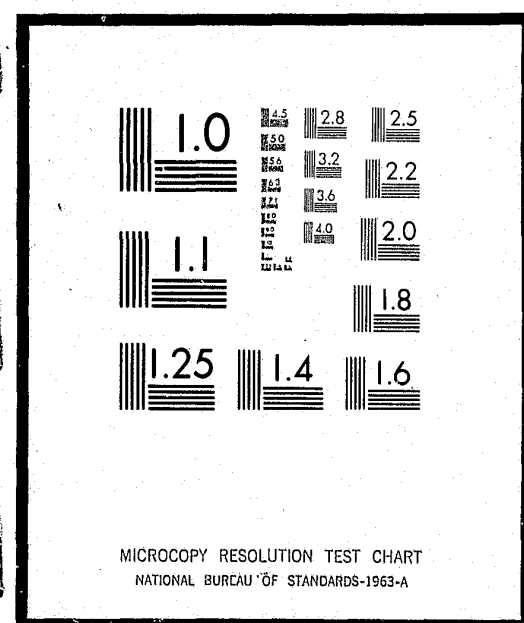


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

12/8/76

Date filmed

114

AN ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIAL RATES OF RECIDIVISM FOR
MCI-WALPOLE COMMITMENTS BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE

NCJRS

JUN 14 1976

ACQUISITIONS

Prepared by:

Joe Landolfi
Research Assistant

Massachusetts Department of Correction

Frank A. Hall
Commissioner

May 1976

Publication No. 8930-27-250-5-76-CR
Approved by Alfred C. Holland, State Purchasing Agent

34781 dup

ABSTRACT

The primary goal of this study is to evaluate the rehabilitative quality of Massachusetts medium and minimum security institutions using recidivism as the gauge for measuring the impact of the program. Specifically this study was designed to analyze the occurrence of differential rates of recidivism for MCI-Walpole commitments by their specific institution of release. The sample populations consisted of 1971 releasees.

The evaluation resulted in two significant findings. First, it was determined that evidence did not exist in support of the contention that low recidivist risks were in fact chosen for transfer to the programs. Secondly, even when controlling for a possible selection bias analyses revealed that there was indeed a rehabilitative quality in the movement from maximum to medium and minimum security levels in the Massachusetts Department of Correction.

241814C
DNC

INTRODUCTION

In the Massachusetts criminal justice system the courts make direct commitments to three institutions. Men are committed to either MCI-Walpole or MCI-Concord, while women are committed exclusively to MCI-Framingham. When sentencing a man to Concord a judge does not fix a minimum and maximum term as he does when sentencing a man to Walpole. Sentences to this maximum security institution, traditionally the place of confinement for the younger offender, are always indefinite. A District Court or the Superior Court may sentence a male of any age, not previously sentenced for a felony more than three times, to an indefinite term at MCI-Concord, after conviction of a crime punishable in any state or county penal or correctional institution.¹ If a maximum term is not specified it is considered an indefinite sentence, having a maximum of 2 1/2 years. This maximum term, however, cannot exceed the maximum provided by law for the crime of which the individual was convicted. An indefinite sentence with no minimum term is a "reformatory type" sentence, giving the Parole Board considerable leeway as to the releases on Parole of an offender.²

When sentencing a man to the Commonwealth's other maximum security institution, MCI-Walpole, a judge must fix both a minimum and maximum term, and the minimum sentence may not be less than two and one half years. In recent years the crime for which more men were committed to Walpole was robbery, armed and unarmed.

A "Segregation Unit" with accommodations for 60 men was opened at Walpole in 1959. Male inmates in the general population of any of the correctional institutions whose presence there is "detrimental to the program of the institution" may be transferred to this unit for an indefinite period of time by the commissioner. An "Isolation Unit" where inmates may be confined for not longer than 15 days is also available for the "enforcement of discipline".

MCI-Norfolk, a medium security walled institution opened in 1931 was planned for the more hopeful and adaptable men.³ Residents at Norfolk live in dormitory units rather than cell blocks. This approach, at least to "community life" was considered the first "community prison" in the United States for males. Selected inmates sentenced to Walpole or Concord, are eligible for transfer to Norfolk, after a careful screening process.

