

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Field Operations Administration



Administration and Use of COMPAS in the Presentence Investigation Report

March, 2017

Michigan Department of Corrections/Field Operations Administration

Administration and Use of COMPAS in the Presentence Investigation Report

Michigan Department of Corrections
206 E. Michigan Ave.
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STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
LANSING

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

HEIDI E. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

July 30, 2015

Dear Esteemed Colleagues, Corrections Partners and Guests:

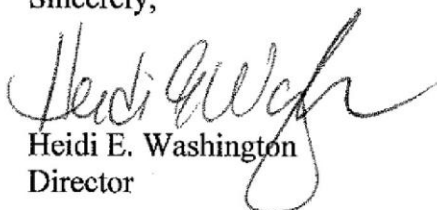
The Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) has been utilizing COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions), a risk/need assessment tool, for several years. COMPAS has provided the MDOC with information regarding an offender's risk, as well as specific needs that the offender presents that, if addressed, can increase the offender's ability to succeed in the community.

Since 2014, MDOC agents who complete Presentence Investigation Reports (PSI) have been completing a COMPAS assessment at the time of the PSI interview with the offender, but have not been including any of the information included in the assessment in the PSI. The MDOC believes that including information gleaned from the COMPAS assessment will greatly enhance our ability to address the issues that may have contributed to the offender's criminal behavior and to assist in developing a formal plan to address these issues. The PSI currently provides the sentencing court with a thorough background of the offender being sentenced that includes their criminal history/family/education/financial/substance abuse and health history, as well as a sentencing recommendation. Including information from an evidence-based, risk/need assessment like COMPAS will ensure that the court has the information it needs to craft an objectively well-informed plan of supervision for the offender that addresses their criminogenic needs.

This training is provided to answer your questions and address any concerns you may have regarding the COMPAS tool, the information included in the PSI and its use as a supervision and case management tool.

The MDOC is looking forward to working with you as we move forward in establishing the inclusion of COMPAS information in the PSI.

Sincerely,



Heidi E. Washington
Director

TRIAL DIVISION:
HON. PAUL J. BRIDENSTINE
Presiding Judge
HON. GARY C. GIGUERE, JR.
HON. PAMELA L. LIGHTVOET,
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STATE OF MICHIGAN



FAMILY DIVISION:
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NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT

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May 11, 2016

Re: Kalamazoo County COMPAS/PSIR Project

To Whom It May Concern:

In February and March of 2015, the two of us entered into discussions with our local Michigan Department of Corrections Supervisors regarding the feasibility of our court participating in a pilot project, wherein the results of the COMPAS assessment tool would be included in Presentence Reports. A fair amount of time was spent working on formatting issues, and what information would be included in the reports, but these issues were worked out relatively quickly to the mutual satisfaction of everyone.

Before implementing the Pilot Project, we attended MDOC training specifically on the COMPAS instrument, and generally on evidence-based sentencing topics. A version of these trainings was then provided to our prosecutors and defense attorneys. Certainly, there was some skepticism expressed by these individuals before the training, but after, there was a noticeable change in attitude, and we sensed a genuine willingness to "give it a try."

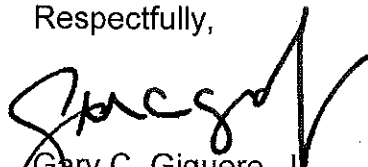
The inclusion of a COMPAS summary chart and a paragraph or two of needs-based narrative in about half of our two sentencing dockets' Presentence Reports began without incident. Anticipated objections and resistance from the parties simply did not initially occur, and, in fact, has never materialized.

While our participation in this project has proven to be positive, it has not been terribly provocative, and has not led to any major changes in the way we do things. Importantly, it has also not lead to any major changes in who receives a prison, jail, probationary or diversionary sentence. These placements remain largely the same as they were Pre-Pilot. What has changed, and what we view as the chief reason to continue to use the COMPAS information, is that when we are using a probationary sanction for a defendant, we are much more able to closely match specific probationary terms to an individual's specific needs, and thus issue a more meaningful sentence.


To reiterate, our review of a person's COMPAS evaluation does not help us determine what type of sentence to use, but it exponentially increases our ability to match available programs and guidelines to a probationer's needs. With this information, we are moving away from issuing generic, one-size-fits-all probation orders, and are turning to making individually-tailored orders designed to restrict or discourage certain identified negative behaviors and to encourage certain identified positive ones. This, in turn, helps with our post-judgment compliance. We whole-heartedly believe that the outcomes of our probationary sentences are much better than they were before we began the project.

We intend to continue to use, and to refine how we use, information gleaned from the COMPAS evaluation tool, and we encourage other judges to do so as well.

Respectfully,



Gary C. Giguere, Jr.
Circuit Court Judge



Alexander C. Lipsey
Circuit Court Judge

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Actuarial Risk Assessment: An instrument that considers individual items, such as history of substance abuse, and assigns it a specific value used to determine the likelihood an offender will reoffend.

COMPAS: The acronym for the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions assessment. It is the software used by the Department of Corrections to assess the risk and needs of the correctional population in Michigan.

Criminogenic Needs: Dynamic, or changeable, risk factors correlated to an offender's risk of recidivism. The most common needs are: anti-social cognitions, anti-social peers, anti-social personality, and family/relationships. The lesser needs are substance abuse, education/vocation, and leisure/recreation.

Dosage Principle: The fourth principle of targeted intervention which suggests that 40-70% of an offender's time in the community should be structured for the first 3-9 months.

Evidence Based Practice: In general, practices that have been empirically researched and proven to have measureable positive outcomes. In corrections it typically refers to programs or processes that improve correctional outcomes, most privately, recidivism.

Evidence Based Sentencing: The use of scientific research in the sentencing decision-making process to assess the risk and needs of an offender and make recommendations to risk reducing programming that, if properly employed, will reduce recidivism.

Violent Felony Offense (VFO) Risk Scale: The likelihood a person will be arrested within three (3) years for a violent felony offense.

Intrinsic Motivation: Behavior that is driven by internal incentive, such as personal satisfaction, as opposed to external incentives, such as rewards or punishment.

Need Principle: The second principle of targeted interventions that focuses on addressing and offender's criminogenic needs that are most likely to impact their criminal behavior.

Non-Violent Felony Offense (Non-VFO) Risk Scale: The likelihood a person will be arrested within three (3) years for a non-violent felony offense.

Responsivity Principle: The third principle of targeted interventions that focuses on the need to consider the individual characteristics of the offender, such as: gender, learning style, culture, motivation, etc., when matching the offender to services.

Risk Principle: The first principle of targeted interventions that focuses staff to first engage offenders in supervision and services who are at the highest risk of recidivism.

Treatment Principle: The fifth principle of targeted interventions that focuses on the need to integrate treatment, particularly cognitive-based programming, into the sentencing process for higher risk offenders, while diverting lower risk offenders from the corrections system, whenever possible.

INTRODUCTION

With the ever mounting research into the effectiveness of Evidence-Based Sentencing, the Michigan Department of Corrections has begun the process of incorporating the results of the COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions) assessment into the Presentence Investigation Report (PSIR.) Following in the footsteps of several other criminal justice agencies¹, the implementation of Evidence-Based Sentencing into the correctional process is meant to target higher risk offenders and their criminogenic needs, using effective interventions that are shown to reduce recidivism.

In 2012 the Department organized a committee to discuss the incorporation of the COMPAS into the sentencing process. In addition to Department representation, the committee included representation from the Prosecuting Attorneys Association, State Appellate Defender Office, State Court Administrative Office, and Michigan Circuit Court. While the committee could not come to consensus on the information that should and should not be included in the report, the discussions proved beneficial and helped the Department to choose a course of action.

The Kalamazoo County COMPAS at PSI Pilot was the first step in the implementation of the COMPAS into the PSIR. In collaboration with the 9th Circuit Court, the Kalamazoo County Prosecutor's Office, and the Kalamazoo County Bar, the Department of Corrections worked to develop a standard which can be replicated across Michigan. Through continuous feedback, those involved in the pilot shaped how the results of the COMPAS were used in the PSIR and the format in which the information was conveyed to the reader.

Beginning in August of 2015, the Department of Corrections in Kalamazoo County started detailing the COMPAS Needs Assessment into the PSIR for two of the four Circuit Courts. Considered a success by the Court and MDOC, the PSIR included the COMPAS Assessment information to help begin to formulate the offender's plan for supervision by recommending probation conditions that correspond with the COMPAS Needs for each offender.

At the end of August, 2016, almost 350 PSIs had COMPAS information added into the report. As stated in their letter, both judges found that the addition of the assessment information did not alter their sentences, but rather helped match terms of probations to the individual's specific needs. This, they felt, resulted in a more meaningful sentence and moved them away from issuing generic conditions of supervision.

This manual will help familiarize judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys with the COMPAS assessment, including how it is scored, what the results of the risk and need scales mean, and how these results can be

¹ Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, have incorporated or are exploring Evidence-Based Sentencing. This information was collected through an online survey distributed by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision, and through online research. This is not an all-inclusive list.

used to drive offender programming and supervision. This manual will provide the user with a guide for quick reference to important information related to Evidence-Based Sentencing. It will also provide COMPAS information, PSI examples, and suggested conditions of supervision related to an offender's needs.

EVIDENCE-BASED SENTENCING

The research into the effectiveness of Evidence-Based Practices in sentencing has continued to grow over the years. In 2007, the Honorable Roger K. Warren, President Emeritus at the National Center for State Courts, identified the six (6) Evidence-Based principles that were of greatest relevance to the judiciary and its sentencing of offenders.² In his opinion, these six principles are effective in reducing recidivism.

The first principle, **Assessing Actuarial Risk/Need**, calls for assessing the risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs of the offender. To make this determination, jurisdictions are turning to 3rd and 4th generation risk/need assessment tools as a way to classify offenders. These instruments measure both dynamic and static risk factors, along with key criminogenic needs. The profile of the offender generated is compared to other offenders with similar characteristics and known results, thus giving the user an idea of a person's risk.

An individual's risk of recidivism is dynamic, meaning it can change with their situation. Dynamic factors such as time, education, employment, or response to treatment can alter one's risk. In addition, static factors such as criminal history are also considered. Risk, as identified by COMPAS, measures the likelihood an individual will be arrested for either a violent or a non-violent felony over a three (3) year period of time.

The key factors that drive one's behavior towards or away from criminal behavior are called criminogenic needs. These needs are dynamic and can be changed, such as education, employment, or attitudes. By impacting these factors, one can lower their risk for future criminal behavior. The risk of heart attack is an example that can illustrate the point. Certain factors, such as age, gender, and family history of heart disease, cannot be altered. But statistically, if you lower your blood pressure, quit smoking, exercise, and lose weight, you will be less likely to suffer a heart attack than a person who doesn't address those issues. Impacting those factors reduces your risk. The same holds true for criminal behavior. Statistically, people who are educated, employed, lack a history of substance abuse, and/or don't have anti-social attitudes, are less likely to engage in criminal behavior. Measuring who is at the greatest risk is the first step.

While statistical risk/need assessment tools have been shown to be better predictors of future behavior,³ professional judgment in conjunction with the tool will provide the best understanding of the individual. The human element will always be essential in the decision-making process, to detect subtleties in the offender such as undiagnosed mental health issues or motivation to change.

To engage offenders in successful recidivism reduction programming, those with greater risk and needs should be the focus. The principles of Risk, Need, and Responsivity help focus time and resources on those

² Evidence-Based Practice to Reduce Recidivism, Implications for State Judiciaries

³ S. Egisdottir, M. White, P. Spengler, A. Maugherman, L. Anderson, R. Cook, C. Nichols, G. Lampropoulos, B. Walker, G. Cohen, and J. Rush, "The Meta-Analysis of Clinical Judgment Project: Fifty-Six years of Accumulated Research on Clinical Versus Statistical Prediction", *The Counseling Psychologist*, vol. 34 no. 3, May 2006, pgs. 341-382.

offenders that have the greatest potential for change. Over or under supervision/programming of offenders can have a negative impact and potentially increase a person's likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior.

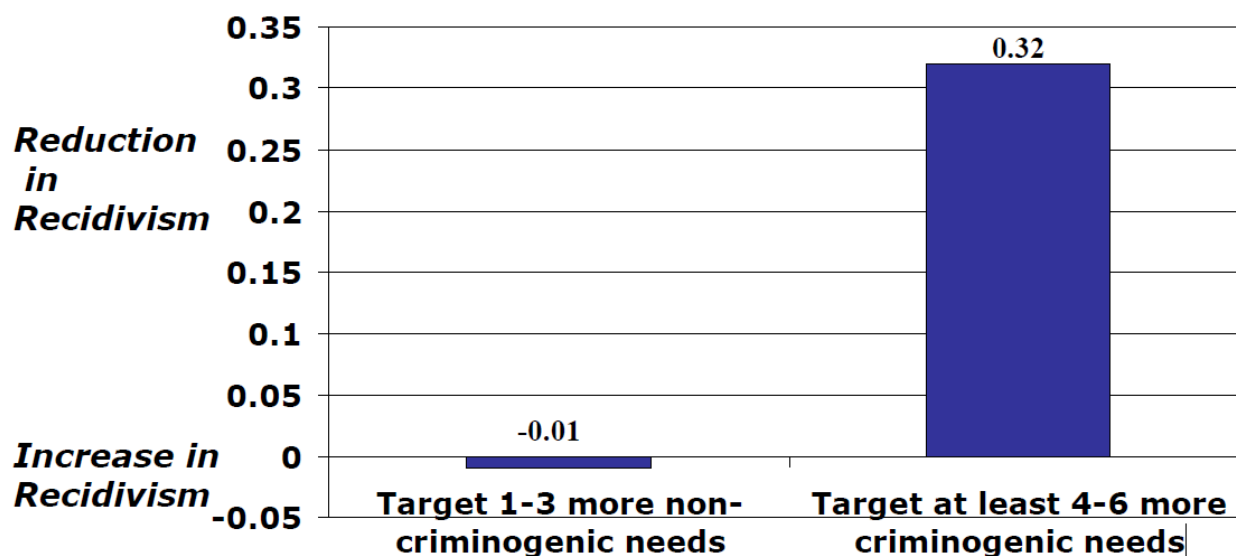
The **Risk Principle** identifies who should be targeted. Moderate to high risk offenders have the greatest potential for change. Engaging low risk offenders, who typically tend to “self-correct” can have a negative effect. In 2002, Dr. Edward Latessa and Dr. Christopher Lowenkamp of the University of Cincinnati conducted a study of 13,676 offenders in Ohio. Their research concluded that the placement of low risk offenders in residential programming actually increased their risk of recidivism, while those identified as moderate to high risk had their risk lowered⁴. This does not mean that low or extremely high risk offenders should be neglected, but the strategies employed to address their behavior need to take into account the need for rehabilitation, deterrence, and punishment. Low risk offenders require little supervision and minimal interventions, while extremely high risk offenders require more external controls. Latessa repeated this study in 2010 with over 20,000 offenders across 44 halfway houses and 20 Community Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) and again found similar results.

The **Need Principle** suggests targeting the offender's greatest criminogenic needs. While offenders may have several needs, not all impact their criminal behavior. A concerted effort focused on addressing those that have the greatest correlation to criminal behavior have been shown to reduce recidivism. Metanalysis by Gendreau, French, and Taylor concluded that targeting four or more criminogenic needs resulted in a significant reduction in recidivism, while targeting non-criminogenic needs showed a slight increase in recidivism⁵.

⁴ Lowenkamp, C. & Latessa, E.J. (2006). The Risk Principle in Action: What Have We Learned From 13,676 Offenders and 97 Correctional Programs?, *Crime and Delinquency*, (51), 1, 1-17

⁵ Gendreau P., French S.A., and A. Taylor (2002). *What Works (What Doesn't Work) Revised 2002 Invited Submission to the International Community Corrections Association Monograph Series Project*

Targeting Criminogenic Need: Results from Meta-Analyses



The key element to this principle is to identify those needs that have the greatest impact on an offender's behavior. While there are many needs of the individual, some have weak or no correlation to criminal behavior. Andrew, Bonta, and Wormith categorized criminogenic needs into the "Big Four" and "Central Eight." They found these needs to have the most direct correlation to criminal behavior.⁶

- History of antisocial behavior
- Antisocial personality pattern
- Antisocial cognition
- Antisocial associates
- Family and/or marital
- School and/or work
- Leisure and/or recreation
- Substance abuse

The **Responsivity, Dosage, and Treatment Principles** suggests that programs need to be responsive to the offender, in that they need to take into account factors such as gender, learning style, and motivation⁷. In addition, treatment, particularly cognitive behavioral type programs, are essential to the sentence/sanction

⁶ Andrew, D.A., Bonta, J., & Wormith, J.S. (2006). The Recent Past and Near Future of Risk and/or Need Assessment. *Crime & Delinquency*, (52), 1, 7-27.

⁷ Gordon, T. (1970). *Parenting Effectiveness Training*. NY: NY, Wyden.

process⁸ and that the high risk offenders need structure in their lives, particularly the first several months of their supervision.⁹

Enhancing Intrinsic Motivation is important when attempting to modify an offender's behavior. Building a relationship with the offender and working with them to realize the need for change is essential. Using motivational interviewing, as opposed to persuasion techniques, has been shown to enhance motivation and help to maintain change.¹⁰

The **Integration of Services and Sanctions** is the final principle. Research has shown that sanctions such as incarceration and intensive probation supervision (ISP) do not reduce recidivism beyond that period of time, and in some cases have been shown to increase it slightly¹¹. While important in achieving other goals, such as general deterrence, punishment, and incapacitation, integrating sanctions with treatment will have the greatest impact on offender behavior. For lower risk offenders involved in non-violent offenses, the use of intermediate sanctions with treatment would be more appropriate, as it achieves risk reduction at a lesser cost.

⁸ Andrews, D.A. & Bonta, J. (1998) *The psychology of criminal conduct*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing Co.

⁹ Gendreau, P. and C. Goggin. (1995) *Principles of effective correctional programming with offenders*. Center for Criminal Justice Studies and Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick, New Brunswick

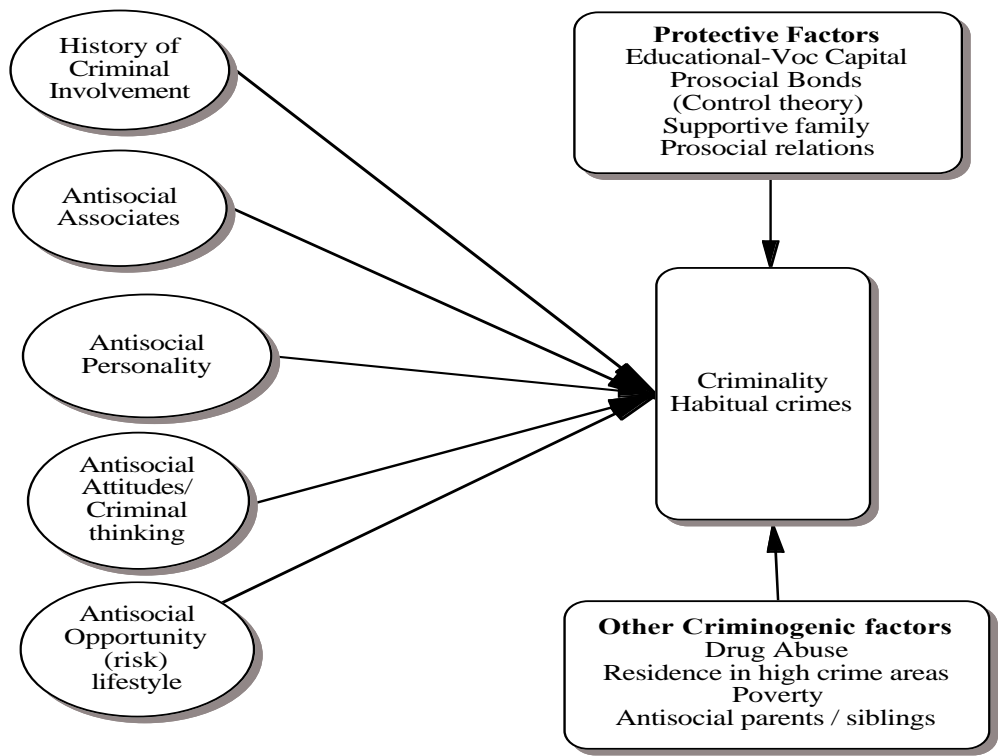
¹⁰ Miller, W.R., and S. Rollnick. (2002). *Motivational Interviewing: Preparing people for change*. New York, NY: Guilford Press

¹¹ See, e.g., Paula Smith, Claire Goggin & Paul Gendreau, Center for Criminal Justice Studies, *The Effects of Prison Sentences and Intermediate Sanctions on Recidivism: General Effects and Individual Differences* (2002)

COMPAS

COMPAS stands for Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions. An automated decision-support software package, the COMPAS is a 4th generation risk/need assessment developed by Equivant. Similar to 3rd generation risk/need assessments that combine static and dynamic risk factors, 4th generation risk/need assessments integrate the results of the assessment into case planning. Below is just a general overview of the assessment. More detailed information can be found in the *Practitioner's Guide to COMPAS Core* in **Attachment A** of the manual.

Like similar risk/need assessments, the COMPAS takes into account the main factors that impact an offender's future criminal behavior. These factors can positively (protective factors) or negatively (criminogenic factors) influence an offender's situation.



The Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) utilizes four different COMPAS assessments, depending on the status of the offender at the time of the assessment. For prisoners who are potentially returning to the community, COMPAS Reentry is used. In addition to criminogenic needs relevant to the offender upon their release, such as Substance Abuse, Social Environment, Residential Instability, and Cognitive Behavioral issues, the COMPAS Reentry measures an offender's risk of being engaged in Violent or Non-Violent Offenses upon their release. The results assist in the parole decision-making process, including conditions and level of supervision.

For offenders at sentencing and in the community, the Core COMPAS is administered. Currently MDOC administers a Core COMPAS to all adult offenders over the age of 17 as part of the Presentence Investigation interview. The Core COMPAS measures relevant criminogenic needs similar to the COMPAS Reentry, but also looks at factors such as Criminal Associates and Peers, Criminal Opportunity, and Leisure & Recreation. The risk scales of Core COMPAS measure the likelihood of future Violent or Non-Violent Felony Offenses.

An additional element to the Adult COMPAS assessments is the addition of gender specific scales. Developed by Dr. Patricia Van Voorhis from the Center for Criminal Justice Research at the University of Cincinnati, these scales focus on the unique issues that impact female offenders and their behavior. Issues related to such things as Relationship Dysfunction, Victimization, and Self-Efficacy, have been shown to be of greater importance in the female offender population, as opposed to male offenders¹².

Male offenders under age 17 are administered the Youth COMPAS. This assessment measures a single risk scale for recidivism, along with criminogenic needs relevant to youthful populations, such as Drug & Delinquency, Impulsivity, Academic Problems, and Family Dysfunction.

COMPAS presents results that separate risk (designed to predict recidivism) and needs (designed to assist in case management and treatment interventions.) Research suggests that separating the two is in line with best practices¹³. It is important to understand that all questions within the assessment do not factor into determining risk. Research points to a few key elements which are the greatest predictors for an offender's risk of recidivism. The majority of indicators of future risk are related to static factors, such as age of first arrest, prior criminal history, and history of non-compliance. These are factors that cannot be changed by the offender. Issues related to substance abuse, history of education, and employment are also considered.

There have been questions as to the appropriateness of using risk/need assessments, such as the COMPAS, in the sentencing process. These questions culminated into an appeal before the Indiana Supreme Court. In *Malenchik v. Indiana* 928 NE2d 564 (2010) the defendant argued that the use of risk/need assessments, in this case the LSI-R and SASSI, were not recognized as reliable or valid, were unfairly discriminatory, and that they were not relevant to statutory aggravating circumstances. The State argued that the use of evidence-based assessments, if used consistently and properly, are appropriate tools as part of the sentencing process. If valid and reliable, the uses of assessments are a valuable contribution to sentencing. The Court held that assessments are appropriate supplemental tools for judicial consideration at sentencing and that the results are not intended to be used as an aggravating/mitigating factor, but rather as a way to formulate the manner in which an offender's sentence is to be served. In their final paragraph they stated:

The results of an LSI-R or SASSI assessment are not in the nature of, nor do they provide evidence constituting, an aggravating or mitigating circumstance. In

¹² Van Voorhis, P., Wright, E.M., Salisbury, E.J., Bauman, A. (2010). Women's risk factors and their contributions to existing risk/needs assessment: The current status of gender responsive assessment. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 37, 261-288.

¹³ Gottfredson, S. D., & Moriarty, L. J. (2006). Statistical risk assessment: Old problems and new applications. Crime & Delinquency, 52, 178-200.

considering and weighing aggravating and mitigating circumstances shown by other evidence, however, trial courts are encouraged to employ evidence-based offender assessment instruments, including, where appropriate, the LSI-R or SASSI, as supplemental considerations in crafting a penal program tailored to each individual defendant. Neither the LSI-R nor SASSI results were used by the trial judge as an aggravating circumstance in this case, and the trial court did not err in considering the LSI-R and SASSI test results in formulating the defendant's program of penal consequences. Judgement affirmed.

Recently, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled on *State v. Loomis*, 872 N.W.2d 670 (Wis. 2015). Loomis challenged the use of COMPAS at sentencing: (1) because COMPAS is a proprietary tool and a defendant could not see how it works, therefore it may have presented the court with inaccurate information; and (2) because COMPAS relied on gender in its assessment the use of COMPAS at sentencing improperly caused the court to sentence the defendant based on his gender. Both claims implicated Loomis's due process rights. In affirming the lower court's decision, they said:

Ultimately, we conclude that if used properly, observing the limitations and cautions set forth herein, a circuit court's consideration of the COMPAS risk assessment at sentencing does not violate a defendant's right to due process.

We determine that because the circuit court explained that its consideration of the COMPAS risk scores was supported by other independent factors, its use was not determinative in deciding whether Loomis could be supervised safely and effectively in the community. Therefore, the circuit court did not erroneously exercise its discretion.

Prior to Loomis, the Wisconsin Court of Appeals ruled in *State v. Samsa*, 862 N.W.2d 899 (Wis. 2015) that the use of the COMPAS need results by the circuit court did not constitute a new factor for sentencing purposes. They stated;

We have already concluded the circuit court did not err in its interpretation or application of the COMPAS report. Samsa has failed to demonstrate the supplemental information about the COMPAS report constitutes a new factor. At the time of sentencing, the court was aware of the distinction between criminogenic needs and risk assessments. Further, because the court did not err in its use of the COMPAS assessment, the supplemental information would not justify sentence modification.

By the Court. – Judgement and order affirmed.

In May, 2016, the investigative journalism website ProPublica published an article arguing that computer based risk assessments, specifically the COMPAS, were biased towards African Americans. The article,

called “Machine Bias”¹⁴ argued that COMPAS disproportionately overclassified African American males as high risk, while disproportionately under-classified Caucasian males to low risk. Those involved in the article assessed a population from Broward County, Florida. Their results indicated that African Americans were twice as likely to be assessed as high risk but not actually re-offend, while making the opposite mistake for Caucasians.

Equivant has refuted these claims, providing an assessment of the research done for the article, which also includes running the data used.¹⁵ Their analysis concluded that ProPublica focused on classification statistics that did not take into account base rates of recidivism for blacks and whites. They further conclude that if they would have used the correct classification statistics, the data would have not substantiated the claims of racial bias. The details of the research will be published for review. From their response:

Our review leads us to believe that ProPublica made several statistical and technical errors such as misspecified regression models, wrongly defined classification terms and measures of discrimination, and the incorrect interpretation and use of model errors.

- ***ProPublica focused on classification statistics that did not take into account the different base rates of recidivism for blacks and whites. Their use of these statistics resulted in false assertions in their article that were repeated subsequently in interview and in articles in the national media***
- ***When the correct classification statistics are used, the data do not substantiate the ProPublica claim of racial bias towards blacks.***
- ***The proper interpretation of the results in the samples used by ProPublica demonstrates that the General Recidivism Risk Scale (GRRS) and Violent Recidivism Risk Scale (VRRS) are equally accurate for blacks and whites.***

In addition to the response from Equivant, Flores, Lowenkamp, and Bechtel separately addressed the findings in the ProPublica article.¹⁶ Similar to the Equivant response, the authors took issue with the way in which ProPublica misrepresented facts, failed to present existing literature completely, and failed to seek input from professionals within the field. They reanalyzed the data used by ProPublica and identified five areas of concern:

¹⁴ Angwin, J., Larson, J., Mattu, S., & Kirchner, L. (2016) *Machine Bias. There is software that is used across the country to predict future criminals. And it is biased against blacks.* Retrieved from <https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>

¹⁵ Dieterich, W., Mendoza, C., & Brennan, T. (2016) *COMPAS Risk Scales: Demonstrating Accuracy Equity and Predictive Parity*. Northpointe, Traverse City, MI

¹⁶ Flores, A.W., Lowenkamp, C.T., and Bechtel, K. (2016) *False Positives, False Negatives, and False Analyses: A Rejoinder to “Machine Bias: There’s Software Used across the Country to Predict Future Criminals. And it’s Biased against Blacks.”*

Manuscript submitted for publication

- ProPublica's use of a sample of pretrial defendants to argue recidivism rates, when they should have used a population of parolees and probationers
- ProPublica forced a dichotomy on the COMPAS, resulting in an absolute as opposed to a probability
- ProPublica equated racial differences in mean score on a risk assessment with test bias
- ProPublica failed to test for bias within the well-established and accepted standards from Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing
- ProPublica overstated their results and failed to site the limitations of their study

The authors concluded by saying that they found no evidence of racial bias when using the accepted methods and found the prediction of recidivism by the COMPAS kept itself in line with other risk assessments.

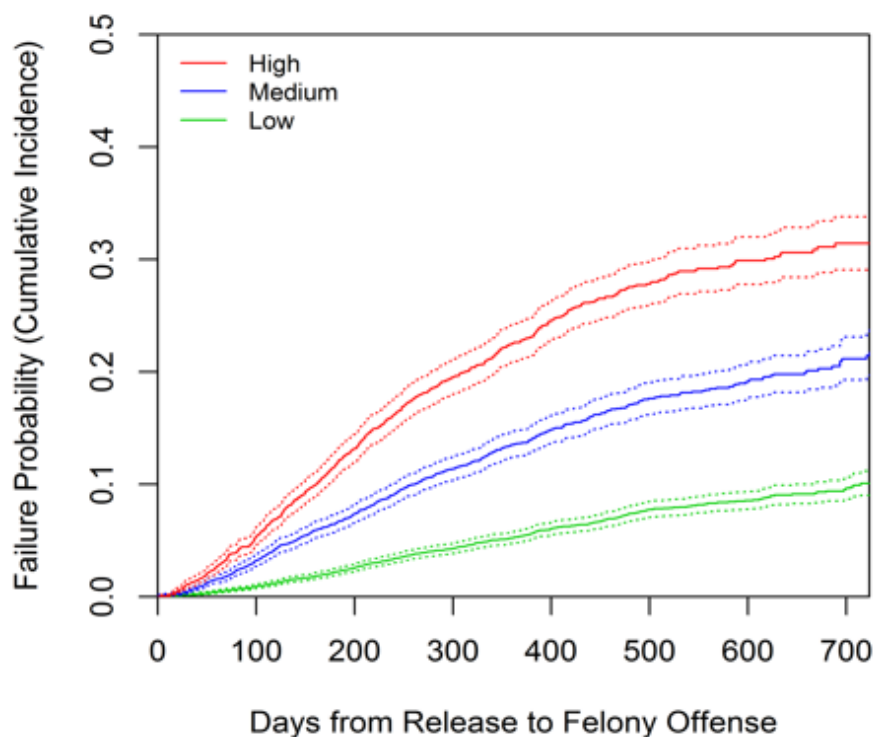
COMPAS VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

To measure its effectiveness in informing decision makers regarding the placement, supervision, and case management of offenders, research has been conducted on the COMPAS to test its validity and reliability. This research has been conducted over several years on a Michigan-specific population. Research has shown the COMPAS to have both predictive and construct validity, along with both internal consistency and test-retest reliability. The below information are excerpts from the *Practitioner's Guide to COMPAS Core* and can be found in **Attachment A** of the manual.

Predictive Validity is simply whether or not an instrument predicts what it theoretically should be able to predict. For COMPAS, the question is whether or not the instrument predicts which offenders are more or less likely to be involved in future criminal behavior. The information below comes from Equivant's COMPAS normative data sample of 7,381 offenders.

	Risk Matrix Level				
	Low	Medium	Med. High	High	Total
Mean age at first arrest	24.84	18.92	17.34	14.87	18.69
Mean prior arrests	5.93	8.86	11.52	16.33	10.75
Mean prior felony convictions	2.20	3.08	3.47	4.77	3.37
Any prior assault (%)	6	21	38	75	35
Any prior robbery (%)	12	27	29	53	30
Any victim injury (%)	4	16	41	71	34
Any weapons offense (%)	16	26	48	74	42

Across the chart you can see how the incidents correspond to the risk levels in a predictive pattern. As such, the cumulative incidence of new felony offense convictions within risk levels occurred at a fairly predictive rate. The below data is from Michigan's multi-year outcome study of 17,913 first release offenders, as conducted by Equivant.



Construct Validity determines whether or not the instrument is measuring what it hopes to measure. For COMPAS, the question is whether or not the scales are measuring the identified concept. For example, does the scale of Substance Abuse accurately measure one's severity of their substance abuse problem?

Internal Consistency Reliability determines whether or not similar items measure the same construct. The more similar the items measure the same construct, the more reliable the items. Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient is commonly used to determine internal consistency. The closer the Alpha is to 1, the greater the reliability of that scale. The standard level of acceptance in the research community is an Alpha of .7, but in some cases .6 to .7 is acceptable. Below is again from a Michigan sample of 47,679 offenders, as conducted by Equivant.

Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient for each COMPAS scale

SCALE	ITEMS	N	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	SD	ALPHA
Criminal Peers	7	47679	7.00	22.00	10.81	3.55	0.81
Criminal Attitudes	10	47679	10.00	50.00	22.12	5.55	0.80
Criminal Involvement	4	47679	0.00	19.00	8.25	4.61	0.75
Criminal Opportunity	14	47679	13.00	40.00	21.37	4.71	0.67
Criminal Personality	13	47679	13.00	61.00	30.80	6.45	0.73
Current Violence	7	47679	7.00	13.00	8.18	1.27	0.53
Early Juvenile Socialization Failure	13	47679	7.00	32.00	12.53	4.03	0.69
Family Criminality	6	47679	6.00	12.00	7.39	1.49	0.65
Finance	5	47679	5.00	15.00	8.48	2.51	0.75
History of Non-Compliance	5	47679	0.00	21.00	5.98	5.37	0.75
History Violence	9	47679	0.00	22.00	2.68	2.86	0.59
Leisure	5	47679	5.00	17.00	8.22	3.66	0.86
Residential Instability	10	47679	9.00	31.00	13.72	4.07	0.72
Social Isolation	8	47679	8.00	40.00	17.72	5.24	0.81
Social Adjustment	15	47679	12.00	38.00	20.48	3.66	0.56
Social Environment	6	47679	6.00	12.00	7.86	2.00	0.83
Substance Abuse	10	47679	10.00	20.00	13.10	2.47	0.75
Vocation/Education	11	47679	11.00	30.00	18.85	3.82	0.69

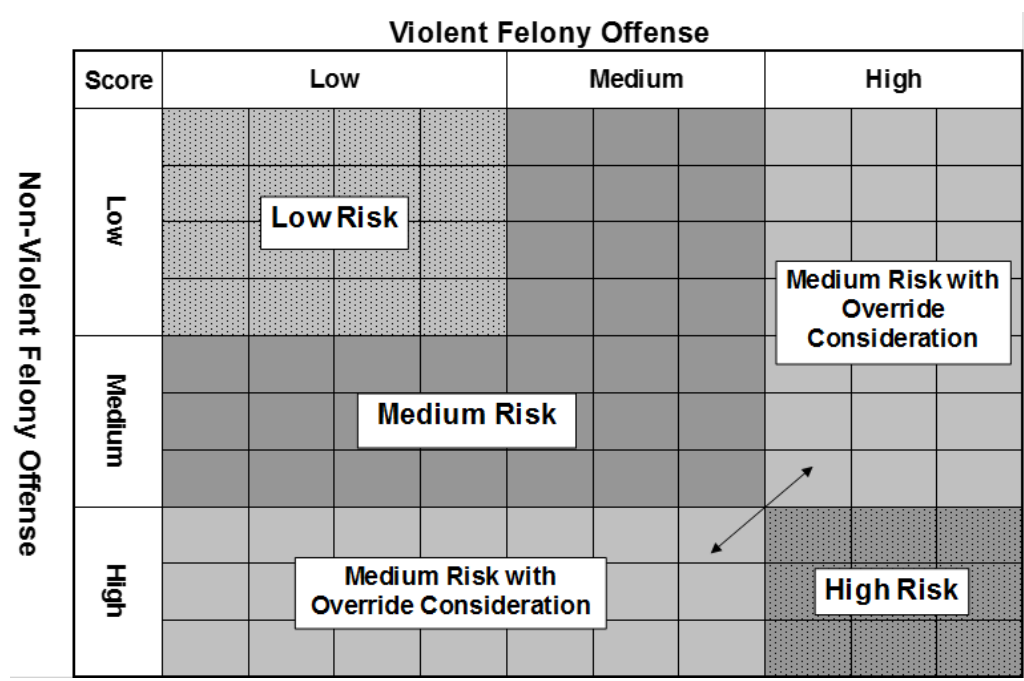
Test-Retest Reliability simply determines whether or not the results are consistent over time. A coefficient of .7 and above is considered acceptable. The COMPAS was independently tested in 2010, with an average correlation of .8 and above¹⁷.

