Neighborhood. Table 13 shows the number and percent of inmates who are alcohol abusers or alcoholics, drug users, or daily drug users by the neighborhood in which they were residing prior to incarceration. Because the number of cases is small for many of the neighborhoods, these findings should be interpreted with care.

Overall, 34 percent of the sample were alcohol abusers or alcoholics. Inmates from certain neighborhood reported a higher level of alcohol abuse than the overall population: Brighton (100 percent), South Boston (73 percent), Charlestown (67 percent), East Boston (43 percent), and other Massachusetts towns (38 percent).

Overall, 80 percent of the sample used some drug in the three months prior to incarceration. Inmates from certain neighborhoods reported a higher level of drug use than the overall population: Boston-no neighborhood specified (100 percent),

Brighton (100 percent), Charlestown (100 percent), Downtown Boston (100 percent), Mattapan (100 percent), South End (100 percent), Roxbury (86 percent), and Dorchester (84 percent).

Overall, 54 percent of the sample reported daily drug use during the three months prior to incarceration. For six neighborhood groups, the rate of reported daily drug use was higher than for the overall population: Boston (100 percent), Brighton (100 percent), Downtown (100 percent), Roxbury (62 percent), Charlestown (67 percent), Dorchester (57 percent), and other Massachusetts towns (56 percent).

Alcohol and Drug Use by Present Offense. Table 14 presents information on present offense and self-reported alcohol and drug use. For each indicator of substance abuse, property offenders had the highest incidence of abuse: 43 percent of the property offenders were alcohol abusers or alcoholics compared with 34 percent overall; 87 percent of the property offenders reported some drug use compared with 80 percent overall; and, 61 percent of the property offenders were daily drug users compared with 54 percent overall.

Programs: Knowledge, Participation And Development

In this section the discussion will focus on programs at the facility. Inmates were questioned about programs in eleven different areas and were asked about their knowledge of the program's existence, their participation in programs, their desire to participate in programs, and their ideas regarding program development.

Program Knowledge. Forty-four percent of the sample (N=53) received an orientation to the facility and 56 percent (N=67) reported receiving no orientation.

Inmates were asked if Deer Island offered programs in eleven different areas. The results of these questions are presented in Table 15. Program areas are presented in descending order of knowledge of a program's existence. Deer Island did not offer programming in all eleven areas to all inmates at the time of the survey. In seven areas more than half of the sample were aware that a program existed: alcohol (89 percent), recreation (85 percent), drug (85 percent), caseworkers (82 percent), education (73 percent), individual counseling (62 percent), and sick call (55 percent). In four program areas, less than half of the sample believed a program existed: job readiness (37 percent), library services (34 percent), vocational training (20 percent), and group counseling (17 percent).

Knowledge of programs varied by housing unit. The mean number of programs that inmates were aware of for each housing unit is shown in Table 16 and ranged from an average of 7.5 for residents of Dorm 3 to 3.8 for residents of the Protective Custody Unit. Overall the inmates were aware of 5.5 programs on average. This may indicate that program knowledge is related to length of time in the facility and to program availability, that is not all programs are available to inmates in all housing units.

Knowledge of education programs varied by age. As shown in Table 17, 92 percent of the inmates ages 17 to 21 knew of education programs in contrast with 65 percent of inmates ages 22 or older. Again, this may indicate that program knowledge is related to program availability, as younger inmates are eligible for more educational programs.

Participation. In nine program areas, individuals who believed that the facility offered a program were then asked if they actually participated in the program. These results are presented in Table 15. Participation ranged from 89 percent of those who were aware of the caseworker program to a low of 16 percent

of those who believed in the existence of a job readiness program.

In three program areas those who were not currently participating were asked if they would like to participate. These results generally show a high level of desire to participate: sick call (100 percent), vocational training (75 percent), and education (50 percent).

Participation in education programs was related to age. As shown in Table 17, 69 percent of the inmates ages 17 to 21 participated in education programs compared with 20 percent of the inmates ages 22 and older.