Since 1952, the Department of Correction has opened the first of three Forestry Camps in state forest reservations throughout the Commonwealth. Because these camps are minimum security institutions without walls or security barriers, escape is not difficult. For this reason men are carefully selected for transfer and are informed that an escape may result in an additional sentence and forfeiture of all deductions for good conduct from the sentence he was then serving. The law specifies that certain types of offenders cannot be transferred to the camps, specifically those serving life sentences for first degree murder or sentences for rape or assault to commit rape.

The courts do not commit men directly to either MCI-Norfolk, or Forestry Camps.

The Division of Research of the Massachusetts Department of Correction previously published a recidivism follow-up analysis of the releasees from the Massachusetts State Correctional Institutions in the year 1971.⁴ One important result cited in this report pointed to an interesting pattern regarding the recidivism rate of MCI-Walpole commitments when differentiated by institution of release. It was determined that the recidivism rate of individuals committed to MCI-Walpole and directly released from Walpole was 27%. In contrast to this, the recidivism rate of residents committed to MCI-Walpole but directly released from MCI-Norfolk was 17%; and the recidivism rates of MCI-Walpole commitments released from MCI-Forestry Camps was 13%. Walpole commitments who were transferred to and released from either MCI's-Norfolk or Forestry Camps, then, had a significantly lower recidivism rate than those residents who were committed to and released from MCI-Walpole.⁵ These results are summarized in Table I, below.

TABLE I

RECIDIVISM RATE OF WALPOLE COMMITMENTS BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE

Releasing Institution	Number	Percent	Recidivism Rate
MCI-Walpole	150	(31)	27%
MCI-Norfolk	216	(45)	17%
MCI-Concord	23	(5)	15%
MCI-Forestry	95	(20)	13%
TOTAL	484	(100)	19%

The author of the above mentioned report suggested that these differences might be accounted for by at least two possible hypotheses: (1) low recidivist risks men were selected for transfers, specifically to MCI's-Norfolk and Forestry Camps, disproportionately, and thus these facilities had lower recidivism rates; or, (2) there was a rehabilitative or reintegrative quality to the movement from a maximum to medium or minimum security institution, as compared to direct release from a maximum security institution. It is the purpose of this study to test if either of the above hypotheses are in fact supportable.

Research evaluations of this nature must always deal with the problem of a possible selection bias. Keller and Alper (1970)

in their criticism of the Illinois Youth Commission's claim of a lower failure rate at the state's forestry camps suggested that:

"The Commission's forestry camps claim a lower failure rate than the commission's other facilities, but any comparative evaluation of the success rates of camps versus closed institutions is without validity because the selection process which takes place at time of intake sends only the less serious offenders to open institutions."⁶

The authors continued their criticism of methods used to assess the results and effectiveness of correctional programs asserting that:

"most state correctional agencies do not undertake controlled surveys, reporting rather in the most general terms on their rates of success without consideration for random assignment, matched groups, or comparison with the effectiveness of other agencies"⁷

In a study concerning recidivism among inmates released from Massachusetts Forestry Camps, Carney and Bottome (1967), determined that men were selected for the camps on the basis of a judgment as to how they will adjust to the camp routine.⁸ This, they determined, did not always mean that the best risks in terms of recidivism were transferred to the camps. The actual recidivism rate of the Carney and Bottome forestry sample was calculated to be 52.3%, while the expected rate was 57.7%. Despite the fact that the difference between the two rates was not statistically significant, it was in a favorable direction and it did approach significance ($\chi^2=3.15$, $df=1$, $P<.10$). Using expected rates of recidivism as a comparative measure the researchers did control to some degree then for the type of inmate transferred to the camps.

From their analysis it was further determined that sex offenders had the lowest recidivism rate of all types of offenders studied. The law which excludes sex offenders from the camps, then, actually tends to have a lowering effect on the return rate at the other institutions. It should be pointed out that only those men who volunteer are considered for transfer to the camps. Coupled with the added pressure of keeping the camps full, this fact becomes significant. Maintaining the camps at full capacity with the dependence on volunteers, lowers the degree of selectivity then for transfer to the forestry facilities.

The data presented in the Carney and Bottome study strongly suggest that the probability for recidivism was not a major consideration for transfer to a forestry camp. The findings of this study seem to be at odds, then, with the theory that low recidivist risk men might have been selected for transfers to MCI-Forestry Camps.