¹⁷ Farabee, D., Zhang, S., Roberts, R. E., & Yang, J. (2010). COMPAS validation study: Final report (Tech. Rep.). UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs.

COMPAS RISK SCALES

To understand the results of the COMPAS it is important to understand what the scores of the COMPAS mean. COMPAS provides scores for both the Risk and Criminogenic Needs scales. These scores are currently calculated on a decile system, but the results are reported out as Low, Medium, or High for risk and Highly Probable, Probable, or Unlikely for need.

The MDOC utilizes an offender’s level of risk to set supervision levels and to prioritize programming. The Adult Core COMPAS measures two risk scales. The first risk scale is a measure of Violent-Felony Offense (VFO) risk, while the second measures Non-Violent Felony Offense (Non-VFO) risk. These scales are the same for male and female offenders over the age of 17, but compare themselves within their own gender. For Youth COMPAS the risk scale is a single risk scale for general recidivism. In all cases, the scales are meant to predict the likelihood that the offender will be arrested for a new offense within three (3) years of the COMPAS administration date. Risk is reported out as Low, Medium, or High for each scale. To determine an offender’s level of supervision, the scores are placed into a matrix, as displayed below:



As stated earlier, risk of recidivism is determined mostly from static factors. The **Non-Violent Felony Offense** risk scale is calculated by looking at a combination of factors, including the offender’s past criminal history and history of non-compliance while under community supervision. Certain factors, which if changed can alter an offender’s risk over time, include their current drug use and history of treatment along with their education and employment, are also measured.

Violent Felony Offense risk scale is independent of the Non-Violent Felony Offense risk scale. One’s history of violence is a key element to this scale, as it has been shown to be a strong predictor of future

violence¹⁸. Other elements in this scale include age of first conviction, age of intake, history of non-compliance, and education/employment issues.

The **Youth General Recidivism** scale is measured in a similar manner as the same scale for adults. Unlike in the adult scales, Family Discontinuity is an element of this scale.

There are a few key points to understand when looking at risk scores. Sometimes the results of the assessment confuse those reviewing the scores and appear to be counter-intuitive. It is important to understand some of the limits of general risk assessments. In general, the current offense has little predictive validity when it comes to predicting future violent crime. While a history of violence has proven to be relevant, current violence has not. As such, COMPAS does not include the current offense when calculating the Violent Recidivism scale.

In a small number of violent cases, the current offense can be predictive of future violence. Offenses involving sexual assault or domestic violence will sometimes appear to be low risk, even though the offender has engaged in severe or chronic behavior. This doesn't mean that all of these offenders will score low, or that these offenders have an overall low risk to recidivate. In some cases the current offense is very predictive of re-offense. As such, it is recommended that index-offense specific instruments are used to assess the risk or recidivism for these offenses. Secondary assessments, such as the VASOR or Static-99R for sex offenders, or the ODARA for assessing risk of future domestic violence, are necessary to measure re-offense rates for these specific crimes.

¹⁸ Bonta, J., Law, M., & Hanson, K. (1998). *The prediction of criminal and violent recidivism among mentally disordered offenders: A meta-analysis*. Psychological Bulletin, 123(2), 123-142.

COMPAS NEED SCALES

The Need Scales in COMPAS are designed to measure specific criminogenic needs that can assist the court in case planning. Within COMPAS there are several needs that are measured, including gender specific scales and scales focusing on the needs of youthful offenders.

As stated above, Andrews, Bonta, and Wormith categorized criminogenic needs into the “Big Four” and “Central Eight.” They found these needs to have the most direct correlation to criminal behavior.

- History of antisocial behavior
- Antisocial personality pattern
- Antisocial cognition
- Antisocial associates
- Family and/or marital
- School and/or work
- Leisure and/or recreation
- Substance abuse

While there are several different scales that are being measured, the MDOC condensed these down to those scales that have shown to have the highest correlation to criminal behavior. Below are the scales the MDOC uses in the development of an offender’s case plan. The full description of the adult scales can be found in **Attachment B** of the manual. The youth scales are included as a separate document.

Gender Neutral: Male and Female Scales

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Criminal Associates and Peers | • Substance Abuse |
| • Vocation/Education | • Residential Instability |
| • Family Criminality | • Cognitive Behavioral |
| • Criminal Opportunity | • Criminal Personality |
| • Social Isolation | • Leisure and Recreation |
| • Social Environment | |

The pathways to crime and personal histories of female offenders differ greatly than those of male offenders.¹⁹ Female offenders are disproportionately low income women of color who lack education or vocational skills. They are more likely to be involved in non-violent offenses driven by poverty, and the abuse of drugs/alcohol. They tend to be victims of gender specific offenses such as; sexual abuse, sexual

¹⁹ Belknap, J. (2001). *The invisible woman: Gender, crime, and justice*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

assault, and domestic violence. They also tend to be the primary caregiver for minor children.²⁰ As such, the approaches taken to address gender specific needs of female offenders must be different than those of male offenders.

The goal to addressing the needs of female offenders is to tailor programming that is responsive to their unique situation. Gender responsiveness is described as “creating an environment... that reflects an understanding of the realities of women’s lives and addresses the issues of the women.”²¹ To achieve this, assessing those areas that have a significant impact on the offender’s life is crucial. In collaboration with Dr. Patricia Van Voorhis from the University of Cincinnati, Equivant added gender specific scales to their assessment to address the specific needs of the female offender. After a review of the available scales, the MDOC selected those that were felt to have the greatest impact on women’s lives.

Gender Specific Scales

- Relationship Dysfunction
- Self-Efficacy
- Experience(s) of Abuse as a Child
- Experience(s) of Abuse as an Adult
- Social Adjustment Problems
- Parental Stress
- Criminal Thinking

²⁰ Bloom, B. (1996). *Triple jeopardy: Race, class and gender as factors in women’s imprisonment*. Riverside, CA: UC Riverside.

²¹ Bloom, B., & Covington, S. (2000, November). *Gender Justice: Programming for women in correctional settings*. Paper presented to the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA, p. 11.

The Youth COMPAS is similar to the Core COMPAS, in that it measures several of the same criminogenic needs. In addition, the Youth COMPAS looks at several issues related to the offender's family, such as; abuse, neglect, discontinuity, support, and emotional bonds. The Department aligned the youth scales to that of the adult scales, to assist field agents in case planning.

Youth Scales

Adult Core COMPAS	Corresponding Youth COMPAS
Criminal Associates/Peers	Antisocial Peers
Substance Abuse	Drugs/Delinquency
Vocational/Education	Academic Problems
Residential Instability	Unsafe Neighborhood
Social Environment	
Family Criminality	Family Crime/Drug
Cognitive Behavioral Criminal Personality	Impulsivity
	Aggression
	Violence Tolerance
	Manipulation
	Youth Rebellion
Criminal Opportunity	Antisocial Opportunity
Social Isolation	Social Isolation
	Family Discontinuity
	Weak Emotional Bonds to Family
	Parental Neglect
Leisure and Recreation	Few Prosocial Activities
Depression/Mental Health	Low Family Emotional Support
	Physical Abuse
	Sexual Abuse

MDOC POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REGARDING THE PSIR

The Department of Corrections' policies and procedures are derived from **MCL 771.14 Presentence investigations report; contents; information related to victim prohibited from inclusion; information exempted from disclosure; amendment or alteration; review of report; challenge; findings; copies.** As such, the Department completes a Presentence Investigation Report (PSIR) for each offender referred by the court. In some cases this will include offenders convicted of a misdemeanor.

Staff are directed to Policy Directives 06.04.140 and corresponding Operating Procedure 06.04.140 FOA as to the content of the PSIR. The report includes an evaluation of the offender with respect to his/her strengths, weaknesses, abilities, established behavior patterns, and readiness for change. In addition, staff assesses the availability of programming and consideration for assignment for Youthful Trainee (HYTA) status. Any recommended disposition shall be consistent with sentencing guidelines for the offense, unless a departure is warranted. If probation is a possible disposition, the proposed terms and conditions of probation, the objectives to be achieved and the proposed supervision program to achieve those objectives shall be included.

Since February, 2014 every PSIR prepared by the Department has had a COMPAS Risk/Needs Assessment completed as part of the presentence process. The reason for doing the assessment at the time of the PSIR was to reduce the duplication of effort by the Probation Agent. It was found that the majority of the information obtained during the Presentence Investigation interview was also addressed within the COMPAS assessment. As such, completing the COMPAS in conjunction with the presentence investigation eliminated the agent's need to collect official data again and conduct another interview of the offender. The results of the assessment are not used to drive a sentencing recommendation of community supervision versus incarceration, but rather to drive the offender's plan of supervision. The supervising Field Agent uses the information to fashion a Transition Accountability Plan (TAP) for each offender where their needs are identified and targeted as part of supervision, if placed on probation.

FORMATTING THE COMPAS INTO THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT

The goal of using the Needs Assessment in the PSI is to better target the offender's needs and to have probation conditions that will correspond to those needs, or to better inform the institution of the needs of the offender upon incarceration. While there are many ways to meet the needs of an offender including through assignment of special conditions or programming, it is important to remember that sometimes meeting the offender's needs is not by the assignment of special conditions or programming. There are times when the offender's needs can be met through the monitoring and daily interactions with the Probation Agent. During the offender's reports, home visits, and contacts with others, the Probation Agent can impact the offender's behavior and willingness to change. An example would be encouraging the offender to increase their prosocial supports (thus affecting needs related to Criminal Associates and Peers, Social Isolation and Leisure and Recreation) by becoming involved in church, volunteer organization or mentoring. While these activities would not be ordered as part of the Order of Probation, the Probation Agent can have an effect on these needs by monitoring these types of interactions as part of probation supervision.

Programming in the institutions is decided in part by the COMPAS results, but also by the recommendations from the Parole Board. Placement or completion of programming will also be impacted by several factors, such as time to parole, security classification, or the offender's unwillingness to participate.

The COMPAS Assessment does not look at all needs, including needs of offenders related to Mental Health and Sexual Offending (two relevant examples). Agents are able to use their education and experience to identify these as relevant and pertinent needs of the offender and make supervision recommendations that correspond to those needs, such as referrals to more extensive and specific assessments. By offering an "Other" category this allows additional information to be available to all parties so that offenders can be supervised appropriately and conditions of Probation can meet other needs not readily identified by the COMPAS Assessment.

As part of the Kalamazoo Pilot, the Presentence Investigation Report (PSIR) was re-formatted so as to place the offender's identified COMPAS Needs into the body of the report. The changes to formatting included new sections labeled **Needs Assessment**. The Needs Assessment section includes a grid, which details all the COMPAS needs, the corresponding scale score, and supervision recommendations. The grid is specific to the type of COMPAS Assessment (Male, Women and Youth) completed on that offender. The COMPAS scale score details the offender's needs as Highly Probable, Probable, or Unlikely based on the assessment.

The Supervision Recommendation section will vary based on the recommended sentence. An offender's needs will be addressed in the Supervision Recommendation section as follows:

SENTENCE RECOMMENDATION

Prison
Jail Only
Fines and Cost Only
Probation

SUPERVISION RECOMMENDATION

Will be assessed upon incarceration
No supervision recommended
No supervision recommended
Information on how that need can be met

The following are examples of the Need Assessment Grids for all three types of COMPAS Assessments:

MALE COMPAS

Name:		Number:	Date:
Core COMPAS Need Scale	Scale Score	Supervision Recommendation	
Criminal Associates/Peers			
Criminal Opportunity			
Leisure/Recreation			
Social Isolation			
Substance Abuse			
Criminal Personality			
Cognitive/Behavioral			
Family Criminality			
Vocational/Education			
Residential Instability			
Social Environment			
Other:	N/A		

WOMEN'S COMPAS

Name:		Number:	Date:
Core COMPAS Need Scale	Scale Score	Supervision Recommendation	
Criminal Associates/Peers			
Criminal Opportunity			
Leisure/Recreation			
Social Isolation			
Substance Abuse			
Criminal Personality			
Criminal Thinking Self Report			
Cognitive/Behavioral			
Family Criminality			
Vocational/Education			
Residential Instability			
Social Adjust Problems			
Social Environment			
Other:	N/A		
Gender Specific Need Scale	Scale Score	Supervision Recommendation	
Experience of Abuse – Child			
Experience of Abuse - Adult			
Relationship Dysfunction			
Parental Stress			
Gender Specific Strength Scale	Scale Score	Supervision Recommendation	
Self-Efficacy			

YOUTH COMPAS

Name:		Number:	Date:
Youth COMPAS Need Scale	Scale Score	Supervision Recommendation	
Antisocial Peers			
Antisocial Opportunity			
Few Prosocial Activities			
Drugs and Delinquency			
Academic Problems			
Unsafe Neighborhoods			
Family Crime/Drugs			
Impulsivity			
Manipulative			
Aggression			
Violence Tolerance			
Youth Rebellion			
Social Isolation			
Family Discontinuity			
Weak Emotional Bonds to Family			
Parental Neglect			
Low Family Emotional Support			
Physical Abuse			
Sexual Abuse			
Other:	N/A		

In addition to seeing the Needs Assessment grid in the PSIR, those viewing the report will see more information related to the offender's Needs in the Evaluation and Plan of the PSIR. Needs will be identified as Strengths and Weaknesses for the each offender. This will provide more information regarding the offender than previous presentence reports.

For cases recommended for probation, there may be specific conditions recommended on the Recommendation Page of the report to correspond to the Supervision Recommendation. The Evaluation and Plan Section of the PSIR will also include a rationale for the Probation Agent's recommendation.

Furthermore, when probation is the recommended sentence, information on at least the offender's Highly Probable and Probable needs will be addressed including how the Agent can meet those needs during supervision. Occasionally, Unlikely needs may have a supervision recommendation if the agent feels that the scale score for that need is not accurately represented or if the need corresponds to a basic survival need.

For cases in which there is a recommendation for straight jail or fines/costs/restitution, the recommendation section of the grid will indicate, "No Supervision Recommended." Making any recommendations as to conditions of supervision would be contrary to the agent's recommendation. For prison cases, the results of the assessment are used, in part, for determining the offender's programming while incarcerated. Programming decisions are made through a series of decision trees and Parole Board recommendations, taking into account such things as the offender's security classification and length of sentence. Any report with a prison recommendation will note in the Recommendation section that the need, "Will be Assessed upon Incarceration."

In certain instances, the court enters into a Cobbs agreement (*People v. Cobbs, 443 Mich 276 (1993)*) resulting in a plea agreement that may be contrary to the Probation Agent's recommendation. In instances where the Cobbs is for community supervision, but the Probation Agent is recommending incarceration only, the Agent will include recommended conditions in the Needs Assessment grid but will still provide their original recommendation for incarceration.

Similar to Cobbs, if the defense and prosecutor enter into a Killebrew plea agreement for community supervision (*People v. Killebrew, 416 Mich 189 (1992)*), and the Probation Agent recommends incarceration only, the Agent will include recommended conditions in the Needs Assessment grid but will still provide their original recommendation for incarceration.

The two examples below allow the reader to see how the COMPAS Needs Assessment will be put into the PSIR. These examples are based on real offenders and their actual offenses. Each of the offenders had a COMPAS assessment completed as part of the PSI interview. The reports incorporate all of the information that we have reviewed. The needs information is placed into the report in the Evaluation and Plan section, outlining the offender's strengths and weaknesses. The needs are also summarized in the grid section, with the corresponding scale score and agent recommendation to address the need. The two reports differ in that one is a probation recommendation and the other is a prison recommendation. Supervision recommendations are only given in the grid with the PSI that offers a probation recommendation. In addition, the reader can see in the probation recommendation case how the conditions of supervision align to the needs of the offender. As stated before, the prison recommendation will defer to decisions for programming by the staff in the correctional institution.

PSIR - Probation Example

Honorable: Peter P. Mary

County: Mayberry County

Sentence Date: 05/18/2015

MDOC Nbr.: 012345

Attorney: Kristen Rain

Appointed/Retained: Appointed

Defendant: Beech, Adam Lawrence

Age: 19

D.O.B.: 01/01/1995

CURRENT CONVICTION(S)

Final Charge(s)			Max			Jail Credit Days	Bond	Convicted By	Conviction Date
			Yrs	Mo.	Days				
Charge(1): 20150123-FH	750.227	Weapons - Carrying Concealed	5			3	Posted	Plea Under Advisement	03/30/2015

SOR Required: ☐

Date SOR Completed:

Plea Agreement: Plead to Ct, keep rec, reserve on HYTA, CONPFC, CCBC-ACE.

HYTA: No

Pending Charges: No

Where: N/A

Status at Time of Offense: None

PRIOR RECORD

Conviction: Felonies: 0

Misdemeanors: 2

Juvenile Record: No

Probation: Active: No

Former: No

Pending Violation: No

Parole: Active: No

Former: No

Pending Violation: No

Current Michigan Prisoner: No

Currently Under Sentence: No

Sentence Date	Offense	County/State	Sentence	Min.	Max.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Where Employed: Unemployed

Education: Eleventh Grade

Psychiatric History: Yes

Physical Handicaps: No

Marital Status: Single

Substance Abuse History: Yes

What	How Long
THC (Marijuana, Hashish, etc.)	09/22/2010 to 02/17/2015

Investigating Agent: JOHN DOE

Caseload No.: 1234

Date: 04/22/2015

Worksite: Mayberry/Mayberry

Phone No: (123) 123-4567

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RECOMMENDATION

Beech, Adam Lawrence

Jail Credit:

DOCKET NO. 2015-0123-FH			
Date(s)	Action	Sentence Details	Days
2-17-15 to 2-19-15	Arrest to Bond		3
Total Days Jail Credit			3

It is respectfully recommended the defendant be sentenced to Probation as a Holmes Youthful Trainee for a term of 18 months. It is further recommended he pay \$460 Attorney Fee, \$1000 Court Costs, \$130 Crime Victim Fee, and \$68 State Costs. The total amount of \$1658 is to be paid at a rate of not less than \$93 per month beginning in June of 2015. A Supervision Fee of \$450 is also recommended. In addition to the usual terms and conditions of probation, the following special conditions are recommended:

1. (2.2) You must comply with the requirements of drug testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.
2. (2.4) You must not use or possess any controlled substances or drug paraphernalia unless prescribed for you by a licensed physician, or be with anyone you know to possess these items.
3. (3.1) You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
4. (3.4) You must complete the CBT program.
5. (4.2) You must not change residence unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)
6. (4.16) You must obey all court orders. **(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)**
7. (4.18) You must not engage in any assaultive, abusive, threatening, or intimidating behavior.
(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)
8. (4.19) You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government. **(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)**
9. (4.20) You must not use any object as a weapon. You must not own, use, or have under your control or area of control a weapon of any type or any imitation of a weapon. You must not be in the company of anyone you know to possess these items. **(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)**
10. (4.22) You must comply with written or verbal orders made by the field agent. **(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)**
11. (04.24) You must submit to a search of your person and property, including but not limited to your vehicle, residence, and computer, without need of a warrant if the field agent has reasonable cause to believe you have items which violate the conditions of your probation.

12. (4.25) You must report any arrest or police contact, loss of employment, or change of residence to the field agent within 24 hours, weekends and holidays excepted. **(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)**

13. (04.4) You must be in your approved residence between the hours of 10 PM and 6 AM unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

14. (6.4) You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent. **(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)**

15. (08.0) You must serve jail time as follows: 3 days, with credit for 3 days served.

16. (9.01) Pursuant to the provision of MCL 771.4, as amended, you may be detained and confined up to 72 hours at the discretion of the probation agent. **(Kalamazoo County Standard Condition)**

Defendant does not have the ability to repay fines, costs, and fees at the time of sentencing.

Supervisor: JANE SMITH

Date: 04/22/2015

Evaluation and Plan

On 2-17-2015 in the City of Mayberry, the Defendant along with co-Defendant Bob Hale was in possession of handguns.

Standing before the court is a nineteen year old male who has pled guilty to the charge in the instant offense. Per plea agreement, the Prosecuting Attorney is keeping the right to make a sentencing recommendation and they are reserving on HYTA status. Defendant does remain out on a \$1000 PR bond. Co-Defendant Bob Hale has pled guilty to Carrying a Concealed Weapon. He is to be sentenced on 4-27-2015 and HYTA status is being considered for him as well.

In the scoring of the Defendant's guidelines, Prior Record Variable 5 is scored at 2 points as the Defendant has one scoreable misdemeanor conviction. This places the total PRV points at 2 and the PRV level at B. Offense Variables are scored at 0 with a level of 1. Guidelines are scored by the Department of Corrections at 0 to 6 months.

Positives for the Defendant include the fact that he was cooperative during the presentence interview. He has a limited criminal history. He appears to enjoy family support. He has a good stable place to live in an area with little crime or gang involvement. He reports that friends and peers are positive, do not use drugs and have not been incarcerated in jail or prison. Additionally the Defendant states he has people he can rely on during troubled times. The Defendant denies any current drug use and states that although he used marijuana in the past, he hasn't used since the day of the instant offense. Pretrial supervision reports support the offender's claim of ceasing his marijuana use.

Negatives include the circumstances surrounding the instant offense. The Defendant did fail his only prior probation term in 90th District Court. In addition, some of the information that the offender reported was contradictory during the presentence report. An example of this is that the offender states that he does not have any antisocial friends but his current offense involves him and a friend both possessing guns. The offender also reports having some family criminality in that his father served time in jail when the offender was a teenager. Troubling for this Defendant is the fact that he tends to minimize or rationalize his behavior. This coupled with the fact that he often finds himself bored can lead to the Defendant engaging in high risk behavior like the instant offense. As the Defendant has not received his diploma or GED, is not currently employed and has no formal employment he has few prosocial activities that could help to decrease his risk taking behavior.

Defendant's Social Security number was not confirmed. Based on his guideline score, he is not eligible for the SAI program or the Swift and Sure Sanctions Program. He did not produce a Secretary of State issued Michigan ID card but did produce a Champion High School ID and his identification was also confirmed by a Mayberry County Jail booking photo. He did not provide a birth certificate but his US Citizenship was confirmed by his mother, Kim Piper. There is no restitution requested. A home call was made on 4-23-2015. There was no contact at the residence.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Name: Beech, Adam		Number:012345	Date:4/21/2015
Core COMPAS Need Scale	Scale Score	Supervision Recommendation	
Criminal Associates/Peers	Unlikely	None	
Criminal Opportunity	Probable	Impose curfew, Structure daily activities, frequent reports	
Leisure/Recreation	Probable	Assess for cognitive issues, develop prosocial supports	
Social Isolation	Unlikely	None	
Substance Abuse	Unlikely	None	
Criminal Personality	Highly Probable	Assess for cognitive issues	
Cognitive/Behavioral	Probable	Assess for cognitive issues	
Family Criminality	Probable	Monitor contact with family, Emphasize involvement with positive peers/family	
Vocational/Education	Highly Probable	Assess for GED and Employment Skills/Work Programs	
Residential Instability	Unlikely	None	
Social Environment	Unlikely	None	
Other:	N/A		

The Department of Corrections is recommending an 18 month term of probation under HYTA status. Although the Defendant's conviction is for a weapons offense and he has had a prior failure of community supervision under District Court supervision, his criminal history is minimal and he appears to have a strong support system. The ability to have this conviction negated through HYTA should provide the Defendant with extra incentive to succeed.

Emphasis while on probation should be placed on the Defendant completing his education and developing employment skills to assist him in obtaining/maintaining legitimate fulltime gainful employment. Placement in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) would also be beneficial to address his poor decisionmaking, coupled with a curfew to limit his ability to engage in criminal behavior and with antisocial peers. While the Defendant admits to marijuana use, it appears he has abstained from drug use since his arrest. As such, counseling is not recommended at this time, but the agent will monitor his use through random drug testing and will address accordingly if the problem persists and it impacts his ability to be successful. Probation supervision will also continue to emphasize the importance of positive influences, including family, and will utilize them to assist in promoting the Defendant's success.

Agent's Description of the Offense

Information for this report was taken from Mayberry Police Department (MPD) report 15-2242.

On 2-17-2015 at approximately 4:50 PM, MDP Officers responded to the 1200 block of Central Avenue reference several shots being fired. A black Dodge Charger vehicle was reported leaving the area. This vehicle was located and a traffic stop was conducted. Contact was made with the driver who was identified as Bob Hale and the passenger was identified as the Defendant, Adam Beech. During a search of the vehicle, two handguns were located in the trunk. One of the guns was a .45 caliber and the other was a .357 caliber revolver. The .357 caliber handgun was registered to a subject by the name of Joseph Christmas who was discovered to have passed away on 5-10-2010. The .45 caliber handgun had been reported stolen shortly before the incident involving the Defendant and Hale. Hale and the Defendant were both placed under arrest and charged with Carrying Concealed Weapons. The Defendant was released on bond on 2-19-2015. He remains out on that bond and is entitled to jail credit of three days served.

Consecutive Sentences

None.

Victim's Impact Statement

None received.

Defendant's Description of the Offense

Please see attached.

Criminal Justice

Juvenile History: This investigation revealed no juvenile criminal history for this offender.

Adult History:

NO. 1 OF 3

Offense Date:	10/04/2013
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	10/17/2013
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Township Police Dept.
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Public Disturbance
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct
Final Charges:	Public Disturbance(M) Not scored
Conviction Date/Method:	12/06/2013 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	2 Days Jail
Sentence Date:	06/26/2014
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	Unknown

Notes:	
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NO. 2 OF 3

Offense Date:	01/07/2014
Status at Time of Offense:	On Bond
Arrest Date:	01/22/2014
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Police Department
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Retail Fraud
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct.
Final Charges:	Retail Fraud(M) Scored
Conviction Date/Method:	02/12/2014 / Plea Under Advisement
Sentence/Disposition:	1 Year probation under Retail Diversion Program, \$525 F/C/R
Sentence Date:	02/12/2014
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	12/01/2014
Notes:	10/7/14-PV, Retail Diversion status revoked, probation continued and extended 6 months. 12/1/14-PV, probation revoked, 4 Days Jail

NO. 3 OF 3

Offense Date:	02/17/2015
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	02/17/2015
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Police Department
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Weapons-Carrying Concealed
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Ct.
Final Charges:	Weapons-Carrying Concealed(F) P/S, Class E
Conviction Date/Method:	03/30/2015 / HYTA
Sentence/Disposition:	Instant Offense
Sentence Date:	05/18/2015
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

Personal Protection Order(s): None noted.

Gang Involvement: There has been no known prior gang involvement for the defendant.

Gang Marks, Scars, & Tattoos: None noted.

Gang Names: None noted.

Family

Name	Relationship	Age	Address	Phone	Occupation
Beech, Vincent Lawrence	Father	42	Mayberry, Michigan		Unknown
Piper, Kim Laura	Mother	42	717 N. Main Street, Apt 1 Mayberry, Michigan 12345	(123) 456-7890	Healthcare Service
Beech, Alan David	Brother	16	717 N. Main Street, Apt 1 Mayberry, Michigan 12345	(123) 456-7890	

Defendant was born on 9-22-1995 in Mayberry, Michigan to Vincent Beech and Kim Piper. Defendant's parents were never married and he was raised by his mother in the Mayberry area. However, the Defendant did have regular contact with his father and continues to do so to this date. The Defendant did report that his father had prior criminal history and served time in jail, but that it was when he was a teenager, prior to the Defendant's birth. He further reports that his father has not been in trouble since and has been a positive influence. The Defendant is presently living with his mother at 717 N. Main Street in Mayberry. This is a stable and long term residence for the Defendant. He reports a good childhood and states that all his basic needs were met. He further denies any abuse of any kind. He does report that he relies upon his mother financially.

On 4-21-2015, this agent did speak with the Defendant's mother Kim Piper. She confirmed the family background information.

Marriage

The Defendant has never married and reports fathering no children.

Employment

Defendant is unemployed and has no formal employment history. He reports lacking any viable employment skills at this time. As stated above, he relies upon his mother financially. He has stated that his lack of finances and financial security does cause him concern.

Education

High School:

Name	Start Date	End Date	Level Completed	Area of Study	Certificate
Champion High School	09/01/2013		Eleventh Grade	General Studies	None

Presently, the Defendant is attending high school classes at Champion High School in Mayberry. This was confirmed by his mother, Kim Piper. Defendant is too many credits short of being able to graduate in June. He is planning on obtaining his GED certificate shortly after the school year ends. He has no other current plans on returning to school. He reports that his grades are average to slightly below average due to both lack of effort as well as the effects of ADHD.

College/Advanced Degrees: None noted.

Vocational/Other Training: None noted.

Substance Use and Treatment

Substance Use:

Drug	Start Date	End Date	Frequency	Age of First Use
THC (Marijuana, Hashish, etc.)	09/22/2010	02/17/2015	Daily	15

Defendant admits to daily marijuana usage beginning at the age of fifteen. He claims that he last used around the day of the instant offense. Despite his reported use, the offender reports that his legal troubles are not due to his drug use and he does not believe he would benefit from any substance abuse treatment. Kelly Kelley at the Office of Community Corrections indicated that the Defendant has been compliant with conditions of bond.

Substance Abuse Treatment: None noted.

Health

Physical Health: None noted.

Mental Health:

Health Problem	Medication	Treatment	Treatment Begin Date
Attention Deficit Disorder	Ritalin		

Defendant does suffer from ADHD and has been prescribed Ritalin.

Finances

Income: The Defendant is solely supported by his mother.

Assets: None noted.

Liabilities: None noted.

Court Name (Last, First, Middle) Beech, Adam Lawrence					MDOC Nbr. 012345		Given Name (Last, First, Middle) Beech, Adam Lawrence		
Name Type N/A			Other Names (Last, First, Middle) None						
Place of Birth Michigan				Citizenship USA		Last Known Address & Telephone No. 717 N. Main Street, Apt 1 Mayberry, Michigan 12345 (123)456-7890			
State & DLN None				DOB 01/01/1995					
SID No. 1A00001				FBI No. 123ABC4567D					
Race White		Sex Male	Hair Brown	Eyes Brown					
Height 6' 0"	Weight 200	Highest Grade Completed Eleventh Grade		Occupation None		Health Ins. No	Assets-\$1,500 & Up No		Monthly Income of \$75 & Up No
Marital Status Single		Dependents 0		Religion None		Military Branch None		Military Dates None	Discharge Type None
Marks, Scars, Amputations, Tattoos							Drug Abuse	Alcohol Abuse	Mental Health Treatment
None							Yes	No	No

CRIMINAL HISTORY

Juvenile			Adult				Status at Time of Offense			
Comm. 0	Prob. 0	Esc. 0	Jail 2	Pris. 0	Prob. 1	Esc. 0		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Delayed Sentence
Age of First Arrest 18		Sex Offense Convictions 0		SAI Eligible No		<input type="checkbox"/> HYTA		<input type="checkbox"/> Parole		
Pending Charges in Court No		No. of Prior Felony Convictions 0		<input type="checkbox"/> Probation	<input type="checkbox"/> Jail					
				<input type="checkbox"/> District Probation	<input type="checkbox"/> State Prison					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Probation	<input type="checkbox"/> On Bond					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Parole	<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Court Supervision					
Type of Report Presentence		County Mayberry County				Agent & Caseload No. JOHN DOE- 1234				
		DOC Recommended Disposition Y		Probation Violation New Sentence No		Probation Violation Technical No				

CURRENT OFFENSE

NO. 1	OF 1	Docket No.: Charge (1): 20150123-FH				Last Name: Beech			
PACC Code 750.227		Offense Weapons - Carrying Concealed					Max 5 yrs.		Consecutive Sentence No
Victim / Relationship None						Codefendant(s) None			
Circuit 75th Circuit Court - Mayberry County				Judge Peter P. Mary			Attorney Kristen Rain		Retained / Appointed Appointed
Method of Conviction Plea Under Advisement		Date of Offense 02/17/2015	Date of Arrest 02/17/2015	Date of Bond 02/19/2015	Date of Conviction 03/30/2015	Jail Credit 3	Guilty But Mentally Ill No		

DISPOSITION

Sentence Type			Sentence Date		CTN 011500000001		Fine		Cost		Restitution
MINIMUM			MAXIMUM			LIFE	JAIL		Supervision Fees		Crime Victims Assessment
Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days		Months	Days			
Attorney Fees			Forensic Fees			Restitution Fund Fees			Other Fees		
Sentencing Guidelines											
RANGE						LIFE	NA	Prior Record Total		Offense Variable Total	
Low: 0		High: 6						2		0	
Comments:											

PSIR – Prison Example

Honorable: Peter P. Mary

County: Mayberry County

Sentence Date: 05/26/2015

MDOC Nbr.: 000001

Attorney: Valerie Kemp

Appointed/Retained: Appointed

Defendant: McDonald, Jason Scott

Age: 38

D.O.B.: 04/30/1977

CURRENT CONVICTION(S)

Final Charge(s)			Max			Jail Credit Days	Bond	Convicted By	Conviction Date
			Yrs	Mo.	Days				
Charge(1): 20150001-FH	750.110	Breaking & Entering a Building With Intent (Hab Crim 2nd Off.)	15			81	Not Posted	Plea	05/01/2015

SOR Required: ☐

Date SOR Completed:

Plea Agreement: Plead to Ct. 1 as 2nd Off. Dx Ct. 2, DX balance of supp., agree to low end of guidelines, likely (29 months). CO11PFC. CCBC-ACE **HYTA:** No

Pending Charges: None

Where:

Status at Time of Offense: None

PRIOR RECORD

Conviction: Felonies: 7

Misdemeanors: 16

Juvenile Record: No

Probation: Active: No

Former: Yes

Pending Violation: No

Parole: Active: No

Former: Yes

Pending Violation: No

Current Michigan Prisoner: No

Currently Under Sentence: No

PERSONAL HISTORY

Where Employed: Unemployed

Education: Ninth Grade

Psychiatric History: Yes

Physical Handicaps: Yes

Marital Status: Single

Substance Abuse History: Yes

What	How Long
Cocaine	1999 to 2015
Opiates (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	2002 to 2015

Investigating Agent: JANE DOE

Worksite: Mayberry/Mayberry

Caseload No.: 1111

Phone No: (123)123-4567

Date: 05/12/2015

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RECOMMENDATION

McDonald, Jason Scott

Jail Credit:

DOCKET NO. 2015-0001FH			
Date(s)	Action	Sentence Details	Days
01/13/15-02/20/15	Arrest/Bond		39
04/14/15-05/26/15	Arrest/Sent		42
Total Days Jail Credit			81

It is respectfully recommended that the Defendant be sentenced to a 2 to 15 year prison term with the Michigan Department of Corrections. He is entitled to jail credit of 81 days served at sentencing on 05/26/2015. It is further recommended that the Defendant pay \$460.00 Attorney Fee, \$1,000.00 Court Cost, \$130.00 Crime Victim Fee and \$68.00 State Cost. The total amount of \$1,658.00 is to be paid to the Mayberry County Circuit Court Clerk's Office.

Defendant does not have the ability to repay fines, costs and fees at the time of sentencing.

Supervisor: JANE SMITH

Date: 05/12/2015

Evaluation and Plan

On 01/13/2015 in the City of Mayberry the Defendant entered a garage belonging to the victim and subsequently attempted to steal a snow blower. He left the snow blower outside the garage and eventually left the area but was arrested by police shortly thereafter.

Standing before the court is a 38-year old male with seven prior felony convictions. He has served one prior prison term. He has entered a plea of guilty to Count 1 in the Instant Offense as a second Habitual Offender. Per plea agreement, Count 2 is to be dismissed as well as the balance of the supplemental information. All parties agree to a sentence at the low end of the guidelines which is likely to be 29 months. Defendant is lodged in the Mayberry County Jail and his bond has been denied.

