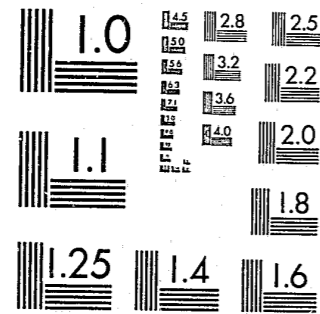


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MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD

Brian A. Callery

Chairman

June, 1983

BIENNIAL REPORT

Calendar Years 1981 and 1982

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### I. Introduction

The Massachusetts Parole Board serves a dual role in the Criminal Justice System in Massachusetts. First, it is the sole decisional authority for matters of parole granting and parole revocation. Second, it is responsible for the supervision of those persons released to parole in seven regional offices throughout the state, MassCAPP, Pre-release Centers and the Interstate Compact. In addition, in its capacity as the Advisory Board of Pardons, the Board makes recommendations to the Governor on petitions for pardons and commutations.

In these two major capacities, the Board has, for the past three years, worked towards the achievement of five long range goals. These goals, listed below, address both the Board's decision-making and supervisory functions.

- Refinement of the parole decision-making process.
- Improvement of the quality of services to parolees.
- Consolidation of county and state institutional services.
- Improvement of the hearings and revocations process.
- Development and coordination of Administrative Services in the areas of fiscal and personnel; public information and legislative matters; planning, research and program development.

In order to achieve these goals, several major projects have been undertaken over the past three years. First, in March of 1982 Parole Board Members voted to undertake a major refinement and revision of their decision-making guidelines. Toward this end, a grant application was submitted to the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) for technical assistance in the area of guideline development. NIC approved this application and the services of Dr. Don Gottfredson, Dean of the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, an expert in the field of guidelines development, and those of John Larivee of the Crime and Justice Foundation, Boston, were engaged. These two consultants worked with Parole Board staff and members to design a case preparation aid

instrument (see Appendix B) which was used in all Release hearings held between October 15, 1982 and January 15, 1983. This instrument reflected those criteria which were said to be important in making release decisions according to the written document, Decision-Making Guidelines and Procedures for Parole Granting, Parole Revocation, and Pardons, revised in 1981. The purpose of using the case preparation aid instrument was to first, identify those criteria most important in making release decisions and, second, to examine how the ratings an individual received on these criteria affected his/her chances of gaining parole. The goal was to define Parole Board policy as explicitly as possible in order to promote consistency and equity in release decision-making.

Over 600 Case Preparation Aid instruments were collected during the three month period. The findings have allowed the Parole Board to define and describe their paroling policy much more explicitly. A new instrument, based on these findings was developed and will be implemented in July, 1983.

The Risk/Needs component of the Case Management system in which parolees are classified into levels of supervision according to their risks and needs was implemented in March of 1982. Under this system an initial risk/needs form (in Appendix B) is completed for each parolee who will be on parole six months or more within thirty days after his/her release. Scores for risk and needs are generated and the level of supervision (maximum, moderate, or minimum) is determined by the scores. The Parole Officer has the option to override the level of supervision dictated by the scores if he/she feels another level would be more appropriate. The subjective override form (in Appendix B) is used for this purpose. Then, every six months, a reassessment risk/needs form (in Appendix B) is completed for each parolee. The Parole Officer again has the option of overriding the supervision level dictated by the risk/needs score. As stated earlier, one of the five long range goals of the Parole Board was to

improve the quality of services to parolees. The Case Management System enables parole officers to identify those parolees who are in the greatest need of maximum parole supervision and those who require less intensive supervision. In this way parolees receive the amount of supervision appropriate to their particular needs. The Case Management System also enables the Parole Board as a whole to better articulate the specific needs of the parole population and the most important risks to be addressed in working towards a successful parole outcome for a greater percentage of offenders.

In June of 1980, the Massachusetts Parole Board embarked on a project to gain accreditation through the American Correctional Association (ACA). Towards this end, operation manuals for all of the major Parole Divisions were completed. These are specifically: Parole Decision-Making, Hearings and Revocations, Institutional Services, Field Services, Interstate Compact, Administrative Services, Personnel, and an operations manual pertaining to the overall organization and legal basis of the Parole Board. In addition, the ACA sets forth over 400 standards for the Parole Authority and Parole Field Services. A Parole agency able to meet these standards would be of the highest quality nationally and would achieve accreditation status. For the past two and one half years, the Parole Board has worked to achieve this status. In June of 1983 an audit will be conducted by the ACA to see if the Massachusetts Parole Board meets those national standards and will achieve the status of an accredited Parole Agency.

In the summer of 1982, the Parole Board's Planning, Research and Program Development unit established a Management Information System (MIS). This has enabled the Parole Board to collect and maintain the following information on each parolee: demographics, current offense and sentence, special conditions of Parole, Parole discharge date, release date and all case management information

including risk/needs assessment scores (initial and reassessment) and supervision levels. This Management Information System provides an opportunity for better research, regular reports, and current data on all cases handled by the agency.

Members of the Massachusetts Parole Board as of December 31, 1982 were: Brian A. Callery, Chairman; Michael Albano, Kevin Burke, Reverend Michael Haynes, Richard Luccio, Michael Magruder, and Gertrude J. Pina. Also as of December 31, 1982, the seven regional offices for Parole Field Services were located in: Dorchester (Region I); Roxbury (Region II); Somerville (Region III); Worcester (Region IV); Springfield (Region V); Lowell (Region VI); and Brockton (Region VII). MassCAPP and the Pre-Release Centers are located in Boston and administrative supervision of out-of-state parolees is handled by a Parole Officer in the Central Administrative Office of the Parole Board, Boston.

## II. Overview of Report

This biennial report covers the calendar years of 1981 and 1982 and will be presented in two parts. Part one describes the parole population under supervision in the seven regional offices of Parole Field Services. This section examines the parole population primarily in terms of their needs and greatest risks associated with recidivism. The tables in this section depicting risks and needs involve only longer term parolees (six months or more) on whom risk/needs assessments are completed. Therefore, a telephone survey of parole officers was conducted to gain their opinions on the greatest risks and needs associated with short term cases. The results of this survey are discussed in Part one. Certain demographic information (age, sex, and race) are also presented.

Part two of this report presents information on Parole Board Votes at State and County Institutions and Pardons and Commutations. All tables and charts enable the reader to compare 1981 votes information with that of 1982.

## Part I.

## A. Summary of Risk/Needs Evaluations

An initial risk/need evaluation is completed on individuals released to parole supervision for six months or more. This evaluation is completed by the parole officer within thirty days of release. Every six months thereafter a reassessment is completed. A sample population of 579 initial evaluation and 1067 reassessments was taken to study the risks and needs of parolees in Massachusetts.

The variables in the initial risk evaluation are grouped into two major areas: social (adjustment) issues and criminal history factors. In the social issues grouping, one major finding was that parolee attitude, overall, received positive ratings. Eighty percent were rated as motivated to change or receptive to assistance.

Employment, prior to commitment, was found to be a problem. Fifty-six percent of those sampled were employed for less than six months. Approximately the same percentage showed substance abuse problems or histories. Fifty-five percent were found to have had alcohol problems and fifty-four percent showed signs of other drug abuse. These substance abuse problems were considered by the parole officers to have interfered with the individual's functioning.