Desire to Participate. In eight program areas inmates who did not know or did not believe a program existed were further asked if they would participate in that program if it were offered. In seven program areas at least two-thirds of the respondents indicated a desire to participate. In the area of alcohol treatment, 33 percent of those not aware of the program would participate. This program area had the highest proportion of inmates aware of the program.

Program Development. Inmates were asked about the types of vocational training from which they would benefit. Seventy-six percent of the inmates mentioned one or more areas of vocational training and 24 percent mentioned none. Table 17 shows the 20 different areas in which inmates desired training. The most frequently mentioned areas were carpentry (N=42), auto mechanics (N=30), electrician (N=19), computers (N=16), and painting (N=11).

Inmates were also asked if they felt the need for post-release planning. As shown in Table 18 the highest interest was in job planning (58 percent), followed by education/training (48 percent), housing (34 percent), drug treatment (29 percent), counseling (25 percent), alcohol treatment (19 percent), and other (12 percent).

Eighty-four percent (N=103) of the sample felt that individual counseling

programs would benefit the population. Seventy-four percent (N=90) of the sample felt that group counseling would benefit the inmate population.

Summary

This report presents the results of a survey of a representative sample of the residents of the Deer Island House of Correction in 1986. The initial purposes of the survey were: (1) to describe the characteristics of the inmate population with particular attention to those characteristics that relate to a need for programming; and, (2) to explore the patterns of program participation at the facility including the inmates' knowledge about available programs, their current participation, and their desire to participate.

In summary, the population is largely that of young adult males with 75 percent of the residents being under 30 years of age. Minorities make up 63 percent of the resident population. Fourteen percent do not speak English as their primary language. While 79 percent of the residents are single, 58 percent have one or more children. Most Deer Island inmates are from the city of Boston with the neighborhoods of Dorchester, Roxbury, and South Boston being represented most frequently among the inmate population.

Education and vocational training are definite needs of the Deer Island population. Fifty-six percent of the sample has never completed high school or received their G.E.D. Seventy-four percent were earning less than \$10.00 per hour prior to incarceration.

The criminal history of the Deer Island population is extensive. Ninety percent of the residents report at least one prior incarceration. The residents are currently incarcerated for property offenses (50%), drug offenses (21%), violent offenses (16%), or other offenses (13%). The median sentence is one year.

A large part of the survey focused on the alcohol and drug use history of the inmate population. Thirty-four percent were alcohol abusers or alcoholics, 80 percent used drugs in the three months prior to incarceration, and 54 percent used drugs on a daily basis in the three months prior to incarceration. Thirty-eight percent reported that alcohol use led to problems in their lives, and 56 percent reported that drug use led to problems in their lives. Alcohol and drug use patterns were also related to health problems and present offense, and varied by the inmate's race and home area.

The second purpose of the survey was to examine the issue of program participation. In general, inmates were aware of a number of programs at the facility (5.5 on average) and were either participating in those programs or expressed a desire to participate. Program knowledge was related to the ability to participate in programs. For example, awareness of programs was greater among inmates in housing units where more programs were available, and awareness was higher among those inmates eligible for education programs (21 years old or younger).

Overall, the survey indicated the need of many inmates for programming, especially in the areas of alcohol abuse, drug abuse, mental health counseling, medical services, education, and job training. Inmates seemed generally aware of and interested in participating in any available programs.

Table 1.