This study, like the Carney and Bottome report, will address itself to Keller and Alper's criticisms by applying a base expectancy table to the Walpole commitments (treatment sample) in the sample who were transferred to and released from MCI's Norfolk and Forestry Camps. The expected rates of recidivism derived from the base expectancy tables will be used to test the possibility of selection factors accounting for the lower rates of recidivism for Walpole commitments released from Norfolk and Forestry Camps. In this way, the possibility that a low or high risk population may have been chosen in the process of selection for the programs will have been controlled for.

Research Design

Research Questions:

This study will address the following two research questions:

- (1) Were low recidivist risks men selected for transfers specifically to MCI's Norfolk and Forestry Camps, disproportionately, thus accounting for these facilities lower recidivism rates?
- (2) Was there a reintegrative or rehabilitative quality to the movement from a maximum to medium or minimum security institution, as compared to direct release from a maximum security institution?

Samples:

The treatment samples consisted of the MCI-Norfolk and MCI-Forestry Camp releases in the year 1971 who were originally committed to MCI-Walpole. The Norfolk sample contained 216 individuals while the Forestry Camp releasee population totaled 95.

The control sample was made up of the 155 individuals who were released from MCI-Walpole during the year 1971.

Data Collection:

From the computerized data base of the Correction/Parole Information System, 39 items of information were generated (see Appendix I for a list of these items and the official definition of these terms), all related to the releases, criminal history and background, pertaining to his present incarceration. A 40th item, the variable recidivism, was collected and added to the other variables.

Development of Base Expectancy Tables

Base expectancy categories have long been used by the Massachusetts Department of Correction both for program evaluation and as an aid in the decision making process.

The method used in this study to construct a base expectancy table is called predictive attribute analysis or successive dichotomization. Using this method, the sample was divided into two sub-groups for each variable, used in the analyses. A recidivism rate was then derived for the two sub-groups.⁹ The variable with the most significant differences in recidivism was selected. This procedure was continued until the sub-group became too small to produce significant differences in the recidivism rates. A predictive attribute analysis, then, was run on a population consisting of all releases from MCI-Walpole in 1971. The total sample consisted of 155 males. The successive sub-grouping of the predictive attribute analysis was accessed by a computer program designated "Max-Chi Square."¹⁰ The completed analysis resulted in the base expectancy table presented below:

TABLE II
BASE EXPECTANCY TABLE

Total Sample RR = 27%	Total Number of Charges 14 or Less RR = 11%	Age 24 or Older At Time of Release RR = 6%
		Age 23 or Younger At Time of Release RR = 36%
	Total Number of Charges 15 or More RR = 41%	Military Service Some RR = 20%
		Military Service None RR = 54%

FINDINGS

Development of Base Expectancy Risk Categories

The completed base expectancy table yielded four (4) basic risk categories. These were used to determine the expected rates of recidivism for the Norfolk and Forestry samples. A rank ordering of these four (4) categories in terms of their risk level (i.e., recidivism rate), is summarized in Table III below:

TABLE III
BASE EXPECTANCY RISK CATEGORIES

Category Number	Description	Recidivism Rate
I	No Military Service, 15 or more total number of charges	54%
II	Age 23 or younger at time of release, 14 or less total number of charges	36%
III	Some military service, 15 or more total number of charges	20%
IV	Age 24 or older at time of release, 14 or less total number of charges	6%

The expected rates for each of the separate and combined samples of treatment groups are presented below in Table IV. The specific computations made for each of these derived expected rates are found in Appendix II.

TABLE IV
EXPECTED RECIDIVISM RATES FOR NORFOLK AND FORESTRY CAMP SAMPLES

Samples	Number	Expected Rate
MCI-Norfolk	216	23.3%
MCI-Forestry Camps	95	19.9%
TOTAL SAMPLES	311	22.3%

Of the 311 individuals who were originally committed to MCI-Walpole but released from either MCI's Norfolk or Forestry Camps, 261 individuals were not returned to a county House of Correction or Jail or a State or Federal prison for 30 days or more within one year of follow-up. The remaining 50 residents were reincarcerated during this follow-up period. Thus, the overall recidivism rate for the combined treatment sample was 16.1%.

For the MCI-Forestry Camps release sample, 12 of the 95 releasees had been reincarcerated for 30 days or more within one year of their release. This resulted in a 12.6% recidivism rate. Of the 216 individuals released from MCI-Norfolk during 1971, 38 were deemed recidivists resulting in a 17.6% return rate.