The criminal history factors show that eighty-two percent were convicted before the age of twenty-four. Seventy-one percent had prior probation or parole experiences and thirty-four percent of the sample receiving initial risk evaluations were revoked on probation or parole.

This sample population showed that seventy percent had prior felony convictions either as adults or juveniles. Seventy-two percent had convictions of the following property offenses: burglary, theft, auto theft, robbery, worthless checks or forgery. Fifty-seven percent had been convicted of assaultive offenses within the last five years. An assaultive offense involves the use of a weapon, physical force or the threat of force.

The initial needs assessment examines the overall stability of a parolee. The majority of parolees were found to have academic/vocational skills problems when first released. This is reflected by the fact that fifty-two percent were rated as having minimal skills and forty percent needed a job or training.

The interpersonal relationships of parolees in this sample showed that forty-eight percent had relatively stable marital or family situations but that fifty-two percent were influenced by some negative companions.

Ninety-two percent of parolees under initial evaluations were observed by parole officers as being emotionally stable or somewhat emotionally stable and eighty-six percent were in sound physical health.

The parole officers impressions of the needs of parolees were rated from low to high. Eighty-eight percent of the parolees were rated as having high or moderate needs.

The reassessment risk evaluation was broken down into the same two groups as the initial evaluation: social or adjustment issues and criminal history factors.

The social variables on risk reassessments showed that seventy-eight percent had steady employment or that employment was not applicable to them. Steady employment was defined as having a job for three months or more.

Ratings on substance abuse of alcohol and other drugs showed some or severe problems in twenty-five percent and fifteen percent of the cases respectively. This differs from the initial risk sample where fifty-five percent were rated as having interference with functioning due to alcohol usage prior to commitment and fifty-four percent had interference with functioning due to other drug usage.

Parolee relationships with others was depicted by two variables: interpersonal relationships or the current living situation and social identification. Seventy-nine percent showed no apparent problems in their current living situation and eighty-three percent held relationships mainly with positive individuals.

Seventy-two percent of parolees were rated as having no problems of consequence with parole conditions, only four percent had serious problems with parole conditions. Also, the use of community resources when needed, was utilized by seventy-five percent of the parolees.

The criminal history factors on the reassessment risk evaluation showed that seventy-six percent were first convicted before the age of twenty-four. This is similar to the findings in the initial risk evaluation. Similar findings were also found in the number of prior revocations, sixty-two percent, and prior felonies, sixty-six percent. Finally, during the current parole period seventy-eight percent had no convictions.

The sample reassessment population differs by one record between risk and need evaluations. This was caused by missing variables on one needs evaluation case. The format of the reassessment need evaluation is the same as the initial need evaluation, and it assesses the overall stability of parolees.

The academic/vocational skills among the sample reassessment needs evaluations showed that fifty-six percent had adequate skills. This is an increase of twenty-two percent from the initial needs population. Seventy-one percent had jobs or are being trained for a job, while in the initial need evaluation only fifty-six percent had training or jobs.

The quality of interpersonal relationships were rated by parole officers in terms of both marital/family relationships and companions. Two different variables in the reassessment evaluations were these areas. Fifty-two percent showed a stable marital/family relationship, an increase over the initial evaluation sample, and sixty-five percent had positive relationships, also an increase from the initial population.

Changes were also seen in the reassessment need evaluation over the initial need evaluation in emotional stability, alcohol usage and other drug usage. Fifty-three percent were rated as emotionally stable, an increase of fourteen percent from the initial group. Alcohol abuse had decreased with seventy-four percent showing no interference with functioning. Other drug usage showed that eighty-seven percent of the sample were rated as having no interference with functioning, a change of twenty-seven percent. As was the case with the initial group, the physical health of parolees showed very little interference with functioning.

The parole officers' impressions of needs on the reassessment changed from the initial need evaluation sample. Eighty-eight percent were rated as moderate to high in the initial population while only sixty-four percent were so rated in the reassessment sample. The risk/need evaluation process produces a supervision level based on the total scores on risk and needs for each case. Individuals receiving initial evaluations are shown to receive maximum supervision eighty-seven percent of the time. A person who has been on parole for at least six months is more likely to receive a lower level supervision.

The following tables depict the number and frequency of ratings for each variable on the risk/need evaluations and a breakdown by supervision level for the sample population.

## B. Tables of Risk/Needs Evaluations



Table 1. Initial Risk Evaluation

	N	%	
Number of Address Changes in Last 6 Months:	0 None	322	56
	1 One or more	257	44
Number of Months Employed in Last 12 Months: (Prior to commitment)	0 Six months or more/ Not applicable	257	44
	1 Less than six months	322	56
Alcohol Usage Problems: (Prior to commitment)	0 No interference with functioning	261	45
	1 Interference with functioning	318	55
Other Drug Usage Problems: (Prior to commitment)	0 No interference with functioning	269	46
	1 Interference with functioning	310	54
Attitude:	0 Motivated to change; receptive to assistance	461	80
	1 Dependent or unwilling to accept responsibility	118	20
Age at First Conviction:	0 Twenty-four or older	103	18
	1 Under twenty-four	476	82
Number of Prior Periods of Probation/Parole: Supervision (Adult or Juvenile)	0 None	170	29
	1 One or more	409	71
Number of Prior Probation/Parole Revocations: (Adult or Juvenile)	0 None	383	66
	1 One or more	196	34
Number of Prior Felony Convictions: (or Juvenile Adjudications)	0 None	172	30
	1 One or more	407	70
Convictions or Juvenile Adjudications: (Select applicable and add for score. Do not exceed a total of 2. Include current offense)	0 None	164	28
	1 Burglary, theft, auto theft, or robbery/ Worthless checks or forgery	415	72
Convictions or Juvenile Adjudications for Assaultive Offenses Within Last Five Years: (An offense which involves the use of a weapon, physical force or the threat of force.)	0 None	247	43
	5 Yes	332	57
Total Risk Score:	0-3	60	10
	4-6	99	17
	7+	420	73

Table 2. Initial Need Evaluation

	N	%*	
Academic/Vocational Skills:	0 Adequate skills	196	34
	1 Minimal skills	302	52
	2 No skills	81	14
Employment:	0 Has job or training	327	56
	1 Needs job or training	234	40
	3 Unemployable	18	3
Marital/Family Relationships:	0 Stable	214	37
	1 Relatively stable	278	48
	2 Unstable	87	15
Companions:	0 Positive relationships	235	41
	1 Some negative relation- ships	302	52
	2 Many negative relation- ships	42	7
Emotional Stability:	0 Appears stable	224	39
	1 Appears somewhat stable	305	53
	3 Appears unstable	50	9
Alcohol Usage:	0 No interference with functioning	323	56
	1 Some interference with functioning	183	32
	3 Serious interference with functioning	73	13
Other Drug Usage:	0 No interference with functioning	350	60
	1 Some interference with functioning	172	30
	3 Serious interference with functioning	57	10
Health:	0 Sound physical health	500	86
	1 Illness interferes somewhat with functioning	60	10
	2 Illness interferes seriously with functioning	19	3
Parole Officer's Impression of Needs:	0 Low	77	13
	1 Moderate	258	46
	3 High	244	42
Total Needs Score:	0-3	134	23
	4-7	221	38
	8+	229	40

\* Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3. Reassessment Risk Evaluation

		N	%*
Number of Address Changes in Last 6 Months:	0 None	710	67
	1 One or more	357	33
Age at First Conviction:	0 Twenty-four or older	258	24
	1 Under twenty-four	809	76
Number of Probation/Parole Revocations: (Adult or Juvenile)	0 None	660	62
	1 One or more	407	38
Number of Prior Felony Convictions: (or Juvenile Adjudications)	0 None	360	34
	1 One or more	707	66
Convictions to Date: (during this parole period)	0 None	836	78
	1 One or more	231	22
RATE THE FOLLOWING BASED ON PERIOD SINCE LAST EVALUATION			
Time Employed:	0 Steady employment/ Not applicable	829	78
	2 Less than 3 months during this parole	238	22
Alcohol Usage/Problems:	0 No apparent problem	753	71
	1 Some problems	261	24
	3 Severe problems	53	5
Other Drug Usage/Problems:	0 No apparent problem	904	85
	1 Some problems	142	13
	3 Severe problems	21	2
Problems in Inter-Personal Relationships: (Current Living Situation)	0 No apparent problems	842	79
	2 Has problems	225	21
Social Identification:	0 Mainly with positive individuals	887	83
	2 Mainly with delinquent individuals	180	17
Response to Parole Conditions:	0 No problems of consequence	765	72
	2 Some problems with conditions	263	25
	4 Serious problems with conditions	39	4
Use of Community Resources:	0 Not needed/ Productively utilized	796	75
	1 Needed but not available/ Utilized but not beneficial	189	18
	2 Available but rejected	82	8
Total Risk Score:	0-3	499	47
	4-6	282	26
	7+	286	27

\* Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4. Reassessment Need Evaluation

		N	%*
Academic/Vocational Skills:	0 Adequate skills	599	56
	1 Minimal skills	386	36
	2 No skills	81	8
Employment:	0 Has job or training	758	71
	1 Needs job or training	265	25
	3 Unemployable	43	4
Marital/Family Relationships:	0 Stable	551	52
	1 Relatively stable	396	37
	2 Unstable	119	11
Companions:	0 Positive relationships	688	65
	1 Some negative relation- ships	332	31
	2 Many negative relation- ships	46	4
Emotional Stability:	0 Appears stable	567	53
	1 Appears somewhat stable	435	41
	3 Appears unstable	64	6
Alcohol Usage:	0 No interference with functioning	788	74
	1 Some interference with functioning	240	23
	3 Serious interference with functioning	38	4
Other Drug Usage:	0 No interference with functioning	931	87
	1 Some interference with functioning	118	11
	3 Serious interference with functioning	17	2
Health:	0 Sound physical health	917	86
	1 Illness interferes somewhat with functioning	108	10
	2 Illness interferes seriously with functioning	41	4
Parole Officer's Impression of Needs:	0 Low	392	37
	1 Moderate	486	46
	3 High	188	18
Total Needs Score:	0-3	557	52
	4-7	328	31
	8+	181	17

\* Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5. Supervision Breakdown for Initial and Reassessment Evaluations

	Maximum	Moderate	Minimum	Administrative
Initial	504 (87%)	47 (8%)	28 (5%)	0 (0%)
Reassessment	384 (36%)	294 (28%)	386 (36%)	2 (.2%)

## C. Demographic Description of Parole Population

A breakdown of the parole population as of March 31, 1983 shows that ninety-six percent of the 3579 were male.

The racial breakdown of the same population shows that sixty percent are white, nineteen percent are black and five percent are hispanic.

The age of parolees in Massachusetts ranges from seventeen to seventy-nine. The breakdown revealed that the largest group (44%) was found in the twenty-four to thirty-four category. Twenty-five percent were between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three and twenty-two percent were thirty-five and above.

The tables on the following pages depict these breakdowns by region.

Table 6. Sex Breakdown by Regional Office

REGION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	409 (96%)	18 (4%)	427
2	296 (94%)	18 (6%)	314
3	340 (97%)	11 (3%)	351
4	487 (94%)	30 (6%)	517
5	368 (95%)	19 (5%)	387
6	337 (98%)	7 (2%)	344
7	559 (97%)	16 (3%)	575
MassCAPP	54 (90%)	6 (10%)	60
Pre-Release	58 (100%)	-	58
Out-of-State	488 (96%)	20 (4%)	508
Unknown	35 (92%)	3 (8%)	38
TOTALS	3431 (96%)	148 (4%)	3579*

## D. Tables of Demographic Characteristics

Table 7. Racial Breakdown by Regional Office

REGION	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	PORTUGUESE	ASIAN	AMERICAN INDIAN	CAPE VERDIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
1	275 (64%)	90 (21%)	18 (4%)	1 (-%)	3 (1%)	-	-	40 (9%)	427
2	35 (11%)	228 (73%)	18 (6%)	2 (1%)	-	1 (-%)	-	30 (10%)	314
3	186 (53%)	28 (8%)	7 (2%)	-	-	-	-	130 (37%)	351
4	384 (74%)	46 (9%)	41 (8%)	-	-	-	-	46 (9%)	517
5	213 (55%)	91 (24%)	38 (10%)	-	1 (-%)	-	-	44 (11%)	387
6	268 (78%)	23 (7%)	24 (7%)	-	-	-	-	29 (8%)	344
7	436 (76%)	53 (9%)	17 (3%)	-	-	-	1 (-%)	68 (12%)	575
MassCAPP	36 (60%)	16 (27%)	2 (3%)	-	-	-	-	6 (10%)	60
Pre-Release	29 (50%)	18 (18%)	1 (2%)	-	-	-	-	10 (17%)	58
Out-of-State	224 (44%)	91 (18%)	35 (7%)	-	-	-	-	157 (31%)	508
Unknown	23 (61%)	5 (13%)	1 (3%)	-	-	-	-	9 (24%)	38
TOTALS	2109 (60%)	689 (19%)	203 (5%)	3 (-%)	4 (-%)	1 (-%)	1 (-%)	569 (15%)	3579

Table 8. Parole Population by Age

REGION	AGE in Years				TOTAL
	17-23	24-34	35+	UNKNOWN	
1	90 (21%)	209 (49%)	107 (25%)	21 (5%)	427
2	66 (21%)	154 (49%)	75 (24%)	19 (6%)	314
3	67 (19%)	161 (46%)	84 (24%)	39 (11%)	351
4	139 (27%)	238 (46%)	114 (22%)	26 (5%)	517
5	116 (30%)	143 (37%)	78 (20%)	50 (13%)	387
6	103 (30%)	151 (44%)	69 (20%)	21 (6%)	344
7	161 (28%)	224 (39%)	138 (24%)	52 (9%)	575
MassCAPP	17 (29%)	27 (45%)	11 (.18%)	5 (8%)	60
Pre-Release	12 (21%)	37 (63%)	7 (12%)	2 (4%)	58
Unknown	8 (21%)	18 (47%)	7 (18%)	5 (15%)	38
TOTAL	779 (25%)	1362 (44%)	690 (22%)	240 (8%)	3071*

\*\* Out-of-State cases were not included in this breakdown.  
There are 508 out-of-state cases.

