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IMPACT OF DRUG OFFENDERS ON COUNTY HOUSES OF CORRECTION

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1989

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

IMPACT OF DRUG OFFENDERS ON COUNTY HOUSES OF CORRECTION

This report presents findings of a study of drug and alcohol offenders in county Houses of Correction in Massachusetts. The overall purpose is to produce a comprehensive picture of the nature, extent, and impact of drug cases on the population of inmates in county Houses of Correction (HOCs). The following sections describe the background and context of the study and elaborate on these objectives in detail. They also discuss the methodology for achieving the objectives and present findings of the study. The final section presents a summary of the findings and recommendations.

CONTEXT OF THE STUDY

The criminal justice system operates in some ways like other systems, accepting input from sources, processing that input in certain ways, and outputting some sort of product. There is, on an elementary level, some feedback between various components of the system. However, unlike other systems which have been studied (businesses, mechanical, physical, biological, psychological), the various component elements of the criminal justice system cannot control, except in the most limited ways, either the input or output rates at which they function. Police are required to arrest serious offenders. Prosecutors are supposed to prosecute: Jails and prisons cannot deny admission to convicted miscreants, nor can they keep prisoners longer than their sentence. The jails and prisons do have limited control on their inputs and outputs, however. Prisoners can be released early to alternative programs or to parole. Prisoners can also

be returned to incarceration if they violate the terms of their alternative program or their parole. Nevertheless, most of the input and output is not determined by the system itself. Such a system that is relatively unable to control input and output is regarded as an "open system" because the determination of input and output lies primarily outside the organization itself (i.e., with the courts, the prosecutors, and statutory requirements).

This situation is especially true for exercising control over sentenced drug offenders. With the current public interest and concern over the rising rates of drug arrests, and the staggering cost to the individuals and to society from drug addiction, there is considerable pressure on the leadership in both State and Federal agencies to 'crack down' on this problem. This has led to greater arrests and incarcerations and longer time sentenced. The result has been massive overcrowding of both state and county correctional facilities.

For control to be exercised over an open system, contingency planning is essential. This means that HOCs must be able to accurately describe their current situation and to predict alternative situations with which they will be faced in the future. The absence of such planning results in extreme overcrowding and bad decision making. The solution in such a situation is to obtain an accurate description of that can be used as a baseline for discussing and examining alternatives with which the criminal justice system is faced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENDERS

Describing the characteristics of drug and alcohol offenders is one of the principal goals of the study. The first step to designing programs to deal with these offenders is to have adequate knowledge of what they are like. This project provides information regarding: a) the three categories of drug, alcohol and other offenders and how they compared across relevant variables, and b) the more notable differences between these groups. These findings are used to create "profiles" of the different types of offender and how they are handled by the system.

Very little is currently known about the personal characteristics of county inmates. In addition their role in analyzing differences between drug and alcohol and other offenders, measures of inmate education, employment history, disciplinary records and other characteristics have important implications for security considerations and programmatic planning. Beyond immediate questions of treatment and containment, this information creates a broader description of the entire HOC population and helps reveal the social significance of confining these men.

IMPACT OF DRUG OFFENSE CASELOAD ON HOC POPULATION: BASELINE DATA FOR POPULATION PROJECTION

Patterns of sentencing and of multiple offenses are discreet criminal incidents. Obtaining information about this will also permit some statements about the subsequent incarceration risk of the various types of offenders. All of this information, when combined with data from other sources, are potential com-

ponents of a disaggregated flow analysis or other HOC population projection.

DISAGGREGATED FLOW ANALYSIS OF CRIME CASELOAD

Information needed for the profiles can also be used to describe the correctional stage of case flow. In addition to correctional information, the other major source of criminal justice in Massachusetts are court records. These contain data on stages from arrest and charging through court disposition.

In Massachusetts court records are managed at the probation central file (PCF). The proposal for this study indicated data would be collected at the PCF, making possible analysis of case flow from arrest to final release.

The PCF is now in the process of computerization. In the past two years they have been entering new cases and old records (from their manual database of 5 million 3" by 5" cards). However, they must still go to paper files to run criminal history checks. Although it is likely that records have been computerized for the sampling time frame, ongoing records conversion and data quality issues mean that all research must still be conducted from the paper file. Requests for data are subject to limitations and considerable delay.

For these reasor it is not feasible to collect court data during the period of the grant. Nevertheless, we plan to collect court data when it becomes available and to proceed with the

flow analysis, as soon as we can get reliable data from Probation. The flow analysis involving court data can be done following the completion of the HOC study, at no cost, and the results analyzed in combination with HOC study data.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The above discussion identifies three research objectives:

I) A detailed description of the drug offender and alcohol offender populations in Massachusetts HOCs

II) An assessment of the impact of drug incarcerations on the HOC population statewide

III) A partial disaggregated flow analysis of persons at each stage of the criminal justice system

It is also expected that the project will heighten awareness of the applicability of systems planning and OBTS concepts to monitoring the implementation and examining the outcomes of criminal justice interventions in Massachusetts.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is a quasiexperimental design using retrospective data for prior history of the offenders and current data for their offense, sentence, and other correction information. Predictions based on these data, therefore, depend on the accuracy of the retrospective information and the reasonableness of assumptions made regarding which prior variables have a causal influence on subsequent variables. The following sections discuss the measures used, the pre-testing of the data

collection instrument and procedures, the sample selection, and the data collection and processing.

MEASURES

Two groups of measures were used by the study: inmate characteristics and criminal history information. The former measures allow describing the sample and identifying how drug offenders differ from non-drug offenders. These measures will also be used when examining factors that encourage or discourage the rate of flow. The criminal history information will principally be used to describe the distribution and flow of the offenders in the system.

Inmate Characteristics

Data elements which address the question of inmate characteristics are as follows:

A. Demographic and Personal Data
   1) Age
   2) Race and ethnicity
   3) Marital status
   4) U.S. citizen (Y/N)
   5) Level of educational attainment
   6) Employment history (index)

B. Medical history and history of substance abuse
   1) Prior substance abuse (type, frequency, source of info.)
   2) History of psychological treatment (inpatient, outpatient)

C. Discipline reports (number and type)

Criminal History

Data elements used to describe offenders criminal history

focus on offenses committed by the offenders and length of sentence for convictions.

A. Offense Type
   1) Present offense type
   2) Up to two accompanying offenses
   3) Type of offense of two most recent priors resulting in incarceration

B. Sentence Length
   1) Sentence length for present offense
   2) Sentence length for present accompanying charges
   3) Sentence length for two most recent prior incarcerations

The validity and reliability of these measure is discussed in the section reporting pre-test findings.

PRE-TEST

A pre-test for the study was conducted using data from the Middlesex County House of Correction in Billerica on October 24, 27 and 28, 1988. Data were collected from the classification records of a sample of inmates admitted to Billerica between July 1, 1986 and June 30, 1987. The sample was drawn by Massachusetts Department of Correction research staff. It consisted of 100 percent of drug and alcohol (including drunk driving) offenders and 10 percent of all other admissions during the sampling time frame.

The pretest identified several issues of concern to the researchers. Billerica data exemplified the common practice in county institutions of separating records into "card files" and classification files. The card files are the ticking clock of an inmate's jail term. They contain dates of admission, release,

and probation - as well as such critical variables as jail credits and good time. Classification records duplicate some of this information but also contain more information of programmatic interest, such as drug abuse history, employment history and the like.

The two record sets pointed to different lines of inquiry: population projections in the case of the card files and a descriptive study in the case of the classification records. It had already been ascertained that court records would be hard to get (see above) and that an actual projection would therefore be difficult. Data from classification records, on the other hand, constituted a self-contained source of information for a comprehensive descriptive study of county inmates. As a result, we chose the latter line of inquiry for the main study.

Another discovery was the fact that many HOCs have unwritten rules about sentence length and classification. Most HOCs do not classify inmates whose sentence is less than thirty days, and a small number, including Billerica, do not classify inmates sentenced to less than ninety days. Finally, the pretest findings revealed that data for certain pretest variables (e.g. physical disabilities, sentence lengths of prior admissions) were generally unavailable. Consequently some variables were modified or dropped.

Finally, there were a few data elements for which desired information was not generally available from classification

records at any institution. Most important was the unfortunate absence of reliable information on inmates' history of treatment for drug and/or alcohol abuse. This absence of data will hopefully be rectified by current plans for the HOCs to buy computers for keeping medical and drug information.

SAMPLE SELECTION

Like the pre-test sample, the sample for the main study was drawn by the Department of Correction research staff. It differed from the pretest sample in several regards. The sample was drawn from county inmates admitted during calendar 1987. Those sentenced to less than thirty days were screened out. From each of the participating counties, fifty drug and alcohol offenders and fifty other offenders were selected.

Selecting approximately the same number from each institution required using different sampling fractions for each institution. Consequently, to ensure generalizability of the findings the data were weighted so that the weighted size for each institution was approximately the known population values. The weighting procedure is discussed in the subsequent section on Data Processing.

DATA COLLECTION

Massachusetts has fourteen counties and thirteen HOCs (Nantucket courts sentence to the Barnstable HOC). All HOCs but one are under the jurisdiction of their respective county Sheriffs. The exception is the Suffolk County HOC at Deer Is-

land, which is run by the penal commissioner of the city of Boston.

HOCs house men only, except the Berkshire House of Correction, which has a limited capacity for housing women as well as men. All women inmates and pre-trial detainees in the Commonwealth are held at the state run Massachusetts Correctional Institution (MCI) at Framingham (except the women held at Berkshire). Women inmates were not included in this sample, but have been the subject of study by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (1988). In a subsequent section we present some analyses of the DPH data and compare some of our HOC findings with those of the DPH study.

After completion of the pilot study, an interim report was prepared and presented to officials of the Massachusetts Sheriffs' Association. Special Sheriff Anthony M. Sasso, who is in charge of operations at Billerica, disseminated the interim report to the Sheriffs and helped coordinate their participation in the study. Eventually eight Sheriff's departments agreed to participate (Barnstable, Bristol, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Norfolk and Worcester).

Designated staff contacts received a memo confirming previously arranged dates of site visits and reiterating restrictions on access which were agreed to. Data collection teams were limited to four persons, access was restricted to classification records selected in the sample, and site visits would last no

longer than two working days. A copy of the subsample for the institution was attached to each memo, and contacts were asked to consider pulling the subsample prior to the team's arrival to speed data collection. Several institutions found this expedient.

Data collection began on March 7, 1989 and ended May 3, 1989. The number of cases coded by institution was as follows (some subsamples were slightly greater than 100 due to the sampling algorithm used by the Department of Correction):

SAMPLE SIZE BY INSTITUTION

INSTITUTION	SAMPLE SIZE
Worcester	96
Hampden	107
Essex	39
Bristol	80
Norfolk	93
Franklin	86
Hampshire	78
Barnstable	86
Total Sample	665

(Institutional totals and grand total are unweighted).

DATA PROCESSING

There are two ways in which the sample deviated from a simple probability sample: it oversampled drug and alcohol offenders (50% of sample, 30 to 40% of actual admissions) and it selected equal numbers of cases from each institution despite extreme variation in actual number of admissions. To correct for both these problems simultaneously, case weights were calculated as follows:

For each institution "i";

$$W_{drug/alc} = \frac{1987\ drug/alc\ admissions(i)}{N_{drug/alc\ of\ (i)}}$$

$$W_{other} = \frac{1987\ other\ admissions(i)}{N_{other\ of\ (i)}}$$

Weighted data were used for all comparisons. Weighted data are used in percentage form for all frequencies except those used to describe the sample and to control data quality, in which instances the use of unweighted data are noted.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENDERS

The offenders are described in three areas: their sociodemographic characteristics, their history of substance abuse and treatment, and their criminal history. This information is needed to make reasonable assumptions regarding factors that affect cohort size and duration when predicting the flow of offenders through the system. They are also necessary when designing programs to meet needs of the offenders.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The sociodemographic profile of the offenders will discuss their age, race, citizenship, marital status, education, occupation, and the median household income for their community of residence. The following descriptions are based on Table 1, unless otherwise noted.