In the scoring of the Defendant's guidelines, Prior Record Variable (PRV) 1 is scored at 25 points as the Defendant has one prior high severity felony conviction. PRV 2 is scored at 30 points as the Defendant as at least four prior low severity convictions. PRV 5 was scored at 20 points as the Defendant has at least seven scoreable misdemeanor convictions. This places the total PRV points at 75 and the PRV level at F. In the Offense Variables (OV), OV 12 was scored at 1 point as there was one contemporaneous criminal act which is related to Count 2. Department of Corrections scored OV 13 at ten points which is a pattern of three or more crimes involving persons or property within the past five years. This would include the conviction count in the Instant Offense, Defendant's conviction in Docket #A11-1643FH of

Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property, specifically a motor vehicle and an original charge of Armed Robbery in Docket #12-9999FH which was dismissed in 2012. OV 16 was scored at 0 points as the value of the snow blower appears to be approximately \$100.00. Therefore, there are no points requested in that variable. This places the total OV points at 11 and the OV level 2. Guidelines are scored by the Department of Corrections at 19-47 months.

Positives for the Defendant include the fact he was cooperative during the Pre-Sentence Interview. The Defendant is getting older which may lead to a decrease in criminal activity. In addition the Defendant reports to have a stable residence where he has lived for the last six year. He also reports that the environment of where he lives as safe and free from crime.

Negatives include the circumstances surrounding the Instant Offense as well as the Defendant's lengthy prior criminal history. Defendant also has a significant addiction to both cocaine and heroin and is currently not attending treatment. Another concern is the contradictory information provided by the Defendant of a stable residence when a family member stated that he did not live there prior to the instant offense and could not live at the residence after his release from jail. Unfortunately this person would not give their name to verify and we could not obtain contact with the Defendant's grandmother. Additionally, the Defendant reports that over half his friends have been arrested, used drugs, and spent some time in jail or prison. His father also has a history of criminal behavior. The Defendant does not have a high school diploma or GED and reports having a very limited work history. Mr. McDonald does have some tendencies towards antisocial behavior including impulsivity, boredom and risk taking. He tried to morally justify his behavior and at time rationalizes and minimizes the seriousness of his criminal activity. Some of this can be attributed to his high risk lifestyle, lack of a supportive network and lack of pro-social activities.

Defendant's Social Security number was confirmed by MDOC records. As he has served a prior prison term, the Defendant is not eligible for the SAI Program. He is also not eligible for the Swift and Sure Sanctions Program as his guidelines are a presumptive prison sentence. Due to his incarceration, he did not produce a Secretary of State issued Michigan ID Card or a birth certificate. His identity was confirmed by Mayberry County jail staff and he does claim US Citizenship.

There is no restitution requested as the Defendant did not do any damage to enter the victim's garage. Once inside, he pushed a snow blower outside but left it there. The snow blower was reclaimed by the victim, therefore there is no restitution.

At the time of the Pre-Sentence Interview, the Defendant claimed that he is living with his grandmother Beverly McDonald at 123 Main Street in Mayberry. On 05/08/2015, this Agent placed a call to Ms. McDonald's residence. Although I did not speak with the Defendant's grandmother, I did speak with a female subject who identified herself as the Defendant's Aunt. She declined to give her name but did indicate that the Defendant was not living at that residence either before he was sent to jail or after being released from jail. Therefore at this time, a home call was not completed as the Defendant has no other listed residence.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Name: McDonald, Scott		Number:000001	Date:5/8/2015
Core COMPAS Need Scale	Scale Score	Supervision Recommendation	
Criminal Associates/Peers	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Criminal Opportunity	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Leisure/Recreation	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Social Isolation	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Substance Abuse	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Criminal Personality	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Cognitive/Behavioral	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Family Criminality	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Vocational/Education	Highly Probable	Will be assessed upon incarceration	
Residential Instability	Unlikely	None	
Social Environment	Unlikely	None	
Other:	N/A		

Department of Corrections is recommending a two year to fifteen year prison term with the Michigan Department of Corrections. This recommendation is at the low end of the guidelines as scored by the Department of Corrections at 19-47 months. Given the Defendant's lengthy prior criminal history this does appear to be an appropriate sentence. Defendant was originally released on bond in February of 2015, but failed to comply with bond conditions. He incurred a Retail Fraud conviction in March 2015. The Office of Community Corrections did request and obtained a bench warrant for the Defendants arrest. On 03/27/2015 the Defendant appeared at court for a settlement conference. However, once he realized he had a warrant for his arrest and the Deputies were going to take him into custody, he left. He was eventually arrested on 04/14/2015. Defendant did fail two prior Circuit Court Probation terms and had numerous violations on his parole term, including being returned to prison on two occasions. Defendant is asking the court to consider a local sanction including Swift and Sure. At this time, it does not appear the Defendant is eligible for the Swift and Sure Sanctions Program due to his guideline score. Defendant feels that he has not been given a proper opportunity to address his substance abuse issues. He said he last participated in treatment approximately 15 years ago. However, the Defendant seems to be placing the blame for his substance abuse problems on the Department of Corrections as well as the court. Defendant has had ample opportunity to address these issues himself, but continues to use drugs and reoffend. Given his behavior on bond it appears the Defendant is certainly not willing to address those issues at this time and his sincerity should certainly be questioned. If the Defendant is sentenced to a prison term, the needs of this offender will be assessed by the Department of Corrections upon commitment. Programming needs will be addressed accordingly.

Agent's Description of the Offense

The following information was obtained from Mayberry Department of Public Safety Report #15-123.

On 01/13/2015, MDPS Officers were dispatched to 987 Butler reference to a caller stating that she had observed a male subject wearing all dark clothing in her neighbors back yard. The subject was last seen going over a fence towards Lancaster Street. Officer Hughes of MDPS observed the subject jump over a fence and head towards the intersection of Carson and Lancaster Street. Officer Hughes made commands for the subject to stop, the subject did stop and the Officer made contact with him. The subject was identified as the Defendant, Jason McDonald. When the Defendant was searched, Officer Hughes located a small screw driver in his left pants pocket. Defendant's foot prints were traced back to 678 Lancaster Street. Officer Hughes located an open garage door and a snow blower in the drive-way. Contact was made with the victim, Ryan Call. Call was asked if his garage was supposed to be open and he said it was not. He also indicated that the snow blower was supposed to be in the garage not in the drive-way. There was no damage done to Mr. Call's garage or to his snow blower. He did indicate to Officers that he wished to prosecute. Two additional screw drivers that the Defendant had discarded were located within the area.

Defendant was taken into custody and charged with B&E of a Building with Intent and Possession of Burglary Tools. Bond was initially denied. On 02/17/2015 at a Pre-Trial he was given a \$5,000.00 Cash/Surety Bond with release to the Office of Community Corrections. He was released on bond on 02/20/2015. However, due to bond violations a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Defendant was arrested on 04/14/2015 and arraigned on 04/15/2015. Bond was denied. He remains lodged in the Mayberry County Jail and will be entitled to jail credit of 81 days served at sentencing.

Consecutive Sentences

None

Victim's Impact Statement

None received.

Defendant's Description of the Offense

At the writing of this report, the Defendant had yet to provide a written statement. He was advised that if he wishes to provide a written statement he can bring one with him to court at sentencing.

Criminal Justice

Juvenile History:

This investigation revealed no juvenile criminal history for this offender.

Adult History:

NO. 1 OF 24

Offense Date:	09/03/1996
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	11/18/1996
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	C/S - Del/Mfg L/T 50 Grams
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court
Final Charges:	C/S - Del/Mfg L/T 50 Grams (F) (CG:CS, CC:D)
Conviction Date/Method:	09/16/1997 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	60 days jail; lifetime probation
Sentence Date:	10/06/1997
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	06/20/2007
Notes:	Probation revoked 07/12/99; Sent. to prison 1-20 yrs.; Violated parole and was returned to prison twice. Discharged from parole on 6-20-07.

NO. 2 OF 24

Offense Date:	08/12/1998
Status at Time of Offense:	Probation
Arrest Date:	08/12/1998
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Twp. PD
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Obstructing By Disguise or False Information Ordinance
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct. - Mayberry
Final Charges:	Obstructing by Disguise or False Information Ordinance (M) (Not Scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	09/23/1998 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	90 days jail; \$100 Fine
Sentence Date:	09/23/1998
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	04/07/1999
Notes:	

NO. 3 OF 24

Offense Date:	02/17/1999
Status at Time of Offense:	Probation
Arrest Date:	02/17/1999
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Ct. 1 Delivery of Imitation Controlled Substance Ct. 2 Illegal Entry
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct. - Mayberry
Final Charges:	Ct. 2 Illegal Entry (M) (Scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	06/29/1999 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	15 days jail

Sentence Date:	06/29/1999
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	06/29/1999

NO. 4 OF 24

Offense Date:	04/07/1999
Status at Time of Offense:	Probation
Arrest Date:	07/06/1999
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	DV
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct. - Mayberry
Final Charges:	DV (M) (Scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	07/06/1999 / Unknown
Sentence/Disposition:	93 days jail
Sentence Date:	07/06/1999
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	07/06/1999
Notes:	

NO. 5 OF 24

Offense Date:	06/17/1999
Status at Time of Offense:	Probation
Arrest Date:	11/29/1999
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Obstruction By Disguise
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct. - Mayberry
Final Charges:	Obstruction By Disguise (M) (Not Scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	08/07/2000 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	10 days jail
Sentence Date:	08/07/2000
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	08/22/2000
Notes:	

NO. 6 OF 24

Offense Date:	07/20/2000
Status at Time of Offense:	Parole
Arrest Date:	07/20/2000
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Ct. 1 Del. of Imitation C/S Ct. 2 Obstructing Police
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court
Final Charges:	Ct. 1 Del. of Imitation C/S (F) (CG:CS, CC:G)
Conviction Date/Method:	Unknown / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	10 mos. jail
Sentence Date:	02/05/2001
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	02/05/2001
Notes:	Was on parole at the time.

NO. 7 OF 24

Offense Date:	08/03/2004
Status at Time of Offense:	Parole
Arrest Date:	08/03/2004
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Interfering W/Public Safety Officer
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct. - Mayberry
Final Charges:	Interfering W/Public Safety Officer (M) (Not Scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	08/30/2004 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	10 days jail
Sentence Date:	08/30/2004
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	08/30/2004
Notes:	Was on parole at the time

NO. 8 OF 24

Offense Date:	02/01/2007
Status at Time of Offense:	Parole
Arrest Date:	02/01/2007
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Department of Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Att. PO - Assaulting/Resisting/Obstructing
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th District Court - Mayberry
Final Charges:	Att. PO - Assaulting/Resisting/Obstructing (M) (Scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	03/12/2007 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	10 days jail
Sentence Date:	03/12/2007
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	03/12/2007
Notes:	On Parole at the time.

NO. 9 OF 24

Offense Date:	09/05/2007
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	09/05/2007
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Att. PO - Assault/Resist/Obstruct
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct. - Mayberry
Final Charges:	Disturbing the Peace (M) (Not Scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	09/19/2007 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	\$340 F/C
Sentence Date:	09/19/2007
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 10 OF 24

Offense Date:	03/06/2008
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	03/06/2008
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Department of Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Ct. 1 C/S - Imitation Mfg or Distribution Ct. 2 C/S - Imitation Mfg. or Distribution
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court
Final Charges:	Ct. 1 C/S - Imitation Mfg or Distribution (F) (CG:CS, CC:G)
Conviction Date/Method:	03/19/2008 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	90 days jail, \$120 F/C
Sentence Date:	06/23/2008
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	06/23/2008
Notes:	

NO. 11 OF 24

Offense Date:	12/16/2008
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	12/16/2008
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Department of Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Ct 1 Armed Robbery Ct 2 Illegal Entry
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court, Mayberry
Final Charges:	Attempt Felonious Assault (F) (CG:Per;CC:H)
Conviction Date/Method:	01/06/2009 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	2 years probation
Sentence Date:	2/2009
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	06/30/2009
Notes:	PV 05/09 - 60 days jail, probation revoked.

NO. 12 OF 24

Offense Date:	12/15/2010
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	12/15/2010
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry DPS
Charge(s) at Arrest:	CT1: UDAA; CT2: Refusal Fingerprint
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court
Final Charges:	UDAA - 2nd HO (F) (CG: PROP; CC: E)
Conviction Date/Method:	02/08/2011 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	180 days jail
Sentence Date:	03/28/2011
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	03/28/2011
Notes:	

NO. 13 OF 24

Offense Date:	09/13/2011
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	10/11/2011
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry DPS
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Larceny in a Building
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court
Final Charges:	Larceny L/T 200 (M)(scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	10/26/2011 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	60 days jail
Sentence Date:	03/19/2012
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	03/19/2012
Notes:	

NO. 14 OF 24

Offense Date:	10/11/2011
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	10/11/2011
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry DPS
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Ct I: UDAA; Ct II: Stolen Prop-R&C-MV; Ct III: R&O PO
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court
Final Charges:	Ct II: Stolen Prop-R&C-MV (F)(CG:Prop)(CC:E); Ct III: Attempted R&O PO (M) Scored
Conviction Date/Method:	10/26/2011 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	60 days jail
Sentence Date:	03/19/2012
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 15 OF 24

Offense Date:	05/31/2012
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	05/31/2012
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry DPS
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Prowling
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th District Court
Final Charges:	Prowling (M) Not scored
Conviction Date/Method:	06/25/2012 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	27 days jail
Sentence Date:	06/25/2012
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 16 OF 24

Offense Date:	06/08/2012
Status at Time of Offense:	On Bond
Arrest Date:	06/08/2012
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry DPS
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Ct. I Armed Robbery, Ct. II Asslt w/Intent to GBH L/T Murder
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court
Final Charges:	Dismissed
Conviction Date/Method:	Unknown / Unknown
Sentence/Disposition:	Dismissed
Sentence Date:	Unknown
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	case dismissed by Judge due to procedural error - OPA reserve right to re-file charges

NO. 17 OF 24

Offense Date:	05/04/2013
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	05/17/2013
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry County SD
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Larceny in a Bldg
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th District Court
Final Charges:	Larceny L/T \$200 (M)(scored)
Conviction Date/Method:	07/22/2013 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	f/c-suspended, 60 days jail
Sentence Date:	07/22/2013
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 18 OF 24

Offense Date:	06/06/2013
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	07/05/2013
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. of Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Retail Fraud
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct.
Final Charges:	Retail Fraud(M) Scored
Conviction Date/Method:	07/16/2013 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	30 Days Jail
Sentence Date:	07/16/2013
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 19 OF 24

Offense Date:	09/17/2013
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	10/30/2013
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Enforcement Team
Charge(s) at Arrest:	CS Poss Cocaine L/T 25g
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Court
Final Charges:	CS Poss Cocaine L/T 25g, 2nd HO (F)(CG:CS,CC:G)
Conviction Date/Method:	12/02/2013 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	90 Days Jail
Sentence Date:	02/10/2014
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 20 OF 24

Offense Date:	04/25/2014
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	05/07/2014
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. of Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	DWLS
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct.
Final Charges:	DWLS(M) Not scored
Conviction Date/Method:	05/16/2014 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	\$20 F/C
Sentence Date:	05/16/2014
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 21 OF 24

Offense Date:	10/11/2014
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	10/11/2014
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. of Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Attempted R&O PO
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct.
Final Charges:	Attempted R&O PO(M) Scored
Conviction Date/Method:	10/21/2014 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	10 Days Jail
Sentence Date:	10/21/2014
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 22 OF 24

Offense Date:	10/15/2014
Status at Time of Offense:	On Bond
Arrest Date:	10/15/2014
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept. of Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Ct 1-Attempted R&O PO, Ct 2-Illegal Entry
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct.
Final Charges:	Ct 1-Attempted R&O PO(M) Scored
Conviction Date/Method:	10/28/2014 / Nolo Contendere
Sentence/Disposition:	13 Days Jail
Sentence Date:	10/28/2014
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 23 OF 24

Offense Date:	01/13/2015
Status at Time of Offense:	None
Arrest Date:	01/13/2015
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Dept of Public Safety
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Ct 1-B&E Bldg With Intent, Ct 2-Burglar's Tools-Possession
Court of Jurisdiction:	75th Circuit Ct.
Final Charges:	Ct 1-B&E Bldg. With Intent(F)(2nd Offender) Property, Class D
Conviction Date/Method:	05/01/2015 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	Instant Offense
Sentence Date:	05/26/2015
Attorney Present:	Yes
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	

NO. 24 OF 24

Offense Date:	03/10/2015
Status at Time of Offense:	On Bond
Arrest Date:	03/24/2015
Arresting Agency:	Mayberry Co. Sheriff's Dept.
Charge(s) at Arrest:	Retail Fraud 3rd Degree
Court of Jurisdiction:	90th Dist. Ct.
Final Charges:	Retail Fraud 3rd Degree(M) *Not scored
Conviction Date/Method:	04/24/2015 / Plea
Sentence/Disposition:	14 Days Jail
Sentence Date:	04/24/2015
Attorney Present:	Waived
Discharge Date:	Unknown
Notes:	*Not scored in Docket 2015-0001 FH, as conviction was not entered at time of instant offense.

Personal Protection Order(s):

None

Gang Involvement:

There has been no known prior gang involvement for the defendant.

Gang Marks, Scars, & Tattoos:

None

Gang Names:

None

Family

Name	Relationship	Age	Address	Phone	Occupation
FRANKLIN, PETER, III	Father	61	Michigan		
McDonald, Danielle Shawn	Half-Sister	43	Beech Castle, Michigan		
McDonald, Beverly	Grandmother		123 Main Mayberry, Michigan 12345	(123) 555-1212	
McDonald, Patsy Michelle	Mother	Deceased	Michigan		

Comments: Defendant was born on April 04, 1977 in Mayberry Michigan to Peter Franklin III and Patsy McDonald. He was raised in the Mayberry area. His parents were never married and his father had little to do with his upbringing. Defendant's mother had a serious substance abuse problem when she was younger and was unable to raise the Defendant or his sister. In addition the Defendant reports that his father has a history of criminal behavior. Subsequently, the Defendant was raised by his grandmother, Beverly McDonald. His mother did pass away several years ago. During the Pre-Sentence Interview, the Defendant told this Agent that he does have some contact with his father. He did state that Beverly McDonald is his closest family member. The offender claims Ms. McDonald's residence as his own and states that it is a safe, stable place for him to reside.

On 05/08/2015, this Agent did place a call to the Defendant's grandmother Beverly McDonald. Although Ms. McDonald was not home, I spoke with an unknown female subject who identified herself as the Defendant's Aunt. She declined to give her name but did indicate that she would have Ms. McDonald call me when she got in. As of the writing of this report, Beverly McDonald has yet to return my call. Therefore, family background information has not been confirmed.

Marriage

Name	Relationship	Age	Address	Phone	Occupation
Best, Elyse Amy	Former Significant Other	36	Mayberry, Michigan		
McDonald, Trevor Scott	Son	16	Mayberry, Michigan		
McDonald, Derrick Jason	Son	13	Mayberry, Michigan		

Comments: Defendant has never married. He does have two sons through a previous relationship with Elyse Best. Ms. Best has custody of the children. Defendant was previously ordered to pay child support but states that since he was placed on disability he no longer has to.

Employment

Employer Name	Start Date	End Date	Position	Rate of Pay	Termination Reason
Wendy's	2000	2000	Crew	\$6.25 Hourly	Quit

Defendant receives \$642.00 a month in Social Security Disability. He claims that he is learning disabled.

The Defendant has limited work history and lacks any viable employment skills. He feels that if he could find work, he would be successful.

Education

High School:

Name	Start Date	End Date	Level Completed	Area of Study	Certificate
Lincoln North	1990	1992	Ninth Grade	General Studies	None

The Defendant did complete the ninth grade at Lincoln North High School. At this point he has not completed his GED requirements.

The Defendant reports that he did well in school and received mostly B's in high school. This somewhat contradicts statements that he receives disability payments due to a learning disability.

College/Advanced Degrees:

None

Vocational/Other Training:

None

Substance Use and Treatment

Substance Use:

Drug	Start Date	End Date	Frequency	Age of First Use
THC (Marijuana, Hashish, etc.)	1992	1996	Occasional	15
Cocaine	1999	2015	Daily	22
Opiates (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	2002	2015	Daily	25

Defendant admits to extensive Cocaine and Heroin abuse. He described his usage as daily. He did use both of these substances up until he was arrested in April 2015. He denies any issues with alcohol.

Substance Abuse Treatment:

Treatment Type	Provider	Start Date	End Date	Completed
Outpatient	USA Treatment			NO
Residential	Pace Rehab	2000	2000	YES

While on his previous parole term the Defendant did successfully complete residential treatment at Pace Rehab and also participated in outpatient counseling at the USA Treatment. In addition, in 2014 the Defendant did enroll for Methadone Detoxification at the Visitation Clinic. He claims that he wishes to participate in substance abuse counseling at this time instead of being sent to prison. He feels he has not been given ample opportunities to deal with his issues but as stated earlier in this report, the Defendant seem to be placing the blame for this on everyone except himself.

Health

Physical Health:

Health Problem	Medication	Treatment	Treatment Begin Date
Asthma	Albuterol Inhaler	Medication	
Other Physical Health Problem	None	None	

Defendant suffers from Asthma and does have an Albuterol inhaler.

Mental Health:

Health Problem	Medication	Treatment	Treatment Begin Date
Other Mental Health Problem (Learning Disabled)			

Finances

Income:

Type	Amount	Description
Social Security Disability	\$642.00 Monthly	Social Security Disability

As stated earlier in this report, the Defendant claims to have a learning disability which is the reason he receives SSI Benefits.

Assets:

None

Liabilities:

None

Court Name (Last, First, Middle) McDonald, Jason Scott				MDOC Nbr. 000001		Given Name (Last, First, Middle) Same	
Name Type				Other Names (Last, First, Middle)			
Alias				Grass, Othello			
Court/Commitment Name							
Nickname				Boo Boo			
Place of Birth Michigan			Citizenship USA		Last Known Address & Telephone No. 123 Main Street Mayberry Michigan 49007 (123)555-1212		
State & DLN Michigan M000-000-001-234			DOB 04/30/1977				
SID No. 1223344A			FBI No. 1234567AC8				
Race Black or African American	Sex Male	Hair Black	Eyes Brown				
Height 5' 7"	Weight 150	Highest Grade Completed Ninth Grade	Occupation None		Health Ins. No	Assets-\$1,500 & Up No	Monthly Income of \$75 & Up Yes
Marital Status Single		Dependents 2	Religion No Preference		Military Branch None		Discharge Type None
					Drug Abuse	Alcohol Abuse	Mental Health Treatment
Marks, Scars, Amputations, Tattoos					Yes	No	No
Body Piercing Left Lower Ear					Tattoo Arm Tattoo Left Center Neck	Tattoo Forearm Tattoo Right Center Arm	

CRIMINAL HISTORY

Juvenile			Adult				Status at Time of Offense			
Comm. 0	Prob. 0	Esc. 0	Jail 20	Pris. 1	Prob. 2	Esc. 0		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Delayed Sentence
Age of First Arrest 19		Sex Offense Convictions 0		SAI Eligible No		<input type="checkbox"/> HYTA		<input type="checkbox"/> Parole		
Pending Charges in Court No		No. of Prior Felony Convictions 7		<input type="checkbox"/> Probation	<input type="checkbox"/> Jail					
				<input type="checkbox"/> District Probation	<input type="checkbox"/> State Prison					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Probation	<input type="checkbox"/> On Bond					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Parole	<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Court Supervision					
Type of Report Presentence		County Mayberry County				Agent & Caseload No. JANE DOE -1111				
		DOC Recommended Disposition 4		Probation Violation New Sentence No		Probation Violation Technical No				

CURRENT OFFENSE

NO. 1	OF 1	Docket No.: Charge (1): 20150001-FH			Last Name: McDonald		
PACC Code 750.110		Offense Breaking & Entering a Building With Intent (Hab Crim 2nd Off.)				Max 15 yrs.	Consecutive Sentence No
Victim / Relationship Call, Ryan - No Relationship					Codefendant(s) None		
Circuit 75th Circuit Court - Mayberry County			Judge Peter P. Mary			Attorney Valerie Kemp	Retained / Appointed Appointed
Method of Conviction Plea		Date of Offense 01/13/2015	Date of Arrest 01/13/2015	Date of Bond N/A	Date of Conviction 05/01/2015	Jail Credit 81	Guilty But Mentally Ill No

DISPOSITION

Sentence Type Fines/Costs/Restitution Only			Sentence Date 05/26/2015		CTN 010000000001		Fine		Cost		Restitution	
MINIMUM			MAXIMUM			LIFE	JAIL		Supervision Fees		Crime Victims Assessment 130.00	
Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days		Months	Days				
Attorney Fees			Forensic Fees			Restitution Fund Fees			Other Fees			
Sentencing Guidelines												

RANGE		LIFE	NA	Prior Record Total	Offense Variable Total
Low:	19	High:	47	75	11
Comments:					

CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

The following pages of the manual contain information regarding how the different Needs Scales are measured, their treatment implications and special conditions that can be ordered to meet an offender's needs for all three scale types- Male, Women and Youth. How the scale is measured and the treatment implications come directly from Equivant's *Measurement and Treatment Implications of COMPAS Core Scales* (**Attachment B**). The *Measurement and Treatment Implications of COMPAS Youth Scales* is included as a separate document.

For probation cases, it is important to remember that meeting an offender's needs by ordering appropriate special conditions is essential to their success, as noted in the above section that discussed the Need Principle. It is also important to note that special conditions unrelated to addressing the offender's needs can have a negative effect and could set up the offender for failure. The list of special conditions provided is not an all-inclusive list, in that different counties may have different availability of programs that may be able to meet an offender's needs.

MALE COMPAS- NEEDS SCALES

HOW THEY ARE MEASURED, TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES/PEERS

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which a person associates with other persons who are involved in drugs, criminal offenses or gangs, and determines whether they have a history of arrests and incarceration. A high score would identify persons who are involved in a network of highly delinquent friends and associates.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score for this scale may indicate the need to restrict the person's contact with current friends and associates. This would typically be associated with case management strategies for minimizing criminal opportunity.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

4.6 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with _____ either directly or through another person.

4.7 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be a member of a gang, and you must not be involved in any gang-related activities.

4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This higher order scale assesses criminal opportunity by using items that represent a combination of the following: time in high-crime situations, affiliation with high-risk persons who often engage in illegal activities, an absence of pro-social or constructive activities (e.g. working, spending time with family, etc.), an absence of social ties, high boredom, high restlessness and being in a high risk age group. The central items include: being unemployed, living in a high crime area, having friends who engage in drug use, and having no constructive activities.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores in the higher end of the probable scale and the highly probable scale suggest a person who has a fairly high-risk lifestyle and for whom it may be important to have increased involvement in more positive and socially constructive activities. Idleness, boredom, unemployment, high-risk friends, drug use, etc., are all valid reasons for interventions. Helping these persons to seek more positive role models, more socially productive activities, and to develop positive social bonds may gradually have a positive impact. Case plans may call for highly structuring the person's idle time.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.7 You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.1 You must not leave _____ County unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

4.7 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be a member of a gang, and you must not be involved in any gang-related activities.

4.9 You must not participate in gambling or gaming activities or enter gambling or gaming establishments unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

LEISURE AND RECREATION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person experiences feelings of boredom, restlessness, or an inability to maintain interest in a single activity for any length of time. Thus, this scale may be regarded as reflecting a psychological dimension rather than representing the amount of constructive opportunities in the person's community environment.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

High scores in this scale may require a highly structured case management strategy similar to that mentioned for the criminal opportunity scale as well as consideration, in conjunction with other scales, of the need for a cognitive therapy program. Increasing pro-social activities may be emphasized.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1 You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.7 You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.
- 3.10 You must perform_____ community service as directed by the field agent.
- 6.4 You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

SOCIAL ISOLATION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person has a supportive social network and is both accepted and well integrated into this network. The scale is scored such that a high score represents an absence of supports and feelings of social isolation and loneliness. The defining items include: feeling close to friends, feeling left out of things, the presence of companionship, having a close best friend, feeling lonely, etc.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

The case management strategy for people scoring high in this scale may include emphasis on working within the family and community (i.e. church, support groups, etc.), to mend or strengthen bonds. Social skills improvements may be appropriate; and work on social cognitions related to negative perceptions and rejection may be important.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1** You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.10** You must perform_____ community service as directed by the field agent.
- 6.4** You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The present scale is a general indicator of substance abuse problems. A high score suggests a person has drug or alcohol problems and may need substance abuse treatment intervention. The items in this scale cover prior treatment for alcohol or drug problems, drunk driving arrests, blaming drugs or alcohol for present problems, drug use as a juvenile, and so on.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Given the high incidence of alcohol and drug problems in individual samples, it is likely that those people with highly probable needs have serious alcohol or drug problems. It will be important to assess the extent of previous treatments, current attitudes toward treatment, and the responsivity of the person. Relapse prevention plans may be critical for such individuals. Given the very high frequency of substance abuse problems among people in the criminal justice system, those with probable or highly probable needs indicate a definite need for a more specialized substance abuse assessment inventory (i.e. ASI, SASSI, etc.).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

2.0 You must not use or possess alcoholic beverages or other intoxicants. You must not enter bars or other places where the primary purpose is to serve alcoholic beverages for drinking on site, unless the field agent has first given you written permission for your employment at a specific location.

2.1 You must comply with the requirements of alcohol testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.

2.2 You must comply with the requirements of drug testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.

2.3 You must pay the cost of your substance-abuse testing.

2.4 You must not use or possess any controlled substances or drug paraphernalia unless prescribed for you by a licensed physician, or be with anyone you know to possess these items.

2.7 You must attend AA, NA, and/or CA meetings at the frequency required by the field agent.

2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent.

2.9 You must complete a substance abuse assessment when you are referred by the field agent.

3.7 You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.

Additional Conditions

CRIMINAL PERSONALITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The items in this scale cover the main dimensions identified as components of the criminal personality (e.g. impulsivity, no guilt, selfishness/narcissism, a tendency to dominate others, risk-taking, and a violent temper or aggression.)

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Personality factors are important primarily for their linkage to responsivity. There seems to be much consensus that very high or extreme scores may identify persons with a psychopathic tendency who are often seen as highly resistant to treatment. However, impulsive decision-making may be amendable to some form of Cognitive Therapy. Effective interventions have been reported in regard to training programs focused on modifying thoughtless or impulsive decision-making. A more in-depth mental health assessment may also be appropriate.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.2** You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.3** You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.
- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This is a higher order scale that incorporates the concepts and items included in the Criminal Associates, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Thinking Self Report, Socialization Failure, Social Adjustment Problems and Criminal Personality scales.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores at the high end of the probable scale and the highly probable scale may suggest a need for cognitive restructuring intervention as part of the case management plan. A high score in this scale may also indicate the need for close supervision of the case. For very high scoring cases, cognitive interventions, coupled with substance abuse treatment (for example), may best begin in a controlled setting that is separated from all community/peer distractions. This might be sequenced prior to other community placement/probation program conditions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent.

2.9 You must complete a substance abuse assessment when you are referred by the field agent.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

FAMILY CRIMINALITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person's family members (mother, father, and siblings) have been involved in criminal activity, drugs, or alcohol abuse. The items cover: arrests of each family member, whether they have been in jail or prison, and whether the parent or parental figure has a history of alcohol or drug problems.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score in this scale may indicate the need to minimize or structure the contact with certain members of the family to minimize adverse sibling or parental influence and/or exposure to inappropriate substance use. It may further assist in understanding the client's own criminal involvement.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.2 You must not change residence unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.3 You must reside at _____ and not change your residence unless you first obtain the written permission from the field agent.

4.6 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with _____ either directly or through another person.

4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

VOCATIONAL/EDUCATION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This higher order scale assesses the degree of success or failure in the areas of work and education. A high score represents a lack of resources. Those who score high will present a combination of failure to complete high school, suspension or expulsion from school, poor grades, no job skills, no current job, poor employment history, and access only to minimum wage jobs, etc. Thus, the scale represents a lack of educational and/or vocational resources.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of probable needs and highly probable needs may suggest that vocational, educational and employability skills training would be beneficial. Additionally, help may be required in both job seeking and job maintenance. It is important to establish the specific training that is required.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1** You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.9** You must enroll in or continue in educational or vocational training as directed by the field agent.
- 6.4** You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

RESIDENTIAL INSTABILITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The items in this scale measure the degree to which the individual has long term ties to the community. A low score on this scale indicates a person who has a stable and verifiable address, local telephone and long term local ties. A high score would indicate a person who has no regular living situation, has lived at the present address for a short time, is isolated from family, has no telephone, and frequently changes residences.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

This scale may signal weak social ties and stress due to a changing, unstable, and disorganized lifestyle. A high score would suggest a focus on obtaining more stable living arrangements, and building more conventional social ties. The case plan may call for stabilizing the living situation, reestablishing family contacts, etc. Referral to financial supports or subsidized housing may be relevant.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.1 You must not leave _____ County unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.2 You must not change residence unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.3 You must reside at _____ and not change your residence unless you first obtain the written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

SOCIAL ENVIORNMENT

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale focuses on the amount of crime, disorder, and victimization potential in the neighborhood in which a person lives. High crime is indicated by the presence of gangs, ease of obtaining drugs, the likelihood of being victimized, a belief that a weapon is needed for protection, and so on.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

People with the high end of probable needs and those with highly probable needs may require help in relocating to a lower risk neighborhood if this is possible, or finding safety in their residential area. This scale often links to other high risk factors (e.g. residential instability, poverty, criminal opportunity, etc.) Therefore, the multi-modal treatment approach may be appropriately aimed at improving residential arrangements, lifestyle issues, and to upgrade conventional skills (i.e. employability).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

OTHER (EXAMPLE MENTAL HEALTH)

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Based on the information that is obtained in the Presentence Investigation Interview, the Presentence Writer notes other pertinent needs of the Offender that are not part of the COMPAS assessment.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

The Presentence Writer will present to the court information related to other high needs (example Mental Health) of the offender. Mental health offenders with severe and persistent mental health disorders need more intensive interventions including case management by local Community Mental Health or contract agencies.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS (EXAMPLE MENTAL HEALTH):

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.0** You must take medication as prescribed by a licensed physician.
- 3.2** You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.3** You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.
- 3.5** You must waive confidentiality and allow any treatment program that you are required to attend to disclose information to the field agent.

Additional Conditions

WOMEN'S COMPAS- NEEDS AND STRENGTH SCALES

HOW THEY ARE MEASURED, TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES/PEERS

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which a person associates with other persons who are involved in drugs, criminal offenses, gangs, and whether they have a history of arrests and incarceration. A high score would identify persons who are involved in a network of highly delinquent friends and associates.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score for this scale may indicate the need to restrict the offender's contact with current friends and associates. This would typically associate with case management strategies for minimizing criminal opportunity.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

4.6 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with _____ either directly or through another person.

4.7 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be a member of a gang, and you must not be involved in any gang-related activities.

4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This higher order scale assesses criminal opportunity by using items that represent a combination of the following: time in high crime situation, affiliating with high risk persons who often engage in illegal activities an absence of pro-social or constructive activities (e.g. working, spending time with family, etc.), an absence of social ties, high boredom, high restlessness and being in a high risk age group. The central items include: being unemployed, living in a high crime area, having friends who engage in drug use, and having no constructive activities.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores in the higher end of the probable scale and the highly probable scale suggest a person who has a fairly high risk lifestyle and for whom it may be important to have increased involvement in more positive and socially constructive activities. Idleness, boredom, unemployment, high-risk friends, drug use, and so on, are all candidates for interventions. Helping these persons to seek more positive role models, more socially productive activities, and the development of almost any positive social bonds may gradually have a positive impact. Case plans may call for highly structuring the offender's idle time.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.7 You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.1 You must not leave _____ County unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

4.7 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be a member of a gang, and you must not be involved in any gang-related activities.