Background Characteristics

Background Characteristic	Number	Percent
<u>Age</u>		
17	1	(1)
18	9	(7)
19	8	(6)
20	17	(14)
21	3	(2)
22	12	(10)
23 to 25	22	(18)
26 to 29	20	(16)
30 to 39	25	(20)
40 and older	6	(5)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Race</u>		
White	45	(37)
Black	56	(45)
Hispanic	17	(14)
Other	5	(4)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Primary Language</u>		
English	106	(86)
Spanish	16	(13)
Other	1	(1)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Family Status</u>		
<u>Single</u>		
Living With Someone	58	(47)
Important Other	30	(24)
Other Single	9	(7)
Sub-Total	97	(79)
<u>Married</u>	14	(11)
Sub-Total	14	(11)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Background Characteristic	Number	Percent
<u>Separated</u>		
Living With Someone	2	(2)
Important Other	2	(2)
Sub-Total	4	(3)
<u>Divorced</u>		
Living With Someone	2	(2)
Important Other	4	(3)
Other Divorced	1	(1)
Sub-Total	7	(6)
<u>Widowed</u>		
Important Other	1	(1)
Sub-Total	1	(1)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Expect Change in Relationships</u>		
Yes	43	(42)
No	60	(58)
Total	103	(100)
<u>Number of Children</u>		
None	51	(42)
One	33	(27)
Two	21	(17)
Three	10	(8)
Four	4	(3)
Five or More	4	(3)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Age of Youngest Child</u>		
One or Younger	22	(30)
Two	9	(12)
Three	9	(12)
Four	5	(7)
Five	6	(8)
Six to Nine	10	(14)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Background Characteristic	Number	Percent
<u>Age of Youngest Child (Cont.)</u>		
Ten to Twelve	6	(8)
Thirteen to Nineteen	2	(3)
Twenty and Older	3	(4)
Total	72	(100)
<u>Residence Prior to Incarceration</u>		
Boston (No Neighborhood)	2	(2)
Brighton	1	(1)
Charlestown	3	(2)
Dorchester	37	(30)
Downtown	1	(1)
East Boston	7	(6)
Jamaica Plain	4	(3)
Mattapan	5	(4)
Roxbury	21	(17)
South Boston	11	(9)
South End	6	(5)
Other Suffolk County	4	(3)
Other Massachusetts	16	(13)
Out of State	5	(4)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Military Service</u>		
<u>Branch</u>		
Army	7	(64)
Marines	3	(27)
National Guard	1	(9)
Total	11	(100)
<u>Vietnam Era Veteran</u>		
Yes	1	(9)
No	10	(91)
Total	11	(100)
<u>Length of Service</u>		
3 to 4 months	1	(9)
5 to 6 months	1	(9)
2 to 5 years	6	(54)
5 years or more	3	(27)
Total	11	(100)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Background Characteristic	Number	Percent
<u>Discharge</u>		
Honorable	10	(91)
Other	1	(9)
Total	11	(100)

Table 2.
Race by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Boston(not specific)	1	(50)	1	(50)	0	(0)	2	(100)
Brighton	1	(100)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(100)
Charlestown	3	(100)	0	(0)	0	(0)	3	(100)
Dorchester	10	(27)	22	(60)	5	(13)	37	(100)
Downtown	0	(0)	1	(100)	0	(0)	1	(100)
East Boston	7	(100)	0	(0)	0	(0)	7	(100)
Jamaica Plain	1	(25)	1	(25)	2	(50)	4	(100)
Mattapan	0	(0)	5	(100)	0	(0)	5	(100)
Roxbury	0	(0)	18	(86)	3	(14)	21	(100)
South Boston	11	(100)	0	(0)	0	(0)	11	(100)
South End	2	(33)	2	(33)	2	(33)	6	(100)
Other Suffolk	2	(50)	1	(25)	1	(25)	4	(100)
Other Mass.	6	(37)	3	(19)	7	(44)	16	(100)
Out of State	1	(20)	2	(40)	2	(40)	5	(100)
Total	45	(37)	56	(45)	22	(18)	123	(100)