Age

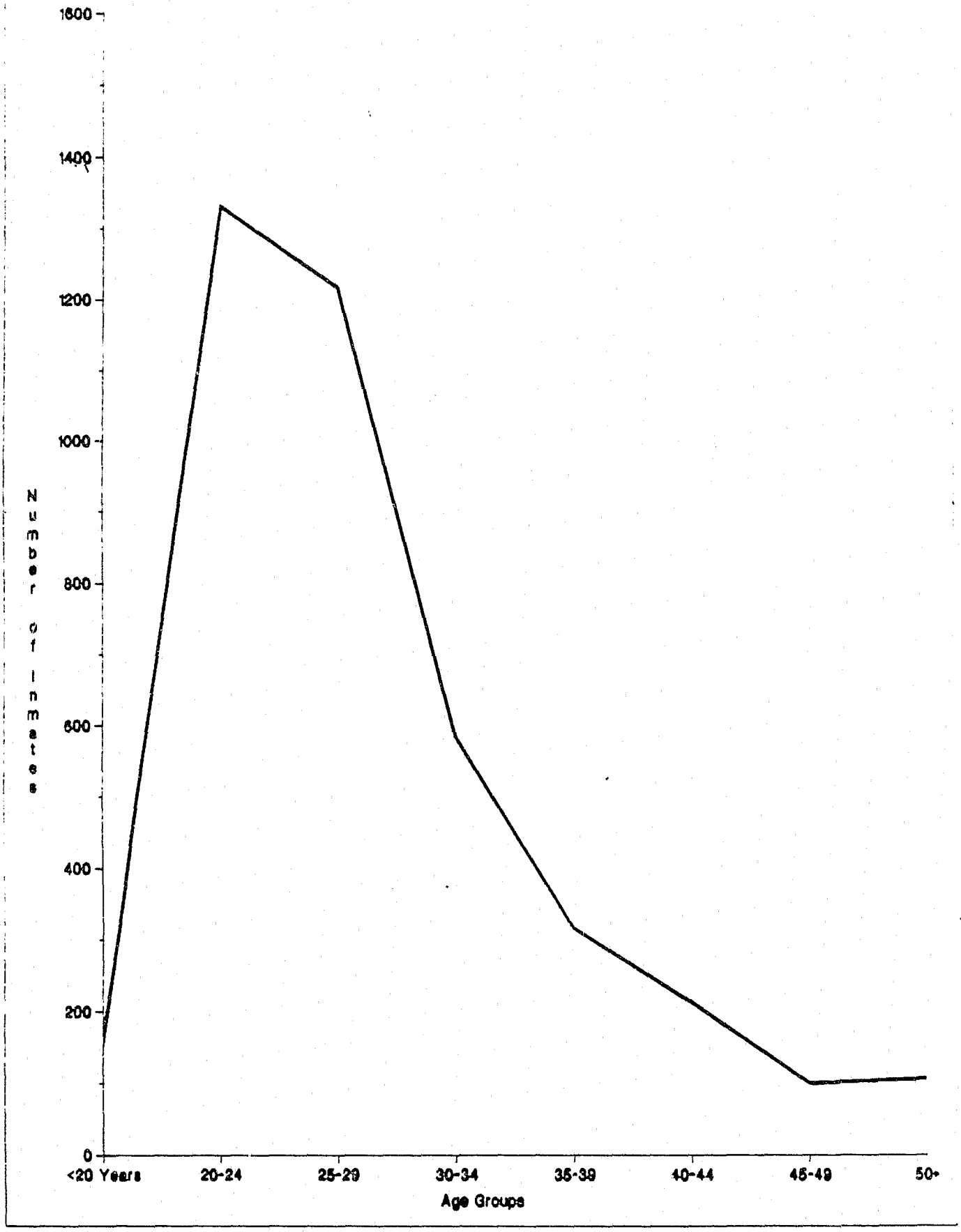
The average age of the inmates was 27.6 years. This is similar to the state probation average age of 27 years (Cicchetti, Adams, Nix, and Powell, 1989). Approximately half (49.2%) of the inmates were 25 or under at the time of admission. Nearly one-quarter (23.2%) were 21 or under (see table 1). This distribution is consistent with Massachusetts Department of Correction statistics for overall county admissions in 1987, in which the median age at admission was 26 years. (Massachusetts Department of Correction, 1988). Figure 1 visually confirms the concentration of male inmates in the twenty to thirty age range.

Race/Ethnicity

The majority of inmates in the sample were white. The racial and ethnic composition of the sample also closely resembles that of all county admissions logged in 1987, during which Seventy-six percent were white, sixteen percent black and eight percent Hispanic. (Massachusetts Department of Correction, 1988).

FIGURE 1

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEN



Citizenship

A fairly large proportion of the inmates (5.7%) were foreign nationals. No data were collected on the immigration status of foreign inmates. Such data are generally unavailable and unreliable. If the personal effects of a prisoner do not contain a passport, a birth certificate, or a green card, then citizenship is entirely self-reported. No independent verification of citizenship is obtained. While notification to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of illegal aliens is required, this is not always done. When it is done, delays in procedures may prevent the INS from doing anything until the prisoners have served their sentence.

Marital Status

Nearly seventy percent had never been married. Eighteen percent were married, and the rest separated, divorced or widowed. Not surprisingly, the younger inmates were more overwhelmingly single while older inmates were more likely to have been married at some point. While mean age of all inmates was 27.6 years, the average age of inmates who have never married was 25.3 years. Married inmates averaged 32.5; divorced inmates, 34.2; separated inmates, 30; and widowed inmates, 42.8 years of age. The Eta coefficient of the ANOVA was .44 and the differences in the average ages were significant at less than .001.

Education

Significant educational problems among the inmates were found. Fifty seven percent of the inmates neither finished high

school nor received a GED. Less than two percent had a college degree. Two inmates in the sample held master's degrees and one had a doctorate. The widespread prevalence of educational problems is supported by a study of the Massachusetts probation population (Cicchetti et al., 1989).

Occupation

Inmates' occupations tended heavily toward outdoor manual labor and especially the building trades. Forty two percent listed their occupation as laborer, 10.1% as carpenter and 3.7% as landscaper. Only 2.7% listed occupations which could possibly have been either supervisory or white collar (student, manager, clerk).

Median Household Income

Inmates came disproportionately from poorer communities. While the median statewide household income was $17,575. Over 57 percent of the inmates came from communities with median incomes below $15,000. (All figures are 1979 annual household income, 1980 U.S. Census).

TABLE 1
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTIVE VARIABLES	PERCENT	WEIGHTED N
Age Group		
Under 20	11.8	707
20 to 21	11.4	643
22 to 23	13.0	777
24 to 25	13.0	779
26 to 27	12.2	729
28 to 30	11.6	692
31 to 34	12.6	756
35 and up	15.0	893
Race		
White	74.8%	3203
Black	14.1	605
Hispanic	10.0	427
Asian	0.6	26
Other	0.5	20
Nationality		
U.S.	94.3	2703
Other	5.7	163
Marital Status		
Single	69.9%	4175
Married	18.0	1078
Divorced	8.8	528
Separated	3.0	181
Widowed	0.2	14
Education		
No School	0.1%	8
Through 9th Grade	24.4	1449
10th or 11th	32.5	1936
High School or GED	34.9	2075
Some College	6.3	377
Bachelors or Higher	1.7	103
Work History		
Steady	52.0%	3093
Periodic	21.1	1255
Unemployed	17.5	1041
Poor	5.3	315
Self Employed	3.6	214
Retired	0.5	30
Occupation		
Laborer	42.7%	2540
Carpenter	10.1	601
Mechanic	7.7	458
Painter/		

Printer	5.1	303
Landscaper	3.7	220
Baker/Cook	2.3	137
Sales	2.2	131
Self-Employed	2.2	131
Truck Driver	2.0	119
Other	9.8	523
Unemployed	12.2	726
Town Income Category		
Less than $12,000	14.5%	750
$12,000 to $14,999	42.9	2216
$15,000 to $17,999	21.4	1102
$18,000 to $20,999	10.6	548
$21,000 to $25,999	7.6	392
$26,000 and above	2.9	151
Primary Substance Class Used		
Alcohol	80.8%	1672
Class A	7.7	159
Class B	6.9	143
Class C	0.3	6
Class D	4.3	89
Secondary Substance Class Used		
Alcohol	25.4	84
Class A	9.0	30
Class B	26.7	88
Class C	3.8	13
Class D	32.7	108
Class E	2.4	8
Outpatient Psych Treatment		
Yes	12.9%	267
No	87.1	1802
Inpatient Psych Treatment		
Yes	10.4%	215
No	89.6%	1854

Note: percentages may not total exactly to 100 due to rounding.

A relationship was found between the affluence of an inmate's town of residence and his race. White inmates consistently came from more affluent communities. While 52.5% lived in towns with median incomes of $15,000 or greater, only 13.8% of blacks and 8.5% of Hispanics lived in towns with that level of income (see Table 2).

TABLE 2
MEDIAN TOWN INCOME BY RACE OF OFFENDER

	White	Black	Hispanic
Median Town Income:			
Under $12K	380 9.7%	100 15.0%	269 47.4%
$12 to $14,999	1476 37.8%	474 71.1%	251 44.2%
$15k to $17,999	995 25.4%	59 8.9%	48 8.5%
$18k to $20,999	548 14.0%	0 0%	0 0%
$21k to $25,999	360 9.2%	33 4.8%	0 0%
$26k and above	151 3.9%	0 0%	0 0%

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND TREATMENT

This section discusses primary and secondary substances abused by the offenders, as well as patterns of polysubstance abuse. It examines variations in substance abuse by type of offense and medium income of their town of residence. It also discusses the history of treatment of these offenders.

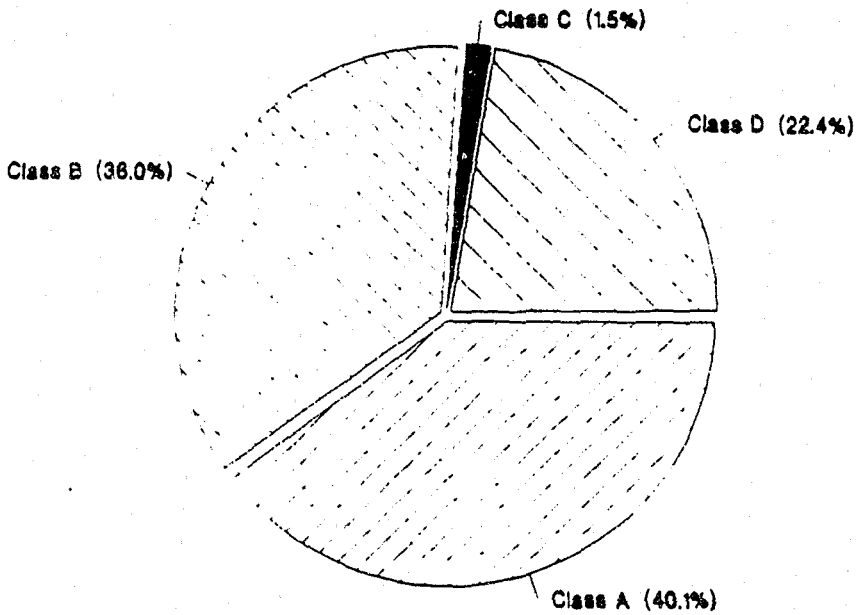
When self reported and offense information are combined, more than three-fourths of the offenders had a prior history of substance abuse. This includes alcohol abuse as well as controlled substances.

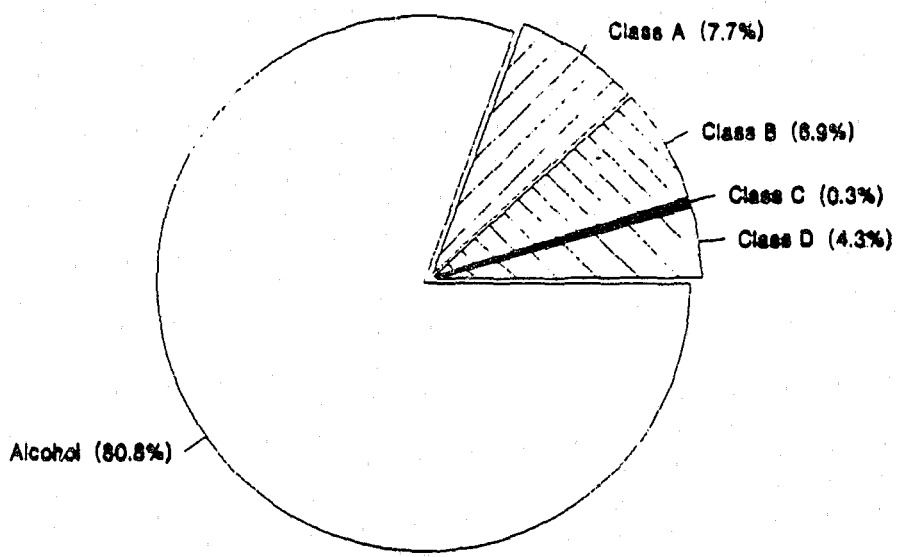
Primary Substance of Abuse

The classes of illegal drugs used to denote substances are defined in the Massachusetts General Laws, Ch. 94 C section 31. These definitions are reproduced in the appendix. Broadly speaking, most references to Class A drugs denote heroin; Class B, cocaine and other stimulants; Class C, minor depressants and most hallucinogens; Class D, marijuana; and Class E, prescription narcotics and other prescription drugs. Figure 2 shows the proportions of drug classes used.