4.9 You must not participate in gambling or gaming activities or enter gambling or gaming establishments unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

LEISURE/RECREATION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person experiences feelings of boredom, restlessness, feeling scattered in their leisure time, and an inability to maintain interest in a single activity for any length of time. Thus, this scale may be regarded as reflecting a psychological dimension rather than representing the amount of constructive opportunities in the person's community environment.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

High scores in this scale may require a highly structured case management strategy similar to that mentioned for the criminal opportunity scale as well as consideration, in conjunction with other scales, the need for a cognitive therapy program. Increasing pro-social activities may be emphasized.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1 You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.7 You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.
- 3.10 You must perform_____ community service as directed by the field agent.
- 6.4 You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

SOCIAL ISOLATION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person has a supportive social network and is both accepted and well integrated into this network. The scale is scored such that a high score represents an absence of supports and feelings of social isolation and loneliness. The defining items include: feeling close to friends, feeling left out of things, the presence of companionship, having a close best friend, feeling lonely, etc.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

The case management strategy for offenders scoring high in this scale may include emphasis on working within the family and community (i.e. church, support groups, etc.), to mend or strengthen bonds. Social skills improvements may be appropriate; and work on social cognitions related to negative perceptions and rejection may be important.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1 You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.10 You must perform_____ community service as directed by the field agent.
- 6.4 You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The present scale is a general indicator of substance abuse problems. A high score suggests the person who has drug or alcohol problems and may need substance abuse treatment intervention. The items in this scale cover prior treatment for alcohol or drug problems, drunk driving arrests, whether the person blames drugs or alcohol for their present problems, using drugs as a juvenile, and so on.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Given the high incidence of alcohol and drug problems in offender samples, it is likely that offenders with highly probable needs have serious alcohol or drug problems. It will be important to assess the extent of previous treatments, current attitudes to treatment, and the responsivity of the offender. Relapse prevention plans may be critical for such offenders. Given the very high frequency of substance abuse problems among offenders, a score of 4 and above indicates a definite need for a more specialized substance abuse assessment inventory (i.e. ASI, SASSI, etc.).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

2.0 You must not use or possess alcoholic beverages or other intoxicants. You must not enter bars or other places where the primary purpose is to serve alcoholic beverages for drinking on site, unless the field agent has first given you written permission for your employment at a specific location.

2.1 You must comply with the requirements of alcohol testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.

2.2 You must comply with the requirements of drug testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.

2.3 You must pay the cost of your substance-abuse testing.

2.4 You must not use or possess any controlled substances or drug paraphernalia unless prescribed for you by a licensed physician, or be with anyone you know to possess these items.

2.7 You must attend AA, NA, and/or CA meetings at the frequency required by the field agent.

2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent.

2.9 You must complete a substance abuse assessment when you are referred by the field agent.

3.7 You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.

Additional Conditions

CRIMINAL PERSONALITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The items in this scale cover the main dimensions identified as components of the criminal personality (e.g. impulsivity, no guilt, selfishness/narcissism, a tendency to dominate others, risk-taking, and a violent temper or aggression.)

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Personality factors are important primarily for their linkage to responsivity. There seems to be much consensus that very high or extreme scores may identify persons with a psychopathic tendency who are often seen as highly resistant to treatment. However, impulsive decision-making may be amendable to some form of Cognitive Therapy. Effective interventions have been reported in regard to training programs focused on modifying thoughtless or impulsive decision-making. A more in-depth mental health assessment may also be appropriate.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.2** You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.3** You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.
- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

CRIMINAL THINKING SELF REPORT

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale brings together several cognitions that serve to justify, support, or provide rationalizations for the person's criminal behavior. These dimensions include moral justification, refusal to accept responsibility, blaming the victim, and rationalizations (excuses) that minimize the seriousness and consequences of their criminal activity. These include items such as: seeing drug use as harmless because it doesn't hurt anybody else, excusing criminal behavior because of social pressures, they won't miss what was taken, etc.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

High scores may suggest a need for cognitive restructuring intervention as part of the case management plan. Failure may be high if the offender continues to excuse and rationalize her behaviors. A high score in this scale may also indicate the need for close supervision of the case. For very high scoring cases, cognitive interventions, coupled with substance abuse treatment (for example), may best begin in a controlled setting that is separated from all of the community/peer distractions. This might be sequenced prior to other community placement/probation program conditions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent.
- 2.9 You must complete a substance abuse assessment when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

COGNITIVE/BEHAVIORAL

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This is a higher order scale that incorporates the concepts and items included in the Criminal Associates, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Thinking, Early Socialization, and Social Adjustment scales.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores at the high end of the probable scale and the highly probable scale may suggest a need for cognitive restructuring intervention as part of the case management plan. A high score in this scale may also indicate the need for close supervision of the case. For very high scoring cases, cognitive interventions, coupled with substance abuse treatment (for example), may best begin in a controlled setting that is separated from all of the community/peer distractions. This might be sequenced prior to other community placement/probation program conditions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent.
- 2.9 You must complete a substance abuse assessment when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

FAMILY CRIMINALITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person's family members (mother, father, and siblings) have been involved in criminal activity, drugs, or alcohol abuse. The items cover: arrests of each family member, whether they have been in jail or prison, and whether the parent or parental figure has a history of alcohol or drug problems.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score in this scale may indicate the need to minimize or structure the contact with certain members of the family to minimize adverse sibling or parental influence and/or exposure to inappropriate substance use. It may further assist in understanding the clients own criminal involvement.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.2 You must not change residence unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.3 You must reside at _____ and not change your residence unless you first obtain the written permission from the field agent.

4.6 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with _____ either directly or through another person.

4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

VOCATIONAL/EDUCATION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This higher order scale assesses the degree of success or failure in the areas of work and education. A high score represents a lack of resources. Those who score high will present a combination of failure to complete high school, being suspended, or expelled from school, poor grades, no job skills, no current job, poor employment history, access only to minimum wage jobs, etc. Thus, the scale represents a lack of educational and/or vocational resources.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of probable needs and highly probable may suggest that vocational, employability and educational skills training would be beneficial. Additionally, help may be required in both job seeking and job maintenance. It is important to establish the specific training that is required.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1** You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.9** You must enroll in or continue in educational or vocational training as directed by the field agent.
- 6.4** You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

RESIDENTIAL INSTABILITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The items in this scale focus on whether the offender has a stable and verifiable address, local telephone and long term local ties, as opposed to drifting and temporary living situations. A high-score would indicate a person with various features such as: no regular living situation, has lived at the present address for a short time, is isolated from family, has no telephone, and frequently changes residences.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

This scale may signal weak social ties and stress due to a changing, unstable, and disorganized lifestyle. A high score would suggest a focus on obtaining more stable living arrangements, and building more conventional social ties. The case plan may call for stabilizing the living situation, reestablishing family contacts, etc. Referral to financial supports or subsidized housing may be relevant.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.1 You must not leave _____ County unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.2 You must not change residence unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.3 You must reside at _____ and not change your residence unless you first obtain the written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

SOCIAL ADJUST PROBLEMS

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale is higher order in the sense that it uses items from other scales that crosscut several domains. It aims to capture the degree to which a person is unsuccessful and conflicted in his/her social adjustment in several of the main social institutions (school, work, family, marriage, relationships, financial.) A high score indicates a person who has been fired from jobs, had conflict at school, failed at school or work, has conflict with family, exhibits family violence, cannot pay bills, has conflicts over money, etc. Thus, the common theme is problematic social relationships across several key social institutions.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Good social skills and social supports have been linked to stress and anxiety reduction, and the reduction of both violent and criminal acts. Therefore, highly probable needs may be regarded as a signal that supervision should focus on building stronger social skills and social supports. It is particularly important that social support be built around pro-social companions and pro-social activities (e.g. work colleagues, sports team members, teachers, & family members, if pro-social). A cognitive program may also be appropriate.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale focuses on the amount of crime, disorder, and victimization potential in the neighborhood in which a person lives. High crime is indicated by the presence of gangs, ease of obtaining drugs, the likelihood of being victimized, a belief that a weapon is needed for protection, and so on.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

People with the high end of probable needs and those with highly probable may require help in relocating to a lower risk neighborhood if this is possible, or finding safety in their residential area. This scale often links to other high risk factors (e.g. residential instability, poverty, criminal opportunity, etc.) Therefore, the multi-modal treatment approach may be appropriately aimed at improving residential arrangements, lifestyle issues, and to upgrade conventional skills (i.e. employability).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

EXPERIENCE OF ABUSE- CHILD

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This two item scale asked offenders whether or not they had experienced physical or sexual abuse as a child.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the offender experienced serious abuse as a child. It says nothing about whether the abuse is current. Possible treatment implications include utilizing trauma-informed services.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent. **(If trauma based)**

3.3 You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended women's trauma program) program. **(If available in your county)**

Additional Conditions

EXPERIENCE OF ABUSE- ADULT

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This two item scale asked offenders whether or not they had experienced physical or sexual abuse as an adult.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the offender experienced serious abuse as an adult. It says nothing about whether the abuse is current. Possible treatment implications include utilizing trauma-informed services.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent. **(If trauma based)**

3.3 You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended women's trauma program) program. **(If available in your county)**

Additional Conditions

RELATIONSHIP DYSFUNCTION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The six-item relationship dysfunction scale identifies women who have experienced relationship difficulties resulting in a loss of personal power. More specifically, this scale included items which tapped a lack of satisfaction and support from one's partner, neglect of other relationships and responsibilities, and a greater tendency to incur legal problems when in an intimate relationship than when not in one.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate the offender loses a sense of personal power in relationships, is more likely to get in trouble when in a relationship than when not, has trouble being herself or stating her needs in a relationship, tries hard to please her partner, and does not feel valued in her relationship. It does not say anything about the satisfaction she feels in this relationship or whether or not she would like to continue this relationship. Possible treatment implications may include programs designed to help women recognize healthy relationships and build skills so that they can accomplish these healthy relationships in their own lives.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent. **(If trauma based)**

3.3 You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended women's trauma program) program. **(If available in your county)**

Additional Conditions

PARENTAL STRESS

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The parental stress scale contained 12 survey items and 6 interview items that reflected a woman who felt overwhelmed by her parental responsibilities and included items pertaining to child management skills and the extent of support offered by family members.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the woman has poor support from her family and the child's father, has difficulty with child management, and feels some level of desperation or overwhelming feelings about her parenting responsibilities. It does not say anything about child neglect or abuse nor does it say anything about whether or not she should have custody of her children. Using this scale for custody or abuse determinations would be extremely inappropriate. Possible treatment implications may include parenting skills classes, involvement in community support groups, or identification and enrollment in programs to assist with childcare.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

9.0 Local conditions available in your community for parenting classes, classes offered at County Health Departments, etc.

Additional Conditions

STRENGTH- SELF EFFICACY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The purpose of the Self-Efficacy scale was to measure the degree to which participants felt that they were capable of achieving their goals and dealing with problems in their lives. This 17-item scale was based on the Sherer Self-Efficacy Scale (Sherer, Maddus, Mercandante, Prentice-Dunn, Jacobs, & Rogers, 1982).

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the offender possesses the protective factor of self-efficacy. This implies that the offender has self-confidence in her ability to accomplish her goals. Possible treatment implications for those scoring low on the scale may include programs designed to increase these deficits.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent. **(If trauma based)**

3.3 You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended women's trauma program) program. **(If available in your county)**

Additional Conditions

YOUTH COMPAS-NEEDS SCALES

HOW THEY ARE MEASURED, TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

ANTISOCIAL PEERS

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale measures the degree to which the youth is involved with antisocial peers. Associating with delinquent peers is a well-established risk factor for delinquency, school and other problem behaviors. Conversely, associating with pro-social peers reduces the probability of delinquency.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate the need to restrict the youth's contact with current friends and associates, and increase his/her time with pro-social friends and activities. A referral to an effective afterschool program may be indicated.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

4.6 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with _____ either directly or through another person.

4.7 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be a member of a gang, and you must not be involved in any gang-related activities.

4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

ANTISOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses how much opportunity for delinquent behavior the youth has in his/her typical daily activities. The scale items cover unsupervised/ unstructured activities with friends outside the home.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need for increased involvement in more positive and socially constructive activities including referral or linkage to an effective afterschool program.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.7 You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.

4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.1 You must not leave _____ County unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.

4.7 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be a member of a gang, and you must not be involved in any gang-related activities.

4.9 You must not participate in gambling or gaming activities or enter gambling or gaming establishments unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

FEW PROSOCIAL ACTIVITIES

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the extent of participation in pro-social activities that may protect the youth from involvement in delinquent behaviors.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need for increased involvement in more positive and socially constructive activities including referral or linkage to an effective afterschool program.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1 You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.10 You must perform_____ community service as directed by the field agent.
- 6.4 You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

DRUGS AND DELINQUENCY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale provides additional assessment information on the degree to which the youth's substance abuse may be linked with high-risk delinquent and/or violent behavior. The probes on this scale are designed to reveal whether the youth is more likely to get into trouble, to have arguments or fights and to have interactions with the police when drunk or high.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale indicates the youth may have a substance abuse problem. An in-depth substance abuse assessment to determine the appropriate level of treatment may be advisable. A mental health assessment may also be helpful to rule out co-occurring disorders or reasons for substance use (such as depression, anxiety, ADD/ADHD etc.).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 2.0** You must not use or possess alcoholic beverages or other intoxicants. You must not enter bars or other places where the primary purpose is to serve alcoholic beverages for drinking on site, unless the field agent has first given you written permission for your employment at a specific location.
- 2.1** You must comply with the requirements of alcohol testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.
- 2.2** You must comply with the requirements of drug testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.
- 2.3** You must pay the cost of your substance-abuse testing.
- 2.4** You must not use or possess any controlled substances or drug paraphernalia unless prescribed for you by a licensed physician, or be with anyone you know to possess these items.
- 2.7** You must attend AA, NA, and/or CA meetings at the frequency required by the field agent.
- 2.8** You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent.
- 2.9** You must complete a substance abuse assessment when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.7** You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.

3.2 You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.

Additional Conditions

ACADEMIC PROBLEMS

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale examines several indicators of school failure that are highly correlated with delinquency. Conversely, school success is a protective factor against delinquency.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need for referral to a program to increase academic skills. It may be critical to support the youth in experiencing graduated levels of success by recommending skill appropriate activities which may sustain enrollment in school. An alternative school or alternative education program may provide the youth with skills and training that are better suited to his/her learning style and needs. A specific assessment to determine the youth's vocational interests may be helpful. A referral to assess for potential learning difficulties/disabilities may also be needed in some cases.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1** You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.9** You must enroll in or continue in educational or vocational training as directed by the field agent.

Additional Conditions

UNSAFE NEIGHBORHOODS

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Research suggests that community conditions, as well as individual and familial factors, can influence a youth's involvement in delinquent behavior. Neighborhoods characterized by high crime, easy access to drugs, gangs, residential instability, etc. may provide a negative learning environment for youth that reinforces delinquent attitudes and behaviors. The scale assesses whether the following characteristics of high crime areas routinely occur in the youth's neighborhood: drug dealing, gunfights, people carrying weapons, and assaults on one's own family or friends.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need to avoid interactions with individuals involved in the problem behaviors present in the neighborhood. It is important to suggest increased involvement with prosocial youth and adults as well as participation in prosocial activities available at school and in the neighborhood. Restricting contact with anti-social friends and associates and/or a cognitive therapy program may be advisable depending on the youth's level of involvement with anti-social peers.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 4.0** You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 4.4** You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.
- 4.19** You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

FAMILY CRIME/DRUGS

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

As with previous scales, the purpose of this scale is to learn more about the socializing of the youth, that is, the parents/other caretakers and siblings with whom the youth lived most consistently while growing up. All questions about criminality, drug use, and mental health pertain to those family members.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score in this scale may indicate the need to minimize or structure the contact with certain members of the family to minimize adverse sibling or parental influence and/or exposure to substance use. It may further assist in understanding the youth's own criminal involvement.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

4.2 You must not change residence unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

4.3 You must reside at _____ and not change your residence unless you first obtain the written permission from the field agent.

4.6 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with _____ either directly or through another person.

4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.

Additional Conditions

IMPULSIVITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Impulsivity, or the tendency to act spontaneously without much thought or the tendency towards reckless risk taking behavior has emerged as a key predictor of delinquent behavior. The items on this scale assess behaviors related to the youth's impulsiveness, including impulsive/reckless behavior patterns, quick decision-making, getting into trouble for recklessness and enjoyment of risk-taking.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need for further mental health assessment and possible referral to an appropriate level of cognitive behavioral therapy or other program.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.2** You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.3** You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.
- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

MANIPULATIVE

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Manipulation and control of others for one's own purposes are hallmark traits of the criminal personality. A person with this trait often has a tough, macho style and may derive satisfaction from hurting or dominating others. The scale is made up of questions that seem fairly innocuous but are aimed at identifying the person who has adopted a dominating or manipulative style.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate the need for a referral to a broad-range evidence-based cognitive behavioral program with a focus on communication and positive relationship building. Clear incentives for change and sanctions for manipulative acting out or lack of progress are necessary. Methods to provide incentives and sanctions must be reliable; a team approach is highly recommended.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

AGGRESSION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree to which the youth shows an aggressive personality, a trait that may interfere with social functioning at home, work, and school. Items assess the frequency with which the youth has fights, remains calm during disagreements, and has difficulty backing down from arguments. Youth with high scores on this scale may have a quick temper.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate the need for a mental health assessment to help rule out commonly seen co-occurring disorders and potentially identify the source of the anger. It may be advisable to help the youth identify constructive ways to deal with conflict. This may also increase the youth's awareness and understanding of his/her anger - how it's triggered and its consequences. A referral to an evidence-based anger management class may be considered.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.2** You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended Anger Management program) program.

Additional Conditions

VIOLENCE TOLERANCE

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Youth who believe that violence is an acceptable or preferred way to resolve interpersonal problems or conflicts are at a higher risk of engaging in violent criminal behavior. Thus, the scale assesses whether the youth generally sees violence as an acceptable way to resolve various common conflict situations.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need for referral for a mental health assessment, referral to a full scale cognitive behavioral program, or referral to an anger management class. Additionally, it may be useful to help the youth identify constructive ways to resolve interpersonal problems or conflicts. Increase the youth's awareness and understanding of his/her violent behavior- how it's triggered and its consequences.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.2 You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended Anger Management program) program.

Additional Conditions

YOUTH REBLLION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale attempts to identify youth who are openly rebellious and sometimes even violent towards parents or other family members. The items assess whether the youth has intimidated or threatened other family members, openly defied or criticized parents, or repeatedly challenged curfew or other rules. It also asks whether the youth has a history of running away from home.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need for referral to a cognitive behavioral program that focuses on moral reasoning and anger management. Family interventions such as multi-systemic therapy may be considered.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended Anger Management program) program.

Additional Conditions

SOCIAL ISOLATION

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses whether a youth is socially isolated, with feelings of loneliness, social rejection or lack of social supports. The opposite end of the scale reflects positive social bonding, effective social supports, and sense of social belonging.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

High scores on this scale may indicate a need to explore the source of the isolation with the youth. In some cases youth express feelings of isolation as a result of being bullied or because they feel different (due to a learning or processing disability). Regardless of the source, the youth may have had or may be having symptoms of depression or anxiety. A referral for a mental health assessment can help address any unmet mental health needs or co-occurring issues that may be found.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.1 You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.
- 3.2 You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.10 You must perform_____ community service as directed by the field agent.
- 6.4 You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

Additional Conditions

FAMILY DISCONTINUITY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses how intact the youth's family has been over time and the degree to which the youth has experienced disruptions in parental caretaking. A key concern is whether the youth has experienced inconsistent or inadequate parenting while he/she was growing up.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate the need for a referral to an evidence-based program to improve family functioning. This program should include a focus on behavioral change, motivation, and an assessment of the youth's and family's needs (youth co-occurring disorders, family practices etc.).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.

Additional Conditions

WEAK EMOTIONAL BONDS TO FAMILY

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

This scale assesses the degree of emotional warmth and closeness the youth felt with members of the socializing family, that is, the parents/other caretakers and siblings with whom the youth lived most consistently while growing up. The focus of probes is on finding out what the youth's relationships with various family members, especially parents, were like and whether the youth had positive emotional bonds with any of these members.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need, If appropriate, to provide the youth and his/her family with a referral to family therapy to help improve family bonding. The youth may benefit from a family therapy program that focuses on the family bonding, the youth's motivation, and behavior change from an individual and familial perspective.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.3 You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.

Additional Conditions

PARENTAL NEGLECT

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Within the family domain, parental neglect is another strong risk factor for delinquency. Neglect can take both physical and psychological forms. This scale assesses neglect with four items: (1) Parents failed to provide basic necessities, (2) Parents were withdrawn and did not interact with youth, (3) Parents were not interested in youth's school work, and (4) Youth felt neglected by parents.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate the need for a referral for counseling on this issue. It may be helpful for the youth to identify a prosocial adult or friend in the youth's life that the youth can count on for care and support. A more in-depth assessment is advisable to assess the extent of the neglect to ensure the youth's safety and wellbeing. A referral to an afterschool or other program that provides opportunities for prosocial rewards, including mentoring and social support may be indicated.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.3 You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.

Additional Conditions

LOW FAMILY EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

The purpose of this scale is to assess whether the youth has experienced emotional rejection by one or both parents in the last two years. The scale contains items that focus on whether the father/father figure or mother/mother figure are hostile/rejecting of the youth.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate the need for a referral for a psychological evaluation to assess for potential trauma or abuse. The youth may benefit from anger management training and improving problem solving skills. A program focusing on social cognition to reduce feelings of hostility may also be helpful. A referral to an afterschool or other program that provides opportunities for prosocial rewards, including mentoring and social support, may be indicated.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.2** You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended CBT program) program.
- 3.4** You must complete the (state recommended Anger Management program) program.

Additional Conditions

PHYSICAL ABUSE

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Parental abuse has been linked to delinquency, adult criminality and a host of other problems. The scale assesses whether and under what circumstances the youth has been abused. It probes whether parents became more violent when under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and whether the abuse resulted in removal from the home.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate the need for a referral to a medical or mental health professional to assess for trauma and develop an appropriate treatment plan.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.2 You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.

Additional Conditions

SEXUAL ABUSE

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Childhood sexual abuse has also been linked to delinquency, with incarcerated girls reporting disproportionately high levels of sexual abuse. The items in the scale address several questions about general sexual abuse by a family member, by other adults and whether the youth has ever been removed from the home as a result of sexual abuse.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may indicate a need for referral to a mental health professional that specializes in treatment of victims of sexual abuse and assault to assess for trauma.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

3.2 You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.

3.4 You must complete the (state recommended Women's Trauma program) program. **(If available in your county)**

Additional Conditions

OTHER (EXAMPLE MENTAL HEALTH)

HOW THIS SCALE IS MEASURED:

Based on the information that is obtained in the Presentence Investigation Interview, the Presentence Writer notes other pertinent needs of the Offender that are not part of the COMPAS assessment.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

The Presentence Writer will present to the court information related to other high needs (example Mental Health) of the offender. Mental health offenders with severe and persistent mental health disorders need more intensive interventions including case management by local Community Mental Health or contract agencies.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS (EXAMPLE MENTAL HEALTH):

In addition to the case management of offenders by the Probation Agent, the following special conditions can also be used to meet the offender's needs.

- 3.0** You must take medication as prescribed by a licensed physician.
- 3.2** You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.3** You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.
- 3.5** You must waive confidentiality and allow any treatment program that you are required to attend to disclose information to the field agent.

Additional Conditions

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF PROBATION FOR EVERY ORDER OF PROBATION

There are four standard conditions which every Probation Order contains.

- Not violate any criminal law of any unit of government.
- Not leave the state without the consent of this court.
- Make a truthful report to the probation officer monthly, or as often as the probation officer may require, either in person or in writing, as required by the probation officer.
- Notify the probation officer immediately of any change of address or employment status

Based on the individual offender, their offense, and their needs, the court may also impose special conditions of supervision.

STANDARD SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

1. SEX-OFFENDER/CHILD ABUSE

- 1.0** You must not have any verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with any individual age 17 or under, or attempt to do so, either directly or through another person.
- 1.1** You must not live in a residence where any individual age 17 or under stays or is cared for. You must not provide care for any individual age 17 or under.
- 1.2** You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with any individual age 17 or under or attempt to do so either directly or through another person, unless you are with an adult responsible for that individual and have first obtained written permission from the field agent.

NOTE: Special condition 1.2 cannot be ordered if Special Condition 1.0 has been ordered.

- 1.3** You must not marry, date, or have any romantic involvement with anyone who resides with or has physical custody of any individual age 17 or under unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 1.4** You must not purchase, possess or use sexually stimulating materials of any kind, or sexually stimulating materials as defined by your relapse prevention plan, therapist or counselor, and/or the field agent. You must not enter places where sexually explicit or stimulating materials are sold or used.
- 1.5** You must complete sex offender treatment or other treatment when you are referred by the field agent.

- 1.6** You must not reside, work, or loiter within a student safety zone defined as 1,000 feet of school property (developmental kindergarten through 12th grade school) unless you meet a statutory exemption.
- 1.7** You must not go to or be within 500 feet of parks, municipal swimming pools, playgrounds, child care centers, pre-schools, arcades, or other places primarily used by individuals age 17 or under without prior written approval of the field agent.
- 1.8** You must not possess children's clothing, toys, games, or videos unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 1.9** You must not possess or use any photographic equipment or photographic development equipment.
- 1.10** You must fully cooperate with the administration of the polygraph exam administered by a polygraph examiner at your own expense, as designated and ordered by the field agent. Any refusal to cooperate or any attempt to tamper with or impede the administration of the polygraph will constitute a violation of probation.
- 1.11** You must register, as required by the Michigan Sex Offenders Registration Act and comply with all of the requirements of that act. You must provide a completed copy of the Michigan Sex Offenders Registration form to your field agent on your first in-person report following vacating your residence, any address change, address verification, or change in your status with an institution of higher education. At each address change or verification period you must present your Michigan Operator's License, Chauffeur's License, or Personal Identification Card to the field agent at your first in-person contact.
- NOTE:** Special Condition 1.11 is to be used only for those offenders required to comply with the Sex Offenders Registration Act.
- 1.12** You must not own, possess, or use any computer or any device capable of connecting to the Internet either directly or indirectly through a third party provider or reside in any residence in which these are present, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 1.13** You must not use any telephone numbers or telephone services which are sexually oriented.
- 1.14** You must not enter topless bars or places where there is exotic dancing, stripping, simulation of sexual acts, or where public nudity is a source of entertainment.

- 1.15 To facilitate sex offender case management team (CMT) meetings you must waive confidentiality and allow the disclosure and exchange of information between the Michigan Department of Corrections, including its authorized agents, and all CMT members.

2. **SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- 2.0 You must not use or possess alcoholic beverages or other intoxicants. You must not enter bars or other places where the primary purpose is to serve alcoholic beverages for drinking on site, unless the field agent has first given you written permission for your employment at a specific location.
- 2.1 You must comply with the requirements of alcohol testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.
- 2.2 You must comply with the requirements of drug testing directed by the field agent. You must not attempt to submit any fraudulent or adulterated samples for testing. You must not hinder, obstruct, tamper, or otherwise interfere with the testing procedures. You must present proper identification at the time of testing.
- 2.3 You must pay the cost of your substance-abuse testing.
- 2.4 You must not use or possess any controlled substances or drug paraphernalia unless prescribed for you by a licensed physician, or be with anyone you know to possess these items.
- 2.6 You must use prescription drugs only as prescribed for you by your licensed physician.
- 2.7 You must attend AA, NA, and/or CA meetings at the frequency required by the field agent.
- 2.8 You must complete outpatient or residential substance-abuse treatment when you are referred by the field agent.
- 2.9 You must complete a substance abuse assessment when you are referred by the field agent.

3. **PROGRAMMING**

- 3.0 You must take medication as prescribed by a licensed physician.
- 3.1 You must participate in an adult education or GED program as directed by the field agent.

- 3.2 You must complete a psychological evaluation when you are referred by the field agent.
- 3.3 You must complete mental health, domestic violence/batterer intervention or other recommended treatment following assessment by a qualified community-based service provider.
- 3.4 You must complete the _____ program.
- 3.5 You must waive confidentiality and allow any treatment program that you are required to attend to disclose information to the field agent.
- 3.6 You must complete the Michigan Department of Corrections Special Alternative Incarceration Program, including all aftercare programming and supervision.
- 3.7 You must comply with the Michigan Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring Program and/or remote alcohol monitoring when referred by the field agent and reimburse the State at a rate established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.
- 3.8 You must participate in the Kiosk Program, pay a fee as required, and abide by all program rules as defined by the Michigan Department of Corrections.
- 3.9 You must enroll in or continue in educational or vocational training as directed by the field agent.
- 3.10 You must perform _____ community service as directed by the field agent.
- 3.11 You may perform _____ community service as directed by the field agent in lieu of _____.
- 3.12 You must submit to Global Positioning System monitoring and comply with all requirements of the system as directed by the field agent or managing law enforcement agency. You must pay for the cost of your monitoring and any loss of or damage to monitoring equipment at rates established by the Michigan Department of Corrections.

4. **MOVEMENT/RESIDENCE/ACTIVITY**

- 4.0 You must not enter (City/County/Other Location) unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 4.1 You must not leave _____ County unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

- 4.2 You must not change residence unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 4.3 You must reside at _____ and not change your residence unless you first obtain the written permission from the field agent.
- 4.4 You must be in your approved residence between the hours of _____ and _____ unless excused by first obtaining written permission from the field agent.
- 4.5 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with _____ either directly or through another person and you must not be within 500 feet of their residence, school, or place of employment.
- 4.6 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with _____ either directly or through another person.
- NOTE:** Special Condition 4.5 should be used in victim situations. Special Condition 4.6 should be used in situations involving codefendants, associates, or other such non-victims.
- 4.7 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be a member of a gang, and you must not be involved in any gang-related activities.
- 4.8 You must not provide care for any adults age 62 or older or for any disabled adults.
- 4.9 You must not participate in gambling or gaming activities or enter gambling or gaming establishments unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 4.10 You must have a functioning telephone in your approved residence. You must not change your telephone number unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 4.11 You must not have a post office box number unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 4.12 You must not use any names which are not your legal name.
- 4.13 You must not purchase, possess, or wear any costumes or masks unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.
- 4.14 You must not possess identification, insignia, badges, uniforms, other items associated with a criminal justice or law enforcement agency, or any item that suggests you are a member of a criminal justice or law enforcement agency.

- 4.15 You must not hitchhike or pick up hitchhikers.
- 4.16 You must obey all court orders.
- 4.17 You must possess either a valid State of Michigan driver license or a Personal Identification Card issued by the Michigan Secretary of State.
- 4.18 You must not engage in any assaultive, abusive, threatening, or intimidating behavior.
- 4.19 You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact, without permission of the field agent, with anyone you know to have a felony record. You must not have verbal, written, electronic, or physical contact with anyone you know to be engaged in any behavior that constitutes a violation of any criminal law of any unit of government.
- 4.20 You must not use any object as a weapon. You must not own, use, or have under your control or area of control a weapon of any type or any imitation of a weapon. You must not be in the company of anyone you know to possess these items.
- 4.21 You must contact the supervising field agent no later than the first business day following your placement on probation or release from jail.
- 4.22 You must comply with written or verbal orders made by the field agent.
- 4.23 You must allow the field agent into your residence at any time for probation supervision.
- 4.24 You must submit to a search of your person and property, including but not limited to your vehicle, residence and computer, without need of a warrant if the field agent has reasonable cause to believe you have items which violate the conditions of your probation.
- 4.25 You must report any arrest or police contact, loss of employment, or change of residence to the field agent within 24 hours, weekends and holidays excepted.
- 4.26 You must notify the field agent of service of a Personal Protection Order on you within 24 hours of service, weekends and holidays excepted.

5. **DRIVING**

- 5.0 You must not drive a motor vehicle unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

NOTE: Special Condition 5.0 cannot be ordered if Special Condition 5.1 has been ordered.

5.1 You must not drive a motor vehicle.

5.2 You must not drive a motor vehicle while your driver's license is suspended. Your driver's license is suspended as follows: _____.

5.3 You must not drive a motor vehicle while your driver's license is revoked. In accordance with Michigan Secretary of State provisions your driver's license is revoked as follows:_____.

6. EMPLOYMENT

6.0 You must not be self-employed unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

6.1 You must not work in a position involving _____.

6.2 You must not work in any residence unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent and unless you first advise the homeowner you are on probation.

6.3 You must not work in a position where you have direct control over, or access to, another person's money.

6.4 You must make genuine efforts to find and maintain legitimate employment of a minimum of 30 hours per week, unless engaged in an alternative program approved by the field agent. You must provide ongoing verification of employment or alternative program to the field agent. You shall not give reason to be terminated or voluntarily terminate your employment or alternative program, unless you first obtain written permission from the field agent.

7. FINANCES

7.0 You must not apply for, possess or conduct any financial transactions by means of; a checking account, charge account, credit card, debit card, or other financial transaction device except a government-issued device in your name.

7.1 You must pay the cost of your treatment program according to your ability as determined by the treatment program.

8. COURT INSTRUCTIONS

8.0 You must serve jail time as follows: _____, with

credit for _____ days served.

- 8.1** You must pay restitution in the amount of \$_____ as follows: _____ . You must execute a wage assignment to pay the restitution if you are employed and miss two regularly scheduled payments.
- 8.2** You must pay a crime victim's assessment in the amount of \$_____ as ordered by the court.
- 8.3** You must pay a supervision fee of \$_____ as ordered by the court. This fee may be paid at the rate of \$_____ per month.
- 8.4** You must pay court costs of \$_____ as ordered by the court. These costs may be paid at the rate of \$_____ per month.
- 8.5** You must pay a fine of \$_____ as ordered by the court. This fine may be paid at the rate of \$_____ per month.
- 8.6** You must pay attorney fees of \$_____ as ordered by the court. These fees may be paid at the rate of \$_____ per month.
- 8.9** You must pay child support and related expenses as ordered by the court.
- 8.10** You must forfeit bond payment toward monies owed on any court ordered costs, restitution, attorney fees, and/or fines.
- 8.11** You must consent to assignment of wages until court ordered assessments are paid in full, unless otherwise directed by the field agent.
- 8.12** You must surrender all tax refunds toward monies owed on any court ordered restitution, crime victim's assessments, costs, fines, and /or supervision fees.
- 8.14** You must comply with vehicle immobilization as ordered by the court.
- 8.15** You must pay \$_____ OUIL/OUID reimbursement as ordered by the court.
- 8.17** You must submit to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing and complete counseling associated with HIV and AIDS. You must waive confidentiality and allow tests results and medical information obtained from this test to be released to the court.
- 8.18** You must pay \$_____ state costs as ordered by the court.

8.19 You must comply with DNA testing as ordered by the court.

8.20 You must pay a drug court fee of \$_____ as ordered by the court. This fee may be paid at the rate of \$_____ per month.

9. LOCAL CONDITIONS

NOTE: Field staff should use consecutive special condition number 9.0, 9.1, 9.2., etc. when drafting local conditions not included in this list.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ANALYSIS

Continuous quality improvement is an essential element of a successful pilot. In an attempt to ensure that the information placed in the PSIR is accurate, periodic quality assurance checks will be conducted by the Department. Two types of quality assurance reviews will be conducted, each with a unique purpose. The first review will consist of a supervisory review of all PSIRs submitted as part of the pilot. The review will ensure that, in all cases which probation is recommended, the needs of the offender are addressed in the report and as part of the agent's recommended conditions of supervision. For non-probation cases, the case will be reviewed to ensure that all needs are addressed within the report. In all cases, continuous feedback between the agent and supervisor will occur.

The second review will be random reviews of the COMPAS assessment for scoring accuracy. An independent reviewer, proficient in COMPAS scoring, will review assessments to ensure that the official data questions (prior convictions, terms of supervision, violations, etc.) are accurately recorded.

The key to any pilot is to determine its effectiveness. For the COMPAS at PSI Pilot, the goal is to supervise offenders at the appropriate supervision level and/or provide them with the appropriate programming, which should lead to a reduction in recidivism. To measure success, the pilot will track those who are sentenced under the pilot. The major measure will be the rate of arrest and the time to first arrest for a criminal offense for offenders. Other elements, such as: employment, education, substance abuse, and technical violations may also be tracked. Because of time constraints, only those offenders placed on probation will be tracked because those offenders sentenced to prison as part of the pilot will not be paroled in time for review.

Data will be tracked using data from the Basic Information Report (BIR). Demographics, offense type, sentencing guidelines, sentencing recommendation, sentence, and prior criminal record/supervisions will be included on the report. Time related to completion of the COMPAS/PSI will also be tracked to determine how it impacts agent workload.