Table 3.
Education, Vocational Training,
and Work Experience

Education/Vocation Indicator	Number	Percent
<u>Educational Level</u>		
Grades 1 to 8	12	(10)
Grades 9 to 12	57	(46)
G.E.D.	21	(17)
High School Graduate	19	(15)
Some College	11	(9)
College Graduate	3	(2)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Vocational Training</u>		
<u>Type of Vocational Training</u>		
Auto Mechanics	13	(20)
Carpentry - Construction	13	(20)
Computers	8	(12)
Welding - Sheet Metal	6	(9)
Electronics	6	(9)
Word Processing - Typing	3	(4)
Painting	3	(4)
Cooking	3	(4)
Gardening - Landscaping	2	(3)
Machinist	2	(3)
Driving	1	(2)
Maintenance	1	(2)
HVAC	1	(2)
Music	1	(2)
Insurance	1	(2)
Project SPACE	1	(2)
Upholstery	1	(2)
Total	66	(100)
<u>Length of Training</u>		
Less than 1 Month	2	(3)
1 to 2 Months	5	(8)
3 to 4 Months	4	(6)
5 to 6 Months	10	(16)
7 to 9 Months	3	(5)
10 to 12 Months	1	(2)
1 to 2 Years	25	(40)
2 to 5 Years	12	(19)
Total	62	(100)

Table 3. (Cont.)

Education/Vocation Indicator	Number	Percent
<u>Vocational Certificate</u>		
Yes	31	(47)
No	35	(53)
Total	66	(100)
<u>Occupation</u>		
<u>Job Prior to Incarceration</u>		
Structural Trades	33	(27)
Service	29	(24)
Clerical - Sales	21	(17)
Transportation	11	(9)
Manufacturing	8	(6)
Machine Trades	8	(6)
Managerial	3	(2)
Semi-Professional	3	(2)
Technical	2	(2)
No Employment History	5	(4)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Wage Per Hour</u>		
\$3.00 to \$4.99	19	(17)
\$5.00 to \$9.99	65	(57)
\$10.00 to \$14.99	18	(16)
\$15.00 to \$19.99	9	(8)
\$20.00 or More	3	(3)
Total	114	(100)
<u>Length of Time Employed</u>		
<u>Prior to Incarceration</u>		
Less than 1 Month	6	(5)
1 to 2 Months	9	(8)
3 to 4 Months	11	(9)
5 to 6 Months	25	(21)
7 to 9 Months	11	(9)
10 to 12 Months	3	(3)
1 to 2 Years	25	(21)
2 to 5 Years	16	(14)
5 Years or More	12	(10)
Total	118	(100)

Table 3. (Cont.)

Education/Vocation Indicator	Number	Percent
<u>Job Satisfaction</u>		
Very satisfied	45	(39)
Satisfied	59	(51)
Unsatisfied	12	(10)
Total	116	(100)

Table 4.

Current Offense and Criminal History

Criminal History Indicator	Number	Percent
Prior DYS placements	49	(40)
Prior jail placements	95	(77)
Prior house of correction incarceration	68	(55)
Prior state incarceration	23	(19)
Prior paroles	48	(39)
Total One or More Priors	111	(90)
 Outstanding charges pending	 32	 (26)
 <u>Current Offense</u>		
Person	19	(15)
Sex	1	(1)
Property	61	(50)
Drug	26	(21)
Other	16	(13)
Total	123	(100)
 <u>Current Sentence</u>		
1 Month	1	(1)
3 Months	9	(7)
6 Months	31	(25)
8 to 10 Months	11	(9)
12 to 17 Months	33	(27)
18 Months	3	(2)
24 Months	25	(20)
30 Months	8	(6)
Over 30 Months	2	(2)
Total	123	(100)
 <u>Sentence Type</u>		
Split	37	(30)
Other	86	(70)
Total	123	(100)

Table 5.

Physical and Mental Health Characteristics

Health Characteristic	Number	Percent
<u>Physical Health</u>		
Currently suffering from a health problem	26	(21)
Presently on some type of medication	12	(10)
Screened by a medical intake on admission	97	(79)
<u>Mental Health</u>		
Court-Ordered psychiatric examination	27	(22)
<u>Mental Health Programming</u>		
Community out-patient program	20	(16)
Community residential facility	4	(3)
Mental health state hospital	9	(7)
Total One or More Programs	29	(24)

Table 6.