FIGURE 2
SUBSTANCE USE BY MEN

CHOICE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES BY MEN





PRIMARY SUBSTANCE CLASS USED BY MEN

By a wide margin, alcohol was the preferred abusable substance among inmates in the sample. The number of primary drinkers (80.8%) was more than ten times greater than primary users of any class of illegal drugs (see Table 1) . Even so, there were still substantial percentages who abused controlled substances. Studies done as part of the Drug Use Forecasting system (DUF) suggest that the actual use of cocaine is much greater than that reported here (National Institute of Justice, 1988b). Although, the prevalence of heroin usage found in the DUF studies of police arrestees is only slightly higher than that found in this study.

Among those who abused controlled substances, more than three-fourths abused Class A (mostly Heroin) or Class B (mostly Cocaine) drugs. As might be expected for inmates, this is more severe than the 67 percent reported for probationers (Cicchetti et al., 1989). This is also substantially greater than the 52.1 percent self-reported by inmates in the 1986 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1988). It is also greater than the 43 percent estimated for inmates of the Texas Department of Correction (Criminal Justice Center, 1988: 145).

The fact that Class A and Class B substances are the most frequently chosen controlled substances has serious implications. Heroin (Class A) and Cocaine (Class B) are typically injected. The significant presence of these addictions among the HOC prisoners increases the risk of AIDS infection among them. It also raises

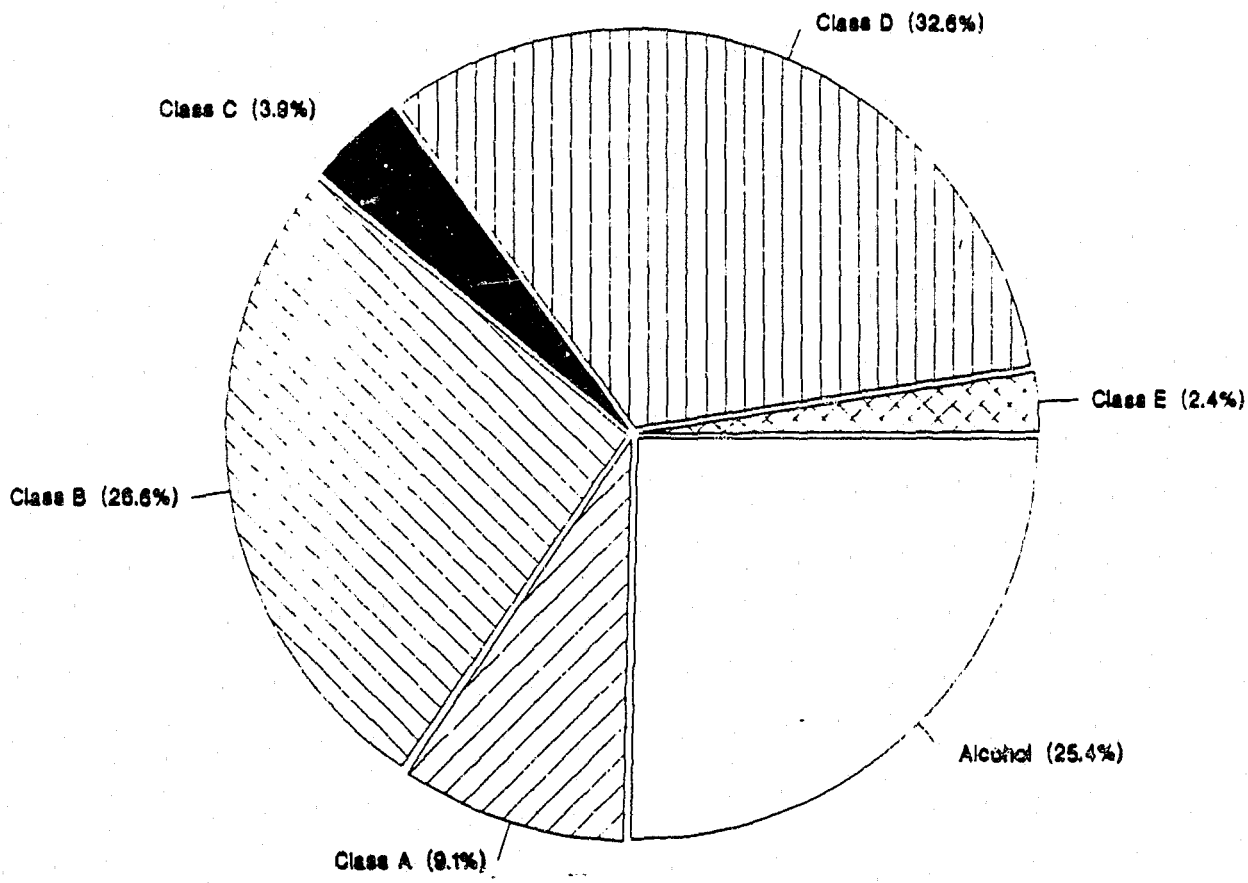
legal issues regarding the appropriate care and treatment of those infected as well as procedures for reducing the risks of spreading the disease (Hammett, 1988; National Institute of Justice, 1988a; Takas and Hammett, 1989). Is there legal liability if a rape victim in the institution becomes infected? What training and safety procedures are needed to meet the medical needs and constitutional rights of the victims as well as the safety needs of the institution? What precautionary measures against infection are reasonable and appropriate? A list of precautionary guidelines provided by the Centers for Disease Control is in the appendix (Centers for Disease Control, 1985; Hammett, 1988).

Secondary Substance of Abuse

The distribution for secondary substance of choice is quite different from that for primary substance. The subsample size is smaller, implying that many of the inmates (and presumably many of the drinkers) have no second choice with which they regularly indulge.

Among those for whom data are available, the favorite secondary substance is a class D drug, almost certain to be marijuana in most cases. Class B drugs (primarily cocaine) are second, and alcohol close behind. Figure 3 shows the relative proportions of the secondary usage of these drugs.

FIGURE 3
SECONDARY SUBSTANCE USED BY MEN



Polysubstance Abuse

Comparison of the preferred primary with the preferred secondary substance yields interesting results. Primary drinkers most often used as a second choice marijuana (Class D), followed in declining order by cocaine (Class B) and heroin (Class A). Primary heroin users choose alcohol and cocaine over marijuana as a second choice. Primary cocaine users prefer marijuana as a second choice by large margins, while primary marijuana users like alcohol for variety. (See Table 3)

Primary Substance by Offense

Abusers of different substances had different patterns of incarceration by offense type. Users of Class B drugs (primarily cocaine) were overwhelmingly convicted of drug offenses (67.9%, trafficking, possession, or both), while users of Class A drugs (primarily heroin) were mostly convicted of larceny/receiving (40.6%) and burglary crimes (26.1%). Only 15.4% of Class A users were serving time for drug offenses (See Table 4).

TABLE 3
CROSSTABULATION OF SECONDARY SUBSTANCE ABUSED BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE ABUSED

	Primary Substance Class:			
	Alcohol	A	B	D
Secondary Class:				
Alcohol	na	29 42.1%	0	14 61.0%
Class A	27 16.1%	na	3 13.5%	0
Class B	48 29.2%	29 41.7%	na	2 10.8%
Class C	0	0	6 26.1%	6 28.3%
Class D	82 49.9%	11 16.1%	15 60.4%	na
Class E	8 4.7%	0	0	0
Totals	165 59.0%	69 24.5%	24 8.6%	22 7.9%

Chi-square statistic significant at .000; Eta = .51 45 percent of cells had expected frequencies less than 5. No offenders had class C or class E drugs listed as their primary substance of abuse.

TABLE 4
OFFENSE AND TYPE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSED

	PRIMARY SUBSTANCE ABUSED					
OFFENSE	Alcohol % (#)	Class A % (#)	Class B % (#)	Class C % (#)	Class D % (#)	Class E % (#)
Assault	11.7 (192)	3.5 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	41.9 (37)	18.6 (30)
Burglary	9.9 (162)	26.1 (42)	8.7 (12)	0 (0)	16.3 (15)	9.7 (15)
OUI/Alcohol	39.1 (642)	4.0 (6)	8.5 (12)	100.0 (6)	0 (0)	9.0 (14)
Drugs	4.5 (74)	15.4 (24)	67.9 (95)	0 (0)	28.2 (25)	29.0 (46)
Larceny	12.2 (199)	40.6 (65)	12.6 (18)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11.0 (17)
MV Offense	5.4 (89)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Rape/Sex Offense	2.3 (38)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7.1 (3)	2.0 (3)
Other	14.9 (244)	10.4 (17)	2.3 (3)	0 (0)	10.1 (9)	20.8 (33)
TOTAL	100.0 (1,640)	100.0 (159)	100.0 (140)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (89)	100.0 (159)

Chi-square=957.6 Df=35 P<.01 V=.30

Primary Substance by Median Town Income:

Socio-economic differences in substance abuse preference are evident from this comparison. Class A (heroin) users all lived in towns with median income below $18,000 and 70.6% lived in towns with median income below $15,000. By contrast, the percentage of inmates from the highest town income category who preferred Class B substances, chiefly cocaine (15.2%) was more than twice the rate of Class B users in the overall sample (6.8%). Over 68% of Class D (Marijuana) users lived in towns with median income below $15,000, while alcohol users tended to deviate little from the univariate town income distribution (see Table 5)

History of Psychological Treatment

Unfortunately, the classification records from which data were collected did not contain information on inmates' history of alcohol and drug treatment. The records did, however, indicate whether the inmate had a history of inpatient or outpatient psychological treatment. Thirteen percent of inmates had received some form of outpatient treatment, and 10.4 percent had been hospitalized at some point for psychological disorders. This 23.4 percent having any psychological treatment is a smaller percentage than the 29.6 percent self-reported by the national sample of inmates as having had participated in some drug treatment program (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1988).

TABLE 5
TOWN INCOME BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE ABUSED

	PRIMARY SUBSTANCE ABUSED					
INCOME	Alcohol % (#)	Class A % (#)	Class B % (#)	Class C % (#)	Class D % (#)	Class E % (#)
under $12,000	64.8 (268)	4.8 (20)	10.3 (42)	0 (0)	1.9 (8)	18.2 (75)
$12,000-$14,999	59.5 (232)	16.8 (65)	9.2 (36)	0 (0)	11.1 (43)	3.4 (13)
$15,000-$17,999	86.9 (434)	7.1 (35)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2.9 (15)	3.1 (15)
$18,000-$20,999	90.7 (225)	0 (0)	5.8 (14)	0 (0)	3.5 (9)	0 (0)
$21,000-$25,999	70.1 (138)	0 (0)	10.1 (20)	100 (6)	0 (0)	23.9 (33)
$26,000 plus	84.8 (70)	0 (0)	10.1 (13)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Mean	15,800	13,100	14,900	23,500	14,000	12,000

Chi-squared=440.8 Df=25 P<.01 V=.220; F=9.6 Df=(5,.1687) P<.01

CRIMINAL HISTORY

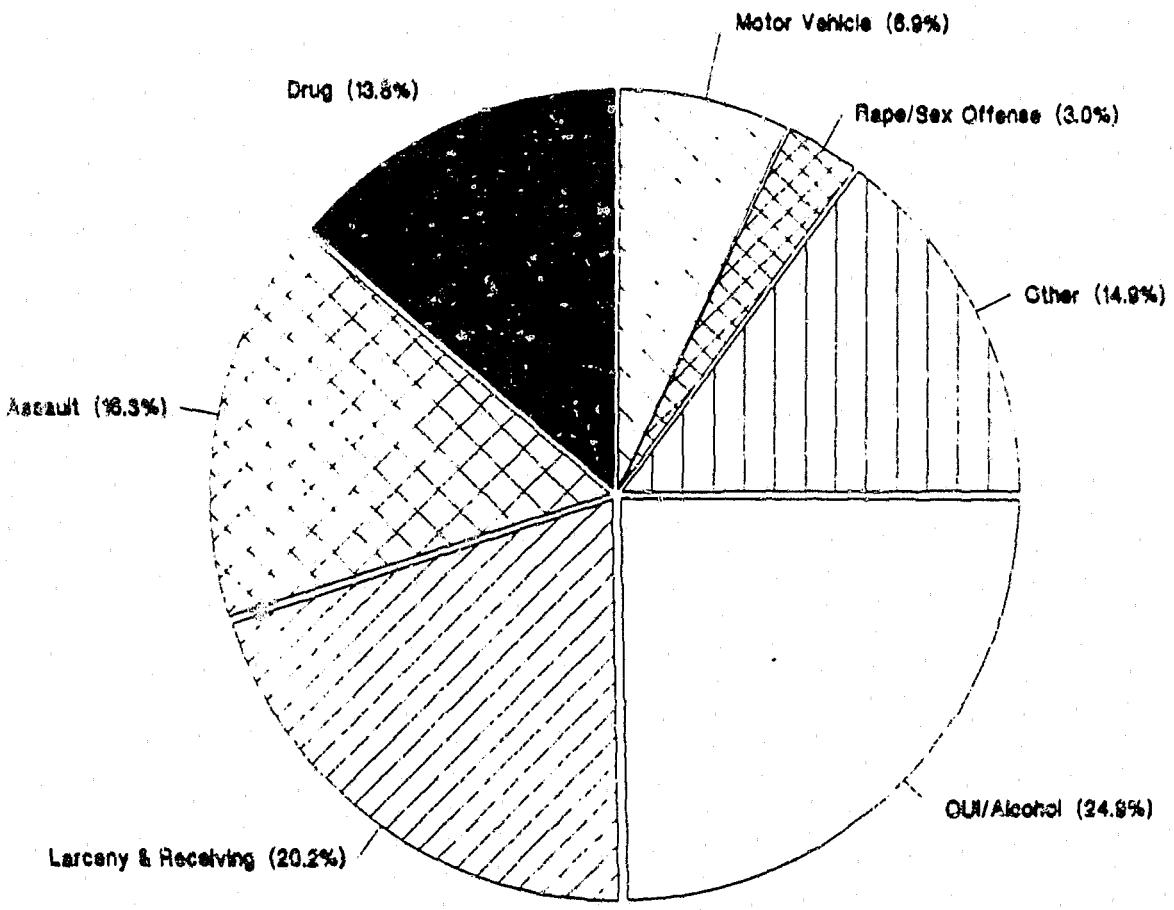
This section discusses offenses committed by House of Correction inmates-current offense, accompanying offense and prior offenses. It examines relationships between offenses. It also examines relationships variation in offense by age of offender, number of prior incarcerations, and sentence. In addition, it presents information regarding behavior of the inmates while in jail.