For the Walpole release population, 42 of the 155 releasees during 1971 were reincarcerated for 30 days or more within one year of their release date. Therefore, the recidivism rate for this group was 27%. These figures are presented below in Table V.

TABLE V
DIFFERENTIAL RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TREATMENT AND CONTROL SAMPLES

Sample	Number	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Recidivism Rate
Walpole Releases	155	42	113	27%
Norfolk Releases	216	38	178	17.6%
Forestry Camps Releases	95	12	83	12.6%
TOTAL TREATMENT SAMPLE	311	50	261	16.1%

From Table V it can be seen that the control group i.e., Walpole releases, had the highest actual or observed recidivism rate while the Forestry sample had the lowest rate. The Norfolk releases had a higher rate than the Total Treatment sample but a lower rate than the control group.

Because of the possible existence of a non-random selection process in the transfer of inmates to medium and minimum security institutions, a comparison between the treatment and control samples will be made. To test the first hypothesis the possibility of selection factors accounting for the lower rates of recidivism for MCI-Walpole commitments released from medium and minimum security institutions as opposed to those directly released from MCI-Walpole, this study will compare the actual rate of recidivism for Walpole releases (27%) with the expected rate for each of the MCI-Norfolk and Forestry Camp releasee populations.

When comparing the actual recidivism rate of the Walpole releases with the expected rates of the Norfolk and Forestry samples, it was determined that both groups, when taken individually or as a whole, had expected rates of recidivism that were lower than Walpole's actual rate. While comparisons between these samples show a basic difference, when the Chi Square goodness of fit test was applied the differences were found not to be statistically significant.¹¹ The comparative figures and the results of the statistical tests of significance are presented in Table VI, below:

TABLE VI
COMPARISONS BETWEEN RATES OF RECIDIVISM FOR WALPOLE COMMITMENTS RELEASED FROM WALPOLE AND EXPECTED RATES OF RECIDIVISM FOR WALPOLE COMMITMENTS RELEASED FROM MCI'S NORFOLK AND FORESTRY CAMPS

	Walpole Releases Rate of Recidivism	Expected Rate of Recidivism	Chi Square Test and Pro- bability Level
Walpole Commitments Released from MCI-Norfolk	27%	23.3%	$\chi^2=1.50$, $P>.05$, 1df
Walpole Commitments Released from MCI-Forestry Camps	27%	19.9%	$\chi^2=2.43$, $P>.05$, 1df
TOTAL WALPOLE COMMITMENTS RELEASED FROM LOWER SECURITY INSTITUTIONS	27%	22.3%	$\chi^2=3.48$, $P>.05$, 1df

The data in Table VI indicates that the expected recidivism rates of Walpole commitments who were released from Norfolk or Forestry Camps were lower than the actual recidivism rate of their counterparts who were released from Walpole. Because this difference approaches statistical significance for the combined Norfolk/Forestry release sample, a complete dismissal of the existence of a selection process cannot be made. Therefore, in testing the possibility that there is a reintegrative or rehabilitative quality to the movement from a maximum to medium or minimum security institution base expectancy tables will be used.

Expected Rates of Recidivism Compared to Observed Rates

In order to test the second hypothesis this study will compare the expected recidivism rates for the MCI's Norfolk and Forestry Camps releasee populations with their actual rates of recidivism. Because a total rejection of the existence of a selection process could not be made selective factors will be held constant when testing the second hypothesis. Selective factors, to the extent that they exist will be controlled for, then, by using the expected rates of recidivism.

Using the risk categories generated from the completed base expectancy table, expected rates of recidivism for the treatment samples were derived. From these categories it was determined that the expected recidivism rate for the Norfolk release sample was 23.3%; and the expected rate for the Forestry sample was 19.9%. The expected rate for the combined sample was calculated to be 22.3%.