## E. PAROLE OFFICER SURVEY

A telephone survey was conducted to study the most critical needs and risks of short term cases (see Appendix B). Short term cases are those cases which are on parole for six (6) months or less. Individuals who are supervised on parole for a short term do not have formal risk/needs completed on them.

Fifteen parole officers were selected at random and asked what they thought were the most critical needs for their short term cases. Of the fifteen, fourteen responded that a longer period on parole was necessary. A longer period on parole would allow the parole officer to get to know the parolee better and establish a working relationship. This problem was expressed as an attitude problem with many of the short term parolees not taking parole seriously. This differs significantly from the longer term cases where eighty percent were found to have a motivation to change or were receptive to assistance. (see table 1)

The parole officers indicated the severe need for employment (9). This is demonstrated by the unemployment rate among parolees, as of December, 1982 it was 15%. This figure is significantly higher than the state unemployment average of 7.7%. Furthermore, the parole officers expressed a need for alcohol (6) and drug counseling (4).

In order to remain "crime free" parole officers felt employment (12) was the most significant factor. Alcohol/drug counseling (8) also is considered a factor.

Overall, parole officers feel long term cases are more effective (7) because the parole officer can offer more support. In conclusion, the parole officers see a need for a longer parole for short term cases (10), during which time the parole officer can address the problems of employment and alcohol/drug counseling.

The following tables depict the responses of parole officers to the survey.

Table 9. Question #1- Most Critical Need

Response	Number
Longer Parole	14 (93%)
Employment	9 (60%)
Alcohol Counseling	6 (40%)
Drug Counseling	4 (27%)
Education	2 (13%)
Mental Health	2 (13%)
Realization of Parole	1 (6%)

Table 10. Question #2- Factors in remaining Crime-free

Response	Number
Employment	12 (80%)
Alcohol/Drug Counseling	8 (53%)
Longer Programs	4 (27%)
Family ties	3 (20%)
Immediate Supervision	2 (13%)
Housing	2 (13%)

Table 11. Question #3- Short Term vs. Long Term

Response	Number
Longer term: cases more involved	10 (67%)
Longer term: cases more effective	7 (47%)
Longer term: parole officer is able to give more support	5 (33%)
Needs: same for short and long term	3 (20%)

## IV. Part II: Parole Board Hearings at State and County Institutions

## A. Release Hearings

In 1981, and 1982 The Massachusetts Parole Board conducted a total of 3384 Release Hearings at State Institutions, 2111 at County Institutions, and voted on 5473\* Hearings Officer Cases. As a result of these hearings, 5809 inmates were paroled from institutions and placed under the supervision of Parole Field Services in the seven regional offices throughout the Commonwealth. The table below depicts the numbers and types of release hearings held and paroling rates for State and County Institutions during 1981 and 1982.

Table 12. Release Hearings, 1981 and 1982

	Number of Hearings		Number Paroled		Paroling Rate (%)	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
State Institutions						
First Hearings	933	1301	510	667	54.7	51.3
Annual Review Hearings	248	291	99	99	39.9	34.0
Action Pending Hearings	9	4	5	3	55.5	75.0
Postponement Hearings	229	241	134	134	58.5	55.6
Reconsideration Hearings	56	67	39	53	69.6	79.1
All Release Hearings	1475	1904	787	955	53.4	50.2
County Institutions (Cases sentenced to more than one year)						
First Hearings	969	974	614	641	63.4	65.8
Annual Review Hearings	14	19	7	11	50.0	57.9
Postponement Hearings	31	36	16	22	51.6	61.1
Reconsideration Hearings	23	45	16	31	69.6	68.8
All Release Hearings	1037	1074	653	705	63.0	65.6

\*These are cases sentenced to one year or less to County Institutions. This number differs from that published in the 1981 and 1982 Parole Board Votes at County Institutions. Traditionally, waivers of hearings were counted in the total number of hearings held and figured into the paroling rate. From now on, waivers are no longer counted as hearings and will not be figured in the paroling rate. In Table 3, in Appendix A, waivers are listed as a separate category.

Table 12., continued

	Number of Hearings		Number Paroled		Paroling Rate (%)	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
County Institutions (Cases sentenced to one year or less)						
All Release Hearings*	2554	2919	1203	1506	47.1	51.6

B. Revocation and Rescission Hearings

Revocation is the process by which a parolee's permit may be taken away as a result of one or more violations of the conditions of his/her parole. The Parole Board conducts Final Revocations hearings at State and County Institutions to decide on the dispositions of cases that have been "provisionally revoked". The Board either affirms or does not affirm the Revocation. If the Revocation is affirmed, the Parole Board then decides on whether or nor the individual should be granted a new release date. In 1981 and 1982, the Parole Board conducted a total of 1181 Final Revocation Hearings at State and County Institutions. The table below depicts the outcomes of these hearings.

Table 13. Final Revocation Hearings, 1981 and 1982

	Number Hearings Held		Number Re-Paroled		Number Re-Incarcerated	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
State Institutions	387	383	86	97	301	286
County Institutions	237	174	38	16	199	158
TOTAL	624	557	124	113	500	444

\* All Release Hearings at First Hearings for these cases.

Rescission is the process where an inmate who has received a release date in a previous hearing is brought before the Board again as a result of his committing a major disciplinary infraction in the institution or a new or previously issued warrant is discussed. The purpose of the Rescission hearing is to determine whether the inmate should still be released on his previously assigned date or if that date should be rescinded and another vote made. During 1981 and 1982 the Parole Board conducted 456 Rescission Hearings at State and County Institutions. The table below depicts this information.

Table 14. Rescission Hearings, 1981 and 1982

	Number of Hearings		Number not Affirmed *		Number Released New Date		Number Not Released	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
State Institutions	128	176	7	6	45	84	76	86
County Institutions	61	91	1	6	25	33	36	52
TOTAL	189	267	8	12	70	117	112	138

\*A vote of Rescission Not Affirmed means the inmate will still be released in his previously assigned date.



### C. Pardons and Commutations

In its capacity as the Advisory Board of Pardons, the Parole Board is required to review all petitions for executive clemency (pardons and commutations) and forward its non-binding recommendations to the Governor and Council. The tables below depict the number of pardons and commutation petitions received, number of hearings, and number of pardons and commutations granted in 1981 and 1982

<u>Pardons</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Petitions Received	75	71
Hearings Held	110	134
Pardons Granted	45	65
<u>Commutations</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Petitions Received	34	43
Hearings Held	2	6
Commutations Granted	2	2

Tables depicting the number of Release, Revocation, and Rescission Hearings conducted during 1981 and 1982 by decision for all State and County Institutions can be found in Appendix A of this report. A complete set of tables is available for review in the Planning, Research, and Program Development Unit of the Parole Board.