Primary Current Offense

The most prevalent current offense category was alcohol offenses. Within this category, 97 percent had been convicted of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol (OUI) (see Table 6). Twenty-two percent of sample inmates were incarcerated for alcohol offenses. Put another way, one in five was serving time for drunk driving. Other prevalent categories were larceny and receiving stolen goods (17.5%), Burglary and related offenses (14.1%), Assault and related offenses (13.4%), and drug and related offenses (11.9%). Figure 4 shows the relative frequency of these offenses. These percentages are similar to those for the HOC population (Massachusetts Department of Correction, 1988), supporting the representativeness of the sample. The percent incarcerated for drug offenses is also similar to that for jail inmates in other states (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1989a).

FIGURE 4

PRIMARY CURRENT OFFENSE FOR MEN



Accompanying Offenses

Data were collected on the most serious accompanying charge (2nd charge) and next most serious (3rd charge), if any. In both cases the most common accompanying offense was larceny and receiving stolen goods (19.1% of 2nd, 23.7% of 3rd) followed by motor vehicle offenses (17.3% of 2nd, 19.0% of 3rd).

TABLE 6
DESCRIPTION OF CRIMINAL HISTORIES

VARIABLES	PERCENTAGES AND N's	
Primary Current Offense (N = 4645)		
OUI/Alcohol	21.5%	999
Larceny and Receiving	17.5	813
Burglary and related	14.1	655
Assault and related	13.4	622
Drug and related	11.9	553
Motor vehicle (not OUI)	6.0	279
Rape/Sex offenses	2.6	121
Other	12.9	599
Sentence for Primary Current Offense (N = 4490)		
Less than one month	0.4%	18
One month	8.0	359
Two months	8.0	359
Three months	17.5	786
Four months	2.5	112
Five months	1.7	76
Six months	19.9	894
Seven months	0.3	13
Eight months	0.3	13
Nine months	2.7	121
Ten months	0.5	22
Eleven months	0.4	18
One year	19.2	862
Fourteen months	0.3	13
Fifteen months	1.1	49
Seventeen months	0.3	13
Eighteen months (1 1/2 years)	3.9	175
Twenty months	0.2	9
Two years	9.3	418
Twenty six months	0.1	5
Thirty months (2 1/2 years)	3.5	157

First Accompanying Offense (N = 1889)		
Larceny and Receiving	19.1%	361
Motor Vehicle (not OUI)	17.3	327
Assault and related	10.8	204
OUI/Alcohol	10.5	198
Burglary and related	10.0	189
Drug and related	9.1	172
Rape/sex offenses	1.3	25
Other	21.9	414
Sentence for First Accompanying Offense (N = 1809)		
One month	12.0%	217
Two months	6.9	125
Three months	18.8	340
Four months	3.5	63
Five months	2.8	51
Six months	21.5	389
Nine months	3.1	56
Ten months	1.5	27
One year	13.5	244
Seventeen months	0.7	13
Eighteen months (1 1/2 years)	3.8	69
Two years	10.5	190
Thirty months (2 1/2 years)	1.5	27
Second Accompanying Offense (N = 794)		
Larceny and Receiving	23.7%	188
Motor Vehicle (not OUI)	19.0	151
Assault and related	15.0	119
Burglary and related	12.2	97
Drug and related	8.7	69
OUI/Alcohol	2.3	18
Rape/sex offenses	0.7	6
Other	18.3	145
Sentence for Second Accompanying Offense (N = 785)		
One month	16.1%	126
Two months	4.5	35
Three months	14.6	113
Four months	4.6	36
Six months	22.0	173
Eight months	0.4	3
Nine months	5.5	43
One year	18.3	144
Eighteen months (1 1/2 years)	1.7	13
Two years	9.1	71
Twenty Five months	3.4	27
Most Recent Prior Offense (N = 2236)		
OUI/Alcohol	18.2%	407
Larceny/Receiving	17.0	380
Burglary and related	13.8	309
Assault and related	11.1	248
Motor Vehicle (not OUI)	11.1	248
Drug and related	8.9	199
Rape/sex offenses	1.1	25

Other	18.7	418
Sentence for Most Recent Prior Offense (N=2236)		
One month	22.3	499
Two months	9.0	201
Three months	14.1	315
Four months	3.7	83
Five months	1.0	22
Six months	20.0	447
Seven months	0.3	7
Eight months	0.2	4
Nine months	1.2	27
Ten months	0.3	7
Eleven months	1.5	34
One year	12.6	282
Fourteen months	0.6	13
Sixteen months	0.6	13
Eighteen months (1 1/2 years)	2.6	58
Two years	7.2	161
Thirty months (2 1/2 years)	2.7	60
Second Most Recent Prior Offense (N = 571)		
Larceny/Receiving	27.3	156
Burglary and related	18.9	108
Assault and related	12.2	70
OUI/Alcohol	11.7%	67
Drug and related	11.5	66
Motor Vehicle (not OUI)	6.5	37
Rape/sex offenses	0.2	1
Other	11.7	67
Sentence for Second Most Recent Prior Offense (N=571)		
One month	19.7	554
Two months	4.8	27
Three months	6.8	39
Four months	7.9	45
Six months	18.5	106
Eight months	1.4	8
Nine months	6.6	38
One year	15.7	90
Eighteen months (1 1/2 years)	8.2	47
Two years	9.1	52
Thirty months (2 1/2 years)	1.4	8
Jail Credits (Days) (N = 2191)		
Zero	44.2%	968
One to Nine	17.1	375
Ten to Nineteen	16.7	366
Twenty to Thirty Nine	12.0	263
Forty to Ninety Eight	10.0	219
Number of Prior Incarcerations (N = 3921)		
Zero	32.7%	1282
One	30.4	1192
Two	16.8	659
Three	7.0	157

Four	5.7	223
Five	2.1	82
Six	2.0	78
More than Six	3.4	133
Number of Discipline Reports (N = 2533)		
Zero	48.3%	1223
One	20.2	512
Two	10.7	271
Three	7.2	182
Four	4.9	124
Five to Nine	5.0	127
Ten or More	3.7	94
Number of Discipline Reports for Drugs (N = 2254)		
Zero	88.6%	1997
One	8.8	198
Two	2.4	54
Nine	0.2%	5
Number of Furloughs Granted (N = 1511)		
Zero	82.2%	1242
One	13.3	201
Two	2.3	35
Three	1.5	23
Four	0.2	3
Five	0.4	6

Note: percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding

Prior Offenses

Data were collected for most recent and second most recent prior offenses, if any, for which the inmate was incarcerated (primary charge only). The most common offense category among most recent priors was alcohol offenses (18.2%) followed by larceny and receiving stolen goods (17.0%). Among second most recent priors, 27.3% are for larceny and receiving, 18.9% for burglary, 12.2% for assault and 11.7% for alcohol offenses. The lesser proportion of alcohol offenders among second most prior charges is apparently explained by the fact that relatively few alcohol offenders have more than one prior incarceration (see the section below headed Current Offense by Number of Prior Incarcerations

and the accompanying Table 9).

Number of Prior Incarcerations

About two thirds (67.3%) of the inmates had prior incarcerations. Thirty-seven percent had two or more priors, and 13.2 percent had four or more. This is less than the 74.3 percent reported by the national inmate survey as having prior incarcerations (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1988).

Primary Offense by Most Serious Accompanying Offense

There was a strong relationship between primary offense and the most serious accompanying offense. Not surprisingly, burglars were also charged with larceny (57.5% of all burglars with a secondary charge). Alcohol offenders (principally OUI) were often charged with lesser motor vehicle offenses (59.8% of all alcohol offenders with a secondary charge). Sixty eight point seven percent of sex offenders with accompanying charges were also convicted of burglary offenses and 31.3% with lesser sex charges. In some offense categories, inmates were usually convicted of accompanying offenses in the same category. This was true of drug offenders (40.4% of those with secondary charges) and motor vehicle offenders (53.5% of those with secondary charges (See Table 7).

Current Offense by Most Recent Prior Offense

In all current offense categories except one, inmates' most recent prior offense was most likely to be a crime in the same category as the current offense. The strongest instance of this

occurred with drunk drivers. About three-fourths of those whose most recent prior was OUI also had a current OUI sentence (see Table 8). The biggest exception was sex offenders, who were more likely to have been previously incarcerated for burglary (52.4%) than for prior sex crimes (23.8%). This suggests that some rapists and sex offenders begin perpetrating sexual assaults in an opportunistic manner, after becoming accustomed to breaking into people's houses. Further study would be required to firmly establish a link between burglary and the evolution of a propensity for sexual assault in the victim's home.

Alcohol offenders overwhelmingly had most recent prior incarcerations for alcohol offenses (62.8%) or motor vehicle offenses (8.4%). This means that thirty-seven percent of the alcohol offenders had no prior alcohol incarceration. Most of these would be first or second offenders, but some may have had prior convictions that did not result in incarceration. This suggests a fundamentally different pattern of criminality in which drinking and driving are, in many cases, the only criminal behavior in which the inmate is likely to engage.

TABLE 7
PRIMARY AND ACCOMPANYING OFFENSE

Accompanying Offense	PRIMARY OFFENSE: ASSLT. % (#)	BURG. % (#)	OUI % (#)	DRUG % (#)	LARCENY % (#)	MV % (#)	RAPE % (#)	OTHER % (#)
Assault	37.5 (72)	3.0 (6)	25.1 (50)	1.9 (3)	0 (0)	8.1 (26)	0 (0)	36.1 (147)
Burglary	16.6 (32)	18.7 (35)	4.6 (9)	15.1 (26)	61.4 (221)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15.1 (61)
OUI/Alcohol	7.0 (13)	0 (0)	35.0 (69)	0.8 (1)	2.2 (8)	54.1 (176)	0 (0)	6.4 (26)
Drugs	4.6 (9)	13.2 (25)	10.0 (19)	44.0 (76)	2.6 (9)	8.1 (26)	0 (0)	5.8 (24)
Larceny	4.7 (9)	30.7 (58)	11.8 (23)	11.3 (20)	21.1 (76)	5.3 (17)	0 (0)	17.2 (70)
MV Offense	2.9 (6)	4.8 (9)	9.5 (19)	8.2 (14)	3.9 (14)	21.7 (71)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Rape/Sex Offense	0 (0)	14.0 (26)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100.0 (12)	0 (0)
Other	26.7 (51)	15.7 (30)	4.6 (9)	18.7 (32)	8.8 (32)	2.8 (9)	0 (0)	19.4 (79)
TOTAL	100.0 (191)	100.0 (188)	100.0 (197)	100.0 (172)	100.0 (360)	100.0 (325)	100.0 (12)	100.0 (408)

Chi-square=2407.7 Df=49 P<.01 V=.43

TABLE 8
CURRENT OFFENSE AND MOST RECENT PRIOR OFFENSE

Current Offense	MOST RECENT PRIOR: ASSLT. % (#)	BURG. % (#)	OUI % (#)	DRUG % (#)	LARCENY % (#)	MV % (#)	RAPE % (#)	OTHER % (#)
Assault	34.4 (85)	1.0 (3)	6.5 (26)	28.1 (56)	4.8 (18)	10.6 (26)	0 (0)	13.2 (54)
Burglary	19.5 (48)	49.9 (153)	2.2 (9)	7.7 (15)	4.0 (15)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9.5 (39)
OUI/Alcohol	10.6 (26)	13.9 (43)	76.0 (306)	0.7 (1)	2.5 (9)	16.4 (41)	46.2 (11)	12.1 (49)
Drugs	12.6 (31)	9.3 (29)	0.3 (1)	50.5 (100)	6.1 (22)	5.1 (13)	5.6 (1)	5.3 (22)
Larceny	16.8 (41)	5.4 (17)	2.2 (9)	7.4 (15)	61.8 (226)	42.4 (105)	0 (0)	8.1 (33)
MV Offense	1.3 (3)	4.0 (12)	5.2 (21)	0 (0)	11.2 (41)	18.2 (45)	0 (0)	8.6 (35)
Rape/Sex Offense	4.8 (12)	8.6 (26)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	48.1 (12)	0 (0)
Other	0 (0)	7.9 (24)	7.4 (30)	5.6 (11)	9.6 (35)	7.3 (18)	0 (0)	43.2 (177)
TOTAL	100.0 (247)	100.0 (307)	100.0 (402)	100.0 (198)	100.0 (366)	100.0 (248)	100.0 (25)	100.0 (410)

Chi-square=3,001.2 Df=49 P<.01 V=.44

Current Offense by Number of Prior Incarcerations

Alcohol offenders were the most likely among recognizable categories to have no prior incarcerations (44.1%). A further 31.8% had one prior incarceration. Although sex offenders were less likely to have no priors (31.6%), none had more than one prior incarceration. Inmates convicted of larceny or receiving stolen goods were the worst recidivist. Fifty two point six percent had two or more prior incarcerations, and 22.2% had four or

more priors. (See Table 9).