Alcohol Use Characteristics

Alcohol Use Indicator	Number	Percent
<u>Alcohol Use</u>		
Not a Drinker	35	(29)
Social Drinker	46	(37)
Alcohol Abuser	22	(18)
Alcoholic	20	(16)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Problems Resulting From Alcohol Use</u>		
Problems on the job	13	(11)
Family problems	19	(15)
Problems in Interpersonal Relations	21	(17)
Medical Problems	11	(9)
Arrest or Legal Trouble	42	(34)
Total One or More Problems	47	(38)
<u>Alcohol Treatment Programs</u>		
Detoxification	9	(7)
Community Out-Patient	24	(20)
Community Residential	2	(2)
Inpatient or Institutional	4	(3)
Total One or More Programs	28	(23)

Table 7.

Drug Use Indicators

Drug Use Indicator	<u>Any Use</u>		<u>Daily Use</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Prior Use</u>				
Marijuana	70	(57)	41	(33)
LSD	3	(2)	0	(0)
Other Hallucinogen	6	(5)	0	(0)
Amphetamines	4	(3)	0	(0)
Barbituates	5	(4)	1	(1)
Cocaine	76	(62)	42	(34)
Tranquilizers	9	(7)	3	(2)
Heroin	22	(18)	17	(14)
Methadone	3	(2)	0	(0)
Inhalants	1	(1)	0	(0)
Over the Counter	2	(2)	1	(1)
Other	2	(2)	1	(1)
Total One or More	99	(80)	67	(54)
<u>Substance Abuse Pattern</u>				
Non-User	24	(20)	56	(46)
Marijuana Only	22	(18)	19	(15)
Other Substance	0	(0)	4	(3)
Cocaine Only	14	(11)	10	(8)
Cocaine and Other Substance	41	(33)	17	(14)
Heroin Use	22	(18)	17	(14)
Total	123	(100)	123	(100)
<u>Problems Resulting From Substance Abuse</u>				
Medical Problems	10	(8)		
Problems on the Job	20	(16)		
Problems in Interpersonal Relations	37	(30)		
Family Problems	38	(31)		
Arrest or Legal Troubles	61	(50)		
Total One or More Problems	69	(56)		
<u>Substance Abuse Programs</u>				
Detoxification or Maintenance	18	(15)		
Community Out Patient	22	(18)		
Community Residential	13	(10)		
In-Patient or Institutional	12	(10)		
Total One or More Programs	39	(32)		

Table 8.

Alcohol Use and Drug Use

Drug Use	<u>Non-Drinker</u>		<u>Social</u>		<u>Abuser</u>		<u>Alcoholic</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<u>Any Drug Use</u>										
None	9	(26)	5	(11)	6	(27)	4	(20)	24	(20)
Marijuana	7	(20)	8	(17)	5	(23)	2	(10)	22	(18)
Cocaine Only	5	(14)	3	(6)	3	(14)	3	(15)	14	(11)
Cocaine/Other	6	(17)	21	(46)	7	(32)	7	(35)	41	(33)
Heroin	8	(23)	9	(20)	1	(4)	4	(20)	22	(18)
Total	35	(100)	46	(100)	22	(100)	20	(100)	123	(100)
<u>Daily Drug Use</u>										
None	16	(46)	19	(41)	9	(41)	12	(60)	56	(46)
Marijuana	6	(17)	7	(15)	6	(27)	0	(0)	19	(15)
Other Substance	0	(0)	2	(4)	1	(4)	1	(5)	4	(3)
Cocaine Only	5	(14)	1	(2)	2	(9)	2	(10)	10	(8)
Cocaine/Other	3	(9)	9	(20)	3	(14)	2	(10)	17	(14)
Heroin	5	(14)	8	(17)	1	(4)	3	(15)	17	(14)
Total	35	(100)	46	(100)	22	(100)	20	(100)	123	(100)

Table 9.

Alcohol and Drug Use:
Prior Problems and Program Involvement

Problems/Programs	Number	Percent
<u>Problems from Alcohol or Drug Use</u>		
No Problems	34	(28)
Alcohol Only	20	(16)
Drug Only	42	(34)
Drug and Alcohol	27	(22)
Total	123	(100)
<u>Prior Involvement in Alcohol or Drug Programs</u>		
No Programs	68	(55)
Alcohol Only	16	(13)
Drug Only	27	(22)
Drug and Alcohol	12	(10)
Total	123	(100)

Table 10.