APPENDIX A

Table 1. Release Hearings at State Institutions: Current Institution by Decision

INSTITUTION	1981			1982		
	#Hearings Held	#Paroled	Paroling Rate (%)	#Hearings Held	#Paroled	Paroling Rate (%)
Plymouth/NCCI	13	10	(76.9)	85	42	(49.4)
Warwick	11	10	(90.9)	4	2	(50.0)
Walpole	232	96	(41.4)	258	86	(33.3)
Concord	224	108	(48.2)	338	168	(49.7)
Framingham	126	71	(56.3)	201	111	(55.2)
Norfolk	251	146	(58.2)	292	117	(40.1)
Bridgewater	44	2	(4.5)	112	25	(22.3)
SECC	77	23	(29.9)	57	27	(47.4)
All Pre-Release	497	321	(64.6)	557	377	(67.7)
TOTAL	1475	747	(50.7)	1904	955	(50.2)

Table 2. Release Hearings at County Institutions: Current Institution by Decision  
(Cases Sentenced to More than One Year)

INSTITUTION	1981			1982		
	#Hearings Held	#Paroled	Paroling Rate (%)	#Hearings Held	#Paroled	Paroling Rate (%)
Barnstable	31	23	(74.2)	35	26	(74.3)
Billerica	171	95	(55.5)	187	138	(73.8)
Dedham	53	36	(67.9)	51	28	(54.9)
Deer Island	187	89	(47.6)	158	73	(46.2)
Greenfield	18	11	(61.1)	17	12	(70.6)
Lawrence	44	30	(68.2)	66	44	(66.7)
New Bedford	63	49	(77.8)	76	53	(69.7)
Northampton	41	27	(65.8)	48	29	(60.4)
Pittsfield	47	38	(80.8)	37	19	(51.3)
Plymouth	55	39	(70.9)	67	42	(62.7)
Salem	19	12	(63.2)	30	21	(70.0)
Springfield	170	121	(71.2)	189	137	(72.5)
Worcester	103	66	(64.1)	112	76	(67.8)
Other	35	23	(65.7)	1	1	(100.0)
TOTAL	1037	659	(63.5)	1074	699	(65.1)

Table 3. Release Hearings at County Institutions: Current Institution by Decision  
(Cases Sentenced to One Year or Less)

INSTITUTION	1981				1982			
	#Hearings Held	#Hearings Waived	#Paroled	Paroling* Rate(%)	#Hearings Held	#Hearings Waived	#Paroled	Paroling Rate(%)
Barnstable	110	7	56	(50.9)	124	3	75	(60.5)
Billerica	462	3	222	(48.0)	475	21	251	(52.8)
Charles St.	2	1	0	(0.0)	7	0	4	(57.1)
Dedham	171	4	84	(49.1)	222	7	112	(50.4)
Deer Island	272	8	88	(32.3)	323	79	160	(49.5)
Greenfield	50	6	17	(34.0)	48	13	9	(18.7)
Lawrence	124	0	60	(48.4)	146	20	90	(61.6)
New Bedford	151	22	72	(47.7)	212	10	106	(50.0)
Northampton	64	3	31	(48.4)	75	6	30	(40.0)
Pittsfield	97	0	39	(40.2)	79	13	40	(50.6)
Plymouth	201	20	88	(43.8)	192	13	76	(39.6)
Salem	92	0	40	(43.5)	118	16	52	(44.1)
Springfield	307	12	158	(51.5)	349	33	150	(43.0)
Worcester	358	12	204	(57.0)	407	17	246	(60.4)
Dukes County	5	0	1	(20.0)	2	0	1	(50.0)
Framingham	85	6	42	(49.4)	134	14	99	(73.9)
Other	3	0	1	(33.3)	6	0	5	(83.3)
TOTAL	2554	104	1203	(47.1)	2919	265	1506	(51.6)

\*The Paroling Rate is the percentage of persons paroled out of the total number of hearings held.

Table 4. Revocation Hearings at State Institutions: Current Institution by Decision

INSTITUTION	Year					
	1981			1982		
	#Hearings Held	#Re-Paroled N (%)	#Re-Incarcerated N (%)	#Hearings Held	#Re-Paroled N (%)	#Re-Incarcerated N (%)
NCCI	-	-	-	11	3 (27.3)	8 (72.7)
Walpole	42	7 (16.7)	35 (83.3)	44	7 (15.9)	37 (84.9)
Concord	301	73 (24.2)	228 (75.8)	273	76 (27.8)	197 (72.2)
Framingham	21	4 (19.0)	17 (80.9)	15	4 (26.7)	11 (73.3)
Norfolk	9	1 (11.1)	8 (88.9)	25	3 (12.0)	22 (88.0)
Bridgewater	9	1 (11.1)	8 (88.9)	10	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)
SECC	3	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	2	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)
All Pre-Release	2	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	3	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)
TOTAL	387	86 (22.2)	301 (77.8)	383	97 (25.3)	286 (74.7)

Table 5. Revocation Hearings at County Institutions: Current Institution by Decision

INSTITUTION	1981			1982		
	#Hearings Held	#Re-Paroled N (%)	#Re-Incarcerated N (%)	#Hearings Held	#Re-Paroled N (%)	#Re-Incarcerated N (%)
Barnstable	6	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	4	0 (0.0)	4(100.0)
Billerica	25	2 (8.0)	23 (92.0)	37	2 (5.4)	35 (94.6)
Dedham	12	3 (25.0)	9 (75.0)	14	0 (0.0)	14(100.0)
Deer Island	80	8 (10.0)	72 (90.0)	30	3(10.0)	27 (90.0)
Greenfield	6	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	1	0 (0.0)	1(100.0)
Lawrence	2	0 (0.0)	2(100.0)	4	1(25.0)	3 (75.0)
New Bedford	14	4 (28.6)	10 (71.4)	6	0 (0.0)	6(100.0)
Northampton	10	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)	9	1(11.1)	8 (88.9)
Pittsfield	7	0 (0.0)	7(100.0)	7	0 (0.0)	7(100.0)
Plymouth	11	1 (9.1)	10 (90.1)	6	1(16.7)	5 (83.3)
Salem	6	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	2	0 (0.0)	2(100.0)
Springfield	30	11 (36.7)	19 (63.3)	30	3(10.0)	27 (90.0)
Worcester	20	2 (10.0)	18 (90.0)	24	5(20.8)	19 (79.2)
Other	8	0 (0.0)	8(100.0)	-	-	-
Total	237	38 (16.0)	199 (84.0)	174	16 (9.2)	158 (90.8)

Table 6. Rescission Hearings at State Institutions: Current Institution by Decision

INSTITUTION	1981			1982		
	#Hearings Held	#Released* N (%)	#Not Released N (%)	#Hearings Held	#Released* N (%)	#Not Released N (%)
Warwick	1	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	-	-	-
NCCI	-	-	-	3	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)
Walpole	15	7 (46.7)	8 (53.3)	30	13 (43.3)	17 (56.7)
Concord	66	27 (40.9)	39 (59.1)	82	52 (63.4)	30 (36.6)
Framingham	6	0 (0.0)	6 (100.0)	11	4 (36.4)	7 (63.6)
Norfolk	12	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	29	20 (69.0)	9 (31.0)
Bridgewater	8	1 (12.5)	7 (87.5)	9	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)
SECC	3	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	6	3 (50.0)	3 (50.0)
All Pre-Release	17	10 (58.8)	7 (41.2)	6	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)
TOTAL	128	52 (40.6)	76 (59.4)	176	101 (57.4)	75 (42.6)

\*A vote of Rescission Not Affirmed or Rescission Affirmed, New Release Date.