When these expected rates were compared with the actual recidivism rates it was found that both the Norfolk and Forestry Camp samples had actual rates of recidivism that were lower than their expected rates. It was also determined that the total treatment sample had an actual rate that was substantially lower than its expected rate. These findings are summarized in Table VII below:

TABLE VII
WALPOLE COMMITMENTS WHO WERE TRANSFERRED TO AND RELEASED FROM LOWER SECURITY INSTITUTIONS, FOR RELEASEES IN THE YEAR 1971

	Expected Recidivism Rate	Actual Recidivism Rate	Chi Square & Probability Level
Walpole Commitments Released from MCI-Norfolk	23.3%	17.6%	$\chi^2=3.94$, $P<.05$, 1df
Walpole Commitments Released from MCI-Forestry Camps	19.9%	12.6%	$\chi^2=3.16$, $P>.05$, 1df
TOTAL WALPOLE COMMITMENTS RELEASED FROM LOWER SECURITY INSTITUTIONS	22.3%	16.1%	$\chi^2=6.95$, $P<.05$, 1df

From Table VII it can be seen that while the MCI-Walpole commitments released from MCI-Norfolk had an expected recidivism rate of 23.3% their actual recidivism rate was 17.6%. MCI-Walpole commitments released from MCI-Forestry Camps exhibited an expected recidivism rate of 19.9% while their actual rate was 12.6%. Using the Chi Square goodness of fit test it was determined, in terms of statistical significance that the difference between the expected and actual rates of recidivism was significant for the Norfolk releasee sample. The difference for the combined Norfolk and Forestry Camp sample was also significant. It should be noted that the difference for the Forestry Camp sample, though approaching significance, was not statistically significant.

Controlling for a possible selection bias the results of this comparison between expected and actual recidivism rates supports the contention, then, that there is, to some degree, a reintegrative or rehabilitative quality in the movement from maximum to medium and minimum security levels in the Massachusetts Department of Correction.

FOOTNOTES

1. G.L., c.279, s.31.
2. Edwin Powers, The Basic Structure of the Administration of Criminal Justice in Massachusetts (Boston: Massachusetts Correctional Association, 1973), P.121.
3. Ibid., P.210.
4. Daniel LeClair, Statistical Tables Describing the Characteristics and Recidivism Rates of 1971 Releasees From Massachusetts Correctional Institutions, Massachusetts Department of Correction Publication No. 111, March 1976.
5. In terms of statistical significance, individuals originally committed to MCI-Walpole but subsequently transferred to and released from MCI-Norfolk had significantly lower recidivism rates than those who remained at MCI-Walpole ($\chi^2=5.50$, $P<.02$, 1df); individuals originally committed to MCI-Walpole but subsequently transferred to and released from MCI-Concord were not significantly different than those who remained at MCI-Walpole [$\chi^2=1.23$ (Yates correction applied), $P>.05$, 1df]; and individuals committed to MCI-Walpole but subsequently transferred to and released from Forestry Camps had significantly lower recidivism rates than those who remained at MCI-Walpole ($\chi^2=7.42$, $P<.01$, 1df).
6. Oliver J. Keller, Jr., and Benedict S. Alper, Halfway Houses (Lexington: Health Lexington Books, 1970), P.145.
7. Ibid.
8. Francis J. Carney and Estelle D. Bottome, An Analysis of Recidivism Among Inmates Released From the Forestry Camps, Massachusetts Department of Correction Publication No. 11, March, 1967.
9. For the purpose of this study a person was defined as a recidivist if he became incarcerated in a Federal, State, County or Town correctional facility for 30 days or more during the first year following his release.
10. The max-chi square computer program was developed by Tom Cannon, Research Analyst, Massachusetts Department of Correction. The author of this study actually ran the Base Expectancy analysis.
11. To determine statistical significance, the χ^2 , goodness of fit test was utilized:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(\text{observed}-\text{expected})^2}{\text{expected}}$$

PART A

VARIABLES USED IN ANALYSES

A. Commitment Variables

1. Institution of Original Commitment*
2. Number of Jail Credits
3. Age at Commitment
4. Present Offense (most serious charge)*
5. Number of Charges Involved in Present Offense *
6. Type of Sentence*

B. Personnel Background Characteristics Variables

1. Race*
2. Marital Status*
3. Military Service*
4. Last Civilian Address*
5. Emergency Addressee*
6. Occupational Field*
7. Length of Employment at Most Skilled Position
8. Longest Time Employed at Any One Job
9. Last Grade Completed*
10. History of Drug Use*

C. Criminal History Variables

1. Age at First Arrest
2. Age at First Drunk Arrest
3. Age at First Drug Arrest

* An asterik indicates variables that will be formally defined in Part B of this Appendix.