Current Offense by Age

A fairly strong relationship was found between age and offense type. Drug and alcohol offenders tended to be older. Of all inmates for whom offense information was available, the average age at admission was 27.2 years. The average age of alcohol offenders (96.9 percent of whom were convicted of OUI) was 30.5 years. The average age of drug offenders was 28.9 years. (See Table 10). The slightly higher age of alcohol offenders compared with drug offenders is related to the fact that alcoholism is more of a chronic progressive disease than drugs like cocaine or heroin.

TABLE 9
CURRENT OFFENSE AND NUMBER OF PRIOR INCARCERATIONS

Offense	Average Priors	N	Deviation from Mean
Assault	1.8	445	-0.3
Burglary	2.0	599	-0.1
OUI/Alcohol	1.2	895	-0.9
Drugs	1.3	420	-0.8
Larceny	2.1	723	0.0
MV Offense	4.7	235	4.7
Rape/Sex Offense	0.7	52	-1.4
Other	3.8	493	1.7
TOTAL	2.1	3,863	0.0

F=14.5 Df=(7,3855) P<.01 eta=.16

TABLE 10

AVERAGE AGE BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE	AVERAGE AGE	N	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
Assault and related	25.2 years	620	-1.2
Burglary and related	25.3	655	-1.9
OUI/Alcohol	30.5	999	3.3
Drug and related	28.9	550	1.6
Larceny and Receiving	26.3	814	-0.9
Motor Vehicle (not OUI)	24.3	278	-2.9
Rape/Sex Offenses	32.3	121	5.1
Other	25.8	600	-1.4
All Offenses	27.2	4,067	

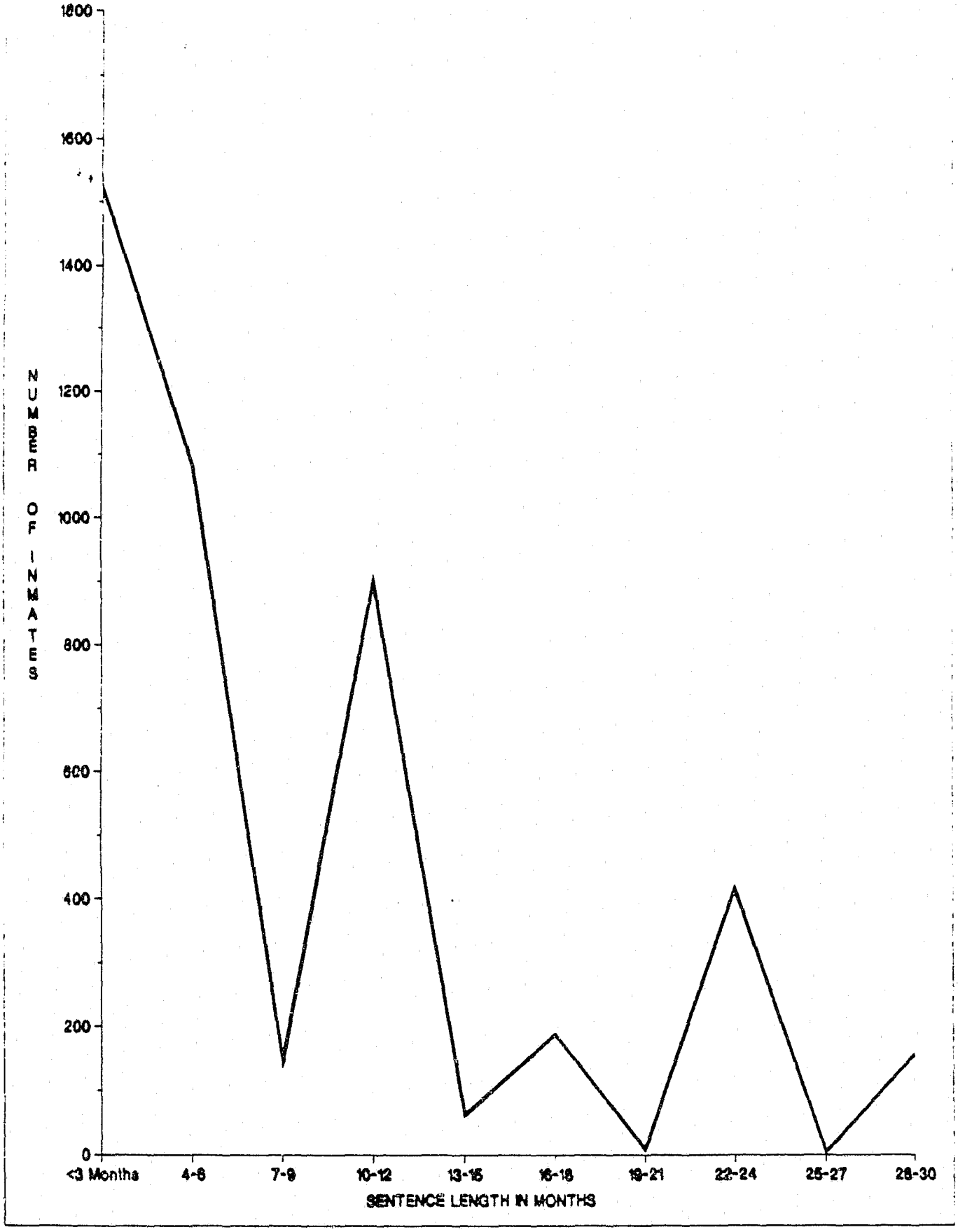
F=60.9, Df=(7,4638), P<.01, Eta =.29

Sentence for Primary Current Offense

The average sentence length was 9.6 months; the median, 6 months. Sentences showed a strong tendency to be handed down in round numbers: One month, three months and multiples of six months up to the maximum county sentence of 30 months (2 1/2 years)(see Table 11). The most commonly imposed sentence was six months (19.9%) followed by one year (19.2), three months (17.5%), and two years (9.3%). The number sentenced to one month (8.0%) may be artificially low because some institutions may have had fewer or no records for inmates in short term sentence categories (see the section on methodology). Figure 5 shows the distribution of sentences.

FIGURE 5

SENTENCE LENGTH OF PRIMARY OFFENSE OF MEN



Sentence for Accompanying Offenses

Without exception, sentences for accompanying offenses were to be served concurrently. Not a single accompanying sentence in the sample was handed down to be served on and after (consecutively) the primary sentence. For the second charge, the most common sentence was six months (21.5%), followed by three months (18.8%) and one year (13.5%). The number sentenced to two years (10.5%) was greater than for those sentenced to two years for primary charges. This is likely because within the smaller subsample of inmates with accompanying charges, a proportionally larger number have committed more serious crimes (e.g. assault and battery with a deadly weapon) on which they were convicted of multiple counts.

Sentences for the third charge also appear to reflect this phenomenon. Twenty-two percent were sentenced to six months, 18.3% to one year, 16.[illegible] to one month, and 14.6% to three months. Nine point one percent were sentenced to two years on third charges.

Sentence for Prior Offenses

The distribution of sentences for most recent prior offense was somewhat different from sentences for current offense. Most notably, the number sentenced to one month or less was much higher (22.3%) than for current sentences (8.0% sentenced to one month or less). Again, this is probably due to the fact that records for inmates with current sentences of thirty days or less are sometimes missing or incomplete. If this is the case, the

distribution of sentences for priors may in some respects be more representative of true sentencing patterns than current primary sentence data. Inmates may ordinarily need longer sentences to be properly classified and, thus, be included in the sample. This would skew current sentence data toward longer sentences. Once included in the sample, however, the notation of prior sentences may be more inclusive of short incarcerations and hence more representative. However, this apparent gain in accuracy as an overall estimate of current sentencing patterns would likely be offset by the fact that the distribution of prior sentences includes only those who have been subsequently incarcerated (i.e. for the sampled offense) and, thus, ignores inmates who did not recidivate.

Primary Sentence by Accompanying Offense

When controlling for the current primary offense, the presence and type of accompanying offense had a significant impact on current primary sentences. In other words, even though many sample inmates were convicted and sentenced separately on accompanying charges, those secondary charges also appeared to influence the severity of the sentences handed down for the primary offense. This remained true even when using two-way analysis of variance to statistically control for the primary offense. There are two possible explanations, neither of which excludes the other. First, the mere presence of accompanying charges implies a more complex, prolonged or aggravated criminal incident. It is possible that the true relationship is between the severity of the criminal incident on the one hand, and the presence (and

type) of accompanying charges and the imposition of harsher sentences on the other hand. Secondly, as we have already seen, sentences for accompanying offenses almost always run concurrently. Judges may, for some reason, prefer to impose a more severe primary sentence as punishment for accompanying charges rather than handing down consecutive sentences. (See Table 11)

Sentence by Number of Prior Incarcerations

The number of prior incarcerations of an offender was not correlated with sentence length. Even when controlling for current primary offense, an inmates' number of prior incarcerations had no apparent impact on current sentence.

Jail Credits

Sixty-six percent had one or more days of jail credit deducted from their sentence because it was already served in pretrial detention (see Table 6). Nearly forty percent had ten or more days of jail credit. The greatest number of days credited was ninety-eight.

TABLE 11

PRIMARY CURRENT SENTENCE BY OFFENSE HISTORY

OFFENSE	AVERAGE SENTENCE	N	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
Current Offense	(F=90.3, Df=(7,4417), P<.01, eta=.35)		
Assault	8.5	532	-0.59
Burglary	9.1	629	.03
OUI/Alcohol	5.8	999	-3.25
Drugs	11.2	511	2.12
Larceny	10.6	764	1.53
MV Offense	7.0	278	-2.07
Rape/Sex Offense	20.9	122	11.78
Other	9.9	600	0.78
Total Current	9.1	4,425	0.0
Accompanying Offense	(F=61.3, Df=(7,1794), P<.01, eta=.44)		
Assault	11.4	203	1.9
Burglary	15.2	188	5.6
OUI/Alcohol	7.1	197	-2.4
Drugs	15.2	172	5.6
Larceny	9.1	334	-0.5
MV Offense	6.9	299	-2.65
Rape/Sex Offense	21.9	24	12.3
Other	6.3	385	-3.3
Total Accompanying	9.6	1,802	0.0
Prior Offense	(F=26.8, Df=(7,2149), P<.01, eta=.28)		
Assault	7.2	247	-1.48
Burglary	12.9	307	4.17
OUI/Alcohol	6.2	402	-2.55
Drugs	8.9	169	0.18
Larceny	9.6	366	0.83
MV Offense	10.0	222	1.22
Rape/Sex Offense	6.8	25	-1.94
Other	7.7	416	-1.05
Total Prior	8.7	2,157	0.0

Number of Discipline Reports

Slightly more than half (51.7%) had one or more formal discipline reports included in their classification record. Twenty-one percent had three or more discipline reports.

Number of Discipline Reports for Drugs

Eleven point four percent received discipline reports for drugs. The largest number of discipline reports for drugs was nine.

Number of Furloughs Granted

Seventeen point eight percent were granted one or more furloughs during their period of incarceration. Most furloughs were of short duration for such things as receiving medical or dental care or funerals.

DRUG VERSUS NON-DRUG OFFENDERS

OFFENDER BACKGROUND

Substance abusers differed from non-abusers on a number of characteristics. They differed by race, marital status, job history, citizenship, and education. However, substance abuse was found for a broad spectrum of characteristics.