Table 6. Rescission Hearings at State Institutions: Current Institution by Decision

INSTITUTION	1981			1982		
	#Hearings Held	#Released* N (%)	#Not Released N (%)	#Hearings Held	#Released* N (%)	#Not Released N (%)
Warwick	1	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	-	-	-
NCCI	-	-	-	3	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)
Walpole	15	7 (46.7)	8 (53.3)	30	13 (43.3)	17 (56.7)
Concord	66	27 (40.9)	39 (59.1)	82	52 (63.4)	30 (36.6)
Framingham	6	0 (0.0)	6 (100.0)	11	4 (36.4)	7 (63.6)
Norfolk	12	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	29	20 (69.0)	9 (31.0)
Bridgewater	8	1 (12.5)	7 (87.5)	9	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)
SECC	3	1 (31.3)	2 (66.7)	6	3 (50.0)	3 (50.0)
All Pre-Release	17	10 (58.8)	7 (41.2)	6	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)
TOTAL	128	52 (40.6)	76 (59.4)	176	101 (57.4)	75 (42.6)

\*A vote of Rescission Not Affirmed or Rescission Affirmed, New Release Date.



Table 7. Rescission Hearings at County Institutions: Current Institution by Decision

INSTITUTION	Year					
	1981			1982		
	#Hearings Held	#Released* N (%)	#Not Released N (%)	#Hearings Held	#Released* N (%)	#Not Released N (%)
Barnstable	2	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	3	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)
Billerica	16	9 (56.2)	7 (43.8)	19	13 (68.4)	6 (31.6)
Dedham	3	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	2	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)
Deer Island	16	5 (31.2)	11 (68.8)	15	4 (26.7)	11 (73.3)
Lawrence	2	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	1	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)
New Bedford	-	-	-	1	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)
Northampton	-	-	-	1	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)
Pittsfield	1	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	4	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)
Plymouth	4	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	4	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)
Salem	-	-	-	4	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)
Springfield	13	6 (46.1)	7 (53.8)	31	14 (45.2)	17 (54.8)
Worcester	4	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	6	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)
TOTAL	61	22 (36.1)	39 (63.9)	91	39 (42.9)	52 (57.1)

\*A vote of Rescission Not Affirmed or Rescission Affirmed, New Release Date.

APPENDIX B

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ INSTITUTION No. \_\_\_\_\_

I. PRESENT OFFENSE

FOR RESEARCH ONLY

A. Seriousness

Please CIRCLE the number on the line below to indicate your judgement of the seriousness of the present offense:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Least Most  
Serious Serious

B. Aggravating and Mitigating Factors

Please CHECK all that apply:

Aggravating Factors

- Well Planned Offense
- Large Scale Enterprise
- Leader
- More than One Victim
- Vulnerable Victim
- Cruelty to Victim
- Drug Trafficking
- Parole (or related) Violator
- Extensive Property Damage
- Career Criminality
- Public Trust Violation
- Multiple Crimes

Mitigating Factors

- Minor Role in Offense
- Coerced into Committing Crime
- Diminished Responsibility
- Minimized Risk
- Provocation
- Crime for Basic Needs
- Minor Damage; Inconsequential Harm

C. Is time served commensurate with gravity of crime? Please CHECK one:  
( ) YES ( ) NO

II. PRIOR RECORD

Please CIRCLE the number on the lines below to indicate your judgement of the extent and seriousness of the subject's prior record:

A. Extent

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Least Most  
Extensive Extensive

B. Seriousness

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Least Most  
Serious Serious

HEARING RESULT INFORMATION

I. Admission/Denial of Guilt.

Please CIRCLE the number to indicate degree of subject's admission or denial of guilt:

1 2 3 4  
Admits Fully Denies Fully

1-5	
6-7	
8	9
10	11
12	13
14	15
16	17
18	19
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	
27-28	29
	30
	31-32
	33-34
	35

II. RISK

A. Parole Prognosis

Please CIRCLE the number on the line below to indicate your judgement of the likelihood that the subject will successfully complete parole.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
 Least Most  
 Favorable Prognosis Favorable Prognosis

FOR RESEARCH ONLY

36-38

B. Positive Risk Factors

Please CHECK all that apply:

- History of Successful Parole/ Probation Periods
- Stable Employment Record
- First Adult Incarceration
- Substantial Period in Community Between Incarcerations
- Is Addressing Causative Factors in Institution
- Positive Experiences in Lower Level Supervision
- No History of Burglary, Uttering or Car Theft
- No Juvenile Adjudications
- No History of Opiate Drug Use
- No History of Drug Use
- No History of Alcohol Abuse

39 40

41 42

43 44

45 46

47 48

III. INSTITUTIONAL RECORD

A. Disciplinary Reports

Please CIRCLE the number on the line below to indicate the severity of the subject's "D" reports in the institution:

1 2 3 4  
 Least Serious Most Serious

52

B. Causative Factors

Please CIRCLE the number on the line below to indicate your judgement of the degree to which subject has addressed causative factors in the institution.

1 2 3 4  
 Not at all Fully  
 Addressed Addressed

53

54

IV. STAKES

Please CIRCLE the number on the line below to indicate your judgement of the stakes involved in releasing this subject:

1 2 3 4  
 Low High

55 56

57 58

59 60

if high, please CHECK all that apply:

- violent, assaultive behavior
- deviant sex behavior
- escalating criminal behavior
- high rate offender
- large scale criminal enterprise
- mental illness
- other, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

61 62

63

V. FUTURE PLANS

Please CIRCLE the number on the line below to indicate your judgement of the overall solidness of the subject's future plans:

1 2 3 4  
 Not at all Very  
 Solid Solid

64 65

66 67-68

PLEASE CHECK ONE:  PAROLE/RESERVE  DENY  OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD

Initial Risk Assessment

(Date) 1/1

Institution Number	Parolee Name Last	First	MI
Release Date	Region/District	Parole Officer Last Name	

Select the appropriate answer and enter the number in the score column. Add all scores and write the sum in the space marked TOTAL RISK SCORE. Turn the page and complete the Needs Assessment Form. SCORE

Number of Address Changes in Last Year: ..... 0 None  
 (Prior to Commitment) 1 One or more

Number of Months Employed in Last 12 Months: ..... 0 Six months or more  
 (Prior to commitment) 1 Less than six months  
 0 Not applicable

Alcohol Usage Problems: ..... 0 No interference with  
 (Prior to commitment) 1 Interference with functioning

Other Drug Usage Problems: ..... 0 No interference with  
 (Prior to commitment) 1 Interference with functioning

Attitude: ..... 0 Motivated to change;  
 1 Dependent or unwilling  
 to accept responsibility

Age at First Conviction: ..... 0 Twenty-four or older  
 1 Under twenty-four

Number of Prior Periods of Probation/Parole Supervision: ..... 0 None  
 (Adult or Juvenile) 1 One or more

Number of Prior Probation/Parole Revocations: ..... 0 None  
 (Adult or Juvenile) 1 One or more

Number of Prior Felony Convictions: ..... 0 None  
 (or Juvenile Adjudications) 1 One or more

Convictions or Juvenile Adjudications: ..... 0 None  
 (Select applicable and add for score. Do not exceed a  
 total of 2. Include current offense.) 1 Burglary, theft, auto  
 theft, or robbery  
 1 Worthless checks or forgery

Convictions or Juvenile Adjudications for Assaultive Offenses  
 Within Last Five Years: ..... 0 None  
 (An offense which involves the use of a weapon, physical force  
 or the threat of force.) 5 Yes

TOTAL RISK SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD

Initial Needs Assessment

(Date)

Institution Number	Parolee Name Last	First	MI
Release Date	Region/District	Parole Officer Last Name	

Select the appropriate answer and enter the number in the score column. Add all scores and write the sum in the space marked TOTAL NEEDS SCORE. CHECK THE APPROPRIATE SUPERVISION LEVEL. For CMC cases, check the appropriate box; then, remove carbon paper, tear off last page and send to CENTRAL OFFICE RESEARCH. Place risk/needs forms in parolee's folder.