Feedback related to the pilot will be collected through the use of questionnaires and informal conversations, to determine effectiveness of the information and to address issues and improve upon the process. The Department has created an online survey using Survey Monkey to gather information related to the usefulness of the information presented in the report, the ease of interpreting the results, the formatting of the report, what they liked or didn't like about the report, and any comments or suggestions. It will also provide a platform to request clarification or a need for additional training. Results will be used to help improve the process and make changes, with approval, to the report. You can access the survey at: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ZMDD8BB>

LIST OF CONTACTS

To assist those involved in the COMPAS at PSI Pilot a mailbox for questions, comments, and/or suggestions has been created and will be monitored by Department staff. The mailbox is MDOC-COMPAS-PSI-Pilot@michigan.gov. The mailbox will be reviewed daily and responses, depending on their urgency, should be answered within one (1) business day, except on weekends and holidays. Additionally, if you need additional assistance in answering your questions, or directing the information to the appropriate person for response you may contact:

Michael Keck, Reentry Specialist – Reentry Services Section
1305 South Washington Avenue, Suite 104
Lansing, MI 48910
TX: (517)334-9426
Email: KeckM1@michigan.gov

RESOURCES – WEB LINKS

Research on Evidence-Based Practices, Evidence-Based Sentencing, gender specific issues, and risk/need assessments is vast. Below are some useful links to publications and websites related to these topics.

Publications

Implementing Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Community Corrections, 2nd Edition (October, 2009)
http://www.crij.org/cji/entry/publication_integratedmodel

Evidence-Based Practices and Criminal Defense: Opportunities, Challenges and Practical Considerations (August, 2008) http://b.3cdn.net/crjustice/dd5098560fad952b9a_uzm6ivqve.pdf

Evidence-Based Practice to Reduce Recidivism: Implications for State Judiciaries (August, 2007)
http://b.3cdn.net/crjustice/d0c9a540c995c2ea19_yam6b3uaw.pdf

Using Research to Promote Public Safety: A Prosecutor's Primer on Evidence-Based Practice (August, 2008)
http://b.3cdn.net/crjustice/3338d4bc9ddfc9db41_0fm6ibkr9.pdf

Annotated Bibliography: Evidence-Based Practices in the Criminal Justice System
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/026917.pdf>

Achieving Accurate Pictures of Risk and Identifying Gender Responsive Needs: Two New Assessment for Women Offenders (January, 2008)
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/022844.pdf>

Women's Risk Factors and Their Contributions to Existing Risk/Needs Assessment: The Current Status of a Gender-Responsive Supplement (March, 2010)
<http://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/womenoffenders/docs/CJB%202010.pdf>

Risk Assessment Instruments Validated and Implemented in Correctional Settings in the United States (July, 2014)
<http://csgjusticecenter.org/reentry/publications/risk-assessment-instruments-validated-and-implemented-in-correctional-settings-in-the-united-states/>

Gender-Responsive Strategies for Women Offenders: A summary of Research, Practice, and Guiding Principles for Women Offenders (May, 2005) <http://static.nicic.gov/Library/020418.pdf>

Performance of Recidivism Risk Assessment Instruments in U.S. Correctional Settings (June, 2016)
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303828802_Performance_of_Recidivism_Risk_Assessment_Instruments_in_US_Correctional_Settings

Implementing the Women's Risk/Needs Assessment (WRNAs): Early Lessons from the Field (Oct/Nov 2009) <https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/womenoffenders/docs/WGC.pdf>

Offender Risk & Needs Assessment Instruments: A primer for Courts (2014)
http://www.ncsc.org/~media/Microsites/Files/CSI/BJA%20RNA%20Final%20Report_Combined%20Files%208-22-14.ashx

Websites

Equivant (formerly Northpointe): <http://www.northpointeinc.com/publications>

National Institute of Corrections: <http://nicic.gov/library/>

National Institute of Justice: <http://www.nij.gov/publications/Pages/welcome.aspx>

Criminology/Criminal Justice Related Journals: <https://www.asc41.com/links/journals.html>

Washington State Institute for Public Policy: <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/>

Crime Solutions: <http://www.crimesolutions.gov/>

Council of State Governments – Justice Center: <https://csgjusticecenter.org/>

National Center for State Courts - <http://www.ncsc.org/>

Center for Sentencing Initiatives - <http://www.ncsc.org/csi>

Crime and Justice Institute - <http://www.crj.org/cji>

ATTACHMENTS –

- **ATTACHMENT A: PRACTITIONER'S GUIDE TO CORE COMPAS**
- **ATTACHMENT B: SCALE MEANINGS AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS – CORE COMPAS SCALES**

ATTACHMENT A

PRACTIONER'S GUIDE TO CORE COMPAS

Practitioner's Guide to COMPAS Core



March 19, 2015



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Chapter 1

Introduction

The Practitioner's Guide provides an overview of the COMPAS Core Module in the Northpointe Suite. The Northpointe Suite is an integrated web-based assessment and case management system for criminal justice practitioners. The Northpointe Suite has modules designed for pretrial, jail, probation, prison, parole and community corrections applications. COMPAS Core is designed for both male and female offenders recently removed from the community or currently in the community. The Practitioner's Guide to COMPAS Core covers case interpretation, validity and reliability, and treatment implications. Most of the information provided is specific to COMPAS Core. Throughout this text we use the term COMPAS Core to distinguish an element (scale, typology, decile type) specific to COMPAS Core from general elements in the Northpointe Suite, such as scales found in both COMPAS Core and COMPAS Reentry.

COMPAS is a fourth generation risk and needs assessment instrument. Criminal justice agencies across the nation use COMPAS to inform decisions regarding the placement, supervision and case management of offenders. COMPAS was developed empirically with a focus on predictors known to affect recidivism. It includes dynamic risk factors, and it provides information on a variety of well validated risk and needs factors designed to aid in correctional intervention to decrease the likelihood that offenders will reoffend.

COMPAS was first developed in 1998 and has been revised over the years as the knowledge base of criminology has grown and correctional practice has evolved. In many ways changes in the field have followed new developments in risk assessment. We continue to make improvements to COMPAS based on results from norm studies and recidivism studies conducted in jails, probation agencies, and prisons. COMPAS is periodically updated to keep pace with with emerging best practices and technological advances.

COMPAS has two primary risk models: General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk. COMPAS has scales that measure both dynamic risk (criminogenic factors) and static risk (historical factors). Additional risk models include the Recidivism Risk Screen and the Pretrial Release Risk Scale.

Statistically based risk/needs assessments have become accepted as established and valid methods for organizing much of the critical information relevant for managing offenders in correctional settings (Quinsey, Harris, Rice, & Cormier, 1998). Many research studies

have concluded that objective statistical assessments are, in fact, superior to human judgment (Grove, Zald, Lebow, Snitz, & Nelson, 2000; Swets, Dawes, & Monahan, 2000). COMPAS is a statistically based risk assessment developed to assess many of the key risk and needs factors in adult correctional populations and to provide information to guide placement decisions. It aims to achieve these goals by providing valid measurement and concise organization of important risk/need dimensions. Northpointe recognizes the importance of case management and supports the use of professional judgment along with actuarial risk/needs assessment. Following assessment, a further goal is to help practitioners with case plan development/implementation and overall case management support.

In overloaded and crowded criminal justice systems, brevity, efficiency, ease of administration and clear organization of key risk/needs data are critical. COMPAS was designed to optimize these practical factors. We acknowledge the trade-off between comprehensive coverage of key risk and criminogenic factors on the one hand, and brevity and practicality on the other. COMPAS deals with this trade-off in several ways; it provides a comprehensive set of key risk factors that have emerged from the recent criminological literature, and it allows for customization inside the software. Therefore, ease of use, efficient and effective time management, and case management considerations that are critical to best practice in the criminal justice field can be achieved through COMPAS.

1.1 Overview for Practitioners

COMPAS Core is comprised of a total of forty-three scales, including four higher order scales that use items from several domains and seventeen scales from the women's risk and needs assessment (WRNA) developed by Van Voorhis, Wright, Salisbury, and Bauman (2010). This document provides an overview of COMPAS Core. Supplemental materials are available that provide details about the scales not covered in the Practitioner's Guide (see, e.g., "Measurement and Treatment Implications of the COMPAS Core Scales").

The COMPAS Core assessment is designed to be configurable by the user at decision points within the local criminal justice system and with different populations. For example, Pre-trial Services may choose to use only the Pretrial Release Risk Scale to make recommendations to the court regarding pre-trial release. Probation may then use the Violent Recidivism Risk and General Recidivism Risk Scales to "triage" their caseloads by recidivism risk, and choose to complete the full assessment only on the higher risk individuals. The full assessment provides a holistic view of the person to address supervision and treatment needs for rehabilitation.

Chapter 2

Case Interpretation

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an introduction to the interpretation of a COMPAS assessment. After completing an assessment in the COMPAS software, the practitioner will generally interpret the bar chart that displays scale scores. The bar chart indicates in what areas the person scores higher or lower – that is, which risks or criminogenic needs may exist. The practitioner will also interpret the type assigned by the typology if enabled by the site. The implications for treatment and intervention are discussed in chapter 4.

Collecting assessment information is important, yet the information is only helpful when we can make sense of it and understand how it can inform our case planning and interaction with the offender. Interpretation skills and activities include accessing and using:

1. The assessment results
2. The criminological theories used in COMPAS
3. The Typologies

A model that everyone can relate to is the medical model for interpretation of information gathered on a person. Think about the different steps taken in the medical field to find a solution to an illness or a problem. When you don't feel well and you go to the doctor, what is the first thing that the doctor does – Asks about symptoms, when did they start, how severe are they? She asks about your medical history, are you taking any medications, have you had this or a similar problem before? And, she runs tests, takes your temperature, takes your blood pressure, blood tests, MRIs, etc. What does she do with all of this information? She makes a diagnosis and prescribes an effective treatment.

Case interpretation involves connecting the dots to understand the relationship between a person's criminal behavior and her history, beliefs, and skills.

2.2 COMPAS Scores

The COMPAS assessment system consists of predictive risk scales for risk prediction and separate need scales for identifying program needs in the domains of employment, housing, substance abuse, and others. Agencies commonly adhere to the risk principle to target individuals for treatment programs who have high recidivism risk scores and high need for treatment (e.g., high substance abuse scores).

2.3 Levels of Interpretation

Skills and issues to consider when interpreting assessment information:

1. Interpretation is a skill that needs to be honed over time.
2. People are complex and multi-faceted. Interpretation is hard, yet is necessary for understanding behavior and for determining strategies for intervention.
3. From research in the field we have several criminological theories to help us understand the paths to criminal behavior.

There are different levels of interpretation.

1. **Level 1:** “Big bars, bad – little bars, good.” Crime-producing issues are viewed largely in isolation, thus disregarding the influence high-scoring needs have on one another. This is a simplistic interpretation that fails to consider a chain of possible precursors and antecedents. It is, however, a good place to start, by identifying the areas of need for further consideration.
2. **Level 2:** Helps strengthen the interpretation process beyond Level 1 by identifying criminogenic factors that are interrelated. In particular, level 2 begins the process of looking at areas of need that influence one another. [Palmer \(1994\)](#) identified three areas of commonality: environmental issues, skill deficiencies, and cognitive/mental health/psychological areas. This level of interpretation allows practitioners to begin developing interventions that might address clusters of needs, rather than individual needs in isolation of others.
3. **Level 3:** This is a fully integrated interpretation, using criminological theories to explain patterns of criminal behavior and help practitioners begin understanding possible underlying causes or contributors to the person’s behavior. This approach enables the practitioner to consider a mix of explanatory theories that help “connect the dots” of

Chapter 2

needs and other influencing factors to paint a picture of the individual's pathway to crime.

The needs measured by the scales are often interwoven and co-occurring. Accurately interpreting a COMPAS bar chart requires the practitioner to take into account all the high scoring needs. Criminological theories provide a framework to help understand the interrelationship between the different needs.

2.4 Criminological Theories

People are complex creatures. To obtain a holistic picture of an individual, salient life events and influences must be considered. Criminological theories explain how people become involved in criminal behavior and may provide guidance for effective interventions. Several important criminological theories are outlined below.

Social Learning Theory

1. This theory matches the traditional way we think about learning through modeling of behavior.
2. The basic principle of the theory is that behavior is modeled, imitated, and if reinforced, then likely to occur again.

Sub-Culture Theory

1. The theory was developed from the Chicago School on Gangs.
2. The theory was developed to explain delinquency and gang behavior.
3. The theory suggests that norms are transmitted through social interactions.
4. Norms in subcultures are different than those in the main culture.
5. Certain behaviors (crime, substance abuse) become the cultural norm within the sub-culture.
6. All individuals in society are driven toward economic success. Some subcultures aim to achieve that success through illegitimate means.
7. [Fischer \(1995\)](#) defines subculture as “a large set of people who share a defining trait, associate with one another, are members of institutions associated with their defining trait, adhere to a distinct set of values, share a set of cultural tools and take part in a common way of life” (p. 544).

Control/Restraint Theory

1. This theory suggests there are different types of control. These include internal control (bonding to values, beliefs, etc.), external control (bonds to family, friends, social networks, co-workers), and psychological control (emotional attachments, cognitions, etc.).
2. The lower an individual's level of social bonding (or less pro-social) and self control, the more crime-prone they will become (less to lose).
3. Or, they may be bonded to antisocial social norms values and associations, and their level of status depends on adherence to the restraints of that norm group.

Sociopathic/Socialization Breakdown Theory

1. Within this theory lies the concept of the sociopathic offender, which has more layers than the commonly stated “criminal personality.”
2. Sociopathic is a specific personality disorder. Personality disorders can be described as a person’s world view. A person with a personality disorder does not usually see themselves as needing help to remedy their behavior and typically blames consequences on other people and events.
3. A sociopath is characterized by selfishness, ruthlessness, and the inability to feel guilt or empathy.
4. This cluster of deviant personality traits and behaviors may not include criminal behavior.

Criminal Opportunity Theory (including Routine Activity)

1. This theory draws on the economic theory of markets to describe and predict criminal behavior.
2. The theory suggests that if you alter the quality of opportunity for crime you will reduce criminal behavior.
3. Both individual and environmental factors across time affect criminal acts.
4. The convergence in time and place of a motivated offender, suitable target, and absence of guardianship are strong predictors of criminal behavior.
5. Crime is most likely to occur in the presence of a suitable target (victim) and a motivated offender, and in the absence of inhibiting factors (law enforcement, neighbor, witnesses).

Social Strain Theory

1. This sometimes is referred to as the “means–end” theory of deviance.
2. Crime breeds in the gap between culturally induced aspirations and structurally distributed possibilities for success.
3. It is the combination of cultural emphasis and social structure which produces intense pressure for deviation-criminal behavior.
4. This is an economic explanation for crime. Crime occurs largely in poverty-stricken areas where opportunities to attain the “American Dream” by legitimate means is blocked, producing frustration and a desire to pursue monetary success by any means necessary.

2.5 AIPIE

Interpretation and the related events around case management can be a complex set of activities for professionals. One model that helps to explain the procedures of evidence-based practice is known as AIPIE. The AIPIE model is sequenced so that information triggers decisions which trigger actions.

A = Assessment (COMPAS or other tool)

I = Interpretation of the results

P = Plan, create an action plan based on the information gathered

I = Implement the plan

E = Evaluate the results of the actions and outcomes

The AIPIE model is linear and cyclic, that is, the steps are sequential and inform ongoing practice.

Risk and need scales have been discussed at length in this document. The other element to consider for supervision is responsivity. An offender's responsivity, or any person who is considering making some kind of change, can be understood as their level of readiness and their skill set to make the changes. Responsivity to intervention includes the person's motivation for change and the type of intervention offered. If the intervention does not fit the need, then responsivity factors are lost. If there is good fit, then there is better chance for success.

2.6 Basic Descriptive Information for the Scales

The scales are divided into two categories:

1. The Need Scales provide measures of relatively simple constructs (e.g., financial problems). These scales are not meant to be predictive but aim simply and accurately to describe the offender.
2. The Risk Scales were developed using methods and strategies for predictive modeling. The purpose of the risk scales is prediction - the ability to discriminate between offenders who will and will not recidivate.

2.7 Conversion of Raw Scale Scores to Decile Scores

The COMPAS scale scores are transformed into decile scores. Deciles are obtained by ranking the scale scores of a normative group in ascending order and then dividing these scores into ten equal sized groups. Deciles range from 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest). These scores thus proceed in roughly 10% steps from lowest to highest (1 through 10). A decile rank of 1 indicates that the scale score is in the lowest 10% of all scores in the normative group. A decile rank of 2 places the scale score above 10% and below 20% of the scores, and so on, up to a decile of 10, which places the scale score in the top 10% of all scores in the normative group.

In general the decile rank has the following interpretation:

- 1 – 4: scale score is low relative to other offenders in norm group.
- 5 – 7: scale score is medium relative to other offenders in norm group.
- 8 – 10: scale score is high relative to other offenders in norm group.

Note however that the location of the decile cut-points vary depending on the type of COMPAS scale. Table 2.1 shows the cutting points for each type of COMPAS scale. Table 2.2 lists each COMPAS scale and its type.

Table 2.1: Cutting Points for COMPAS Scale Types.

Type	Low (1-4)	Medium (5-7)	High (8-10)
Type 1	Low (1-4)	Medium (5-7)	High (8-10)
Type 2	Unlikely (1-2)	Probable (3-4)	Highly Probable (5-10)
Type 3	Unlikely (1-5)	Probable (6-7)	Highly Probable (8-10)
Type 4	Unlikely (1-4)	Probable (5-7)	Highly Probable (8-10)

The decile cutting points for the scale scores in the COMPAS Core composite norm group ($n=7381$) are shown in Table 2.3. The column labeled D1 contains the cut-off for the first decile, D2 the cut-off for the second decile, and so on. Thus, for the Criminal Personality Scale (CrimPers), roughly one-tenth of the offenders scored 23 and lower, another one-tenth scored 24 through 25, and so forth. If a score covers more than one decile, we use the convention of assigning it to the lower decile category. For instance, 30% of the composite sample have a score of 0 on the History of Noncompliance Scale (HistNonC), covering D1 through D3 in the table, but this score is assigned to the lower decile (D1). This characteristic is associated with the granularity of certain COMPAS Core scales, which is discussed in the next section.

Table 2.2: COMPAS Core Scales and Types.

Scale	Scale Type
Violent Recidivism Risk	1
General Recidivism Risk	1
Pretrial Release Risk	1
Criminal Involvement	1
History of Noncompliance	1
History of Violence	1
Current Violence	1
Criminal Associates/Peers	4
Substance Abuse	2
Financial Problems/Poverty	3
Vocational/Education Problems	3
Criminal Thinking	3
Family Criminality	3
Social Environment Problems	3
Leisure and Recreation	3
Residential Instability	3
Social Adjustment Problems	3
Socialization Failure	3
Criminal Opportunity	3
Criminal Personality	3
Social Isolation	3

Table 2.3: Decile Cut-Points for COMPAS Core Scales in the Composite Norm Group.

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
CrimInv	1.0	3.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	15.0	19.0
HistNonC	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	7.0	21.0
HistViol	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	20.0
CurrViol	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	11.0	14.0
CassPeer	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	15.0	22.0
SubAbuse	10.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	20.0
Financ	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	15.0
VocEd	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	24.0	30.0
FamCrim	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	12.0
SocEnv	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	12.0
Leisure	5.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	17.0
ResInst	9.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	30.0
SocAdj	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	24.0	25.0	35.0
EJuvSoc	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	17.0	19.0	30.0
CrimOpp	15.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	24.0	25.0	28.0	40.0
Soc.Isol	11.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	19.0	21.0	23.0	26.0	40.0
CrimAttC	13.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	25.0	28.0	50.0
CrimPers	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	36.0	40.0	59.0
PretrialRisk	2.89	3.08	3.24	3.39	3.54	3.69	3.86	4.08	4.38	8.01
ViolRecidRisk	-2.90	-2.50	-2.20	-2.00	-1.70	-1.50	-1.20	-1.00	-0.60	1.90
GenRecidRisk	-1.30	-0.90	-0.70	-0.40	-0.20	0.00	0.20	0.40	0.60	1.90

2.8 Interpreting Decile Scores

It is important to note that decile scores can only be interpreted in a relative sense, and are always linked to the norm group. If, for example, the norm group that is referenced for decile scoring of the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale happens to consist of offenders at high risk of violent recidivism, then low decile scores would not necessarily indicate low risk of violent recidivism. Similarly, if the norm group happens to consist mainly of offenders with low risk of violent recidivism, the decile scores for Violent Recidivism Risk would be biased in the other direction – high scores could be associated with individuals who are actually not high risk for violent recidivism.

It is also important to note that for some scales, it is not always possible to break the sample into ten groups of exactly equal size. Hence, for some scales it was necessary to skip over some decile scores.

When it was not possible to divide the sample into ten groups, an algorithm was used to identify cutting points that divided the offenders into as many roughly equal-sized groups as possible and that used the full range of decile values (i.e., 1-10).

The issue of clumping affects a limited number of scales. In addition to Violence History, other COMPAS Core scales that exhibit clumping of decile ranks include Current Violence, Family Crime, and Social Environment. Overall, the use of decile ranks has clear advantages over the use of raw scale scores in terms of interpretability. Low scores (e.g., 1 thru 4) directly reflect the lowest ends of the distribution, and high scores (e.g., 8 thru 10) reflect the highest ends of the distribution.

2.9 Norm Groups

The COMPAS Core normative data were sampled from over 30,000 COMPAS Core assessments conducted between January 2004 and November 2005 at prison, parole, jail and probation sites across the United States. The Core Norm Group was compiled to obtain proportions of prison, parole, jail, and probation assessment data that reflect proportions of adult correctional populations in the criminal justice system. Based on recent criminal justice statistics, 21.6% of persons under adult correctional supervision during 2011 were in prison, 12.2% were on parole, 10.5% were in jail, and 56.9% were on probation ([Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2012](#)). The Composite Norm Group consists of assessments from state prisons and parole agencies (33.8%); jails (13.6%); and probation agencies (52.6%). The Core Norm includes 7,381 offenders. Men represent 76.9% of the Core Norm Group ($n=5,681$), and women represent 23.1% of the Core Norm Group ($n=1,700$). The median age at assessment is 31.0 ($M = 32.6$) in the Core Norm Group. The racial composition of the Core Norm Group is 61.6% Caucasian, 24.9% Black, 10.3% Latino and 3.2% other racial groups.

In the current version of COMPAS Core, scale scores can be referenced to the scale distributions of eight normative subgroups: (1) male prison/parole, (2) male jail, (3) male probation, (4) male composite, (5) female prison/parole, (6) female jail, (7) female probation and (8) female composite.

Chapter 3

COMPAS Validity and Reliability

In this section we summarize research findings from multiple studies that demonstrate COMPAS Core is reliable (test-retest and internal consistency), that its scales measuring needs have construct validity and behave consistently and that its risk scales have predictive validity.¹ An overall conclusion is that COMPAS Core was found to be reliable and has good predictive and construct validity.

Northpointe has an established history of working in partnership with our clients to advance knowledge and practice. From our early work in jail classification to our recent partnerships with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and the University of Cincinnati, Northpointe leverages the opportunity of public and private partnership to test and advance knowledge. Our research and evaluation findings are publicly shared through conference papers, technical reports, peer-reviewed articles and book chapters to advance the availability of current information for use in practice.

3.1 Predictive Validity of the COMPAS Risk Scales

COMPAS distinguishes between risk scales (designed to predict recidivism) and needs scales (designed to measure needs, inform case plans and identify intervention targets). This approach of separating risk and needs aligns with current best practices in risk assessment (C. Baird, 2009; S. D. Gottfredson & Moriarty, 2006). COMPAS has two main risk models: General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk. Some researchers believe risk scales should be dynamic (composed of dynamic, criminogenic needs) so that one can measure change in risk of recidivism over time. Others have argued that risk models should be composed of static criminal history factors available in criminal justice information management systems, arguing that these models are more objective, reliable, and efficient (Barnoski & Drake, 2007). Our risk scales make limited use of dynamic variables. Our methods for developing and validating the General Recidivism Risk Scale were strongly influenced by

¹The General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk scales are used in both COMPAS Core and COMPAS Reentry. Identical linear equations are used to calculate the risk scales in the two applications.

the research of John Copas and colleagues who have developed an outcomes-based recidivism scale for England and Wales (Copas & Marshall, 1998). The methods used to develop both risk scales are described in various books on regression modeling and machine learning (see, e.g., Harrell, 2001; Hastie, Tibshirani, & Friedman, 2008; Kuhn & Johnson, 2013).

Northpointe is committed to testing, evaluating, and improving our risk models. The General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk scales have been validated with prospective outcomes in new samples in several different studies since they were first developed.

When possible we include an outcomes component in the pilot test of COMPAS in new jurisdictions. This component is designed to evaluate the predictive validity of the risk scales. In 2006 we conducted pilot tests in the New York Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (OPCA), the New York State Division of Parole (NYSDP), and the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC). These three pilot studies all had outcomes studies built into them. In 2008 we conducted outcomes studies at all three sites using their pilot data. We also conducted separate studies in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and the OPCA. This latter study was published in the Journal of Criminal Justice and Behavior (Brennan, Dieterich, & Ehret, 2009).

Table 3.1 below shows the results of subsequent tests of the predictive validity of the COMPAS risk scales. These outcomes studies were conducted on large samples in the Michigan Department of Corrections (Brennan & Dieterich, 2008; Dieterich, Oliver, & Brennan, 2011; Dieterich, Brennan, & Oliver, 2011); the New York State Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (Brennan & Dieterich, 2009; Brennan et al., 2009; Lansing, 2012); and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Farabee, Zhang, Roberts, & Yang, 2010).

The table shows the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) for the General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk scales. The AUC is the most widely used measure of predictive accuracy in criminal justice, psychology, medicine, and related fields. AUCs of 0.65 to 0.69 indicate modest to moderate predictive accuracy. AUC's of 0.70 to 0.75 indicate moderate to good predictive accuracy. Note that for arrest, felony arrest, noncompliance and return to prison outcomes, the General Recidivism Risk Scale is tested. For person offense arrests the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale is tested.

The results of these studies indicate that the COMPAS risk scales generally fall into the moderate to good range of predictive accuracy. They also indicate that COMPAS generally meets or exceeds the AUC values produced by competitive instruments such as the LSI-R.

Table 3.1: Summary of AUC results for the General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk Scales in several outcomes studies.

Study	N	Year	Any Arrest	Felony	Person	NonComp.	Return
NY Probation ^a	(n=2,328)	2009	0.680	0.700	0.710		
NY Probation ^b	(n=13,993)	2012	0.710				
MDOC Reentry ^c	(n=25,347)	2011		0.710	0.700	0.690	0.720
MDOC Probation ^d	(n=21,101)	2011		0.670	0.740	0.710	
CDCR Reentry ^e	(n=25,009)	2010	0.700		0.650		

^a (Brennan et al., 2009).

^b (Lansing, 2012).

^c (Dieterich, Brennan, & Oliver, 2011).

^d (Dieterich, Oliver, & Brennan, 2011).

^e (Farabee et al., 2010).

Differential Validity

A few independent outcomes studies have examined the predictive validity of the COMPAS risk scales for gender and racial groups. Brennan et al. (2009) found that the COMPAS recidivism models performed equally well for African American and White men at predicting the arrest outcomes in a probation sample. A prior study examined the predictive accuracy of the COMPAS for different ethnic groups, and that study reported much weaker results for African American men (Fass, Heilbrun, DeMatteo, & Fretz, 2008). In predicting rearrest within 1 year of release, Fass et al. (2008) reported AUCs for the COMPAS Recidivism Risk Scale of .81 for Whites, 0.67 for Hispanics, 0.48 for African Americans, and 0.53 for the total sample assessed with COMPAS (N = 276). However, their study has at least one critical weakness that renders its findings unreliable. Their small overall sample size and base rates resulted in extremely small effective sample sizes for the ethnic groups (African American = 36, Hispanic = 4, White = 1). These effective sample sizes are too small for ROC analysis and unreliable results were obtained.

Farabee et al. (2010) report separate findings for men and women in a California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation sample of released prisoners onto parole with 2 year follow-up. They present a matrix with bivariate correlation coefficients for the General Recidivism Risk Scale and any arrest separately for men and women. The Pearson product moment correlation between the General Recidivism Risk Score and any arrest is 0.32 for men and 0.32 for women, thus providing evidence that the risk scale has similar predictive validity for men and women.

Table 3.2 displays AUCs for the any arrest outcome for the data set used by Farabee et al. (2010). The AUCs in the table give an indication of how well the General Recidivism Risk Scale discriminates the offenders who are rearrested from those who were not rearrested. The results are for the entire sample (All) and for Men, Women, White, Black, and Hispanic groups. The values for the AUCs are very nearly the same.

Table 3.2: AUCS for the General Recidivism Risk Scale for a California prison sample. The AUCs are calculated separately for the different subgroups defined by gender and ethnicity/race. The lower (Low) and upper bounds (High) of the 95 percent confidence interval are displayed along with the number of failures (Nfail) and the number of offenders in the sample (N).

	AUC	Low	High	Nfail	N
Men	0.71	0.70	0.71	14819	21015
Women	0.69	0.67	0.71	1595	2638
White	0.70	0.69	0.71	4683	7268
Black	0.69	0.67	0.70	4813	6447
Hispanic	0.71	0.70	0.72	5980	8514
All	0.70	0.70	0.71	16414	23653

Table 3.3 displays AUCS for a large reentry sample from the Michigan Department of Corrections. The outcome was any arrest within 3 years following release from prison into the community. Offenders who did not have opportunity to fail in a three year period were excluded from the sample. As in the previous analysis, the results are for the entire sample (All) and for the Men, Women, White, Black, and Hispanic groups.

The AUCs in Table 3.3 vary from 0.71 (Black) to 0.78 (Hispanic). The effective sample size for the Hispanic group is relatively small, which results in a broad 95% confidence interval. The AUCs for Men (0.73) and Women (0.74) are nearly the same. The AUCs for White (0.75) and Black (0.71) do noticeably differ but both values are reasonably high.

These results taken together are encouraging. They suggest that the predictive validity of the General Recidivism Risk Scale is good overall and nearly equivalent for the men and women, and for the White, Black and Hispanic offenders.

Table 3.3: AUCS for the General Recidivism Risk Scale and the any arrest outcome for a Michigan reentry sample. The AUCs are calculated separately for the different subgroups defined by gender and ethnicity/race. The lower (Low) and upper bounds (High) of the 95 percent confidence interval are displayed along with the number of failures (Nfail) and the number of offenders in the sample (N).

	AUC	Low	High	Nfail	N
Men	0.73	0.72	0.74	5427	13439
Women	0.74	0.71	0.77	341	961
White	0.75	0.74	0.76	2807	7177
Black	0.71	0.69	0.72	2720	6571
Hispanic	0.78	0.73	0.84	89	289
All	0.73	0.72	0.74	5768	14400

Examples of Validity Results for Different Tools and Outcomes

Here we provide examples of the AUCs obtained with other risk tools to help contextualize the findings of our studies. Perhaps the best known instruments are the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide [VRAG] (Quinsey et al., 1998); the Level of Services Inventory-Revised [LSI-R] (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006); and the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised [PCL-R] (Hare, 1991). The AUC values for these instruments in recent studies are quite varied depending on the populations, outcome periods, and dependent variables used in specific studies.

VRAG: Quinsey et al. (1998) found an AUC of 0.76 in a large scale, multiyear recidivism study. Barbaree, Seto, Langton, and Peacock (2001) reported AUCs of 0.69 in predicting serious reoffending and 0.77 when predicting any re-offense for sex offenders. Kroner, Stadtland, Eidt, and Nedopil (2007) obtained an AUC of 0.70 in a study of re-offending among mentally ill offenders.

LSI-R: A review by Andrews et al. (2006) did not provide AUCs. However, Barnoski and Aos (2003) found AUCs of 0.64 - 0.66 for the LSI-R in predicting felony and violent recidivism among Washington State prisoners. Flores, Lowenkamp, Smith, and Latessa (2006) reported an AUC of 0.689 using the LSI-R to predict re-incarceration among federal probationers. Dahle (2006) reported an AUC of 0.65 using the LSI-R to predict violent recidivism. Barnoski and Drake (2007) reported an AUC of 0.65 using the LSI-R to predict felony sex recidivism.

PCL-R: Predictive accuracy varied across studies. For example, a Swedish study of mentally ill violent offenders (Grann, Belfrage, & Tengstrom, 2000) found AUC levels of 0.64 - 0.75 based on various follow-up time frames. Barbaree et al. (2001) reported AUCs of 0.61, 0.65, and 0.71 for the PCL-R in predicting various recidivism outcomes among sex offenders.

3.2 Validity of COMPAS Core Needs Scales

3.2.1 Criterion Validity

In contrast to the COMPAS risk scales, the COMPAS Needs Scales have a separate purpose and were developed using different methods. The risk scales were developed using methods and strategies for predictive modeling. The purpose of the risk scales is prediction - the ability to discriminate between offenders who will and will not recidivate.

The need scales are not meant to be predictive but aim simply and accurately to describe the offender along dimensions relevant for correctional practice. Research findings indicate that individuals involved in the criminal justice system often have problems and deficits in the domains of education, housing, employment, substance abuse, relationships, and cognition. The need scales should be valid and reliable measures of constructs in these domains and other aspects of the person-in-environment that represent potential targets for interventions. The need scales guide individualized decisions for case planning, including identifying targets and choosing interventions. Within some theoretical frameworks, needs are expected to be

criminogenic, suggesting that they cause recidivism and that recidivism can be reduced if the criminogenic need is effectively addressed. But research results indicate many constructs in these domains are only modestly correlated with recidivism, and evidence of a causal link between needs, treatment, and recidivism is lacking (e.g., [Monahan & Skeem, 2014](#)). Here we focus only on correlations to demonstrate that the COMPAS Core need scales are relevant and useful measures for correctional practice.

The following tables show measures of association between the COMPAS Core scales and recidivism in large samples from two COMPAS outcomes studies. The results obtained in the respective COMPAS outcomes studies provide evidence of the criterion validity of the COMPAS Core scales. The results demonstrate that in general the COMPAS Core need scales measure factors associated with recidivism, and hence, they are useful measures of potential intervention targets. The results can be compared with the results from published studies. For example [Barnoski and Aos \(2003\)](#) conducted an outcomes study in a sample of 22,533 offenders and provide a table with similar measures of association between the LSI subscales and recidivism.

Table 3.4 shows measures of association between the COMPAS Core scales and any arrest within 2 years in the study sample used by [Farabee et al. \(2010\)](#). The sample consists of 23,635 soon-to-be-released inmates assessed with COMPAS Core who were followed for two years after release from prison. The first column shows the correlation between each COMPAS Core scale and recidivism. For correlations between a continuous variable (e.g. Voced, Subabuse, etc.) and a dichotomous variable (recidivism), we estimate the point biserial correlation (r_{pb}).² The point biserial correlation is mathematically equivalent to the Pearson product moment correlation (r). [J. Cohen and Cohen \(1983\)](#) provide the following conventions for interpreting r : 10 = small; 30 = medium; 50 = large. The next column shows the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC). The AUC is a rank measure indicating how well the respective scales discriminate recidivists from nonrecidivists. An AUC equal to 1 indicates that the scale discriminates perfectly. An AUC equal to 0.50 indicates that the scale does not discriminate any better than chance. By convention an AUC of 0.70 is regarded as good in criminal justice settings. The AUC is 0.60 for the Criminal Associates Scale - a modest result if this were a standalone risk scale, but for a needs scale, the result indicates good criterion validity. The last column shows the odds ratio. The odds ratio indicates how much the odds of recidivating change for every one-unit increase in the respective COMPAS Core scale. The odds ratio for Criminal Associates is 1.09, which indicates that for every one-unit increase in the Criminal Associates raw score the odds of recidivism increases by 9%. There is solid evidence of criterion validity in this study sample for most of the COMPAS Core scales.

²In a previous version of the Practitioner's Guide, the biserial correlation was reported. The biserial coefficients are inferred estimates of what the Pearson correlation would be if both variables were continuous and normally distributed. We now use the Pearson product moment correlation (r), which is usually called the point biserial correlation (r_{pb}) when one of the variables is dichotomous.

Table 3.4: Measures of Association Between COMPAS Core Scales and Any Arrest Within Two Years in Farabee et al. Study Data.