4. Total Number of Court Appearances
 5. Number of Court Appearances for Person Offenses
 6. Number of Court Appearances for Property Offenses
 7. Number of Court Appearances for Sex Offenses
 8. Number of Court Appearances for Narcotic Offenses
 9. Number of Court Appearances for Drunkenness Offenses
 10. Number of Court Appearances for Escape Offenses
 11. Number of Juvenile Commitments
 12. Number of House of Correction Commitments
 13. Number of Prior State of Federal Commitments
 14. Number of Any Incarcerations
 15. Number of Juvenile Paroles
 16. Number of Adult Paroles
 17. Number of Any Paroles
 18. Number of Juvenile Parole Violations
 19. Number of Adult Parole Violations
 20. Number of Any Parole Violations
- D. Releasing Variables
1. Age at Release
 2. Length of time served on present incarceration
 3. Type of Release.*
- E. Recidivism Variable

PART B

FORMAL DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES

A-1. Institution of Original Commitment

- a. Walpole
- b. Concord
- c. Framingham
- d. Other institutions

A-4. Present Offense

a. Offenses Against the Person (Chapter 26B)*

Murder, 1st degree (section 1)

Murder, 2nd degree (section 2)

Manslaughter (section 13)

Assaults with intent to commit murder

includes assault with intent to murder, maim, etc.; assault to commit murder; assault with a deadly weapon with intent to murder; assault with intent to kill (section 15)

Attempted murder

includes all attempts to commit murder, other than assaults; attempted murder, attempts to commit murder by poisoning, drowning, or strangling (section 16)

Armed Robbery (section 17)

Unarmed Robbery

includes robbery, robbery-not being armed, robbery by force and violence. (section 19)

Assaults with intent to rob, etc., Being Armed

includes assault with a deadly weapon with intent to rob. (section 18)

Assaults with intent to rob, etc. Not Being Armed

includes assault to rob, assault with intent to rob, assault with intent to rob by force and violence (section 20)

Confining or putting in fear a person for the purpose of stealing

includes breaking, burning or blowing up a safe. (Section 21)

* Chapters and sections refer to the General Laws of Massachusetts.

Armed Assaults in dwelling houses

the act may be an actual assault or an attempt. (section 18A).

Assault and Assault and Battery

Includes assault, assault and battery, assault on an officer (sections 13A and 13D)

Assault and Battery with Dangerous Weapon (section 15A)

Assault by means of a Dangerous Weapon

includes armed assault. (section 15B)

Mayhem (section 14)

Assaults not before mentioned

includes assault with intent to commit manslaughter (section 29)

Kidnapping

includes abduction, holding hostages. (section 26)

Extortion

includes attempts to extort money, threats. (section 25)

Conspiracy

where possible do not code case here, but under the specific crime that the subject conspired to commit. That is, conspiracy to commit larceny should be coded as (522) Larceny.

b. Sex Offenses - Against the Person (Chapter 265)

Rape (section 22)

Assault with Dangerous Weapon

includes attempts to rape, indecent assault on an adult, indecent assault and battery on an adult, indecent assault on an adult with intent to rape (section 24)

Rape of Female under Sixteen (section 22A)

Rape of Child

includes carnal abuse of a child, carnal abuse of a child under "x" years, statutory rape (section 23)

Assault on Female under Sixteen with intent to commit Rape

includes attempts to carnally abuse, assault on child under the age of consent, indecent assault on a minor (section 24B)

Indecent Assault and Battery on Child under 14

includes indecent assault and battery on a minor (section 13B).

Unnatural and Lascivious Acts (Chapter 272)

includes unnatural acts, lascivious acts, assaults to commit unnatural sex acts (section 35)

Unnatural Acts with Child under 16 (section 31)

Sodomy and Burglary (section 34)

Incest (section 17)

Other Sex Offenses

includes adultery, fornication indecent exposure, lewd lascivious cohabitation, lewdness, open and gross lewdness. (sections 14, 16, 18, 53)

c. Crimes Against Property (Chapter 266)

Arson

includes burning of houses, woods, fence, etc.; and any attempts. (sections: 1, 2, 5, 5A, 7, 8, 9, 10, 108, 109, 111A)

Burglary, Being Armed or Making an Assault

includes armed burglary, breaking and entering with intent to assault with dangerous weapon (section 14)