The prevalence of substance abuse differed greatly by race

of the inmate (see Table 12). Whites had the highest amount of substance abuse at 78 percent. Hispanics were second at 73.3 percent. Asians were least likely to report substance abuse (0 %).

Substance abuse was less prevalent among married inmates. Eighty-eight percent of divorced or the separated inmates were substance abusers. More than three-fourths (77.1%) of married subjects were also abusers. Although substance abusers were statistically different from non-abusers, the magnitude of the difference was not enormously large.

Prisoners with less mainstream job histories were more likely to have a drug or alcohol problem. The self-employed, the retired, and students were more likely for substance abuse (95.9 percent of the self-employed and 100 percent of the retired and the students). Persons with stable job histories or periodic job histories were less likely to have substance abuse (72.5 percent and 67.3 percent respectively).

At the time of the study, substance abuse was more common among U.S. citizens than among non-citizens. Over three-fourths of the citizens were substance abusers, while less than half of the non-citizens reported substance abuse.

People with lower and higher education were more likely to be substance abusers. All of those with no schooling had a drug or alcohol problem. Four out of five of college dropouts also

abused drugs. High school graduates or those with a GED had the lowest rate of substance abuse (75.3%).

TABLE 12

BACKGROUND OF SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

VARIABLES	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	NO SUBSTANCE ABUSE	CHI-SQUARE	DF	P-value
Race			50.3	3	<.01
Black	65.1% (197)	34.9% (84)			
White	78.0% (1,846)	22.0% (522)			
Hispanic	73.7% (233)	26.3% (83)			
Asian	0% (0)	100.0% (9)			
Marital Status			47.1	4	<.01
Single	75.0% (1,588)	25.0% (528)			
Married	77.1% (412)	22.9% (123)			
Divorced	88.8% (161)	11.2% (20)			
Separated	81.0% (76)	19.0% (18)			
Widowed	0% (0)	100.0% (9)			
Job History			31.2	6	<.01
Stable	72.5% (717)	27.5% (271)			
Unemployed	73.1%	26.9%			

	(265)	(97)			
Periodic	76.4% (304)	23.8% (94)			
Poor	67.3% (69)	32.7% (34)			
Retired	100.0% (11)	0.0% (0)			
Self Employed	95.9% (74)	4.1% (3)			
School	100.0% (9)	0.0% (0)			
Citizenship			62.9	1	1<1.01
Yes	77.7% (1,692)	22.3% (489)			
No	44.5% (55)	55.5% (69)			
Education			100.0%	5	<.0398
No School	100.0% (8)	0% (0)			
Thru 9th	75.5% (526)	24.5% (170)			
10th or 11th	77.0% (724)	23.0% (217)			
High School or GED	75.3% (750)	24.7% (246)			
Some College	80.4% (192)	19.6% (47)			
Bachelors or Higher Degree	61.0% (29)	39.0% (18)			

CRIMINAL HISTORY

Substance abusers were more likely to have a history of alcohol or drunk driving offense; non-substance abusers, a history of larcenies (see table 13). One-fourth of substance abusers were in for OUI/Alcohol offenses. Their prior offense was also

most likely to be an OUI/Alcohol offense. Most of those who did not abuse drugs or alcohol were in for larceny. Their prior offense was also likely to be larceny. This shows an ongoing pattern that substance abusers are more likely to commit OUI/Alcohol offenses than non-substance abusers.

The second most likely offense of substance abuses differed from that for non-abusers. Larceny was the second most frequ offense of drug and alcohol abusers (14.1%). Non-substance abusers second most committed offense was burglary (21.1%). Both abusers and non-abusers least likely prior and primary offense was a sex offense or rape.

As might be expected, substance abuses were more often committed OUI/Alcohol offenses than non-abusers. Substance abusers had 19.1 percent more OUI/Alcohol offenses than non-abusers, while non-abusers had 14.1 percent more larceny offenses.

TABLE 13

CRIMINAL HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

VARIABLES	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	NO SUBSTANCE ABUSE	CHI-SQUARE	DF	P-value
Primary offenses			196.1	7	<.01
Assault and Related	12.2% (268)	10.7% (72)			
Burglary and Related offense	11.7% (258)	20.1% (135)			
OUI/Alcohol	28.6% (628)	9.5% (64)			

Drug and Related	12.7% (279)	10.4% (70)			
Larceny	14.5% (320)	28.6% (193)			
MV Offense	4.3% (95)	7.1% (48)			
Rape/Sex offense	1.2% (27)	3.5% (68)			
Prior offenses			189.2	7	<.01
Assault and Related	11.2% (149)	14.0% (57)			
Burglary and Related	13.1% (174)	14.8% (61)			
OUI/Alcohol	26.9% (358)	3.2% (13)			
Drug and Related	9.4% (125)	7.4% (30)			
Larceny	12.1% (161)	35.3% (145)			
MV offenses	8.0% (106)	10.7% (44)			
Rape/Sex Offense	.8% (10)	.6% (2)			
Other	18.4% (245)	14.0% (58)			

WOMEN IN CUSTODY

Most of the women in county custody are held at the Maximum Correctional Institution at Framingham. Consequently, they are not included in the sample of cases for the institutions covered by this study. However, the Female Offenders Advisory Group for the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Rehabilitation of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health has conducted research on drug and alcohol abuse

among female offenders (Herr and McCarty, 1988).

Data from that study were available for secondary analysis by this project. The sampling time frame for the female offender study was similar to that for the males. In describing findings for women, important qualifications need to be kept in mind. The purpose of the Female Offenders study was different from this study. Data were collected primarily with regard to assessment and treatment issues. The measures are not entirely the same as for the men. The sampling procedure was considerably different. It was not stratified by drug/non-drug offender. It did not use the same probability sampling procedure, and the sample size was considerably smaller (36 cases). Cases were also excluded based more on the safety concerns of Correction administrators than on the absence of classification files. Indeed, the women's study includes pre-trial detainees that were excluded from the men's study. Despite these differences, however, the data represent the best available information on drug and alcohol abuse among female offenders in custody. Because of differences in sampling procedures and sample sizes, the female offender data are not weighted. Only unweighted data were analyzed. Also because of the sample size, only frequency distributions and a few bivariate comparisons are presented.

Women in county custody were identified by their sentence length. All women having sentences longer than 2.5 years were in state custody. Those with sentences 2.5 years or less were in county custody. This includes women in pre-trial detention who had not at the time of the female offender study been convicted or sentenced. Twenty of the thirty-six women in the sample were in county custody

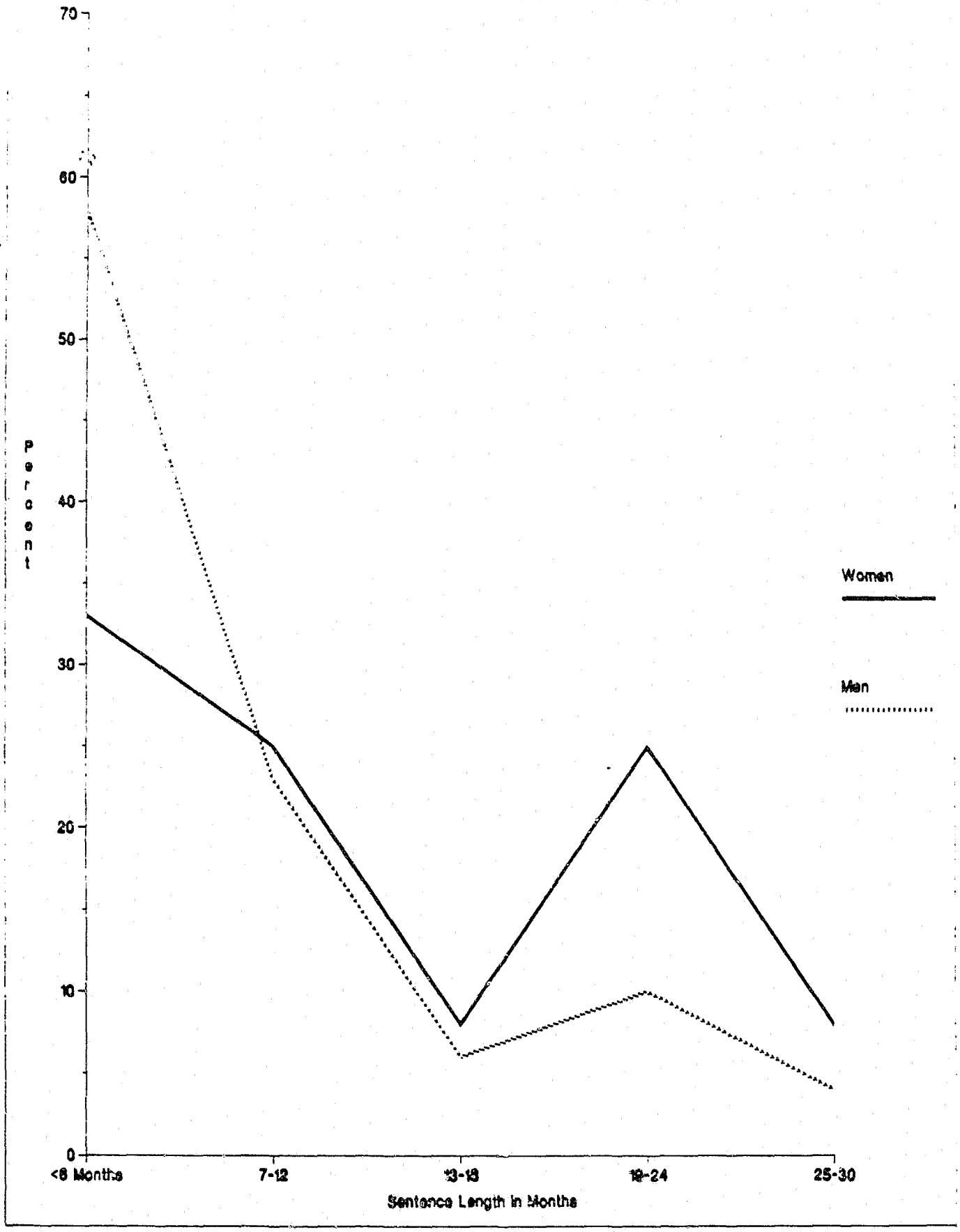
(see Table 14).

The following findings are based on all thirty-six women, except where it is noted that they based on the 20 county inmates. The purpose for pooling the state and county women is to have a larger sample size. The justification is that no systematic differences were found between the state and county female inmates. A dichotomous variable indicating whether the inmate was state or county was crosstabulated against all other variables to be presented. Except for sentence length, there were no significant differences between state and county women inmates in their offender characteristics or drug abuse. Statistics with respect to sentence length are based on the 20 county women inmates.

The average sentence for county women who had been sentenced was 12.8 months, although the median was 9 months. This is somewhat longer than the average sentence for male offenders (mean sentence 9.6 months, median length of 6 months). Figure 6 visually demonstrates fewer women than men have short sentences and more women have long sentences.