COMPAS Scale	Point-Biserial Correlation	AUC	Odds Ratio
General Recidivism Risk	0.34	0.70	3.31
Criminal Involvement	0.20	0.61	1.10
Noncompliance History	0.16	0.61	1.11
Violence History	0.11	0.58	1.06
Current Violence	-0.05	0.52	0.92
Criminal Associates	0.14	0.60	1.09
Substance Abuse	0.02	0.51	1.02
Financial Problems	0.09	0.55	1.08
Voced Problems	0.17	0.61	1.11
Family Crime	0.07	0.54	1.11
Social Environment	0.10	0.56	1.12
Leisure	0.11	0.57	1.07
Residential Instability	0.08	0.55	1.04
Social Adjustment	0.15	0.60	1.10
Socialization Failure	0.18	0.62	1.13
Criminal Opportunity	0.19	0.62	1.10
Social Isolation	0.04	0.52	1.02
Criminal Thinking	0.11	0.57	1.04
Criminal Personality	0.13	0.58	1.05
Cognitive Behavioral	0.23	0.63	1.05

With $n=23,635$, a correlation of .013 is significant at $p < .05$ (2-tailed).

Table 3.5: Measures of Association Between the COMPAS Core Scales and Any Arrest Within 1 Year in the 2010 New York Probation Study Data.

COMPAS Scale	Point-Biserial Correlation	AUC	Odds Ratio
General Recidivism Risk	0.27	0.71	2.94
Criminal Involvement	0.08	0.56	1.05
Noncompliance History	0.13	0.59	1.15
Violence History	0.08	0.55	1.09
Current Violence	0.04	0.53	1.12
Criminal Associates	0.13	0.60	1.15
Substance Abuse	-0.07	0.55	0.93
Financial Problems	0.05	0.53	1.06
Voced Problems	0.17	0.63	1.12
Family Crime	0.12	0.57	1.22
Social Environment	0.09	0.57	1.18
Leisure	0.14	0.59	1.11
Residential Instability	0.08	0.56	1.06
Social Adjustment	0.17	0.63	1.12
Socialization Failure	0.18	0.64	1.15
Criminal Opportunity	0.22	0.66	1.14
Social Isolation	0.06	0.55	1.03
Criminal Thinking	0.09	0.57	1.04
Criminal Personality	0.15	0.62	1.06

With $n=2,328$, a correlation of .041 is significant at $p < .05$ (2-tailed).

Table 3.5 shows the point biserial correlations between the COMPAS Core scales and any arrest within 1 year in the study sample from Brennan et al. (2009). The sample consists of 2,328 probation intakes assessed with COMPAS Core. The results in Table 3.5 can be compared to the results in Table 3 in Brennan et al. (2009). The sample and event of interest (any arrest) are identical, but here we fit a logistic regression model with a binary outcome (any arrest within one year), and in Brennan et al. (2009) we fit a Cox proportional hazards model in which the outcome is defined as failure over the entire follow-up which ranged out to 1,722 days.

3.2.2 Construct Validity

Construct validity refers to the extent to which a scale measures what it is supposed to measure. Construct validity is tested by observing correlations between measures of the same or divergent constructs. Construct validity is relevant only for the COMPAS need scales and refers in part to unidimensionality of the scale and to its factor structure. Construct validity additionally is based on establishing evidence that a scale correlates in an expected manner with similar scales, and to other relevant variables in theoretically expected ways.

To demonstrate the construct validity of a measure requires the testing of different types of validity including convergent and divergent validity. Here we only address the convergent validity of the COMPAS Core need scales. A direct approach to convergent validity is to measure the correlation between matched scales of the LSI and COMPAS Core. The LSI-R is considered a gold standard because it is the current industry leader. This would be a good indication for how well the COMPAS Core scales are measuring the same concept. Results from a study conducted in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Farabee et al., 2010) show a direct and high level of correlation between matching LSI-R and COMPAS Core scales. The findings shown in Table 3.6 offer strong evidence of the convergent validity of the COMPAS Core scales. Farabee et al. (2010) found high Pearson product moment correlations between the LSI-R and COMPAS Core measures of Criminal Involvement (0.64); Vocation/Education (0.51); Criminal Associates (0.48); Substance Abuse (0.53); Financial (0.49); and Residential Stability (0.57).

Table 3.6: Correlations between COMPAS Core and LSI-R scales in Farabee et al., 2010

COMPAS	LSI-R	Correlation
Criminal Involvement	Criminal History	0.64 ($p < .0001$)
Criminal Associates/Peers	Companions	0.48 ($p < .0001$)
Substance Abuse	Alcohol/Drug Problem	0.53 ($p < .0001$)
Financial	Financial	0.49 ($p < .0001$)
Vocation/Education	Education/Employment	0.51 ($p < .0001$)
Family Criminality	Family/Marital	0.16 ($p > .10$)
Leisure	Leisure/Recreation	0.05 ($p > .10$)
Residential Instability	Accommodation	0.57 ($p < .0001$)
Criminal Attitudes	Attitudes/Orientation	0.20 ($p = .08$)

Shifting to more general issues of convergent validity, we consider additional evidence to support the convergent validity of the COMPAS Core need scales. For example, the COMPAS Core substance abuse measure correlates positively ($r = 0.44$) with the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) in the Michigan Department of Corrections pilot data.

Convergent validity is also demonstrated if a measure correlates in the predicted manner with other variables with which it theoretically should correlate. For example, research in developmental delinquency (longitudinal research in which anti-social behaviors and attitudes are studied over the life course) consistently finds that youth with early onset of delinquent behavior tend to have more serious delinquency trajectories and more negative emotionality, lower achievement, and problems in social adjustment (Moffitt, 1993). Thus, when we consistently find, over multiple studies, that our Criminal Personality, Criminal Attitudes, Social Adjustment and Vocational Educational scales correlate with age-at-first-arrest, just as developmental delinquency research predicts, we take this as evidence of convergent validity. Note that these correlations with age-at-first-arrest hold up when current age is statistically controlled.

Furthermore, age-at-first-arrest is a good external variable to demonstrate convergent validity of the COMPAS Core need scales. Although age-at-first-arrest is collected inside COMPAS,

Table 3.7: Concurrent correlations between COMPAS Core Scales and criminal history indicators in the Wisconsin Division of Adult Community Corrections sample.

COMPAS Scale	Age-at-First	Prior Arrests	Parole Returns	Prior Prisons	Assault Tickets
Criminal Associates	−0.28	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.19
Substance Abuse	−0.07	0.22	0.14	0.15	0.06
Financial Problems	−0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04
Voced Problems	−0.24	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.15
Family Crime	−0.22	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.07
Social Environment	−0.16	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13
Leisure	−0.13	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.05
Residential Instability	−0.09	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.11
Social Adjustment	−0.27	0.22	0.13	0.11	0.15
Social Isolation	−0.02	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07
Criminal Thinking	−0.13	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.10
Criminal Personality	−0.24	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.16

With $n=25,773$, a correlation of .013 is significant at $p < .05$ (2-tailed).

it comes from official records, while the need scales are scored using a different method (interview and self-report).

We have evidence of convergent validity of this type from psychometric studies in the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC), New York Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (OPCA), New York State Division of Parole, Virginia Department of Corrections, South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services, and many other sites. To illustrate our approach to demonstrating convergent validity, we present results in Table 3.7 from a sample in the Wisconsin Department of Corrections Division of Adult Community Corrections (DCC). The DCC sample consists of 25,773 Core COMPAS assessments conducted between July 1, 2012 and August 31, 2013. Men comprise 76.7% of the sample.

There are many notable correlation patterns in Table 3.7 that provide evidence of convergent validity for the COMPAS Core scales. For example, we see that age-at-first-arrest correlates negatively with the higher-order personality scales Criminal Attitudes ($r = -.13$) and Criminal Personality ($r = -.24$). This comports with findings in developmental research that indicate offenders with early onset are more likely to have high scores on similar types of personality measures and more serious and persistent criminal involvement (Moffitt, 1993). Similarly, we see that offenders with earlier age-at-first-arrest are more likely to have higher scores on scales measuring factors that have been identified as criminogenic in longitudinal developmental studies. These scales include Criminal Associates ($r = -.28$), Family Crime ($r = -.22$), Vocational/Educational Problems ($r = -.24$), and Social Environment ($r = -.16$) (Farrington, Jolliffe, Loeber, Stouthamer-Loeber, & Kalb, 2001).

Another pattern in Table 3.7 is defined by the correlations between previous arrests and the scales Social Adjustment ($r = 0.22$), Criminal Personality ($r = 0.15$), Criminal Associates

($r = 0.23$) and Substance Abuse ($r = 0.22$) (Stouthamer-Loeber, Loeber, Wei, Farrington, & Wikstrom, 2002).

There are modest, significant correlations between the assaultive misconduct item from COMPAS Core and the scales Criminal Associates and Peers ($r = .19$), Vocational Educational Problems ($r = 0.15$), Social Environment ($r = 0.13$), Social Adjustment ($r = 0.15$), and Criminal Personality ($r = 0.16$). In their meta-analysis, Gendreau, Goggin, and Law (1997) found that antisocial attitudes and criminal peers were important individual level predictors of prison misconduct.

There are small, significant correlations between the number of returns to custody for a parole violation and the scales Criminal Associates and Peers ($r = 0.17$), Substance Abuse ($r = 0.14$), Vocational Educational Problems ($r = 0.13$), Residential Instability ($r = 0.11$), and Social Adjustment ($r = 0.13$). Substance abuse, residential stability, and employment and education have been identified in past research as important factors associated with reentry success (Nelson, Deess, & Allen, 1999; Petersilia, 2003; Solomon, Visser, La Vigne, & Osborne, 2006; Travis, 2005). At least one study using self-report and qualitative methods found that housing and employment problems did not distinguish between parole violators and successes (Bucklen & Zajac, 2009).

Overall, the observed relationships between the COMPAS Core scales and criminal history indicators in the Wisconsin DCC sample provide evidence of the convergent validity of the scales. These correlations comport with relationships between risk factors and serious and violent trajectories observed in developmental criminological research (Herrenkohl et al., 2000; Tolan & Gorman-Smith, 1998). The significant correlations we have pointed out are somewhat attenuated by variability in the base rates of the paired variables. These modest associations are typical of correlations between need scales and criminal involvement variables observed in many criminal justice research contexts.

3.2.3 Content Validity

Content validity refers to the coverage of key factors that are relevant in the criminogenic domain. COMPAS Core was designed to have greater coverage of relevant scales than the LSI-R. Content validity has a major role in any assessment field. It refers to the extent to which an assessment comprehensively includes and assesses the key factors in a domain of interest. The LSI-R includes 10 important criminogenic factors that assess constructs supported in the literature.

A study conducted by Farabee et al. (2010) found that 9 out of these 10 LSI-R scales are clearly matched to a similar scale in COMPAS Core. Thus, in terms criminogenic scale coverage (content validity), COMPAS Core matches virtually all scales contained in the LSI-R. However, the COMPAS Core system additionally includes another 14 scales that can be utilized or turned on/off by an agency depending on its information needs. These additional scales are supported empirically and cover constructs such as anger/hostility, history of non-compliance, low social supports, and socialization failure.

3.3 Internal Consistency Reliability

For a scale to be useful it must be reliable. For example, if one were to carry out repeated testing of a given respondent with different questions or tests, approximately the same scale value should be obtained on each re-test. Generally, if the items entering a scale are highly correlated (internally consistent), then the summated scale will be reliable. Internal consistency reliability - typically assessed by Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient - is a widely used and popular reliability approach. It is often used as a counterpart to test-retest reliability. By convention alphas of 0.70 and above indicate acceptable internal consistency for most applications in the behavioral sciences. Low alphas indicate the scale has too few items or the items don't have much in common and possibly measure more than one construct (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994).

Table 3.8 shows the summary statistics and alpha coefficients for the COMPAS Core scales in a sample of prison intake assessments in the Michigan Department of Corrections. We have consistently found similar results in prison and probation study samples across numerous jurisdictions.

The low alphas on Violence History (0.53) and Current Violence (0.52) reflect the fact that these are indexes composed of different types of offenses that do not necessarily correlate with each other. A low alpha does not indicate a problem because the items are not expected to be highly correlated as they are in a scale. Family Crime (0.62) is a similar type of index of problems experienced by family members.

Social Adjustment (0.54) and Criminal Opportunity (0.66) are higher order scales. They are not unidimensional. Low internal consistency is less of a concern for these scales. They are composed of two or three underlying constructs each. Cronbach's alpha is less useful for higher order scales, since the multidimensionality of the higher order scales makes it difficult to ascertain what low alpha coefficients indicate. Conversely high alphas do not necessarily indicate unidimensionality.

Table 3.8: Summary statistics and alpha coefficients for the COMPAS Core scales in a prison intake sample from the Michigan Department of Corrections .

	Items	N	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Alpha
Criminal Involvement	4	15,315	0.00	19.00	8.82	4.66	0.75
Noncompliance History	5	15,315	0.00	21.00	4.49	4.23	0.65
Violence History	9	15,315	0.00	16.00	2.13	2.37	0.52
Current Violence	7	15,315	7.00	13.00	8.21	1.28	0.53
Criminal Associates	7	15,315	7.00	22.00	9.75	2.66	0.71
Substance Abuse	10	15,315	10.00	20.00	12.81	2.40	0.76
Financial Problems	5	15,315	5.00	15.00	8.21	2.34	0.70
VocEd Problems	11	15,315	11.00	30.00	19.60	3.89	0.71
Family Crime	6	15,315	6.00	12.00	7.57	1.50	0.62
Social Environment	6	15,315	6.00	12.00	7.54	1.82	0.81
Leisure	5	15,315	5.00	17.00	7.86	3.52	0.86
Residential Instability	10	15,315	9.00	30.00	13.26	3.70	0.71
Social Adjustment	15	15,315	12.00	37.00	20.23	3.44	0.54
Socialization Failure	13	15,315	7.00	32.00	12.10	3.76	0.69
Criminal Opportunity	14	15,315	13.00	39.00	21.23	4.45	0.66
Social Isolation	8	15,315	8.00	40.00	16.90	4.85	0.83
Criminal Thinking	10	15,315	10.00	45.00	20.73	4.91	0.80
Criminal Personality	13	15,315	13.00	58.00	31.84	5.71	0.70

3.4 Test-Retest Reliability

In a recent independent study by [Farabee et al. \(2010\)](#) the COMPAS Core scales showed very high test-retest reliability, with correlations ranging from 0.70 to 1.00, and with an average correlation above 0.80. Thus, the various COMPAS Core sub-scales demonstrated good to excellent reliability over time. An important aspect of the Farabee study was a comparison against the well-known LSI. Overall, the average test-retest correlation coefficient for the COMPAS Core scales was 0.88; for LSI-R, the mean as measured in the same study was 0.64.

Chapter 4

Treatment Implications for Scales

Each COMPAS scale has been constructed based on a variety of behavioral and psychological constructs that are of very high relevance to recidivism and criminal careers. Included in this section is a brief description of the area of research/literature that supports the scale content and context. This material supplements the document “Measurement and Treatment Implications of the COMPAS Core Scales.”

Interpretation of the scale scores and how they relate to case planning and intervention is a key concept for COMPAS users. The information contained in this section is intended to assist you in your interpretation of the COMPAS scores as you plan for meaningful interventions and plot the course of behavioral change with the individual. Some brief examples of language for case planning are also offered with each needs scale description as a means to generate thoughtful, individualized goals and tasks for a person under supervision. The language (not considered a full treatment plan or goal/task statement) in the case planning examples is action oriented in the goals and tasks. The concept of “how” is defined through behavioral statements. For example, how will the person find emergency housing, or how will the person find new, healthy friends.

4.1 Risk Scales

In this section we describe the Risk Scales in COMPAS. We have developed risks scales for general recidivism, violent recidivism, and pretrial misconduct. There are additional risk scales under development. Northpointe’s Research Department also conducts outcomes studies with clients and develops and validates customized risk assessment tools.

4.1.1 Pretrial Release Risk

The Pretrial Release Risk Scale was developed through a pretrial release outcomes study conducted in a large sample of felony defendants assessed with COMPAS in Kent County, Michigan Pretrial Services ([Dieterich, 2010](#)). The Pretrial Release Risk Scale was constructed to predict failure to appear (FTA) and new felony arrest among defendants on pretrial release.

Prior pretrial risk assessment research has consistently identified a set of factors that are predictive of pretrial failure. The most common risk factors include current charges, pending charges, prior arrest history, previous pretrial failure, residential stability, employment status, community ties, and substance abuse ([VanNostrand, 2003](#)). We selected items from the COMPAS assessment and included them as candidates for risk model development on the basis of this prior research.

One purpose of pretrial release risk assessment is to sort a pretrial caseload into low-, moderate-, and high-risk groups based on the likelihood of failure to appear in court or commit a new crime pending trial. Use of the risk assessment tool by pretrial services agencies should result in consistent and equitable decisions regarding release and conditions of release. The use of objective risk assessment tools is recommended by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies ([2004](#)). The risk assessment tool should be empirically derived and have demonstrated predictive validity in the jurisdiction in which it is deployed. The factors that enter into the risk assessment score should be consistent with applicable state statutes.¹ These and other guiding principles for pretrial risk assessment are outlined in Pretrial Services Legal and Evidence-based Practices ([VanNostrand, 2007](#)).

4.1.2 General Recidivism

The recidivism risk scale was developed to predict new offenses subsequent to the COMPAS assessment date. The outcome used for the original scale construction was a new misdemeanor or felony offense within two years of the COMPAS administration date.

The primary factors making up this scale involve prior criminal history, criminal associates, drug involvement, and early indicators of juvenile delinquency problems. All of these risk factors are well known predictors of recidivism.

Scores in the medium and high range garner more interest from supervision agencies than low scores, as a low score would suggest there is little risk of general recidivism. It is important to note that the risk scores are generally taken from static information and that current level of needs, e.g. substance abuse or other issues can very much influence a person's likelihood of acting out or recidivating. In a later discussion the concept of Low risk/High needs will be covered.

General recidivism refers to a broad range of potential acts, therefore, versatility is an element for consideration. The COMPAS Typologies document delineates the typologies that have been discovered through research at Northpointe. One trait that lends itself to recidivism is versatility.

¹For example in New York a pretrial risk assessment instrument cannot be based on age, gender, or marital status ([Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, 2007](#)).

4.1.3 Violent Recidivism

This scale was originally developed in COMPAS Core assessment data on a large sample of probation and presentence investigation (PSI) cases. The scale was subsequently added to COMPAS Reentry. The scale inputs include history of violence, history of non-compliance, vocational/educational problems, the person's age-at-intake and the person's age-at-first-arrest. The strong association of these factors with future violence has been established in previous research and holds true for people who are considered "non-disordered" (Gendreau, Goggin, & Little, 1996). Additionally, meta-analytic results from studies with disordered persons show that a history of violent crime is one of the more potent predictors of violent recidivism (Bonta, Law, & Hanson, 1998).

Similar to the General Recidivism Risk Score, attention to the medium and high scores on this scale warrants careful planning for officer, institutional, and community safety. Some offenders, based on their past history of violent acts may score in the high and medium range, yet, show low or medium needs areas. Consideration for the current status of the offender and the support network in place is, as always, recommended, yet in the case of a person who scores high on this scale, special supervision conditions may be deemed necessary.

4.1.4 Recidivism Risk Screen

The Recidivism Risk Screen (RRS) is a brief recidivism risk scale developed to predict a new misdemeanor or felony offense arrest within two years. The RRS consists of five salient risk factors (age, age at first arrest, number of prior arrests, employment status, and prior parole revocations). The RRS is particularly useful to agencies that apply a triage strategy as part of their risk and needs assessment protocol to improve efficiency and reduce workload. The RRS is suitable as a prescreen in correctional facilities to select high risk cases for further assessment using a more comprehensive scale set from the Northpointe Suite. The RRS can also be used in community corrections settings to screen candidates for administrative supervision or lower supervision levels. The RRS is not intended as a substitute for the standard risk scales in the Northpointe Suite. The General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk scales measure aspects of risk (both general and violent recidivism) not covered by the RRS. Used in combination with the Current Violence Scale, the General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk scales provide a complete recidivism risk profile.

4.1.5 On Counter-Intuitive Predictions

Sometimes the COMPAS risk score for a particular person does not match the practitioner's expectations or clinical judgment regarding the level of risk posed by that person. A case in point is when an offender with no prior violence history scores medium or high on the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale. Or, conversely, an offender with some violent history scores low on the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale. This section explains how this occurs and why it is not an indication that the risk scale has failed to work properly.

The COMPAS risk scales are actuarial risk assessment instruments. Actuarial risk assessment is an objective method of estimating the likelihood of reoffending. An individual's level of risk is estimated based on known recidivism rates of offenders with similar characteristics.

The Violent Recidivism Risk Scale is constructed from the following characteristics that we found to be predictive of new person offenses (misdemeanor or felony):

- History of Noncompliance Scale
- Vocational Education Scale
- Current age
- Age-at-first-arrest
- History of Violence Scale

Each item is multiplied by a weight (w). The size of the weight is determined by the strength of the item's relationship to person offense recidivism that we observed in our study data. The weighted items are then added together to calculate the risk score:

$$\text{Violent Recidivism Risk Score} = (\text{age} * w) + (\text{age-at-first-arrest} * w) + (\text{history of violence} * w) + (\text{vocation education} * w) + (\text{history of noncompliance} * w)$$

The strong association of each of these inputs with person offense recidivism that we observed in our studies has been established by many other researchers in criminal justice. Meta-analytic results show that violent criminal history, education and vocational problems, current age, and age-at-first-arrest are consistent predictors of violent recidivism. The Violent Recidivism Risk Scale has items in common with many risk assessment instruments in use in corrections, including the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R); the General Statistical Information on Recidivism (GSIR); the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) and the Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG); and the Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ).

Your auto insurance company uses a similar risk prediction approach to estimate your risk of having an accident. Besides your age and accident history, the equation includes other characteristics such as credit rating and gender. If you are under 25, male, and have poor credit, you may be classified as high risk even though you have never had an accident.

In the context of Violent Recidivism Risk, if you are young, unemployed and have an early age-at-first-arrest and a history of supervision failure, you could score medium or high on the Violence Risk Scale even though you never had a violent offense arrest.

It is possible for a person's score on the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale to deviate considerably from what one would expect given the person's score on the History of Violence Scale.

Consider a hypothetical person who scores high (D10) on History of Violence (2 prior misdemeanor assault offense arrests, 1 prior domestic violence offense arrest, 1 violent property offense arrest, and 1 prior weapons offense arrest); medium (D6) on vocation / education problems, and low on noncompliance history (D1). This person has a late age at onset (age at first arrest = 33 yrs) and he is 51 years old. He has no history of noncompliance (D1) and no vocation or education problems. All of these factors subtract substantially from his Violent Recidivism Risk score, which falls into decile 3 (D3). Note that age is one of the best predictors of violent recidivism, and it carries a lot of weight in the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale calculation. If our hypothetical person were 25 years old and his age at first arrest were 16 years old, his Violent Recidivism Risk score would jump to D8 (High).

Why Is the Current Offense Not Included in the Risk Score?

The Recidivism Risk Scale does not include current violent offense in its calculation. When an offender with a current violent offense obtains a Low Score on the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale, the Low Score may appear counterintuitive. The Violent Recidivism Risk Scale was trained to predict general violent recidivism (misdemeanor or felony person offense). During model development we generally find that violent current offense does not significantly improve the prediction of general violent recidivism. However, an appreciation of the nature and circumstances of the current offense remains essential for effective case management. Current violent offenses are captured by the Current Violence Scale.

What About Domestic Assault or Sex Assault Offenses?

For both domestic assault and sex assault, details about the current offense are important for understanding the risk of recidivism. If the current offense is domestic assault or sexual assault, then it is recommended to use an index-offense-specific risk tool to assess risk of recidivism. COMPAS includes secondary assessments for this purpose, including the Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk-2 (VASOR-2) ([McGrath & Hoke, 2001](#); [McGrath, Lasher, Cumming, Langton, & Hoke, 2014](#)) and the STATIC 99 ([Hanson, 1997](#); [Hanson & Thornton, 2000](#)) for use with adult male sex assault offenders and the Revised Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSI-R) for use with adult domestic violence offenders ([Williams & Grant, 2006](#); [Stansfield & Williams, 2014](#)).

What Percent of the Assessments will have a Counterintuitive Pattern?

There are two counterintuitive patterns: (1) An offender with no prior violence history scores high on the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale and (2) An offender with high violent history scores low on the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale. The relative frequency of these patterns depends on the relative frequency of violent history in the agency population. If a large percent of the agency population has low violent history then pattern 1 is more likely. If a large percent of the agency population has high violent history then pattern 2 is more likely. The alignment between the agency data and the norm data will affect the proportion classified

as high (or low) on the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale, which will also affect the likelihood of counterintuitive scores.

Cases that have a counterintuitive pattern of History of Violence and Violent Recidivism Risk should be examined closely and considered for an override. Persons who exhibit pattern 1 are more likely to have early age at onset and younger age at assessment, and possibly a history of noncompliance and vocational/educational problems. Persons who exhibit pattern 2 are more likely to have late age at onset and older age at assessment, with minimal history of noncompliance and few vocational/educational problems. In all cases a holistic framework to case formulation should be applied that takes into account the varied aspects of the offender as measured by the COMPAS risk and needs scales.

General Comments on Risk Prediction

Risk assessment is about predicting group behavior (identifying groups of higher risk offenders) - it is not about prediction at the individual level. Your risk score is estimated based on known outcomes of groups of offenders who have similar characteristics.

The Violent Recidivism Risk Scale could be constructed in such a way that a high (low) score can only be obtained for someone who has (doesn't have) a history of violent offense arrests. This could be accomplished for example by constructing the Violent Recidivism Risk Scale entirely (or almost entirely) of violent history items. However, based on our own research and that of many other researchers, a scale that depends too heavily on violent history items will not have good predictive power.

Our risk scales are able to identify groups of high-risk offenders - not a particular high-risk individual. We identify groups of offenders who score high, medium or low-risk. We expect that the high-risk group will have higher recidivism rates for violent offenses relative to the low-risk group - this, in fact, has been demonstrated in our outcomes studies.

It is also important to note that we would expect staff to disagree with an actuarial risk assessment (e.g. COMPAS) in about 10% of the cases due to mitigating or aggravating circumstances which the computer is not sensitive to. In those cases staff should be encouraged to use their professional judgment and override the computed risk as appropriate - documenting it in COMPAS with the Override Reason - for monitoring by supervisory staff.

4.2 Criminogenic Need Scales

Need scales measure a criminogenic need and help with case-planing. In the following section we briefly describe each COMPAS Core need scale and give examples of the goals and tasks that might be put into a case-plan.

4.2.1 Cognitive Behavioral

This is a higher order scale that incorporates the concepts and items included in the Criminal Associates, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Thinking, Early Socialization, and Social Adjustment scales.

This scale, as mentioned above, includes grouped items which represent areas of need that can best be addressed in settings that include cognitive restructuring approaches. Concurrent drug/alcohol treatment or other interventions that address immediate needs are recommended, a balanced approach is necessary to avoid overwhelming the person with interventions. For some people, implementing interventions before they are on community supervision is the best approach as they will have the opportunity to focus on change their thoughts, feelings and behavior in a controlled setting without the challenges of a community setting. When a person scores in the medium and high ranges of this scale, considerations for their world view must be made, beginning with the question, “does this person see a need for change?”.

Table 4.1: Case Planning example for Cognitive Behavior

Goal	Build new and increase healthy coping skills
Task	Immediate Needs: Identify sources/triggers of my anger, frustration, and feelings of being overwhelmed. Make separate lists for each feeling, include what was going on in my immediate surroundings at that moment, who else was there, stressful incidents, and any other information I think is significant.
Task	Ongoing Needs: Use my healthy coping skills (from my skills list/optional actions) to problem-solve in situations where I feel stressed, angry, overwhelmed or when I recognize my triggers to use old behavior to get through a situation.

4.2.2 Criminal Associates/Peers

An involvement with anti-social friends and associates is one of the “big five” risk factors for criminality to emerge in meta-analytic research ([Gendreau et al., 1996](#)). Affiliating with aggressive and criminal others is a significant risk factor for further violence and crime. This is consistent with both social learning theory and sub-cultural theories of crime ([Andrews et al., 1990](#); [Elliot, Huizinga, & Ageton, 1985](#)).

This scale assesses the degree to which a person associates with other persons who are involved in drugs, criminal offenses or gangs, and determines whether they have a history of arrests and incarceration. A high score would identify persons who are involved in a network of highly delinquent friends and associates.

This domain is considered a strong area of influence for people in the criminal justice system. Interventions in this area can be difficult for the person as their identity with a group as well as a support system, albeit criminally involved, will be altered. Gang influence is particularly difficult as a real level of threat could exist for the person who, by leaving/taking a break from gang life, may be viewed as disrespecting those who have brought him/her to this point in life. Compliance, rather than change is likely for some people, yet, it is a step forward with respect to safety and recidivism.

Table 4.2: Case Planning example for Criminal Associates/Peers

Goal	Increase my association with pro-social, healthy friends
Task	Immediate Needs: Identify traits and behavior of positive, healthy friends and family members
Goal	Reduce interactions with anti-social, potentially harmful friends
Task	Identify friends and family who I tend to get into trouble with, include any co-defendants or criminally involved associates
Task	Create a plan to avoid interaction with criminally oriented friends/family, include statements regarding what my actions will be if I come into contact with the friends/family I have listed as “trouble” for me.

4.2.3 Criminal Involvement

The degree of criminal involvement has consistently emerged as a major risk factor for predicting ongoing criminal behavior. It is the most important of the major risk factors that have emerged in various meta-analysis studies ([Gendreau et al., 1996](#); [Andrews & Bonta, 1994](#)). Early juvenile delinquency involvement has also been linked to ongoing criminal behavior ([Moffitt, 1993](#)).

This scale is defined by the extent of the person’s involvement in the criminal justice system. A high score indicates a person who has had multiple arrests, multiple convictions, and prior incarcerations. The items centrally defining this scale are the number of arrests and number of convictions. A low score identifies the person who is either a first-time arrest or has minimal criminal history. Thus, the central meaning of this scale is the extensiveness of the criminal history.

Arrest history is useful here to see patterns (persons, places, things, time of year) and other related elements that could be antecedents to recidivism and perhaps causal factors (thoughts, feelings, beliefs, attitudes) that can be impacted by intervention. Cognitive behavioral approaches seem to work best in this life area to re-set a person’s response to triggers and patterned responses.

Case planning will be similar to criminal associates/peers, criminal personality and criminal opportunity and some cognitive behavioral goals. See the goals listed in Table 4.2, 4.4 and 4.3.

4.2.4 Criminal Opportunity

We have developed a higher order scale to assess the concept of criminal opportunity. This scale emerges from those criminological theories that stress the importance of routine daily activities and the importance of occupying certain social roles (marriage, parenting, being an employee). These roles tend to structure a person's daily activities in a pro-social manner, fostering social bonds and associated local social controls. The theoretical background to this scale includes routine activities theory that emphasizes the importance of immediate local daily activities that place a person in high risk or high opportunity situations (L. E. Cohen & Felson, 1979). The second theoretical theme contributing to this scale is early social control theory (Hirschi, 1969) which emphasizes the importance of social bonds as inhibitors or constraints to crime. The third theoretical strand in which the concept of opportunity is important is the "life cycle" theory of Sampson et.al. (1994). This asserts that age related desistance from crime is linked to life cycle changes that increase both social bonds (wives, children, jobs) and the immediate social controls of associated roles.

This higher order scale assesses criminal opportunity by using items that represent a combination of the following: time in high crime situations, affiliation with high risk persons who often engage in illegal activities, an absence of pro-social or constructive activities (e.g. working, spending time with family, etc.), an absence of social ties, high boredom, high restlessness and being in a high risk age group. The central items include: being unemployed, living in a high crime area, having friends who engage in drug use, and having no constructive activities.

A variety of life areas are represented within this scale. Interventions can be put in place in concurrent waves—for example, seeking out new friends and activities that are pro-social and have positive elements such as learning new skills, helping others, gaining awareness and acting on the awareness at the same time. Structure is a key ingredient in reworking previously idle or non-constructive time. Performance measures as a means of accountability and tracking behavior are also useful tools in this area.

Table 4.3: Case Planning example for Criminal Opportunity

Goal	Increase positive activities
Task	Immediate Needs: Set a date and time for any new activities to help me follow through with the plans I make for new, positive activities.
Task	Ongoing Needs: Develop career aspirations, goals, and identify potential role models as a way to connect with others outside of my family as a means to move forward. Create a plan with each item listed, including dates, for behavioral actions on my part.

4.2.5 Criminal Personality

Several personality dimensions have emerged from recent research as significantly related to persistent criminality. These dimensions involve impulsivity, risk-taking, restlessness and boredom, absence of guilt (callousness), selfishness and narcissism, interpersonal dominance, anger and hostility, and a tendency to exploit others (Hare, 1991; Cooke, Forth, & Hare, 1998). Bonta (1996) reports that criminal personality was the second most important dynamic factor in predicting recidivism. Bandura (1996) also reports validating similar personality dimensions. Criminal personality was one of the "big five" risk factors for criminality in the meta-analysis of Gendreau (1996). The well known General Theory of Crime proposed by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) similarly invokes the personality concept of "low self-control," which includes similar dimensions of criminal personality. Prior research has demonstrated a modest but significant relationship between psychopathy, low self-control (variously defined) and both violence and general criminal behavior (Quinsey et al., 1998). Quinsey et al. (1998) include the PCL (Hare, 1991) within their violence risk predictive system – the VRAG.

The items in this scale cover the main dimensions identified as components of the criminal personality (e.g. impulsivity, no guilt, selfishness/narcissism, a tendency to dominate others, risk-taking, and a violent temper or aggression).

Personality is a complex concept and many social scientists believe personality is "set" in childhood/adolescence. Given that many factors come together to create personality, the idea of criminal personality is no less complicated. There are patterns seen in persons who exhibit criminal personality traits. Intervention then, is based on cognitive behavioral approaches that examine and offer alternatives to thoughts, feelings, beliefs and resultant criminal behavior. A specific diagnosis of anti-social personality disorder is not necessary when considering intervention, the area of focus is as listed above – what is the process the person undergoes while deciding to engage in criminal behavior, what is his/her rationale, and what is he/she willing to do about making changes?

Table 4.4: Case Planning example for Criminal Personality

Goal	Build new and increase positive coping and communication skills.
Task	Immediate Needs: Journal my behavior in the areas of thoughts, feelings, attitudes and resultant behavior when I feel stressed, angry, or that something unfair has happened to me. Do my journal entries daily for 5 days and bring to my next probation appointment.

4.2.6 Criminal Thinking Self-Report

Antisocial attitudes and beliefs are identified among the "big five" risk factors in meta-analysis studies of factors that predict crime (Gendreau et al., 1996). However, there is no agreement on the particular attitudinal dimensions or cognitions that are the most useful for predictive purposes. Various studies focus on aspects of thinking style, attitudes toward criminal

justice, neutralization and excuses, tolerance for law violation, cognitive justifications, etc. Clearly, this area could require a highly extensive inventory to map the full range of cognitive dimensions relative to crime. In the absence of such consensus, we adapted the approach of Bandura (1996). Bandura's approach assesses several key cognitive dimensions that justify, excuse, and minimize any damage caused by the person's behavior/crime.

This scale brings together several cognitions that serve to justify, support, or provide rationalizations for the person's criminal behavior. These dimensions include moral justification, refusal to accept responsibility, blaming the victim, and rationalizations (excuses) that minimize the seriousness and consequences of their criminal activity. These include rationalizations such as: drug use is harmless because it doesn't hurt anybody else, criminal behavior can be justified by social pressures, theft is harmless if those stolen from don't notice or don't need what was taken, etc.

The concepts discussed above as they relate to the Criminal Personality scale are also present in this scale, and have been identified in further detail through the person's own self-report. A distinct pattern of rationalizations for criminal and/or harmful behavior is present for those who score in the probable and highly probable categories. Interventions that focus primarily on cognitive behavioral approaches tend work best with those who evidence significant criminal thinking.

Table 4.5: Case Planning example for Criminal Thinking Self-Report

Goal	Modify criminal thinking, develop a positive attitude toward various life areas (see specific goals).
Task	Immediate Needs: Create a list of what works for me (positive thoughts and activities) and what doesn't (negative thoughts and activities) that keep me in the same cycle of getting into trouble.

4.2.7 Current Violence

This scale forms part of the general criminal history and measures the degree of violence in the present offense. The central item that defines the scale is the presence of an assaultive felony. Other key items involve whether or not a weapon was used, if there was injury to a person, etc.

Research has shown that the level of violence in the instant offense is NOT a good predictor of future crime. Keeping in mind the degree and type of violence in the instant offense as compared to the person's history of violence and current level of functioning/needs scores is good practice. One area for clear consideration is that of family violence and how this will affect any kind of living arrangement for community-based supervision.