Burglary

includes breaking and entering (both night and day), attempt to break and enter, breaking and entering and larceny, burglary, breaking and entering with intent larceny, breaking and entering with intent larceny and larceny. (sections: 15, 16, 16A, 17, 18, 19)

Possession of Burglary Implements (section 49)

Stealing

includes stealing in building, ship, at a fire, etc. (sections 20, 24)

Larceny from the Person (section 25)

Larceny

includes attempted larceny. (section 20)

Theft of a Motor Vehicle

includes larceny of a motor vehicle, operation without authority of owner after suspension, operation without authority of owner, use without authority (section 28)

Forgery and Uttering

include forgery, uttering, counterfeiting (section 37 and 37A and Chapter 267, sections 1-31)

Common and Notorious Thief (section 40)

Fraud

includes embezzlement (sections: 50-59)

Receiving Stolen Goods

includes both the receiving and the buying of stolen goods (section 60)

Common Receiver of Stolen Goods (section 62)

Malicious or Wanton Injuries to Property

includes the destruction, defacement, wilful injury, explosion of both public or private property; malicious mischief (sections: 94-114, 124-130)

d. Other Offenses (Chapter 268-273)

Escapes

includes attempts, assisting in, accessory to (Chapter 268-Sections 15, 16, 16A, 17)

Weapons Offenses

includes carrying or possession (Chapter 269-Section 10)

Nonsupport

includes desertion (Chapter 273-Section 1 thru 10)

Polygamy

includes bigamy (Chapter 272-Section 15)

Stubborn Child

includes runaway, common night walker (Chapter 272-Section 53)

Deriving Support from Prostitute (Chapter 272-Section 9)

Disturbing the Peace

includes idle and disorderly (Chapter 272-Section 53)

Prostitution (Chapter 272-Section 53)

Illegitimacy (Chapter 273-Section 11-19)

Abortion (Chapter 272-Section 10)

Gaming

includes the manufacture, possession, or sale of gaming implements; keeping common gaming house (Chapter 271-Sections 1-48)

Motor Vehicle Offenses

includes all motor vehicle offenses other than larceny of a motor vehicle, operation without authority of owner after suspension, operation without authority of owners, use without authority.

Contempt of Court

includes perjury (Chapter 268, section 1)

Bribery

includes both accepting and offering (Chapter 268A-Sections 1-24)

Drunkenness (Chapter 272-Section 48)

Possession of Narcotic Drugs

includes the possession of all narcotic drugs other than heroin only where the sale of the drug is not inferred or explicitly stated. For example: possession of narcotic drugs, narcotic drugs found in possession (Chapter 94-Section 105)

Possession of Heroin

only where the sale of the drug is not inferred or explicitly stated. (Chapter 94-Section 212)

Stealing Narcotic Drug

only where the sale of the drug is not inferred or explicitly stated (Chapter 94-Section 217C)

Being Present Where Narcotic Drug Illegally Kept

includes narcotic drug law violation, conspiracy to violate narcotics drug law, and all charges involving "Being Present" where narcotic drugs are illegally kept. (Chapter 94-Section 213A)

Possession of Hypodermic Syringe

includes possession of hypodermic needle, or any instrument adapted for the administration of narcotic drugs. (Chapter 94-Section 211)

Inducing Another to Violate Narcotic Drug Law

includes inducing a minor to violate narcotic drug law (Chapter 94-Section 217A)

Sale of Heroin

includes possession of heroin with intent to sell, unlawful possession of heroin with intent to sell, sale of heroin (Chapter 94-212A)

Sale of Narcotic Drugs

includes the sale of all narcotic drugs other than heroin. For example: unlawful sale of narcotic drugs, sale of narcotic drugs (Chapter 94-Section 217)

Possession of Narcotic Drugs with Intent to Sell

includes the possession of all narcotic drugs other than heroin with the intent to sell (Chapter 94-Section 217B)

Operating a Motor Vehicle Under Influence of Narcotics

Controlled Substance

includes the manufacturing, distribution, dispensing or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance.

A-5 Number of Charges Involved in Present Offense

The total number of charges involved in the present commitment. For example, if an individual is committed for Burglary, Arson and Assault, three charges are recorded. Charges should not be confused with courts. An individual may be committed on 16 counts for the single charge of Burglary.