Alcohol Use and
Health Indicators

Indicator	<u>Non-Drinker</u>		<u>Social</u>		<u>Abuser</u>		<u>Alcoholic</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<u>Current Health Problem</u>										
Yes	6	(18)	10	(22)	4	(19)	6	(30)	26	(22)
No	27	(82)	35	(78)	17	(81)	14	(70)	93	(78)
Total	33	(100)	45	(100)	21	(100)	20	(100)	119	(100)
<u>Current Use of Medication</u>										
Yes	4	(11)	4	(9)	1	(5)	3	(15)	12	(10)
No	31	(89)	41	(91)	20	(95)	17	(85)	109	(90)
Total	35	(100)	45	(100)	21	(100)	20	(100)	121	(100)
<u>Prior Psychiatric Examination</u>										
Yes	4	(11)	9	(20)	7	(33)	7	(35)	27	(22)
No	31	(89)	36	(80)	14	(67)	13	(65)	94	(78)
Total	35	(100)	45	(100)	21	(100)	20	(100)	121	(100)

Table 11.

**Drug Use and
Health Indicators**

Indicator	No Use		Marijuana		Other		Cocaine		Cocaine/Other		Heroin		Total	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Any Drug Use														
Current Health Problem														
Yes	5	(22)	6	(27)	0	(0)	2	(17)	8	(20)	5	(24)	26	(22)
No	18	(78)	16	(73)	0	(0)	10	(83)	33	(80)	16	(76)	93	(78)
Total	23	(100)	22	(100)	0	(0)	12	(100)	41	(100)	21	(100)	119	(100)
Current Use of Medication														
Yes	1	(4)	5	(23)	0	(0)	1	(7)	3	(7)	2	(10)	12	(10)
No	22	(96)	17	(77)	0	(0)	13	(93)	38	(93)	19	(90)	109	(90)
Total	23	(100)	22	(100)	0	(0)	14	(100)	41	(100)	21	(100)	121	(100)
Prior Psychiatric Examination														
Yes	2	(9)	5	(23)	0	(0)	5	(36)	10	(24)	5	(24)	27	(22)
No	21	(91)	17	(77)	0	(0)	9	(64)	31	(76)	16	(76)	94	(78)
Total	23	(100)	22	(100)	0	(0)	14	(100)	41	(100)	21	(100)	121	(100)
Daily Drug Use														
Current Health Problems														
Yes	11	(20)	4	(21)	1	(25)	3	(38)	3	(18)	4	(25)	26	(22)
No	44	(80)	15	(79)	3	(75)	5	(62)	18	(82)	12	(75)	93	(78)
Total	55	(100)	19	(100)	4	(100)	8	(100)	17	(100)	16	(100)	119	(100)
Current Use of Medication														
Yes	4	(7)	3	(16)	0	(0)	1	(10)	3	(18)	1	(6)	12	(10)
No	51	(93)	16	(84)	4	(100)	9	(90)	14	(82)	15	(94)	109	(90)
Total	55	(100)	19	(100)	4	(100)	10	(100)	17	(100)	16	(100)	121	(100)
Prior Psychiatric Examination														
Yes	8	(14)	7	(37)	2	(50)	3	(30)	4	(24)	3	(19)	27	(22)
No	47	(86)	12	(63)	2	(50)	7	(70)	13	(76)	13	(81)	94	(78)
Total	55	(100)	19	(100)	4	(100)	10	(100)	17	(100)	16	(100)	121	(100)

Table 12.