4.2.8 Family Criminality

From a social learning theory perspective, participation in criminal behavior may be facilitated by significant others who model such behavior. Research has consistently demonstrated

Table 4.6: Case Planning example for Current Violence

Goal	Build new and increase healthy coping skills.
Task	Enroll in and successfully complete an Anger Management Program. Bring my homework and updates from the class to each probation appointment.
Task	Create a list of my healthy and unhealthy coping skills, then list next to each one the usual outcome when I use that reaction or response.

that delinquency and adult crime are both associated with parent criminality (West, 1973; Lykken, 1995). Children may learn that violent and deviant behavior “work” in the context of their family. Aside from the social learning and role modeling perspective, other intergenerational mechanisms may operate to transmit values and behaviors from parent to child. Genetic influences, for example, may operate to transmit anti-social personality disorder and criminality (Lykken, 1995). COMPAS therefore includes a measure of family criminality focusing on the criminality and drug use history of the mother, father, and siblings.

This scale assesses the degree to which the person’s family members (mother, father, and siblings) have been involved in criminal activity, drugs, or alcohol abuse. The items cover: arrests of each family member, whether they have been in jail or prison, and whether the parent or parental figure has a history of alcohol or drug problems.

Families can be significant positive resources for any person in the criminal justice system. The presence of family criminality, however, can create a dichotomous situation in that, on the one hand the family is a source of support, comfort, and hope, and on the other hand, they may also be criminally involved and their support revolves around their criminal activity and belief systems.

Table 4.7: Case Planning example for Family Criminality

Goal	Eliminate criminal involvement with family members.
Task	Immediate Needs: List/identify family members (those who I have a relationship with and spend time with) who are criminally involved.
Task	Ongoing Needs: Create a time line of my involvement with these family members and the consequences/benefits of spending time with them, e.g. when did it happen and what happened while we were together.

4.2.9 Financial Problems

This concept appears as one of the more modest risk factors in the Gendreau et al. (1996) meta-analysis. It is linked to lower social class, poor housing, community disorganization, and other factors. Homicides, for example, are disproportionately found in high poverty areas. Numerous social dimensions related to poverty are linked to high crime, including

residential mobility, family disruption, single parent families, crowded housing conditions, and higher opportunity for violence (Sampson & Lauritsen, 1994). The measure of poverty and financial problems in COMPAS focuses on the struggle to survive financially, problems paying bills and other issues related to a shortage of money.

This scale assesses the degree to which a person experiences poverty and financial problems. It assesses whether the person worries about financial survival, has trouble paying bills, and has conflicts with friends or family over money.

Unpredictable economic times may play a role in this area, however, a person's pattern of earning (or not) and spending money is an important element. Education on money management and fulfilling court ordered financial commitments is part of the necessary approach when considering interventions. Assuming someone knows how to manage their finances is an erroneous starting place, vocational training may also play a role in creating a successful change plan.

Table 4.8: Case Planning example for Financial Problem Scale

Goal	Gain financial stability/independence.
Task	Immediate Needs: Apply for financial assistance/emergency shelter and/or food stamps (use other resources as referred by PO).
Task	Immediate Needs: Inform my supervisor at work about my probation appointments and any terms and conditions that might impact my ability to do my job.

4.2.10 History of Non-Compliance

This scale focuses on the number of times a person has failed when he or she has been supervised in the community (probation or parole). The central defining items are the number of times that probation or parole has been violated or revoked. Related items include the number of times a new charge or arrest has occurred while the person was on probation and the number of returns to custody for parole violations.

This scale focuses on the number of times the person has failed when he or she has been placed on a community-based status. The central defining item is the number of times probation or parole has been suspended or revoked. Related items include the number of times the person has failed to appear for a court hearing, the number of times a new charge/arrest or technical rules violation has occurred while on probation, parole and prior community corrections program placement failures (i.e. electronic monitoring, community service work, day reporting, etc.) Thus, the scale involves the risk of technical rules violation failure leading to revocation of probation, pretrial release, or community corrections placement status.

Different states/agencies have different thresholds for supervision violation and suspension/revocation. While policy decisions do effect the person's history "on paper" it is also important to understand the person's willingness and ability to successfully complete community-based supervision. Clearly articulated expectations with terms and conditions

of supervision and case planning are key factors in laying the groundwork for success. Behaviorally stated goals and a high degree of structure with room for individual differences and learning curves could enhance a person's success rate.

Table 4.9: Case Planning example for History of Non-Compliance

Goal	Attend all probation meetings as scheduled.
Task	Immediate Needs: Client and PO agree upon appointments for two week intervals including attendance at Cog/Behavioral group 1x week. Client to use pocket calendar for personal reminder of all appointments, during this two week period (March 10-24, 2010) client is to attend 2 scheduled appointments at this office (2/12 and 2/19 at 3pm) and the cog group on 2/15 and 2/22 at 6pm.
Note	All case planning activities should include tangible sanctions should the person fail to comply or engage in change behavior, and in the cases when a very high degree of structure is put in place, those sanctions may be stated on the case plan.

4.2.11 History of Violence

A history of violent behavior has been demonstrated to be one of the most powerful predictors of future violence ([Farrington, 1991](#); [Parker & Asher, 1987](#)). The likelihood of future violence appears to steadily increase with each instance of a prior violent incident. Each prior arrest for violent behavior increases the likelihood of further violence. Similarly, a history of juvenile violence has been found to be a predictor of adult violence ([Farrington, 1991](#)).

The aim of this scale is to reflect the seriousness and extent of violence in an individual's criminal history. It focuses on the frequency with which violent felony offenses have occurred, the use of weapons, and the frequency of injuries to victims. The frequency of several specific violent offenses are also included in the scale (e.g., robbery, homicide, and assaultive offenses).

Multiple episodes of violence may suggest the need for further psychological evaluation. The accumulation of multiples (events, victims, types of crimes against persons/animals) creates a pattern of serious concern. Interventions may be targeted at cognitive behavioral constructs to manage behavior, and highly structured supervision may be preferred by the supervising agency.

While we are not going to change the past, we can teach people to intervene in old thought processes and put in place, new, healthier thoughts that lead to pro-social responses rather than reactions that always follow the same patterns.

4.2.12 Leisure/Boredom

Aimlessness in the use of leisure time is linked to several theories of crime. For example, it is a component of Hirschi's early Social Control theory representing an aspect of weak external

Table 4.10: Case Planning example for History of Violence

Goal	Increase my healthy responses to events that trigger an angry reaction for me.
Task	Immediate Needs: List the way I have shown my thoughts and feelings in the past.
Task	Immediate Needs: Describe what happens when I lose self-control.
Task	Immediate Needs: Describe what happens when I use positive, self-control responses.

social bonding ([Hirschi, 1969](#)). Aimless use of leisure time is also included as a risk factor in the LSI ([Andrews & Bonta, 1994](#)). The General Theory of Crime ([M. R. Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990](#)) includes aimlessness and the related concept of proneness to boredom within the dimension of low self-control or criminal personality. It is also linked to routine activities theory by the maxim of “Idle hands are the devil’s workshop” ([Osgood, Wilson, O’Malley, Bachman, & Johnston, 1996](#)).

This scale assesses the degree to which the person experiences feelings of boredom, restlessness, or an inability to maintain interest in a single activity for any length of time. Thus, this scale may be regarded as reflecting a psychological dimension rather than representing the amount of constructive opportunities in the person’s community environment.

As noted above, the issue is not necessarily time management, but the person’s value of experiences and relationships. Creating an understanding of these elements may be a first step toward making changes for the individual. Some social or information processing issues may be identified through further assessment, and these issues can then be addressed accordingly.

Table 4.11: Case Planning example for Leisure/Boredom

Goal	Learn about the relationship between my level of participation with other people/events/interests and my ability to be involved in things outside of work or other required activities.
Task	Immediate Needs: Create a plan for getting involved with my friends who participate in the basketball league at the rec center. List the night and time of the league and the person who I can talk to get on a team. Ask my friend to go with me if I feel like I need support in joining the team.

4.2.13 Residential Instability

An unstable lifestyle is one aspect of the second factor of Hare’s Psychopathy Checklist and this is an obvious risk factor for crime and violence ([Hare, 1991](#)). Additionally, low social ties and an unstable residential address are often used in pre-trial risk assessment instruments to predict risk of flight. The absence of social ties, and the presence of social isolation are also

seen in Social Control theory as the absence of restraints on deviant behavior that result from weak social bonding. In addition, since change and stress are correlated, an unstable lifestyle may be stressful. Finally, personal stress/distress appears as a risk factor with modest predictive validity in meta-analysis studies ([Gendreau et al., 1996](#)).

The items in this scale measure the degree to which the individual has long term ties to the community. A low score on this scale indicates a person who has a stable and verifiable address, local telephone and long term local ties. A high score would indicate a person who has no regular living situation, has lived at the present address for a short time, is isolated from family, has no telephone, and frequently changes residences.

Community-based supervision requires a verifiable address. The reality is that some individuals end up in shelters right after release, or, they don't have the financial means to secure acceptable living quarters for months after sentencing/release. The historical nature of the person's residential stability is good information while the person is incarcerated in that planning can be put into place to avoid the pitfalls aforementioned. Renewing and/or creating family contacts and other potential support resources can be used as realistic goals in establishing residential stability.

Table 4.12: Case Planning example for Residential Instability

Goal	Seek and obtain sustainable living situation.
Task	Ongoing Needs: Develop a workable budget that includes housing costs that I did not list under my immediate needs such as pets, additional furnishings, any agreements that I can lawfully enter into to help reduce the cost of my rent.

4.2.14 Social Adjustment

Interpersonal problems may exist in each main social institution (family, school, work, etc.) A pattern of interpersonal problems may indicate poor social skills. The present higher order scale was constructed to assess the recurrence of interpersonal problems across various social contexts. Social skills training is often advocated as a treatment approach in preventing further violence and crime. Social adjustment problems are also implicated in several theoretical perspectives of criminal behavior (e.g., weak social bonding in social control theory ([Hirschi, 1969](#)), stress ([Gendreau et al., 1996](#)) social cognitive models of crime ([Dodge, Pettit, McClaskey, & Brown, 1986](#); [Dodge, 1998](#)) and the erosion of social capital ([Hagan, 1998](#))).

This scale is higher order in the sense that it uses items from other scales that crosscut several domains. It aims to capture the degree to which a person is unsuccessful and conflicted in his/her social adjustment in several of the main social institutions (school, work, family, marriage, relationships, financial.) A high score indicates a person who has been fired from jobs, had conflict at school, failed at school or work, has conflict with family, exhibits family violence, cannot pay bills, has conflicts over money, etc. Thus, the common theme is problematic social relationships across several key social institutions.

Areas for intervention will depend on the most pressing issue and need for support in that area. Creating a sense of connectedness and responsibility for self and to others is a foundational element of many cognitive behavioral approaches. Structuring communication expectations and methodologies for the individual may be a starting place, many programs provide sequenced awareness and practice options. The supervision professional may work with the individual in identifying other community-based pro-social activities, as well.

Table 4.13: Case Planning example for Social Adjustment

Goal	Increase positive social supports with family, friends, and community.
Task	Immediate Needs: Create a plan for increasing my time spent with positive, pro-social friends and family members.

4.2.15 Social Environment

Living in a high crime neighborhood is a well-established correlate of both delinquency and adult crime (Thornberry, Huizinga, & Loeber, 1995; Sampson & Lauritsen, 1994). This risk factor fits into several theoretical models of crime and delinquency (e.g., social disorganization, social learning, and sub-cultural theories). Disorganized and high crime communities are characterized by perceived high crime rates, gangs, easy access to drugs, and inadequate housing.

This scale focuses on the amount of crime, disorder, and victimization potential in the neighborhood in which a person lives. High crime is indicated by the presence of gangs, ease of obtaining drugs, the likelihood of being victimized, a belief that a weapon is needed for protection, and so on.

Few scales reflect areas where the person has no direct control over the identified issues, however, this scale is based on environmental factors that the individual has to cope with on a daily basis. Problem-solving around the possibility of relocating or finding a safer living arrangement may be paramount. Other risk factors come into play when considering the person's social environment (criminal opportunity, criminal peers, family criminality, residential instability, etc.) and these factors may become more of a primary focus should they be identified as active in the person's life.

The Social Environment and Social Isolation scales will typically use case planning language similarly. Increasing positive family and peer relationships, as we have seen in other scales is a primary focus, as well as involvement in specific activities.

4.2.16 Social Isolation

Positive social supports appear to serve several functions that may reduce crime and violence. Social support may act as a protective factor or mediator of stress, since stress and anxiety may predispose a person towards anger and violence. Positive social support has been shown

in research to act as a protective factor against risk of violence even in high risk environments ([Estroff & Zimmer, 1994](#)). As described below, the COMPAS social isolation scale is bipolar in that it serves to identify social isolation/loner behavior on one pole and strong social supports at the other pole.

This scale assesses the degree to which the person has a supportive social network and is both accepted and well integrated into this network. The scale is scored such that a high score represents an absence of support, and the presence of feelings of social isolation and loneliness. The defining items include: feeling close to friends, feeling left out of things, the presence of companionship, having a close best friend, feeling lonely, etc.

As mentioned in other social support areas, intervention can be across many dimensions and impact the person on both the awareness and practice levels. Strategies might include finding a mentor, joining known pro-social or support groups, learning new skills/hobbies, and creating new social connections where the person's new, healthy behavior will be expected by those involved in the activities.

4.2.17 Socialization Failure

Socialization failure during childhood and adolescence has been consistently linked to crime and delinquency. Problems in the family and inadequate parenting are the critical background issues ([Lykken, 1995](#)). We have constructed a higher order factor in COMPAS that builds on the early onset of delinquency, problem behavior in school (dropout, suspensions, fighting, etc.), inadequate parental socialization, and early drug use. These are all well known risk factors for later criminality ([Chaiken, Chaiken, & Rhodes, 1994](#); [Lykken, 1995](#)) and all represent early socialization problems. Lykken ([1995](#)) in particular, explores the link between socialization failure and criminal behavior in his concept of the sociopath.

This scale combines items reflecting family problems, early school problems, and early delinquency, all of which suggest socialization failure (how the person was socialized growing up). The intent is to examine socialization breakdown through its early indicators in school, delinquency, and family problems. A high score would represent a person whose parents were jailed or convicted or had alcohol or drug problems. In addition, a high score is associated with early behavior problems in school (being expelled, failing grades, skipping classes, fighting) and would also manifest serious delinquency problems.

This scale looks at the history or pathway that was involved in the person's upbringing that may have significantly affected his/her view of the world in terms of trust, respect for reasonable authority, value of others, and the development of beliefs and attitudes that are active and present today. High scoring individuals may need cognitive restructuring programs to assist in an awareness of, and change plan for, some of the beliefs and attitudes that lead to troublesome behavior for the person.

4.2.18 Substance Abuse

Numerous published research studies have established that substance abuse is a significant risk factor for both general criminal behavior and violent behavior. Substance abuse emerged

Table 4.14: Case Planning example for Early Socialization Failure

Goal	Build new and increase my positive coping skills and responses.
Task Activ- ity	Attend and successfully complete cognitive behavioral program. Complete first exercise in workbook by 3-20-10 and bring the completed exercise to the next probation appointment. Participate in the cog group by engaging the exercise on My Thoughts, and participating in the role play discussion.
Note	In the case of a structured, sequenced program, case planning will often be stated as in the example above.

as one of the major risk factors in the meta-analysis studies of Gendreau et al. (1996).

The present scale is a general indicator of substance abuse problems. A high score suggests a person has drug or alcohol problems and may need substance abuse intervention. The items in this scale cover prior treatment for alcohol or drug problems, drunk driving arrests, blaming drugs or alcohol for present problems, drug use as a juvenile, and so on.

The cut points on this scale are lower than the other needs scales due to the design of the scale. A person who scores in the Probable range (3-4) is considered a person who is in need of further evaluation (i.e. ASI, SASSI, etc.) and a person who scores in the Highly Probable range (5-10) may have a serious alcohol or drug problem requiring a structured treatment approach. Because of the high incidence of drug/alcohol abuse within the criminal justice population, a primary intervention for many individuals to impact recidivism is assisting the person to attain and maintain sobriety.

Substance abuse typically intersects every life area for a person. Therefore, cognitive behavioral restructuring and life skills planning may be needed following, or, in some cases during, treatment. Case planning language varies in this area between the example shown under the Socialization Failure (Table 4.14) scale regarding structured, sequenced steps, and, the use of supervision focused goals and tasks as listed in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Case Planning example for Substance Abuse

Goal	Maintain Sobriety
Task	Attend AA meetings 3 times per week and show my attendance card to my PO at each meeting.
Task	Call in for UA/BAC testing daily and report by 5pm on the day I am to do my testing.

4.2.19 Vocation/Education

Another of the “big five” risk factors for crime and recidivism prediction in the Gendreau et al. (1996) meta-analysis is labeled “social achievement.” This concept is an amalgam of educational attainment, vocational skills, job opportunities, a record of stable employment, good income, and, more generally, the level of legitimate economic opportunity. Basically, persons

with more social capital have higher “life chances” than other persons who may have very restricted opportunities for success (Hagan, 1998; Coleman, 1990). The family is of critical importance in building social capital. Parents either transmit positive and substantial social capital to their child or fail in the socialization process. This scale is a higher order factor in COMPAS, using items from both educational and vocational domains. Individuals differ greatly in access to social capital or other resources. Social capital is somewhat dynamic. It can be built or destroyed. For example, a record of serious criminal behavior or high school dropout will clearly diminish life chances and social resources, whereas completing a job skills training course or obtaining a GED may increase these chances.

This higher order scale assesses the degree of success or failure in the areas of work and education. A high score represents a lack of resources. Those who score high will present a combination of failure to complete high school, suspension or expulsion from school, poor grades, no job skills, no current job, poor employment history, access only to minimum wage jobs, etc. Thus, the scale represents a lack of educational and/or vocational resources.

A score in the Probable range is significant in that a person may be struggling to seek and maintain employment that meets his/her skill set, ability, and interests. Vocational stability plays a significant role in success on community supervision. Intervention can therefore be initiated during incarceration or upon release. Education, or additional training may be the reasonable answer to assisting the person to maintain employment. Therefore, it is important to look at the whole picture in this domain when assessing paths and barriers to success.

Table 4.16: Case Planning example for Vocation/Education

Goal	Develop vocational skills
Task	Immediate Needs: Ask myself what it will take to meet the goals I am setting, identify barriers that come from others/situations, and those that I have put in place.
Task	Immediate Needs: Identify methods to break down the barriers that I have put in place, use my resources (supervisor, PO, instructor) to move forward with my plan.
Task	Enroll in vocational training program using the funding source I found when I contacted the instructor at the school.

4.2.20 The Lie Scale and Random Responding Test

These validity tests provide alerts that the person being assessed by COMPAS is possibly “faking good” or is responding randomly.

Items in the Lie Scale include questions about feeling unhappy or angry with the options across a Likert scale that include “never.” Since it is highly unlikely that a person has never felt unhappy or angry, the selection of “never” would suggest they are not telling the truth, or perhaps they are being careless with their responses. If several of the items on the Lie scale are given extreme answers, the criminal justice professional is then alerted to the possibility that the person is not responding truthfully.

The Random Responding scale is based on 37 highly correlated pmrs of COMPAS scale items. Some items appear more than once in the pairs as they relate to more than one construct. Random responding has the effect of breaking these correlations. The cutting score was internally set up to detect the 5% of the respondents at the extreme end of the distribution who might be answering the questionnaire in a random fashion.

Chapter 5

Typology

The fact that people respond differently to different treatments has been labeled as responsiveness and repeats the conventional wisdom that “one man’s meat is another man’s poison.” It indicates that the wrong treatment may make things worse and creates a need for careful matching of people to specific treatments. This is central to both “What Works” and to the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model. It also underlies Evidence-Based Practice (EBP), since incorrect matching of a person to treatment may sabotage the effectiveness of virtually any intervention. Thus, a challenge for treatment providers is to match intake assessments to service plans in order to achieve good outcomes. [Andrews et al. \(2006\)](#) recently acknowledge that specific responsiveness or differential matching is the least explored of all the RNR principles. The traditional strategy for “matching” has been to develop treatment-relevant classifications to guide differential matching ([Warren, 1971](#); [Megargee & Bohn, 1979](#); [S. Baird, Heinz, & Bemus, 1979](#)). Most of these classification efforts failed because of a variety of technical problems ([Harris & Jones, 1999](#)).

However, we have developed risk and need typologies to facilitate the goals of specific responsiveness and to guide the matching of interventions to client needs in the context of the COMPAS system. We have developed treatment-relevant typologies for both males and females. These are now included as a standard component of the COMPAS software. These typologies use advanced pattern recognition, cross-validation procedures and multiple methods to verify the stability of the typologies. Each person is now automatically classified on the basis of “best fit” to one of several standard and replicated needs profiles. The class profile of each person is automatically produced as part of the standard report to help treatment staff conceptualize the “kind” of client they are dealing with, and to develop a service plan to meet the specific responsiveness needs of that unique individual. It is important to realize that no person is a perfect match to his/her class and will be unique in his/her overall pattern of risks and needs. However, his/her assigned prototype membership will suggest a beginning “framework” for a case plan that may then be customized according to the unique risk and need patterns of each person. Thus, the default treatment plans for each prototype will provide treatment staff a useful initial guide to the most likely kind of service plan for each individual.

The scales required to determine a type in the COMPAS Core typology are: Criminal As-

sociates, Substance Abuse, Financial Problems, Vocation/Education, Family Criminality, Social Environment, Leisure/Boredom, Residential Instability, Social Isolation, Criminal Attitudes, Criminal Personality, and Age at Assessment.

5.1 Interpretation

Questions may arise as to how to interpret the COMPAS typology assignment and how to integrate it into the case plan. Overall, we suggest that the typology results should be interpreted in the context of the other three key classification elements that are provided in the overall COMPAS Risk Assessment. These are as follows:

1. **Risk Potential Scales (Predictive levels):** These two (red) scales represent overall risk potential scales. They include separate risk scales for Violent Recidivism and General Recidivism.
2. **Risk and Need Profiles (Prior history):** Next, the profile chart provides the person's decile scores on all background scales (e.g., criminal history, drugs, peers, family, work/education, etc.). These provide the basic data elements that drive risk predictions, needs assessment and treatment plans.
3. **Explanatory Typology:** This provides the closest fit of each person to one of eight prototypical categories. The eight types represent different kinds of people. It is important to remember that the profile chart of any individual person will never be an exact match to his closest prototype. Many people are hybrids that may not fit well into any typology.

These three elements may be used collectively to guide case formulation and to understand what is “going on” with a case, and to select supervision levels and treatment interventions.

Other important elements that may influence case formulation are as follows:

Recommended Level of Supervision: The recommended level of supervision is found in the Assessment Summary section. The Violence and Recidivism risk potential factors are the main drivers of this recommendation.

Overrides of the supervision level: Overrides of the calculated recommended supervision level are clearly appropriate when it is felt that the automated procedure is either over- or under-estimating the risk level. This is especially true when the screener can identify the presence of mitigating or aggravating factors. Examples of mitigating factors are such things as your own street knowledge of the person, age and any extended periods of crime free behavior, etc. Aggravating factors are such things as severity of offense, gang membership, your knowledge of their street behavior, of non-apprehended crimes, or concerns on the Lie Scale or Random Response Score (as applicable).

Common Prototypes versus Anomalous cases: There are several things to understand about the typology label:

1. The typologies represent “Common Types” of people: We have found that there are eight common categories or prototypical offending and behavior patterns that often re-appear in criminal justice populations. These eight prototypes are described in the software and the software assigns each client to their nearest prototype. However, please remember that no individual is ever an exact match to his/her typology. In most cases there will be a good match to the closest fitting category, but will always have some differences to the ideal prototype. However, some cases will NOT be a good match to any prototype, or may straddle the boundaries between two prototypes. These boundary or hybrid cases are not given a prototype assignment and must be interpreted as unique cases.
2. What to do with the poor fitting/boundary cases: With boundary or hybrid cases, the typology should be ignored, or used as a starting point for a more individualized interpretation. Such boundary types are often harder to interpret and are more complex. If the screener’s judgment clearly disagrees with the computer-assigned prototype then an override is appropriate. The anomaly should be reported and the counselor will interpret the case using the individual’s case chart and other relevant information to determine processing and treatment plans.
3. Typology Purposes are explanatory and for treatment planning: A main purpose of the typology is to give an alert if a case belongs to one of the major case types (e.g., a young streetwise gang member; an older repeat drinking driver, etc). If a case is a good fit this may help in understanding the case and it’s treatment needs since such kinds of cases will have been seen before.
4. The Typology is not a risk classification! The typology emphasizes explanatory and need profiles and treatment: The typology prototypes represent diverse profiles of need factors, and are not designed as a predictive risk classification. Thus, the typology alone should not be used to determine risk levels but it may often help in risk and placement decisions if used in conjunction with the risk scales.

5.2 Male Typology

5.2.1 Type Descriptions

Category 1 - Chronic drug abusers – most non-violent

The central theme of this prototype is long-term substance abuse and non-violent offences. For example, serious substance abuse and use of alcohol/drugs at the current arrest. Problems often begin in adolescence, for example, with first arrests around age 16 or 17. Factors underlying this type may include mixtures of family criminality, family disorganization, out-of-home placements and some juvenile socialization problems. The profile appears in all ethnic groups, but especially young Anglos. The social context does not suggest total social exclusion. For example, some members have relatively few social risk factors and some strengths such as low poverty, educational-vocational resources, stable residence in good neighborhoods and are not isolated, bored or socially rejected. Anti-social personality and extreme criminal attitudes are mostly absent.

Official criminal histories support this profile. This type averages of 3 to 4 prior arrests mostly for drug use or trafficking. This category is mostly non-violent with relatively low current violence, low weapon offences and low victim injuries – although in some cases the current charge includes assault. There is little evidence of domestic violence and sex offences.

Category 2 - Low risk situational – fighting/domestic violence caution

This type has several economic and educational “strengths” suggesting an apparently normal citizen. They mostly avoid criminal associates and follow a low risk lifestyle. However, some members of this group are involved in serious violence, thus caution is warranted. These persons generally are not raised in high crime families, avoid drugs, have stable addresses in safe areas and few financial problems. Personality and criminal attitudes appear average. The profile offers no clear social or criminogenic explanation for offending or for violence. This pattern may reflect the well known accidental or situational event that unexpectedly occurs to create serious violence and an arrest situation.

The official criminal history reflects a low risk profile. The group, as a whole, has fewer official arrests, convictions or prior violence than other types. The official data shows lower violence history, lower weapons use, lower non-compliance, fewer probation episodes and almost no burglaries, robberies. The current offense often is for DUI, substance abuse or an assault (fight/no weapons). Many are incarcerated for the first time. However, as noted above, some members of this group have been charged with a serious assault and/or domestic violence. This category occurs in all ethnic or racial groups – a variant is found in Category 8.

Category 3 - Chronic alcohol problems – DUI, domestic violence

The dominant pattern of this category consists of older (40+), mostly relatively well-educated men who function fairly well with stable jobs, finances and residences, but with recurrent

alcohol problems and a history of DUI and/or domestic violence. They show the oldest age at first arrest (27) and are thus late starters. A generally low risk lifestyle is reflected by few criminal peers, educational-vocational and financial success, low crime families, stable and safe addresses and pro-social structured leisure. They mostly avoid high-risk situations and do not appear to hold anti-social attitudes or personalities. Thus, the explanation for their offending would appear to relate to alcohol proneness perhaps in a context of family stress, rather than social exclusion or environmental explanations.

The official data corroborates this pattern showing that this group has the highest score for current DUI arrest and using alcohol (but not drugs) at the current arrest. Overall, they have average criminal involvement and few violent offenses. However, domestic violence also occurs for some of these people. DUI and alcohol abuse are the major problems since the category has lower clusters arrest rates than other clusters for current violence, weapon arrests, assaults, juvenile felony arrests, fraud, property, burglary and robbery offenses. COMPAS risk scales assign this category to low risk, although this is influenced by their older age (since age lowers risk scores in the risk equations). Thus, they may be expected to have a moderate recidivism risk mainly for drug/alcohol related offenses or domestic violence.

Category 4 - Socially marginalized – poor, uneducated, stressed, habitual offenders

The central problem in this type is socio-economic marginalization (e.g., educational-vocational failure, poor job skills, poverty, unstable residence, poor social supports and social isolation). This category is older (average age 37) and occurs in all ethnic groups. The social resources for these men appear reasonable since they mostly do not have high crime families or antisocial peers, do not reside in high crime areas and do not hold extreme criminal attitudes – all of which argue against a social learning explanation and do not suggest a high-risk lifestyle. There is also little evidence of criminal personality.

Many of these cases are chronic repeaters with multiple arrests, probation terms and convictions. Their official criminal history coheres with the above profile in two main ways. First, they are mostly late starters with a late age at first arrest (21), few juvenile felonies and a relative absence of juvenile socialization problems. Second, their offense pattern of fraud larceny (and some drug trafficking) and low robbery, suggests instrumental crime for financial gain, or perhaps coping with poverty and unemployment. Finally, some of these men exhibit prior domestic violence that coheres with prior weapons use and victim injury. Substance abuse and criminal opportunity scores are about average.

Note: Mental health (MH) problems are often linked to social isolation and social adjustment problems. Thus, cases with MH and social withdrawal problems may enter this lonely marginalized category. A mental health assessment is recommended to clarify MH issues.

Category 5 - Criminally versatile – young marginalized persons often gang affiliated

This pattern exhibits multiple risk factors and several co-occurring causal processes linked to criminality. First, is extreme social exclusion/marginalization (e.g., educational-vocational failure, joblessness and poverty). Second is a lack of social control bonds, withdrawal from education and work, boredom and little constructive use of leisure. Third, their high-risk criminal opportunity lifestyle is reflected in weak pro-social bonds, boredom and higher than average gang affiliation. Fourth, social learning is suggested by a pattern of anti-social attitudes, gang membership (for some), early school failure and out-of-home placements, all implying affiliation with other rejected and weakly socialized peers. Finally, many of these cases reflect an anti-social personality that has been empirically linked to family disintegration, family crime, juvenile felonies and early onset shown by many of these cases. These themes reflect the sociopathic type of described by [Lykken \(1995\)](#) and [Mealey \(1995\)](#), and others.

The criminal history of this category coheres with the above high risk profile. This young group (22-23 average age) generally has an early age at first arrest (around 16), higher scores than other types for juvenile felonies, weapons arrests, current violence, current property and sex offense charges. However, there are two anomalies. First, they show relatively low substance abuse. Second they score only average for prior arrests and convictions, perhaps resulting from their youth (i.e., their early stage of a criminal career).

Category 6 - Socially isolated long term substance abuse – multiple minor and mostly non-violent offenses

This group reflects four major criminogenic problems. First, many members exhibit serious long-term substance abuse, suggesting addiction. Second, their extreme marginalization is shown by social isolation, poverty, unstable residence, poor social adjustment, boredom and a lack of pro-social leisure activities. Third, they appear embedded in a criminal drug culture and exhibit high criminal opportunity. Finally, a disposition for criminality is shown by high crime personality and antisocial attitudes. This type occurs in all ethnic groups.

The official criminal history matches this profile in several ways. Chronic criminality is shown by multiple arrests, convictions and probations. Chronic substance abuse is confirmed by alcohol and drug offenses, using hard drugs (heroin, cocaine) as juveniles, being high/intoxicated at current arrest and (in some cases) current drunk driving and/or drug possession charges (but rarely trafficking). This category is difficult to treat as shown by non-compliance, probation/parole revocations and FTA's. They also exhibit above average scores for current fraud, prior domestic violence and burglary/larceny (but, rarely robbery). Criminal violence (except for domestic violence) is rare as shown by relatively low arrests/convictions for weapons offenses and lower scores for assaultive felonies.

Category 7 - Serious versatile high risk individuals

This type has the most serious and violent profile. It may warrant referral for a test such as the Psychopathy Check List (PCL). This profile reflects a chronic, violent and versatile criminal career as well as multiple criminogenic risk factors.

This profile reflects four major causal processes linked to high criminality. 1) A strong personal disposition to crime is shown by anti-social personality, antisocial attitudes/thinking, early onset of crime, parental criminality and versatile criminal offences. 2) Social marginalization is shown by educational/vocational failure, unstable residence, poverty, boredom and weak pro-social ties. 3) Social learning as reflected by anti-social peers, anti-social neighborhood, parent criminal behavior and anti-social thinking. 4) Poor socialization is suggested by parental crime and family disorganization, early juvenile onset, early failure in school, criminal attitudes.

The official criminal history matches this extreme criminogenic profile. It has the most chronic and dangerous criminal career with the highest scores for criminal involvement, juvenile onset, non-compliance and violent and versatile offending. These people have the highest scores for arrests and convictions for robbery, burglary, weapon offenses, assaults, injury to victims, violent felonies, fraud, drug possession and domestic violence arrests.

Category 8 - Low risk situational accidental category

Like Category 2, this category reflects lower criminogenic risks and more pro-social strengths than most other categories. Thus, this profile offers no clear explanation for their engagement in the criminal justice system. Like Category 2, these persons reflect perhaps “normal” folks who became embroiled in a situational-accidental event that led to entry into the criminal justice system. Many members of this category will have less poverty, more adequate jobs and education, more stable residence in safer areas than most persons in this population. They appear mostly to avoid anti-social peers and criminal opportunities and may have pro-social ties. Their attitudes and personalities are not clearly anti-social. They report low drug use (compared to other groups), fewer criminal peers, lower family crime and positive use of leisure.

The criminal history of this category confirms its low risk, non-violent status. Most have few prior arrests and for many this may be their first incarceration. They generally have fewer felonies or weapons offenses, and less history of probation or probation failure. Most are assigned to the lowest risk category by the COMPAS risk models.

The current arrest pattern perhaps explains the situational nature of this category. Specifically, they have the lowest (mostly zero) scores for felony charges, assaultive felonies, weapons offenses, victim injury, family violence, burglary/larceny, robbery and drug offenses. In many cases their arrests are alcohol related, simple assault, drunk driving, non-felony fraud or minor property offense, or a sex offense. Thus, it is prudent to check the details (if available) of the current offense of persons in this category.

An important caution is that a small percentage of this type may be “faking good” as indicated by the Lie Test score. Thus, while many are truly low risk (as confirmed by official

history) a small percentage may be lying. Thus, it is still prudent to show caution with these persons.

5.3 Female Typology

5.3.1 Type Descriptions

Category 1 - Drug problems and anti-social sub-cultural influences – some with relationship conflicts

This group (average age 35) appears locked into a high-risk sub-culture e.g. anti-social peers, anti-social family and residence in a high-risk crime environment. Some reflect early onset of teenage delinquency and cocaine use as a juvenile. Chronic drug problems are suggested by above average scores for previous drug treatments and drug possession charges. Many of these women hold anti-social attitudes. This profile suggests a social learning process where these women are socialized within an anti-social drug sub-culture. However, some strengths are still present for some of these women, e.g., stable housing, adequate use of leisure time and apparently good social support. The group criminal history is about average and not noticeably violent – although the group is above average for jail and probation terms, prior convictions and non-compliance history. For some of these women their current domestic violence charges suggest relationship conflict.

Category 2 - Family disorganization and inadequate parenting – residential instability and minor non-violent offences

This younger group has an average age of 25 years. Early family disorganization, abuse and inadequate parents appear central. Their high scores for family criminality and juvenile out-of-home placements suggests inadequate parenting. Their high juvenile socialization score also suggests early onset of problems. Their adult life challenges include residential instability and social adjustment problems. However, several positive features emerge for some of these women, i.e., lower than average scores for criminal peers, below average scores for criminal attitudes and criminal personality. Many of these women appear to avoid drugs, with relatively few reporting drug treatment or use of drugs as juveniles. The profile suggests some positive social supports and fairly constructive use of leisure time. The criminal history is consistent with the above profile and is mostly non-violent and fairly low for non-compliance. The most common current charge is minor fraud. Mental health issues may be explored given the possibility of early family abuse and/or neglect.

Category 3 - Chronic substance abusers – women with higher social resources than other groups

This older (average age 38) category shows less poverty, more positive education and vocational skills and residence in an apparently safe low crime areas, than other categories. These positive features are consistent with lower than average scores for criminal associates, lower anti-social attitudes and a fairly positive use of leisure time. The group appears to have relatively fewer social adjustment problems, better social supports and a lifestyle that avoids high risks and criminal opportunity. They do not have high scores for criminal personality.

The official data matches this profile with a relatively late onset, mostly minor offenses and few juvenile problems.

DUI is the most frequent current offence among these mostly non-violent women – although some also have domestic a violence record. However, the presence of prior convictions, prior drug offences and frequency of prior treatments for drugs and/or alcohol underscores a clearly chronic substance abuse problem.