A-6. Type of Sentence:

Simple - one sentence is being served.

Concurrent - more than one sentence is being served (all served coterminous)

Aggregate - more than one sentence is being served but the sentences are added together and not served coterminous.

Forfeith - a sentence which supercedes an existing sentence.

From and After - a sentence which began after an individual had been released from an existing sentence.

B-1 Race/Ethnic Origin

White	Asiatic
Black	Spanish
American Indian	

B-2 Marital Status

Married	Widowed
Single	Common Law
Divorced	Separated

B-3 Military Service

None
Honorable Discharge
Dishonorable Discharge
Bad Conduct discharge, Other than Honorable,
General, Undesirable
Medical
In Armed Services, but the type of discharge is not listed on the Booking Sheet.

B-4. Last Civilian Address

Boston
Northern Boston Suburbs
Remaining Metropolitan Boston
Lowell-Lawrence Area
New Bedford - Fall River Area
Springfield Area
Worcester Area
Other Massachusetts Areas
Outside Massachusetts

B-5. Emergency Addressee: Name listed by the inmate as the person to contact should an emergency occur. Categories included were:

Father	Other Relative
Mother	Non-Relative
Spouse	No emergency addressee listed.

B-6. Occupational Field

Professional - (e.g., lawyers, doctors, engineers, clergy).

Business/Managerial - ownership or management of a business valued at \$10,000 or more.

Clerical/Sales - (e.g., sales managers, life insurance sales, bookkeeper, clerks).

Skilled Manual - (e.g., master tradesman, machinist, factory foreman).

Semi-Skilled Manual - (e.g., apprentice craftsman, automobile mechanic, assembly line).

Unskilled Manual - labor tasks requiring little training or skill.

Service - (e.g., bartender, waiter, taxi driver, janitor).

B-9. Education (Last Grade Completed)

the last grade of education which the subject completed. Both a high school graduate and a G.E.D. should be coded as 12. An individual who has completed one year of college should be coded 13. Two years of college is coded as 14. Etcetera.

B-10 History of Drug Use

Data collected from inmate files determining whether:

No mention of Drug use.

Drug User (no specific drug mentioned)

Drug User (mention of heroin use)

Drug User (mention of the use of any drug other than heroin or marijuana - the exclusive use of Marijuana)

Drug User (Marijuana only drug mentioned)

D-3. Type of Release

Parole

Discharge

APPENDIX II

The formula for constructing an expected recidivism rate for a particular sample is:

EXPECTED RATE OF CATEGORY X NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN CATEGORY

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN SAMPLE

For example, if we take the Norfolk sample, the expected rate of recidivism would be calculated in the following manner:

<u>Risk Category</u>	<u>Expected Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Computation</u>
I	.54	56	30.24
II	.36	22	7.92
III	.20	28	5.60
IV	.06	<u>110</u>	<u>6.60</u>
		216	50.36

$$\text{EXPECTED RATE} = \frac{50.36}{216}$$

$$\text{EXPECTED RATE} = 23.3\%$$

In the above procedure the risk category is the specific Base Expectancy Risk Category computed from the construction of the Base Expectancy Table for the control group i.e., the Walpole 1971 releasee sample (see Table III Page 6 for specific listing and description of the four (4) risk categories). The expected rate is the appropriate expected recidivism rate for the individual risk category (see also Table III Page 6 for specific rate) while the Number refers to the number of individuals in the sample for which an expected rate is being calculated that fall into the particular risk category. Total Number is the total number of individuals in the sample for which an expected rate is being determined.

The specific mathematical computations made for each of the derived expected rates are presented below:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Risk Category</u>	<u>Expected Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Computations</u>
Forestry Releases	I	.54	19	10.26
	II	.36	10	3.60
	III	.20	8	1.60
	IV	.06	<u>58</u>	<u>3.48</u>
			95	18.94

$$\frac{18.94}{95} = \text{EXPECTED RATE} = 19.9\%$$

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Risk Category</u>	<u>Expected Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Computations</u>
Total Releasee Sample	I	.54	75	40.50
	II	.36	32	11.52
	III	.20	36	7.20
	IV	.06	<u>168</u>	<u>10.08</u>
			311	69.30

$$\frac{69.30}{311} = \text{EXPECTED RATE} = 22.3\%$$