Alcohol and Drug Use
By Race

Drug Use	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<u>Alcohol Use</u>								
Non-drinker	6	(13)	19	(34)	10	(46)	35	(29)
Social	13	(29)	27	(48)	6	(27)	46	(37)
Abuser	11	(25)	7	(13)	4	(18)	22	(18)
Alcoholic	15	(33)	3	(5)	2	(9)	20	(16)
Total	45	(100)	56	(100)	22	(100)	123	(100)
<u>Any Drug Use</u>								
Non-user	12	(27)	9	(16)	3	(14)	24	(20)
Marijuana	7	(16)	13	(23)	2	(9)	22	(18)
Cocaine	5	(11)	6	(11)	3	(14)	14	(11)
Cocaine/Other	19	(42)	17	(30)	5	(23)	41	(33)
Heroin	2	(4)	11	(20)	9	(41)	22	(18)
Total	45	(100)	56	(100)	22	(100)	123	(100)
<u>Daily Drug Use</u>								
Non-user	25	(55)	26	(47)	5	(23)	56	(46)
Marijuana	4	(9)	12	(21)	3	(14)	19	(15)
Other	3	(7)	0	(0)	1	(4)	4	(3)
Cocaine	3	(7)	5	(9)	2	(9)	10	(8)
Cocaine/other	9	(20)	4	(7)	4	(18)	17	(14)
Heroin	1	(2)	9	(16)	7	(32)	17	(14)
Total	45	(100)	56	(100)	22	(100)	123	(100)

Table 13.

Alcohol and Drug Use
by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	<u>Alcohol Abuser</u>		<u>Any Drug Use</u>		<u>Daily Drug Use</u>	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Boston (No Neighborhood)	0	(0)	2	(100)	2	(100)
Brighton	1	(100)	1	(100)	1	(100)
Charlestown	2	(67)	3	(100)	2	(67)
Dorchester	12	(32)	31	(84)	21	(57)
Downtown	0	(0)	1	(100)	1	(100)
East Boston	3	(43)	3	(43)	3	(43)
Jamaica Plain	1	(25)	3	(75)	2	(50)
Mattapan	1	(20)	5	(100)	2	(40)
Roxbury	5	(21)	18	(86)	13	(62)
South Boston	8	(73)	8	(73)	5	(45)
South End	1	(17)	6	(100)	3	(50)
Other Suffolk	1	(25)	3	(75)	1	(25)
Other Mass.	6	(38)	11	(69)	9	(56)
Out of State	1	(20)	4	(80)	2	(40)
Total	42	(34)	99	(80)	67	(54)

Table 14.

Alcohol and Drug Use
by Present Offense

Offense	<u>Alcohol Abuser</u>		<u>Any Drug Use</u>		<u>Daily Drug Use</u>	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Person/Sex	7	(35)	16	(80)	10	(50)
Property	26	(43)	53	(87)	37	(61)
Drug	4	(15)	21	(84)	15	(58)
Other	5	(31)	9	(56)	5	(31)
Total	42	(34)	99	(80)	67	(54)

Table 15.

**Program Knowledge, Program Participation,
and Desire to Participate in Programs
by Program Area**

Area	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<u>Program Knowledge</u>						
Alcohol Treatment	109	(89)	13	(11)	122	(100)
Recreation Activities	104	(85)	18	(15)	122	(100)
Drug Treatment	102	(85)	18	(15)	120	(100)
Caseworker Assignment	99	(82)	21	(18)	120	(100)
Education program	90	(73)	33	(27)	123	(100)
Individual Counseling	76	(62)	47	(38)	123	(100)
Sick Call	65	(55)	54	(45)	119	(100)
Job Readiness	45	(37)	77	(63)	122	(100)
Library Services	42	(34)	80	(66)	122	(100)
Vocational Training	24	(20)	98	(80)	122	(100)
Group Counseling	21	(17)	101	(83)	122	(100)
<u>Program Participation Among Those Who Believe Program Exists</u>						
Case Worker	88	(89)	11	(11)	99	(100)
Recreation Activities	77	(75)	26	(25)	103	(100)
Sick Call	35	(60)	23	(40)	58	(100)
Drug Treatment	58	(58)	41	(42)	99	(100)
Alcohol Treatment	47	(44)	59	(56)	106	(100)
Education Program	35	(39)	55	(61)	90	(100)
Vocational Training	7	(30)	16	(70)	23	(100)
Library Services	9	(24)	29	(76)	38	(100)
Job Readiness	7	(16)	37	(84)	44	(100)
<u>Desire to Participate in Program Among Those Who Do Not Believe It Exists</u>						
Recreation Activities	16	(100)	0	(0)	16	(100)
Library Services	73	(95)	4	(5)	77	(100)
Sick Call	35	(90)	4	(10)	39	(100)
Vocational Training	84	(89)	10	(11)	94	(100)
Education Program	24	(80)	6	(20)	30	(100)
Job Readiness	57	(76)	18	(24)	75	(100)
Drug Treatment	12	(67)	6	(33)	18	(100)
Alcohol Treatment	4	(33)	8	(67)	12	(100)
<u>Desire to Participate in Programs Among Those Who Believe Program Exists But Are Not Currently Participating</u>						
Sick Call	12	(100)	0	(0)	12	(100)
Vocational Training	9	(75)	3	(25)	12	(100)
Education Program	22	(50)	22	(50)	44	(100)