Academic/Vocational Skills .....	0 Adequate skills 1 Minimal skills 2 No skills	SCORE	_____
Employment .....	0 Has job or training 1 Needs job or training 3 Unemployable		_____
Marital/Family Relationships .....	0 Stable 1 Relatively stable 2 Unstable		_____
Companions .....	0 Positive relationships 1 Some negative relationships 2 Many negative relationships		_____
Emotional Stability .....	0 Appears stable 1 Appears somewhat stable 3 Appears unstable		_____
Alcohol Usage .....	0 No interference with functioning 1 Some interference with functioning 3 Serious interference with functioning		_____
Other Drug Usage .....	0 No interference with functioning 1 Some interference with functioning 3 Serious interference with functioning		_____
Health .....	0 Sound physical health 1 Illness interferes somewhat with functioning 2 Illness interferes seriously with functioning		_____
Parole Officer's Impression of Needs .....	0 Low 1 Moderate 3 High		_____

TOTAL NEEDS SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

Level of Supervision (Check (✓) one):

Maximum     Moderate     Minimum

Subjective Override     Yes     No

CMC:  SI     CC     ES     LS     N/A

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD

SUBJECTIVE OVERRIDE

(Date)

Institution Number	Parolee Name Last	First	MI
Release Date	Region/District	Parole Officer Last Name	

Instructions: For cases which require subjective override, please complete the following steps:

1. Fill out this form for all clients whose Risk/Needs Score or Reassessment Risk/Needs-Evaluation Score places them in a level of supervision which is inappropriate in your professional judgment.
2. Submit this form to the Parole Supervisor for approval and signature.
3. Attach this form to the Initial Risk/Needs Assessment Forms or the Reassessment Risk/Needs Evaluation Forms and file in the parolee's folder.

Explanation for Override:

Final Supervision Level (Check (✓) one):

Maximum     Moderate     Minimum     Administrative

Parole Officer \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Parole Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

(107-108)

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD

Reassessment Risk Evaluation

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Institution Number	Parolee Name Last	First	MI
Release Date	Region/District	Parole Officer Last Name	

Select the appropriate answer and enter the number in the score column. Add all scores and write the sum in the space marked TOTAL RISK SCORE. Turn the page and complete the Reassessment Needs Form. SCORE

Number of Address Changes in Last 6 Months: ..... 0 None \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 One or more \_\_\_\_\_

Age at First Conviction: ..... 0 Twenty-four or older \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 Under twenty-four \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Probation/Parole Revocations: ..... 0 None \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Adult or Juvenile) 1 One or more \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Prior Felony Convictions: ..... 0 None \_\_\_\_\_  
 (or Juvenile Adjudications) 1 One or more \_\_\_\_\_

Convictions to Date: ..... 0 None \_\_\_\_\_  
 (during this parole period) 1 One or more \_\_\_\_\_

RATE THE FOLLOWING BASED ON PERIOD SINCE LAST EVALUATION

Time Employed: ..... 0 Steady employment \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 Less than 3 months \_\_\_\_\_  
 during this parole  
 0 Not applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Alcohol Usage/Problems: ..... 0 No apparent problems \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 Some problems \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 Severe problems \_\_\_\_\_

Other Drug Usage/Problems: ..... 0 No apparent problems \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 Some problems \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 Severe problems \_\_\_\_\_

Problems in Inter-Personal Relationships: ..... 0 No apparent problems \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Current Living Situation) 2 Has problems \_\_\_\_\_

Social Identification: ..... 0 Mainly with positive \_\_\_\_\_  
 individuals \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 Mainly with delinquent \_\_\_\_\_  
 individuals \_\_\_\_\_

Response to Parole Conditions: ..... 0 No problems of \_\_\_\_\_  
 consequence \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 Some problems with \_\_\_\_\_  
 conditions \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 Serious problems with \_\_\_\_\_  
 conditions \_\_\_\_\_

Use of Community Resources: ..... 0 Not needed \_\_\_\_\_  
 0 Productively utilized \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 Needed but not available \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 Utilized but not beneficial \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 Available but rejected \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL RISK SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD

Reassessment Needs Evaluation

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Institution Number	Parolee Name Last	First	MI
Release Date	Region/District	Parole Officer Last Name	

Select the appropriate answer and enter the number in the score column. Add all scores and write the sum in the space marked TOTAL NEEDS SCORE. CHECK THE APPROPRIATE SUPERVISION LEVEL. For CMC cases, check the appropriate box; then, remove carbon paper, tear off last page and send to CENTRAL OFFICE RESEARCH. Place risk/needs forms in parolee's folder.

Academic/Vocational Skills .....	0 Adequate skills	SCORE
	1 Minimal skills	_____
	2 No skills	_____
Employment .....	0 Has job or training	_____
	1 Needs job or training	_____
	3 Unemployable	_____
Marital/Family Relationships .....	0 Stable	_____
	1 Relatively stable	_____
	2 Unstable	_____
Companions .....	0 Positive relationships	_____
	1 Some negative relationships	_____
	2 Many negative relationships	_____
Emotional Stability .....	0 Appears stable	_____
	1 Appears somewhat stable	_____
	3 Appears unstable	_____
Alcohol Usage .....	0 No interference	_____
	with functioning	_____
	1 Some interference	_____
	with functioning	_____
	3 Serious interference	_____
	with functioning	_____
Other Drug Usage .....	0 No interference	_____
	with functioning	_____
	1 Some interference	_____
	with functioning	_____
	3 Serious interference	_____
	with functioning	_____
Health .....	0 Sound physical health	_____
	1 Illness interferes somewhat	_____
	with functioning	_____
	2 Illness interferes seriously	_____
	with functioning	_____
Parole Officer's Impression of Needs .....	0 Low	_____
	1 Moderate	_____
	3 High	_____

TOTAL NEEDS SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

Level of Supervision (Check (✓) one):

Maximum  Moderate  Minimum  Administrative

Subjective Override  Yes  No

CMC:  SI  CC  ES  LS  N/A

#### MISSION STATEMENT

The purpose of the Massachusetts Parole Board and Field Services is to provide quality decision-making, to render necessary services to parolees and to enforce the conditions of parole with the goal of reducing the probability of further criminal behavior and contributing to the safety of the public.

#### FIVE YEAR GOALS

- Refinement of the parole decision-making process.
- Improvement of the quality of services to parolees.
- Consolidation of county and state institutional services.
- Improvement of the hearings and revocation process.
- Development and coordination of Administrative Services in the areas of fiscal and personnel; public information and legislative matters; planning, research and program development.