FIGURE 6

SENTENCE OF PRIMARY OFFENSE OF WOMEN AND MEN



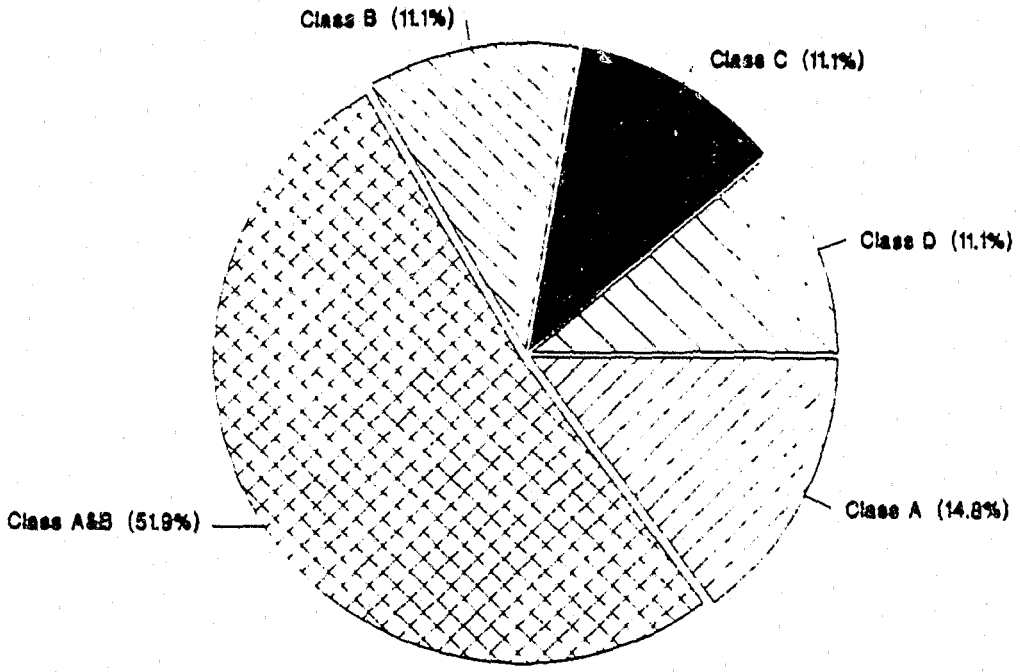
DRUG ABUSE

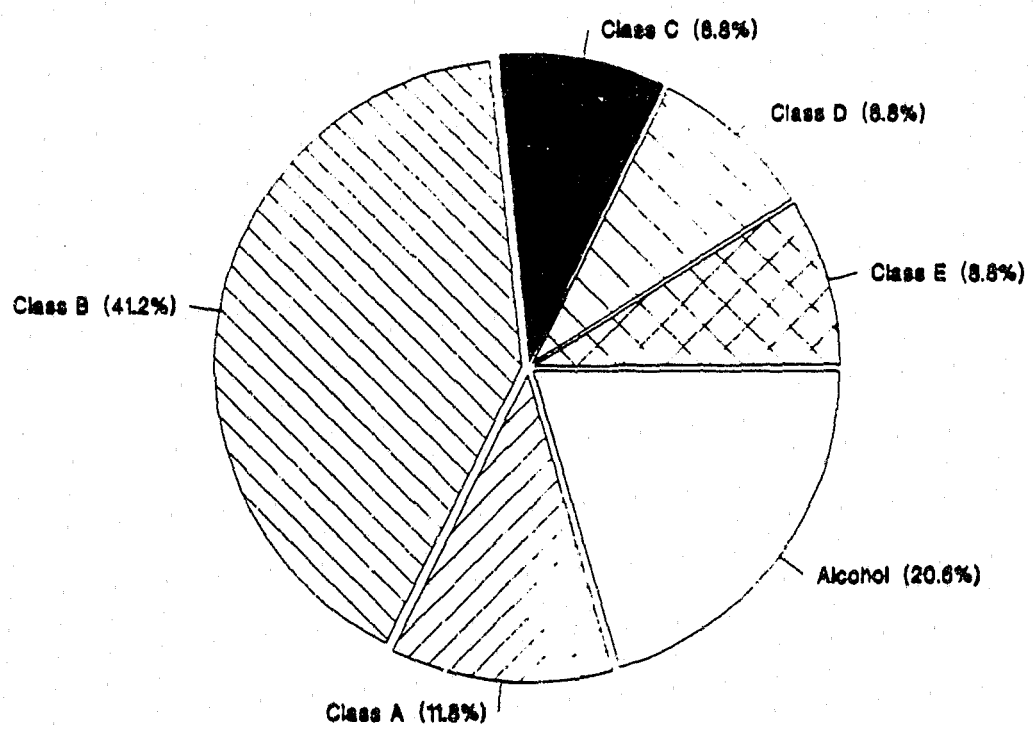
Similar to men, the women had extremely high levels of drug and alcohol abuse. Eighty percent of the women had a sentence related to drugs or alcohol. Sixty-one percent reported daily use of a drug prior to arrest. While twenty percent of the women reported daily alcohol use, forty-seven percent reported daily cocaine use and half reported daily heroin use. Just over fifty-eight percent of the women used either heroin or cocaine daily. Thirty-eight percent used both heroin and cocaine daily. Marijuana and other principle drugs were used daily in about eight percent of the cases. The greater use of heroin among women than among men is consistent with other drug use studies (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1989a).

Among the drug abusers, major drugs were very prevalent prior to their arrest. Nearly two-thirds of the female abusers reported daily use of both Class A or Class B drugs at the time of their arrest. Almost eighty-seven percent of the female abusers reported daily use of either Class A (heroin) or Class B (cocaine) drugs. This is somewhat greater than the 76 percent of male abusers who use Class A or Class B drugs. It is also greater than the approximately two-thirds of female probationers who have been substance abusers (Cicchetti et al., 1989). Figure 7 shows the relative use of the drug categories.

FIGURE 7
SUBSTANCE USE BY WOMEN

CHOICE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE BY WOMEN





PRIMARY SUBSTANCE CLASS USED BY WOMEN

TREATMENT

Approximately half the women had previous mental health treatment (52.8%). This is substantially greater than the twenty-three percent of male HOC inmates having prior mental health treatment. This disparity is consistent with other studies showing men less likely to seek or (when sought) receive mental health services.

A good percentage of the women had previous alcohol or drug treatment (45.7%). Nearly a third were currently involved in drug or alcohol treatment (31.4%). No comparable information was available on alcohol or drug treatment for the men. However, the percent of women having prior alcohol or drug treatment is greater than the 30 percent reported for state prison inmates nationally (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1989a).

The need for detoxification was significant. A number of the women were detoxified at Framingham (45.7%). Most of the women detoxified received medication during detoxification (81.3% of all women who were detoxified).

Detoxification was related to a prior history of alcohol and drug treatment. More than two-thirds of the women with prior alcohol or drug treatment were detoxified (68.8%). A minority of women who had no prior history of alcohol or drug abuse required detoxification (26.3%). However, being jailed for alcohol or drugs was not related to needing detoxification.

TABLE 14

DESCRIPTION OF WOMEN IN COUNTY CUSTODY

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENTAGE	N
Correctional Status		
In State Custody	38.8	14
In County Custody	61.2	22
Prior Mental Health Treatment		
No	47.2	17
Yes	52.8	19
Sentenced for Alcohol or Drugs		
No	20.0	7
Yes	80.0	28
Abuse of Alcohol or Drugs		
No	38.9	14
Yes	61.1	22
Type of Drug Used Daily		
Alcohol	20.6	7
Heroin (Class A)	52.9	18
Cocaine (Class B)	48.6	17
Marijuana (Class C)	8.3	3
Prescription (Class D)	8.3	3
Past Alcohol or Drug Treatment		
No	54.3	19
Yes	45.7	16
Current Alcohol or Drug Treatment		
No	68.6	24
Yes	31.4	11
Detoxification		
No	54.3	19
Yes	45.7	16
Medication During Detoxification		
No	18.8	3
Yes	81.3	13

AIDS INFORMATION

A majority of the female inmates had been given information regarding risks of AIDS (80.0%, see table 15); but a significant percentage had not (20.0%). None of the women not given AIDS information used needles. Among substance abusers a smaller percentage were given AIDS information than inmates overall (72.7% of substance abusers). The rates of heroin and cocaine users obtaining information on AIDS was close to the overall rate (77.8% of heroin users, 82.4% of cocaine users). Given that these two groups of users were most likely to use needles, a higher rate of providing them AIDS information might be expected.

The extensiveness of Class A and Class B use among the women also raises significant legal issues. What procedures are appropriate for the care and treatment of the substance abusers infected with AIDS? Court cases currently challenge practices of isolating them or confining them to hospitals (National Institute of Justice, 1988a; Takas and Hammett, 1989). What actions can the HOCs take to reduce the risk of spreading the disease? Guidelines for precautionary measures have been developed (Hammett, 1988), but that is unlikely to quell calls for more stringent measures. How will the Sheriffs running the HOCs meet their legal obligation to provide adequate training for personnel exposed to infected persons and to maintain a safe working environment?

TABLE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF AIDS INFORMATION AMONG WOMEN INMATES

GROUP	PERCENT	N
All Women	80.0	16
Substance Abusers	72.7	14
Heroin Users	77.8	14
Cocaine Users	82.4	14
All Needle Users	73.7	14

FLOW ANALYSIS

One of the objectives of the project was to provide a disaggregated flow analysis of prisoners in the Houses of Correction. For reasons explained above the individual level court data necessary for a complete disaggregated flow analysis is not currently available. Consequently, this section provides a description of the time served by the prisoners and correlates of how long they stay in the system, factors that affect the flow of prisoners through the system.

The flow of the prisoners is governed by several factors: sentence length, mandatory sentencing constraints, parole consideration date, jail credits (credit for time served awaiting trial), "good time," disciplinary reports, and availability of positions in probation transition programs. Indirectly, the flow is also affected by the composition and volume if the prisoners, as well as court imposed releases. The nature of the offense affects average

sentence length, mandatory constraints, and the probability of good time, jail credits, and disciplinary reports. The volume affects the number of beds and probation positions available. The parole consideration date is mainly a function of sentence length (half the length) and mandatory constraints (if the mandatory time to be served exceeds one-half the sentence length). Court imposed releases apply in those HOCs where inmate volume vastly exceeds the bed design capacity.

The average sentence length is 9.1 months. The parole consideration date average is one-half that, except for those with mandatory sentences greater than nine months (mostly one year). The pilot study found that actual time served averaged one-third to one-half of the sentence. Releases earlier than the standard parole consideration date occurred primarily because of good time earned, jail credits, and fewer disciplinary reports. Some early releases were also mandated by court orders to alleviate overcrowding. The average time served was about five months overall and two months for drunk drivers. As a result, a single bed in a HOC can accommodate about 2.7 prisoners per year. Consequently the 6,000 prisoners in the HOCs represented by this sample needed approximately 2,200 beds in a year of 26,400 months of incarceration.

Substance abusers affect the flow of prisoners because they differ from non-substance abusers in some of these factors the affect flow--especially, sentence length, mandatory sentencing, and the number of disciplinary reports. In addition, OUI offenders differ from drug offenders. An increase in drug offenders slows the

flow because they have longer average sentences.

The effect of OUI offenders is generally to speed up flow through the system. If a HOC is at a maximum number of inmates, more OUI offenders can enter the system only by reducing the number of other offenders. Since other offenders have longer average sentences, replacing them with OUI offenders having shorter sentences will speed up the flow. If a HOC is not at a maximum, then more OUI offenders will still speed the system because of their shorter sentences and because the short stay OUI offenders often are not even evaluated for classification. Whereas, other offenders having longer sentences, such as drug offenders, usually are classified. More OUI offenders than drug offenders can be cycled through the same number of beds in a year and they utilize fewer classification resources. Given the large volume of OUI offenders, the extensiveness of overcrowding, and the greater number of OUI offenders than drug offenders, OUI offenders have a greater effect on flow than do drug abusers in the Houses of Correction. In state institutions, which have more drug offenders and fewer OUI offenders, this would not be the case.

An implication of these findings is that diverting OUI offenders into alternative programs will have only a modest effect on overcrowding. Since their presence speeds the flow of prisoners, their removal to alternative treatment centers will result in an increase in the average time served. Fewer months of bed-space are gained by diverting OUI offenders than other offenders. For example, suppose one-fourth of the incarcerated OUI offenders were

diverted (approximately 5 percent of the total HOC inmates). With an average time served of two months (one-sixth of a year), this would make available the equivalent of 0.83 percent of the beds for the year (5 percent times one-sixth). In contrast, if one-fourth of the drug offenders were diverted (approximately 2.5 percent of the total HOC population), this would make available 1.04 percent of the beds, due to their longer average time served.

A second implication of these findings is that increases in the arrest and incarceration of drug offenders--reported nationwide and in Massachusetts (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1989b)--will slow the flow of prisoners through the system. This will increase overcrowding not only because they add more bodies to the system, they also utilize beds for a longer period of time than OUI offenders.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The extensiveness of drug and alcohol abusers in Houses of Correction poses a major challenge to the criminal justice system. On the one hand, there is a great need for treatment programs to reach the many abusers who have no help in dealing with their abuse problems. On the other hand, there are not enough resources available to fully fund traditional programs- even though these programs are known to be effective with many of those they serve. In such a situation it is especially important that existing resources be coordinated and directed to those issues representing the most pressing problems. These problems revolve around issues of short-term inmates, diversity of substance abuse, and coordination of services.

SHORT-TERM INMATES

The identification of substance abuse is inhibited by the fact that prisoners in many HOCs are not classified if they have short sentences. While it may seem useless to expend resources on someone who will leave the system not long after intervention begins, there are short-term interventions that can help some of the inmates with limited sentences. Waiting until these persons re-enter the system with a more serious offense not only gives up on them as individuals; it increases recidivism, contributes to overcrowding, and imposes a burden on society that we all have to suffer until we are willing to do something about it.

A systematic plan for interventions with short term prisoners needs to be developed and implemented. Short-term programs can accomplish useful ends. They can establish a better assessment of an inmate's medical and mental health needs, leading to outside referrals after the inmate is released. They can educate and motivate prisoners on the nature of their problems, the benefits of addressing them, and options for dealing with them after they are released. Such programs may also allow diverting some inmates into residential facilities, releaving overcrowding.

DIVERSITY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Even though alcohol abuse is the most prevalent abused substance among the inmates, a significant percentage of them abused a variety of controlled substances. Many of the inmates were also polysubstance abusers. This greatly added to the diversity of patterns of substance abuse. However, several different patterns of polysubstance abuse seem to stand out. These patterns are: alcohol/marijuana, heroin/alcohol, heroin/cocaine, and cocaine/marijuana users. Actions taken to address substance abuse especially need to assure availability of programs to address these combinations of drugs. Substance abuse programs needs to address the special needs of polysubstance abusers.