Table 16.

Number of Programs Aware of
by Housing Unit

Housing Unit	Mean	N	Standard Deviation
Dorm 3	7.5	2	(2.1)
Dorm 1	7.3	11	(1.0)
Work Release	5.9	10	(2.6)
West Wing	5.9	42	(1.7)
Dorm 2	5.4	10	(2.1)
East Wing	5.2	25	(1.9)
Plant	4.1	7	(2.0)
New Man	4.1	9	(2.5)
Segregation	4.0	3	(2.6)
PC	3.8	4	(2.6)
Total	5.5	123	(2.1)

Table 17.

Knowledge of and Participation in
Education Programs by
Inmate Age

Area	<u>17 to 21</u>		<u>22 and Older</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
<u>Deer Island Has a Program?</u>						
Yes	35	(92)	55	(65)	90	(73)
No	3	(8)	30	(35)	33	(37)
Total	38	(100)	85	(100)	123	(100)
<u>Do You Participate in Program?</u>						
Yes	24	(69)	11	(20)	35	(39)
No	11	(31)	44	(80)	55	(61)
Total	35	(100)	55	(100)	90	(100)

Table 18.

**Vocational Training and
Post-Release Planning Desired**

Program Area	Number	Percent
<u>Vocational Training Desired</u>		
Auto Mechanics	30	(24)
Business Management	2	(2)
Carpentry	42	(34)
Computers	16	(13)
Construction	9	(7)
Cooking	5	(4)
Drafting	3	(2)
Driving	1	(1)
Electrician	19	(15)
Hair Design	1	(1)
Heating	1	(1)
Hospital Orderly	1	(1)
Interior Decoration	1	(1)
Mechinist	4	(3)
Masonry	3	(2)
Painting	11	(9)
Reading/Academics	8	(6)
Real Estate	1	(1)
Typing/Clerical	2	(2)
Welding	7	(6)
None	29	(24)
<u>Post-Release Planning Desired</u>		
Housing	42	(34)
Jobs	72	(58)
Education/Vocational Training	59	(48)
Counseling	31	(25)
Alcohol Treatment	23	(19)
Drug Treatment	36	(29)
Other	15	(12)

Table 19.

Sampling Group by
Housing Unit

Housing Unit	<u>Original Sample</u>		<u>Substitute</u>		<u>Total</u>		Total Population
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	
Dorm 1	8	(73)	3	(27)	11	(100)	48
Dorm 2	9	(90)	1	(10)	10	(100)	53
Dorm 3	2	(100)	0	(0)	2	(100)	5
East Wing	15	(60)	10	(40)	25	(100)	101
West Wing	22	(52)	20	(48)	42	(100)	169
Work Release	8	(80)	2	(20)	10	(100)	30
Plant	5	(71)	2	(29)	7	(100)	24
New Man	4	(44)	5	(56)	9	(100)	26
P.C.	3	(75)	1	(25)	4	(100)	14
Segregation	1	(33)	2	(67)	3	(100)	14
Infirmery	-	---	-	---	-	---	3
Total	77	(63)	46	(37)	123	(100)	487