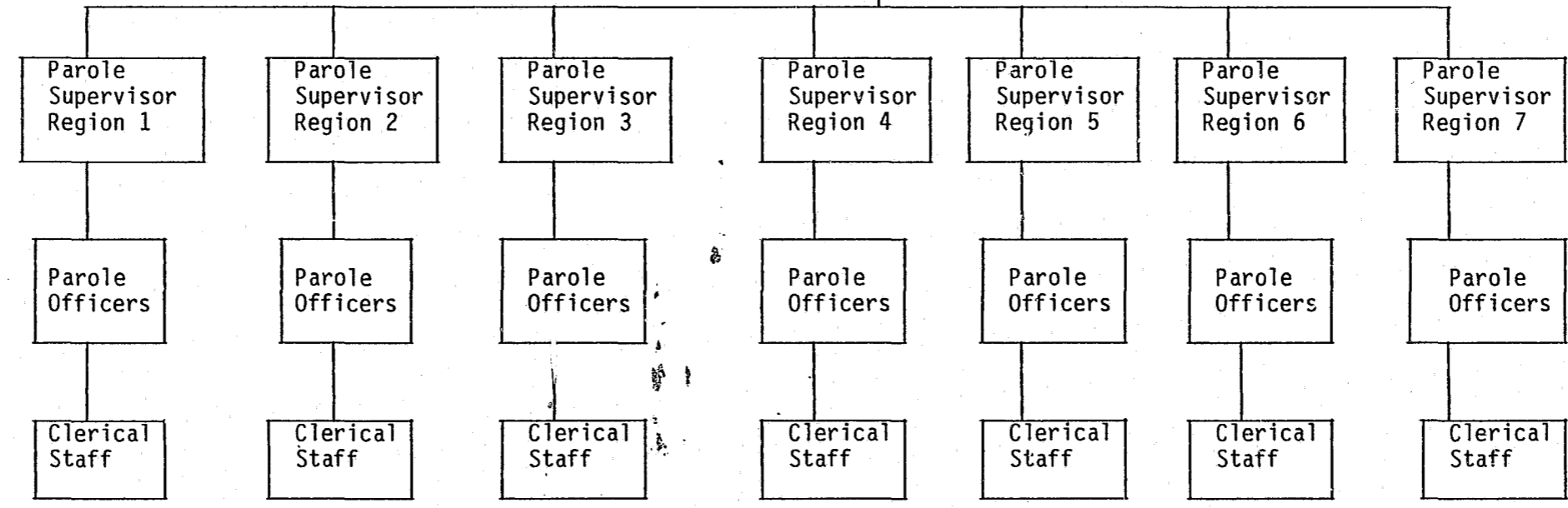
Field Services Division

Chief Parole Supervisor

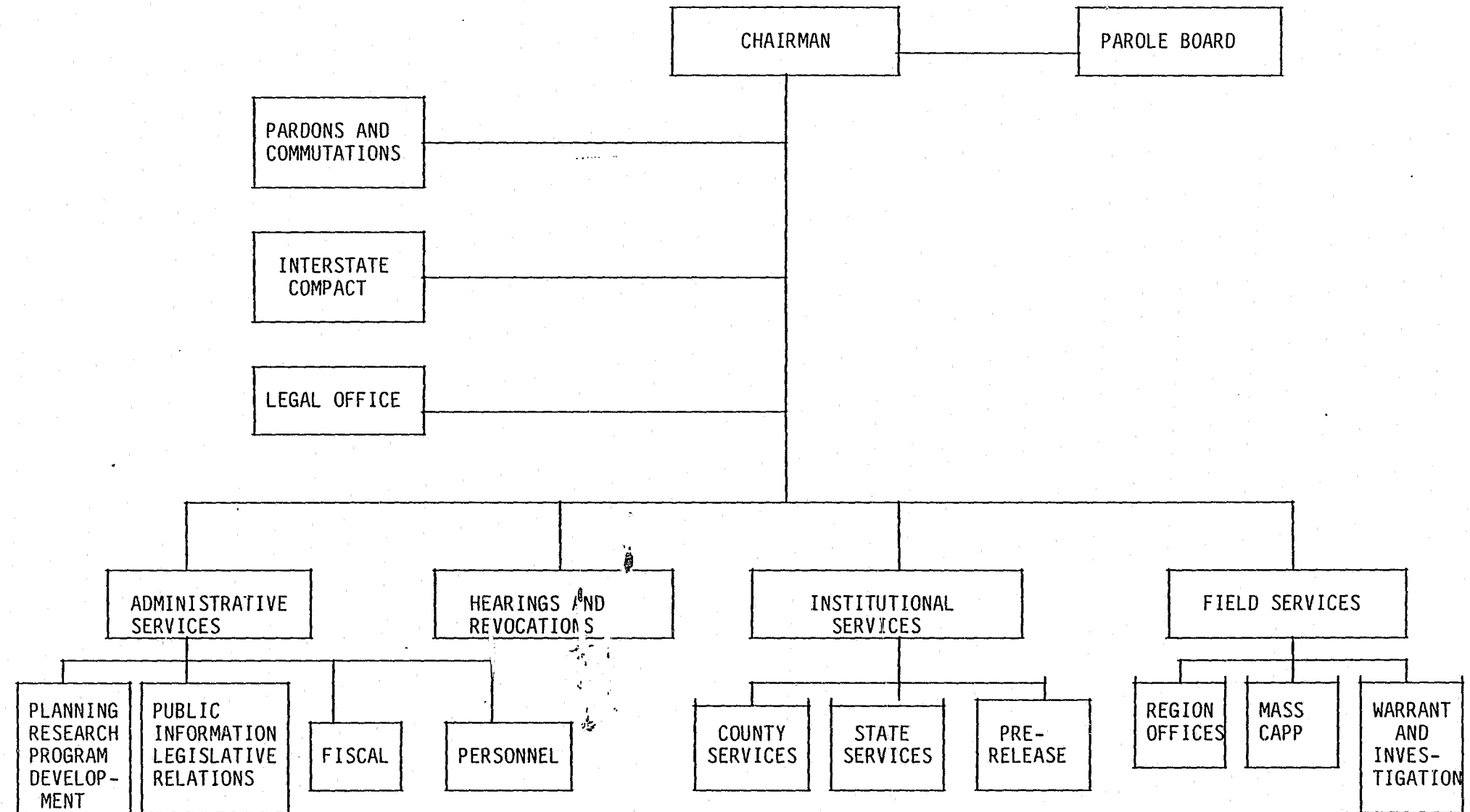
Deputy Chief Parole Supervisor

Director MassCAPP

Supervisor Warrant and Investigations



MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD  
Organization Chart





Parole Officer Survey

Introduction: Hello, my name is Laurie Fox. I am a co-op student working with Rebecca Zwetchkenbaum-Segal in the Parole Central Office Research Unit. I would like to ask you, as part of a random survey of parole officers, a few questions about what you see as the most critical needs of your short-term cases and the greatest risks associated with those persons. It would be helpful if you had a risk/needs form from Case Management to refer to.

1. What do you see as the most critical needs of your short term cases? (ie. on parole less than 6 months) Please refer to risk/needs form as well as giving own opinion.

2. What are the most significant factors to be addressed if a short term parolee is to be successful in remaining crime-free?

3. Are these different for longer term cases? If so, how?

**END**