COORDINATION OF SERVICES

The combination of educational, occupational, and substance abuse problems exacerbates problems of the prisoners. Progress in one area may be defeated in another unless interventions are coordinated to meet the multiple needs of the prisoners. Having written

case plans or prisoners is intended to accomplish this end. With so many short-term prisoners in the system, however, there are a number of inmates with no case plan and no coordination of services. Information developed as part of pre-sentencing probation assessment, if passed along with the prisoner's record, could be used to speed-up classification and the development of case plans and to make them more available to shorter term prisoners. Discussions between the Department of Probation and the Department of Correction should examine how probation information relevant to offender classification can be systematically and consistently included with incarcerated offenders case files.

JAIL OVERCROWDING

Substance abusers contribute to overcrowding. They constitute more than three-fourths of HOC prisoners. Two-thirds of the substance abuses are alcoholics. Reducing the presence of alcohol abusers and drug offenders in the HOCs will have an impact on overcrowding. Because OUI offenders on the average have shorter sentences, many of them are neither classified nor offered treatment interventions. Classification may also identify drug offenders who would benefit from diversion and treatment.

Relieving overcrowding from drug offenders is complicated by the fact that more serious offenders serve longer sentences. Diversion of less serious drug offenders, who might be better candidates for alternative sentences, will free up fewer months of bed space than diversion of more serious offenders. This does not mean that the more serious offenders should be released just to relieve over-

crowding; it means that diversion of a spectrum of offenders would be needed (OUI as well as less serious drug offenders) to make a significant impact on overcrowding.

Plans for diversion or alternative sentencing of substance abusers need a range of alternatives before diversion can make a significant impact on overcrowding.

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APPENDIX A

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS INMATE
DE SHEET

V1. Inmate ID # _____

V2. Coder ID # _____

V2a. Date Coded _____/_____/_____

Intake Form _____
Computer Printout _____
Discipline Report _____
Furlough Printout _____

INTAKE FORM

Education Completed:

1 = No schooling
2 = 1,2 grade
3 = 3,4 grade
4 = 5th grade
5 = 6th grade
6 = 7th grade
7 = 8th grade
8 = 9th grade
9 = 10th grade
10 = 11th grade
11 = 12th grade
12 = 1 year college
13 = 2 years college
14 = Some High School
15 = GED

History of Employment:

_____

_____

Prior Substance Abuse

1 = Yes
2 = No

Type of Substance	Frequency	Source of Information
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Is there any indcation of prior head injury? 1 = Yes 2 = No

Does inmate have any chronic, non-restrictive medical conditions (e.g., diabetes, back injury)?

1 = Yes (specify) _____ _____

_____

2 = No

Does inmate have any chronic, restrictive medical conditions (e.g., heart condition, physical disability)?

1 = Yes (specify) _____ _____

_____

2 = No

Has inmate ever been in an outpatient psychiatric program?

1 = Yes (# of times _____)
(length of most recent _____)

2 = No

Has inmate ever been in an inpatient psychiatric institution?

1 = Yes (# of times _____)
(length of most recent _____)

2 = No

Most Recent Prior Offense(s) Resulting in Incarceration

_____

Total Sentence for Most Recent Prior Offense

1 = 10 days	8 = 16 months
2 = 30 days	9 = 18 months
3 = 60 days	10 = 24 months
4 = 90 days	11 = 2 1/2 years
5 = 4 months	12 = more than 2 1/2 years
6 = 6 months	13 = complete sentence
7 = 12 months	14 = other _____ (specify)

2nd Most Recent Prior Offense Resulting in Incarceration

_____

Sentence for 2nd Most Recent Prior Offense

1 = 10 days	8 = 16 months
2 = 30 days	9 = 18 months
3 = 60 days	10 = 24 months
4 = 90 days	11 = 2 1/2 years
5 = 4 months	12 = more than 2 1/2 years
6 = 6 months	13 = complete sentence
7 = 12 months	14 = other _____ (specify)

COMPUTER PRINTOUT

Inmate Background

Date of Birth _____/_____/_____

Marital Status:

1 = Married
2 = Single
3 = Divorced
4 = Separated
5 = Widowed

Race:

1 = Black
2 = White
3 = Hispanic
4 = Asian
5 = other _____
(specify)

U.S. Citizen:

1 = Yes
2 = No, _____
(specify country)

Occupation: _____

Present Offense _____ Sentence _____ 1 = Concurrant 2 = Consecutive

Accomp. Offense _____ Sentence _____

Accomp. Offense _____ Sentence _____

Incarceration Date _____ /_____ /_____

Maximum Date _____ /_____ /_____

Parole Eligibility Date _____/_____/_____

# of Jail Credits _____

# of Prior Incarcerations _____ _____

# of Prior Incarcerations @ this Institution _____ _____

DISCIPLINE REPORTS

# of Discipline Reports: _____

Most Recent Discipline Offense: _____

2nd Recent Discipline Offense: _____

3rd Recent Discipline Offense: _____

# of Discipline Reports for Drugs: _____ _____

FURLOUGH REPORTS

# of Furloughs: _____ _____

# of Days on Most Recent Furlough: _____ _____

Total # of Days on Furlough: _____ _____

OTHER INFORMATION

Release Date: _____/_____/_____

Good Time: _____ (days)

Any subsequent incarcerations: 1 = Yes _____
(specify)

2 = No

APPENDIX B

GUIDELINES FOR AIDS PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

GENERAL INFECTION CONTROL

- o avoid needlesticks and other sharp instruments
- o wear gloves when contact with blook or body fluids is likely
- o use disposable shoe coverings if considerable blook contamination is encourntered
- o keep all cuts and open wounds covered with clean bandages
- o avoid smoking, eating, drinking, nailbiting, and all hand-to-mouth, hand-to-nose, and hand-to-eye actions while working in areas contaminated with blook or body fluids
- o wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after removing gloves and after any contact with blood or body fluids
- o clean up any spills of blook or body fluids thoroughly and promptly, using a 1:10 household bleach dilution
- o clean all possibly contaminated surfaces and areas with a 1:10 household bleach dilution
- o place all possibley contaminated clothing and other items in clearly identified impervious plastic bags

HUMAN BITES

Although no documented cases of AIDS transmission have occurred as a result of one person biting another, the CDC says the following procedures should be considered

- o keep in mind that infection from a bite is extremely unlikely
- o encourage "backbleeding" by applying pressure and "milking the wound," as with a snakebite
- o wash the area thoroughly with soap and hot water
- o seek medical attention as soon as possible

SEARCHES AND EVIDENCE HANDLING

Although the risk of infection from a cut or puncture during a search is very low, it can be reduced further by

- o whenever possible, ask suspects to empty their own pockets
- o whenever possible, use longhandled mirrors to search hidden areas
- o if it is necessary to search manually, always wear protective gloves and feel very slowly and carefully
- o use puncture-proof containers to store sharp instruments and clearly marked plastic bags to store other possible contaminated items
- o use tape--never metal staples--when packaging evidence

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR)

- o keep in mind the extreme unlikelihood of HIV transmission through saliva
- o when available, use protective masks or airways having valves to prevent the patient's bodily fluids from entering the caregiver's mouth

APPENDIX C

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IN MASSACHUSETTS:

CHAPTER 94C31

For the purposes of establishing criminal penalties for violation of a provision, there are established the following five classes of controlled substances:

CLASS A

(a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opiates, including the isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Acetylmethadol
(2) Allylprodine
(3) Alphacetylmethadol
(4) Alphameprodine
(5) Alphamethadol
(6) Benzethidine
(7) Betacetylmethadol
(8) Betameprodine
(9) Betamethadol
(10) Betaprodine
(11) Clonitazene
(12) Dextromoramide
(13) Dextrorphan
(14) Diampromide
(15) Diethylthiambutene
(16) Dimenoxadol
(17) Dimepheptanol
(18) Dimethylthiambutene
(19) Dioxaphetylbutyrate
(20) Dipipanone
(21) Ethylmethylthiambutene
(22) Etonitazene
(23) Etoxeridine
(24) Furethidine
(25) Hydroxypethidine
(26) Ketobemidine
(27) Levomoramide
(28) Levophenacylmorphan
(29) Morphereridine
(30) Noracymethadol

(31) Norlevorphanol
(32) Normethadone
(33) Norpipanone
(34) Phenadoxone
(35) Phenampromide
(36) Phenomorphan
(37) Phenoperidine
(38) Piritramide
(39) Proheptazine
(40) Properidine
(41) Racemoramide
(42) Trimeperidine

(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in some other schedule, any of the following opium derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Acetorphine
(2) Acetyldihydrocodeine
(3) Benzylmorphine
(4) Codeine methylbromide
(5) Codeine-N-Oxide
(6) Cyprenorphine
(7) Desomorphine
(8) Dihydromorphine
(9) Etorphine
(10) Heroin
(11) Hydromorphinol
(12) Methyldesorphine
(13) Methylhydromorophine
(14) Morphine methylbromide
(15) Morphine methylsulfonate
(16) Morphine-N-Oxide
(17) Myrophine
(18) Nicocodeine
(19) Nicomorphine
(20) Noromorphine
(21) Pholcodine
(22) Thebacon

CLASS B

(a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substance of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

(1) Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate

(2) Any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in paragraph (1) except that these substance shall not include the isequinoline alkaloids of opium

(3) Opium poppy and poppy straw

(4) Coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaves, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, except that the substances shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves , which extractions do npt contain cocaine or ecgonine.

(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in some other schedule, any of the following opiates, including isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters. ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Alphaprodine
(2) Anileridine
(3) Bezitramide
(4) Dihydrocodeine
(5) Diphenoxylate
(6) Fentanyl
(7) Isomethadone
(8) Levomethorphan
(9) Levorphanol
(10) Metazocine
(11) Methadone
(12) Methadone-intermidiate, 4-cyano-2dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenylbutant
(13) Moramide-Intermediate, 2-methyl-3 moropholine-1, 1-diphenyl-propane corboxylic acid
(14) Pethidine
(15) Pethidine-Intermediate-A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperdime
(16) Pethidine-Intermediate-B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate
(17) Petidine-Intermediate-C, 1-methyl-4-phenylpipperidine-4-carboxylic acid
(18) Phenazocine
(19) Piminodine

(20) Racemethorphan
(21) Racemorphan
(22) Deleted by St. 1982, c650 §3.

(c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:

(1) Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers
(2) Any substance which contains any quantity of methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers and salts of isomers
(3) Phenmetrazine and its salts.
(4) Methylphenidate.

(d) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances or which contains any of their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Lysergic acid
(2) Lysergic acid amide
(3) Lysergic acid diethylamide
(4) Phencyclidine

CLASS C

(a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, an material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system:

(1) Chlordiazepoxide
(2) Chlorhexadol
(3) Clonazepam
(4) Clorazpate
(5) Diazepam
(6) Flurazepam
(7) Glutethimide
(8) Lorazepam
(9) Methyprylon
(10) Oxazepam

(11) Prazepam
(12) Sulfondiethylmethane
(13) Sulfonethylmethane
(14) Sulfonmethane
(15) Temazepam

(b) Nalorphine

(c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, or preparation containing limited quantities of any of the following narcotic drugs, or any salts thereof:

(1) Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 11 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.

(2) Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(3) Not more than 300 milligrams of Dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(4) Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit with one or more active nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(5) Not more than 1.8 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(6) Not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit with one or more active nonarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(7) Not more than 500 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams, or not more than 25 milligrams per dosage unite, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(8) Not more than 50 grams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(d) None

(e) Unless specifically or listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture , or preparation, which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances, or which contains any of their salts isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) 3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine
(2) 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine
(3) 3, 4, 5-trimethoxy amphetamine
(4) Bufotenine
(5) Diethyltryptamine
(6) Dimethyltryptamine
(7) 4-mathyl-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine
(8) Ibogaine
(9) Mescaline
(10) Peyote
(11) N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate
(12) N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate
(13) Psilocybin
(14) Psilocyn
(15) Tetraydrocannabinols
(16) 4-bromo-2, 5-Dimethoxy-amphetamine

CLASS D

(a)
(1) Barbital
(2) Chloral betaine
(3) Chloral hydrate
(4) Ethchlorvynol
(5) Ethinamate
(6) Methohexital
(7) Meprobamate
(8) Methylphenobarbital
(9) Paralydehyde
(10) Petrichloral
(11) Phenobarbital

(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, which contains any quantity of the following substances, or which contains any of their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomer, or salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Marihuana
(2) Butyl Nitrite
(3) Isobutyl Nitrite
(4) 1-nitrosoxy-methyl-propane

CLASS E

(a) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following limited quantities of narcotic drugs, which shall include one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture, or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone:

(1) Not more than 100 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams
(2) Not more than milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or 100 grams
(3) Not more than milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams
(4) Not more than 2 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit
(5) Not more than 100 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams

(b) Prescription drugs other than those included in classes A,B,C,D and subsection (a) of this class.