Category 4 - Marginalized poor and isolated older women – economic survival crimes

The average age of this group is 40 years. This group is characterized by poverty, social isolation and a lower than average constructive leisure activities. This group has a late onset with an average age at first arrest of 27 years. Their criminal history mainly involves minor fraud. Aside from poverty they show few other criminogenic factors. For example, they fall below average for criminal peers, antisocial attitudes, living in high crime areas or following high opportunity lifestyles. Their family of origin appears relatively law abiding. Their history exhibits few juvenile problems. It appears that their problems mostly emerge in adulthood from poverty and poor social support. Their instrumental crimes such as minor fraud and sex offences may be for economic survival. Their poor social adjustment and social isolation suggest screening for mental health problems. The risk assessment assigns most of these women to a low risk non-violent category.

Category 5 - Young antisocial poorly educated women with some violent offences and early delinquency onset

This younger category (average age is 25) has a limited adult criminal history - with relatively few adult arrests or convictions - but the highest score for a current violent offence, some involving felony and weapons charges. Their criminogenic factors include: early onset of delinquency, above average antisocial personality, antisocial attitudes, poor education/vocational resources, bored/unproductive use of leisure hours and pessimism about finding a good job. Early delinquency is reflected in higher than average juvenile marijuana and alcohol use (but fewer hard drugs), high school dropout and the earliest first arrest. Surprisingly, the group has relatively low affiliation with antisocial peers or gangs; no clear tendency to live in high crime areas, abuse drugs, or to have extreme poverty or a high crime family background. Their relatively low formal adult criminal histories, appear consistent with their average scores on COMPAS risk assessment scales. However, the presence of early onset delinquency and, in some cases, serious current violence suggests caution with this group.

Category 6 - Chronic long term criminal history A – multiple co-occurring social and psychological risk factors

Drugs, extreme socio-economic marginalization, teen onset of problems and extreme problems in social relations characterize this high risk category. The recidivism risk computation

identifies this group as high risk. Multiple criminogenic factors co-occur, including: antisocial peers, antisocial attitudes, antisocial personality, extreme substance abuse, high crime family, poverty, extreme vocational and educational deficits, inability to use leisure time constructively and a tendency to live a high risk life style. Problems started early and these women report the highest levels for out-of-home placements as juveniles, the worst school grades, the highest use of cocaine as a juvenile, the earliest first arrest and the highest number of juvenile felony arrests. This is a non-compliant group with multiple failures and extreme drug problems. Social isolation and social adjustment problems are high. This group commits a variety of offences, including: domestic violence, drug possession, and other assault.

Category 7 - Chronic long term criminal history B – multiple co-occurring problems and high risk

This rare and infrequent group is a more serious version of type 6. While both categories have multiple co-occurring risk and need factors group 7 is systematically higher than group 6. This category has the highest scores for: violence risk, recidivism risk, FTA risk and technical violation risk. They are highest for: overall criminal history, history of non-compliance, current violence and juvenile delinquency indicators. The multiple criminogenic factors include: residential instability, family crime, vocational-educational failures, antisocial attitudes, antisocial personality, social adjustment problems, social isolation/withdrawal, extreme drug use and so on. Compared to Category 6, this group has the highest scores for current violence, injuries to victims, current felony arrests and current robberies. They exhibit extreme poverty, live in higher risk areas and report more gang affiliations.

Category 8 - Late starters with multiple strengths and fewer risk factors – minor non-violent offence history

These women (like pattern 3) reflect higher resources than other groups for educational and vocational scores, jobs, completing high school, living in safer areas, stable housing, better social supports and fewer leisure problems. Their family background appears more pro-social and they report less poverty, antisocial attitudes or personality issues. This group appears to adopt safer lifestyles by avoiding anti-social persons, fewer drug problems and more pro-social leisure activities. While, we may be suspicious of this positive profile, their official criminal history is consistent with this low risk profile showing the lowest criminal involvement and incarcerations, the fewest arrests and convictions, the lowest arrest rate, the lowest felony charges, the lowest pending charges, less non-compliance and the oldest age at first arrest (average age is 27). Current charges reflect minor fraud and DUI. This official data therefore coheres with this low need/risk profile. However, some women in this category may be “faking good.” This was detected using the built-in COMPAS validity test for defensive faking-good responses and notice should be taken of this warning.

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ATTACHMENT B

SCALE MEANINGS AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS – CORE COMPAS SCALES



Michigan Department of Corrections Measurement and Treatment Implications of COMPAS CORE Scales

Revised February 9, 2015

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INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to provide users of COMPAS Core with a meaningful and practical understanding of each scale incorporated into the assessment. COMPAS Core is comprised of a total of forty three scales, including four higher order scales (i.e., scales that use items from other scales that crosscut several domains) and seventeen women specific need scales. This document describes the scales being used in the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) Northpointe Suite. Each scale included in the MDOC COMPAS Core assessment is listed below with an explanation of what the scale measures, the treatment implications for high scores on the scale, and a listing of the items or questions in the assessment that are used to score the scale.

The COMPAS Core assessment is designed to be configurable by the user at various decision points within the local criminal justice system and with various populations (i.e., women, men, institutional, community). For example, Pre-trial Services may choose to use only the Pretrial Release Risk Scale to make recommendations to the court regarding pre-trial release. Probation may then use the Violent Recidivism and General Recidivism Risk Scales to “triage” their caseloads by recidivism risk, and choose to only complete the full assessment (i.e., all scales) on the higher risk individuals to gain a holistic view of the person in order to appropriately address supervision and treatment needs for rehabilitation. In addition, there are need scales available that are validated specifically for women, so scale sets can be configured for men or women.

This configuration option makes cross-referencing by item number difficult because each time a scale set is altered the item number for each question changes. For this reason, item numbers are not used to identify items from the questionnaire for each scale in the following tables. If the user creates a scale set with only select scales for an assessment, the same items will be used to compute the score for the scale, but the item numbers for each item might vary.

SCALE NAME: Non-VFO Risk**WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:**

The Non-VFO Risk Scale was developed to predict a new arrest for a non-violent felony offense within three years of the COMPAS assessment date.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of LOW may be regarded as low risk since these offenders are clearly lower than “average.” Scores of MEDIUM may be regarded as medium risk since they are in the middle of the distribution and represent cases that are very close to “average” for the total population of the agency. Scores of HIGH may be regarded as high risk since they are in the upper end of the distribution.

The Low/Medium/High scores on the Core Non-VFO Risk Scale are used to sort the agency population in terms of offenders’ likelihood to reoffend and to guide the efficient allocation of resources by targeting the most intensive and intrusive interventions on higher-risk offenders.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Criminal history
- Most serious current offense
- Drug problems
- Recent vocational/educational history
- History of noncompliance
- Age at intake
- Age at first arrest

* The inputs to the scale are weighted differently for men and women.

SCALE NAME: VFO Risk**WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:**

The VFO Risk Scale was developed to predict a new arrest for a violent felony offense within three years of the COMPAS assessment date.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of LOW may be regarded as low risk since these offenders are clearly lower than “average.” Scores of MEDIUM may be regarded as medium risk since they are in the middle of the distribution and represent cases that are very close to “average” for the total population of the agency. Scores of HIGH may be regarded as high risk since they are in the upper end of the distribution.

The Low/Medium/High scores on the Core VFO Risk Scale are used to sort the agency population in terms of offenders’ likelihood to reoffend and to guide the efficient allocation of resources by targeting the most intensive and intrusive interventions on higher-risk offenders.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Criminal history
- History of violence
- History of noncompliance
- Recent vocational/educational history
- Age at intake
- Age at first arrest
- Most serious current offense

* The inputs to the scale are weighted differently for men and women.

SCALE NAME: PRETRIAL RELEASE RISK (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The Pretrial Release Risk Scale was constructed to predict failure to appear (FTA) and new felony arrest among defendants on pretrial release. Prior pretrial risk assessment research has consistently identified a set of factors that are predictive of pretrial failure. The most common risk factors include current charges, pending charges, prior arrest history, previous pretrial failure, residential stability, employment status, community ties, and substance abuse.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Decile scores 1-4 may be regarded as low risk since they are clearly lower than “average.” Decile Scores from 5-7 may be regarded as medium risk since they are in the middle of the distribution and represent cases that are very close to “average” for the total population of the agency. Decile Scores of 8 and above may be regarded as high risk since they are in the top third of the distribution.

The purpose of pretrial release risk assessment is to sort an agency’s pretrial caseload into low-, moderate-, and high-risk groups based on the likelihood of failure to appear in court or commit a new crime pending trial. Use of the risk assessment tool by pretrial services agencies should result in consistent and equitable decisions regarding release and conditions of release. The use of objective risk assessment tools is recommended by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Number of pending charges or holds? __0 __1 __2 __3 __4+
- Is the current top charge felony property or fraud? __No __Yes
- How many times has this person been sentenced to jail for 30 days or more? __0 __1 __2 __3 __4 __5+
- How many times has this person failed to appear for a scheduled criminal court hearing? __0 __1 __2 __3 __4 __5+
- How many times has the person been arrested/charged w/new crime while on pretrial release (includes current)? __0 __1 __2 __3+
- Were you using drugs or under the influence when arrested for your current offense? __No __Yes
- Have you ever been in formal treatment for alcohol such as counseling, outpatient, inpatient, residential? __No __Yes
- How often do you have contact with your family (may be in person, phone, mail)? __No Family __Never __Less than once/month __Once per week __Daily
- ☐ How often have you moved in the last twelve months? __Never __1 __2 __3 __4 __5+
- Do you have a regular living situation (an address where you usually stay and can be reached)? __No __Yes ☐ How long have you been living in that community or neighborhood? __0-2 mo. __3-5 mo. __6-11 mo. __1+ yrs.
- Do you have an alias (do you sometimes call yourself by another name)? __No __Yes
- Do you currently have a skill, trade or profession at which you usually find work? __No __Yes ☐ Can you verify your employer or school (if attending)?
__No __Yes ☐ Age at assessment. ____

SCALE NAME: GENERAL RECIDIVISM RISK (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The recidivism risk scale was developed to predict new offense arrest subsequent to the COMPAS assessment date. The scale inputs include criminal history (prior arrests, incarcerations, and probation sentences), drug involvement, vocational/educational problems, the person's age-at-intake and the person's age-at-first-arrest.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Decile scores 1-4 may be regarded as low risk since they are clearly lower than “average.” Decile Scores from 5-7 may be regarded as medium risk since they are in the middle of the distribution and represent cases that are very close to “average” for the total population of the agency. Decile Scores of 8 and above may be regarded as high risk since they are in the top third of the distribution.

Decile scores on the General Recidivism Risk Scale are used to sort the agency population in terms of offenders’ likelihood to reoffend and to guide the efficient allocation of resources by targeting the most intensive and intrusive interventions on higher-risk offenders.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Criminal Involvement Scale
- Vocational/Education Scale
- Drug Problem Component Items
- Current Age
- Age at First Arrest
- Prior Arrests

SCALE NAME: VIOLENT RECIDIVISM RISK (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)**WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:**

The Violent Recidivism Risk Scale was developed to predict new violent offense arrest. The scale inputs include history of violence, history of non-compliance, vocational/educational problems, the person's age-at-intake and the person's age-at-first-arrest.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Decile scores 1-4 may be regarded as low risk since they are clearly lower than "average." Decile Scores from 5-7 may be regarded as medium risk since they are in the middle of the distribution and represent cases that are very close to "average" for the total population of the agency. Decile Scores of 8 and above may be regarded as high risk since they are in the top third of the distribution.

Medium and high scores on this scale warrant careful planning for officer, institutional, and community safety. Some offenders, based on their past history of violent acts may score in the high and medium range, yet, show low or medium needs areas. Consideration for the current status of the offender and the support network in place is, as always, recommended, yet in the case of a person who scores high on this scale, special supervision conditions may be deemed necessary

Please see the "Counterintuitive Violent Recidivism Risk Scores" document for further discussion of the scoring for the Violence Recidivism Risk scale, especially regarding cases that appear to have an inflated Violent Recidivism Risk score.

SCALE ITEMS:

- History of Violence Scale
- History of Non-Compliance Scale
- Vocational/Education Scale
- Current Age
- Age at First Arrest

SCALE NAME: RECIDIVISM RISK SCREEN (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The Recidivism Risk Screen (RRS) is a brief recidivism risk scale developed to predict a new misdemeanor or felony offense arrest within two years. The RRS consists of five salient risk factors (age, age at first arrest, number of prior arrests, employment status, and prior parole revocations).

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

The RRS is particularly useful to agencies that apply a triage strategy as part of their risk and needs assessment protocol to improve efficiency and reduce workload. The RRS is suitable as a prescreen in correctional facilities to select high risk cases for further assessment using a more comprehensive scale set from the COMPAS Suite. The RRS can also be used in community corrections settings to screen candidates for administrative supervision or lower supervision levels. The RRS is not intended as a substitute for the standard risk scales in the COMPAS Suite. The General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk scales measure aspects of risk (both general and violent recidivism) not covered by the RRS. Used in combination with the Current Violence Scale, the General Recidivism Risk and Violent Recidivism Risk scales provide a complete risk profile.

Decile scores 1-4 may be regarded as low risk since they are clearly lower than “average.” Decile Scores from 5-7 may be regarded as medium risk since they are in the middle of the distribution and represent cases that are very close to “average” for the total population of the agency. Decile Scores of 8 and above may be regarded as high risk since they are in the top third of the distribution. The actual scoring rules that are applied should be based on stakeholder policy.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Current Age
- Age at First Arrest
- Prior Arrests
- Employment in last year
- Prior parole revocations

SCALE NAME: ANGER (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

Items in this scale measure a person's behavioral expressions of anger and the extent to which a person is likely to have a problem controlling his/her anger. The items include the person's projections about others' perceptions of them as cold, unfeeling and violent. The items also include a person's recognition of internal and environmental patterns that lead to angry feelings and an ineffective expression of them.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Treatment goals for persons scoring high on the anger scale would generally include learning to control their emotions and temper, learning to recognize and avoid situations that may precipitate their anger. These goals may be achieved through appropriate anger management programs and cognitive programming to reframe emotional triggers that may precipitate, as well as cognitive reframing to provide better strategies of conflict resolution.

SCALE ITEMS:

- I am seen by others as cold and unfeeling. ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- Some people see me as a violent person. ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- I almost never lose my temper. ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- If people make me angry or lose my temper, I can be dangerous. ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- I have a short temper and can get angry quickly. ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree

SCALE NAME: COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This is a higher order scale that incorporates the concepts and items included in the Criminal Associates, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Thinking Self Report, Socialization Failure, Social Adjustment Problems and Criminal Personality scales.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of 7 and above may suggest a need for cognitive restructuring intervention as part of the case management plan. A high score in this scale may also indicate the need for close supervision of the case. For very high scoring cases, cognitive interventions, coupled with substance abuse treatment (for example), may best begin in a controlled setting that is separated from all community/peer distractions. This might be sequenced prior to other community placement/probation program conditions.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Criminal Associates/Peers Scale
- Criminal Opportunity Scale
- Criminal Thinking Self-Report Scale
- Socialization Failure Scale
- Social Adjustment Problems Scale
- Criminal Personality Scale

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES/PEERS (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-4, Probable 5-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale assesses the degree to which a person associates with other persons who are involved in drugs, criminal offenses or gangs, and determines whether they have a history of arrests and incarceration. A high score would identify persons who are involved in a network of highly delinquent friends and associates.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score for this scale may indicate the need to restrict the person's contact with current friends and associates. This would typically be associated with case management strategies for minimizing criminal opportunity.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Based on the screener's observations, is this person a suspected or admitted gang member? ___No ___Yes
- How many of your friends/acquaintances have ever been arrested? ___None ___Few ___Half ___Most
- How many of your friends/acquaintances served time in jail or prison? ___None ___Few ___Half ___Most
- How many of your friends/acquaintances are gang members? ___None ___Few ___Half ___Most
- How many of your friends/acquaintances are taking illegal drugs regularly (more than a couple times a month)? ___None ___Few ___Half ___Most ☐ Have you ever been a gang member? ___No ___Yes
- Are you now a gang member? ___No ___Yes

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale is defined by the extent of the individual's involvement in the criminal justice system. A high score indicates a person who has had multiple arrests, multiple convictions, and prior incarcerations. The items centrally defining this scale are the number of arrests and number of convictions. A low score identifies the person who is either a first-time arrest or has minimal criminal history. Thus the central meaning of this scale is the extensiveness of the criminal history.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of 8 and greater suggest an extensive criminal history. High scores on criminal history scales will be linked to certain patterns of risk factors.

SCALE ITEMS (exclude current case):

- How many times has this person been arrested before as an adult or juvenile (criminal arrests only)? ____
- How many times has this person been sentenced to jail for 30 days or more? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3 ____4 ____5+
- How many times has this person been sentenced (new commitment) to state or federal prison? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3 ____4 ____5+
- How many times has this person been sentenced to probation as an adult? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3 ____4 ____5+

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This higher order scale assesses criminal opportunity by using items that represent a combination of the following: time in high-crime situations, affiliation with high-risk persons who often engage in illegal activities, an absence of pro-social or constructive activities (e.g. working, spending time with family, etc.), an absence of social ties, high boredom, high restlessness and being in a high risk age group. The central items include: being unemployed, living in a high crime area, having friends who engage in drug use, and having no constructive activities.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of 7 and above suggest a person who has a fairly high-risk lifestyle and for whom it may be important to have increased involvement in more positive and socially constructive activities. Idleness, boredom, unemployment, high-risk friends, drug use, etc., are all valid reasons for interventions. Helping these persons to seek more positive role models, more socially productive activities, and to develop positive social bonds may gradually have a positive impact. Case plans may call for highly structuring the person's idle time.

SCALE ITEMS:

- How often have you moved in the last twelve months? ___Never ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+
- Do you have a regular living situation (an address where you usually stay and can be reached)? ___No ___Yes
- Is there a telephone at this residence (a cell phone is an appropriate alternative)? ___No ___Yes
- How many of your friends/acquaintances are taking illegal drugs regularly (more than a couple times a month)? ___None ___Few ___Half ___Most ☐
- Is there much crime in your neighborhood? ___No ___Yes
- Do some of the people in your neighborhood feel they need to carry a weapon for protection? ___No ___Yes ☐ Are there gangs in your neighborhood? ___No ___Yes
- Do you have a job? ___No ___Yes
- Can you verify your employer or school (if attending)? ___No ___Yes
- How much have you worked or been enrolled in school in the last 12 months? ___12 Months Full-time ___12 Months Part-time ___6+ Months Full-time ___0 to 6 Months PT/FT
- Right now, do you feel you need more training in a new job or career skill? ___No ___Yes
- How often did you feel you have nothing to do in your spare time? ___Never ___Several times/mo ___Several times/wk ___Daily ☐ Do you often become bored with your usual activities? ___No ___Yes ___Unsure
- Current age. ___

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL PERSONALITY (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The items in this scale cover the main dimensions identified as components of the criminal personality (e.g. impulsivity, no guilt, selfishness/narcissism, a tendency to dominate others, risk-taking, and a violent temper or aggression.)

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Personality factors are important primarily for their linkage to responsivity. There seems to be much consensus that very high or extreme scores may identify persons with a psychopathic tendency who are often seen as highly resistant to treatment. However, impulsive decision-making may be amendable to some form of Cognitive Therapy. Effective interventions have been reported in regard to training programs focused on modifying thoughtless or impulsive decision-making. A more in-depth mental health assessment may also be appropriate.

SCALE ITEMS

- How much do you agree or disagree with the following-You are often restless and bored? ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "I am seen by others as cold and unfeeling." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "The trouble with getting close to people is that they start making demands on you." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "I have the ability to "sweet talk" people to get what I want." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "I'm really good at talking my way out of problems." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "I have gotten involved in things I later wished I could have gotten out of." ___Never ___Sometimes ___Often ___Very Often ___All the Time
- "I feel bad if I break a promise I have made to someone." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "To get ahead in life you must always put yourself first." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "I have a short temper and can get angry quickly." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "I get into trouble because I do things without thinking." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "I almost never lose my temper." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- "If people make me angry or lose my temper, I can be dangerous." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree □ "Some people see me as a violent person." ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL THINKING SELF-REPORT (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale brings together several cognitions that serve to justify, support, or provide rationalizations for the person's criminal behavior. These dimensions include moral justification, refusal to accept responsibility, blaming the victim, and rationalizations (excuses) that minimize the seriousness and consequences of their criminal activity. These include rationalizations such as: drug use is harmless because it doesn't hurt anybody else, criminal behavior can be justified by social pressures, theft is harmless if those stolen from don't notice or don't need what was taken, etc.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of 7 and above may suggest a need for cognitive restructuring intervention as part of the case management plan. Failure may be high if the person continues to excuse and rationalize his behaviors. A high score in this scale may also indicate the need for close supervision of the case. For very high scoring cases, cognitive interventions, coupled with substance abuse treatment (for example), may best begin in a controlled setting that is separated from all of the community/peer distractions. This might be sequenced prior to other community placement/probation program conditions.

SCALE ITEMS:

- "A hungry person has a right to steal." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "When people get into trouble with the law it's because they have no chance to get a decent job." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "When people do minor offenses or use drugs they don't hurt anyone except themselves." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "If someone insults my friends, family or group they are asking for trouble." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "When things are stolen from rich people they won't miss the stuff because insurance will cover the loss." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "Some people must be treated roughly or beaten up just to send them a clear message." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "I won't hesitate to hit or threaten people if they have done something to hurt my friends or family." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "The law doesn't help average people." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "Many people get into trouble or use drugs because society has given them no education, jobs or future." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree
- "Some people just don't deserve any respect and should be treated like animals." ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Agree ☐ Strongly Agree

SCALE NAME: CURRENT VIOLENCE (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This short scale measures the degree of violence in the present offense. The central item that defines the scale is whether the present offense is an assaultive felony. Other key items involve whether or not a weapon was used, if there was injury to a person, etc.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score indicates an assaultive offense with a probable victim(s). This may bring victim notification, restraining orders, etc. into the case plan.

SCALE ITEMS:

- List all current charges by checking the appropriate categories.
 - Which offense category represents the most serious current offense? ☐ Misdemeanor ☐ Non-violent Felony ☐ Violent Felony
- ☐ Do any current offenses involve family violence? ☐ No ☐ Yes

SCALE NAME: EDUCATION PROBLEMS (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale assesses the degree to which an individual has experienced problems with his/her education. Those who score high will present a combination of failure to complete high school, suspension or expulsion from school, poor grades, and skipping class.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale suggest that educational and vocational training may be beneficial. An educational and/or learning style assessment may be advisable.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Were you ever suspended or expelled from school? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Did you fail or repeat a grade level? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- What were your usual grades in high school? ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E/F ☐ Did Not Attend
- What is your current level of education? ☐ Less than high school ☐ GED ☐ High school ☐ Some college or vocational ☐ College degree
- What is the highest grade level that you completed? ☐
- How many times did you skip classes while in school? ☐ Never ☐ Sometimes ☐ Often

SCALE NAME: EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale assesses the degree of success or failure an individual has experienced with regard to his/her employment. Those who score high will present a combination of poor employment history, access only to minimum wage jobs, no current job, lack of job skills and training, low employment efficacy, etc. Thus, the scale represents a lack of successful employment or vocational experiences.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale suggest that vocational and employability skills training may be beneficial. The individual may require help in both job seeking and job maintenance. It is important to establish the specific training and/or education that are needed.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Right now, if you were to get (or have) a good job, how would you rate your chance of being successful? ___Good ___Fair ___Poor
- Can you verify your current employer? ___No ___Yes
- Do you have a job? ___No ___Yes
- How much have you worked in the last 12 months? ___12 Months Full-time ___12 Months Part-time ___6+ Months Full-time ___0 to 6 Months PT/FT
- Do you currently have a skill, trade or profession at which you usually find work? ___No ___Yes
- How hard is it for you to find a job ABOVE minimum wage compared to others? ___Easier ___Same ___Harder ___Much Harder
- I have found a type of job or career that I like. ___Mostly Disagree ___Uncertain Don't Know ___Mostly Agree
- How difficult will it be for you to keep a job once you have found one? ___Not Difficult ___Somewhat Difficult ___Very Difficult ☐ Have you completed a vocational training course? ___No ___Yes

SCALE NAME: FAMILY CRIMINALITY (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person's family members (mother, father, and siblings) have been involved in criminal activity, drugs, or alcohol abuse. The items cover: arrests of each family member, whether they have been in jail or prison, and whether the parent or parental figure has a history of alcohol or drug problems.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score in this scale may indicate the need to minimize or structure the contact with certain members of the family to minimize adverse sibling or parental influence and/or exposure to inappropriate substance use. It may further assist in understanding the client's own criminal involvement.

SCALE ITEMS

- Which of the following best describes who principally raised you? ☐ Both Natural Parents ☐ Natural Mother Only ☐ Natural Father Only ☐ Relative(s) ☐ Adoptive Parent(s) ☐ Foster Parent(s) ☐ Other arrangement
- If you lived with both parents and they later separated, how old were you at the time? ☐ Less than 5 ☐ 5 to 10 ☐ 11 to 14 ☐ 15 or older ☐ Does Not Apply
- Was your father (or father figure who principally raised you) ever arrested, that you know of? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Was your mother (or mother figure who principally raised you) ever arrested, that you know of? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Were your brothers or sisters ever arrested, that you know of? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Was your wife/husband/partner ever arrested, that you know of? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Did a parent or parent figure who raised you have a drug or alcohol problem? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Was one of your parents (or parent figure who raised you) ever sent to jail or prison? ☐ No ☐ Yes

SCALE NAME: FINANCIAL (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale assesses the degree to which a person experiences poverty and financial problems. It assesses whether the person worries about financial survival, has trouble paying bills, and has conflicts with friends or family over money.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of 6 and above (given the overall frequency) on this scale may suggest a strong need for a focus on financial management, finding and keeping jobs, negotiating social assistance, welfare, and so forth. The person may require help in understanding the use of food stamps, unemployment compensation, and other ways of negotiating government social assistance. Counseling on money management and addressing outstanding child support issues may be required. Coupled with vocational/employment information, the case plan may call for priority in stabilizing the person's income, and developing budgeting skills.

SCALE ITEMS:

- How often do you have conflicts with friends/family over money? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never
- How often do you have barely enough money to get by? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never
- How often do you have trouble paying bills? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never
- Do you frequently get jobs that don't pay more than minimum wage? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never
- How often do you worry about financial survival? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never

SCALE NAME: HISTORY OF NON-COMPLIANCE (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale focuses on the number of times the individual has failed when he or she has been placed in a community status. The central defining item is the number of times probation or parole has been suspended or revoked. Related items include the number of times a new charge/arrest or technical rules violation has occurred while on probation, parole and prior community corrections program placement failures (i.e. electronic monitoring, community service work, day reporting, etc.) Thus the scale involves the risk of technical rules violation failure leading to revocation of probation, or community corrections placement status.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of 8 and above indicate a high risk of rules infractions, or technical violations if placed in the community. These individuals have failed multiple times in the past and have other characteristics that put them at risk of non-compliance. A highly structured supervision and case management plan may be in order.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Was this person on probation or parole at the time of the current offense? ___ Probation ___ Parole ___ Both ___ Neither
- How many times has this person violated his or her parole? ___0 ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+
- How many times has this person been returned to custody while on parole? ___0 ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+
- How many times has this person had a new charge/arrest while on probation? ___0 ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+
- How many times has this person's probation been violated or revoked? ___0 ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+

SCALE NAME: HISTORY OF VIOLENCE (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The aim of this scale is to reflect the seriousness and extent of violence in a person's criminal history. It focuses on the frequency with which violent felony offenses have occurred, the use of weapons, and the frequency of injuries to victims. The frequency of several specific violent offenses are also included in the scale e.g. robbery, homicide, and assaultive offenses.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Multiple episodes of violence may suggest the need for more detailed psychological evaluation. Additionally, if the person is to be released into the community, requirements regarding victim notification may be important. Anger management training and problem-solving skills may be relevant. Programs regarding social cognition to reduce feelings of hostility etc. may also be relevant.

SCALE ITEMS

- How many prior juvenile violent felony offense arrests? ____0 ____1 ____2+
- How many times has this person been arrested for a felony property offense that included an element of violence? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3 ____4 ____5+ □ How many prior murder/voluntary manslaughter arrests as an adult? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3+
- How many prior felony assault offense arrests (not murder, sex, or domestic violence) as an adult? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3+
- How many prior misdemeanor assault offense arrests (not sex or domestic violence) as an adult? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3+
- How many prior family violence arrests as an adult? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3+
- How many prior sex offense arrests (with force) as an adult? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3+
- How many prior weapons offense arrests as an adult? ____0 ____1 ____2 ____3+
- Has this person, while incarcerated in jail or prison, ever received serious or administrative disciplinary infractions for fighting/threatening other inmates or staff?
____No ____Yes

SCALE NAME: LEISURE AND RECREATION (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person experiences feelings of boredom, restlessness, or an inability to maintain interest in a single activity for any length of time. Thus, this scale may be regarded as reflecting a psychological dimension rather than representing the amount of constructive opportunities in the person's community environment.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

High scores in this scale may require a highly structured case management strategy similar to that mentioned for the criminal opportunity scale as well as consideration, in conjunction with other scales, of the need for a cognitive therapy program. Increasing pro-social activities may be emphasized.

SCALE ITEMS

- How often did you feel bored? ☐ Never ☐ Several times/mo ☐ Several times/wk ☐ Daily
- How often did you feel you have nothing to do in your spare time? ☐ Never ☐ Several times/mo ☐ Several times/wk ☐ Daily
- Do you often become bored with your usual activities? ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unsure
- Do you feel that the things you do are boring or dull? ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unsure
- Is it difficult for you to keep your mind on one thing for a long time? ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unsure

SCALE NAME: RESIDENTIAL INSTABILITY (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The items in this scale measure the degree to which the individual has long term ties to the community. A low score on this scale indicates a person who has a stable and verifiable address, local telephone and long term local ties. A high score would indicate a person who has no regular living situation, has lived at the present address for a short time, is isolated from family, has no telephone, and frequently changes residences.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

This scale may signal weak social ties and stress due to a changing, unstable, and disorganized lifestyle. A high score would suggest a focus on obtaining more stable living arrangements, and building more conventional social ties. The case plan may call for stabilizing the living situation, reestablishing family contacts, etc. Referral to financial supports or subsidized housing may be relevant.

SCALE ITEMS:

- How often do you have contact with your family (may be in person, phone, mail)? ___No family ___Never ___Less than once/month ___Once per week ___Daily
- How often have you moved in the last twelve months? ___Never ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+
- Do you have a regular living situation (an address where you usually stay and can be reached)? ___No ___Yes
- How long have you been living at your current address? ___0 - 5 mo. ___6 - 11 mo. ___1-3 yrs. ___4-5 yrs. ___6+ yrs. ☐ Is there a telephone at this residence (a cell phone is an appropriate alternative)? ___No ___Yes
- Can you provide a verifiable residential address? ___No ___Yes
- How long have you been living in that community or neighborhood? ___0 - 2 mo. ___3 - 5 mo. ___6 - 11 mo. ___1+ yrs.
- Do you live with family—natural parents, primary person who raised you, blood relative, spouse, children, or boy/girlfriend if living together for more than 1 year? ___
No ___Yes
- Do you live with friends? ___No ___Yes
- Do you live alone? ___No ___Yes

SCALE NAME: SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale is higher order in the sense that it uses items from other scales that crosscut several domains. It aims to capture the degree to which a person is unsuccessful and conflicted in his/her social adjustment in several of the main social institutions (school, work, family, marriage, relationships, financial.) A high score indicates a person who has been fired from jobs, had conflict at school, failed at school or work, has conflict with family, exhibits family violence, cannot pay bills, has conflicts over money, etc. Thus, the common theme is problematic social relationships across several key social institutions.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Good social skills and social supports have been linked to stress and anxiety reduction, and the reduction of both violent and criminal acts. Therefore, high scores (8 and above) may be regarded as a signal that supervision should focus on building stronger social skills and social supports. It is particularly important that social support be built around pro-social companions and pro-social activities (e.g. work colleagues, sports team members, teachers, and family members, if pro-social). A cognitive program may also be appropriate.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Do any current offenses involve family violence? ___No ___Yes
- How many prior family violence offense arrests as an adult? ___0 ___1 ___2 ___3+
- How often have you moved in the last twelve months? ___Never ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+ □ Did you complete your high school diploma or GED? ___No ___Yes
- What were your usual grades in high school? ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E/F ___Did Not Attend
- Were you ever suspended or expelled from school? ___No ___Yes
- Did you fail or repeat a grade level? ___No ___Yes
- How often did you have conflicts with teachers at school? ___Never ___Sometimes ___Often □ Do you have a job? ___No ___Yes
- Have you ever been fired from a job? ___No ___Yes
- Right now, do you feel you need more training in a new job or career skill? ___No ___Yes
- How often do you have conflicts with friends/family over money? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never
- How often do you have barely enough money to get by? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never
- Has anyone ever accused you of not paying child support? ___No ___Yes
- How often do you have trouble paying bills? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never

SCALE NAME: SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale focuses on the amount of crime, disorder, and victimization potential in the neighborhood in which a person lives. High crime is indicated by the presence of gangs, ease of obtaining drugs, the likelihood of being victimized, a belief that a weapon is needed for protection, and so on.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

People with scores of 7 and above may require help in relocating to a lower risk neighborhood if this is possible, or finding safety in their residential area. This scale often links to other high risk factors (e.g. residential instability, poverty, criminal opportunity, etc.) Therefore, the multi-modal treatment approach may be appropriately aimed at improving residential arrangements, lifestyle issues, and to upgrade conventional skills (i.e. employability).

SCALE ITEMS:

- Is there much crime in your neighborhood? ___No ___Yes
- Do some of your friends or family feel they must carry a weapon to protect themselves in your neighborhood? ___No ___Yes
- In your neighborhood, have some of your friends or family been crime victims? ___No ___Yes
- Do some of the people in your neighborhood feel they need to carry a weapon for protection? ___No ___Yes
- Is it easy to get drugs in your neighborhood? ___No ___Yes
- Are there gangs in your neighborhood? ___No ___Yes

SCALE NAME: SOCIAL ISOLATION (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale assesses the degree to which the person has a supportive social network and is both accepted and well integrated into this network. The scale is scored such that a high score represents an absence of supports and feelings of social isolation and loneliness. The defining items include: feeling close to friends, feeling left out of things, the presence of companionship, having a close best friend, feeling lonely, etc.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

The case management strategy for people scoring high in this scale may include emphasis on working within the family and community (i.e. church, support groups, etc.), to mend or strengthen bonds. Social skills improvements may be appropriate; and work on social cognitions related to negative perceptions and rejection may be important.

SCALE ITEMS

- "I have friends who help me when I have troubles." ____Strongly Disagree ____Disagree ____Not Sure ____Agree ____Strongly Agree
- "I feel lonely." ____Strongly Disagree ____Disagree ____Not Sure ____Agree ____Strongly Agree
- "I have friends who enjoy doing things with me." ____Strongly Disagree ____Disagree ____Not Sure ____Agree ____Strongly Agree
- "No one really knows me very well." ____Strongly Disagree ____Disagree ____Not Sure ____Agree ____Strongly Agree
- "I feel very close to some of my friends." ____Strongly Disagree ____Disagree ____Not Sure ____Agree ____Strongly Agree
- "I often feel left out of things." ____Strongly Disagree ____Disagree ____Not Sure ____Agree ____Strongly Agree
- "I can find companionship when I want." ____Strongly Disagree ____Disagree ____Not Sure ____Agree ____Strongly Agree
- "I have a best friend I can talk with about everything." ____Strongly Disagree ____Disagree ____Not Sure ____Agree ____Strongly Agree

SCALE NAME: SOCIALIZATION FAILURE (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale combines items reflecting family problems, early school problems, and early delinquency, all of which suggest socialization failure (how the individual was socialized growing up). The intent is to examine socialization breakdown through its early indicators in school, delinquency, and family problems. A high score would represent a person whose parents were jailed or convicted or had alcohol or drug problems. In addition, a high score is associated with early behavior problems in school (being expelled, failing grades, skipping classes, fighting) and would also manifest serious delinquency problems.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

A high score on this scale may suggest long term patterns of criminality and deep-seated attitudes and values linked to impaired socialization. Responsivity to treatment may be a problem given the long term and persistent nature of some of the risk factors. High scoring cases may also require specialized supervision to improve responsivity. A cognitive program may be needed.

SCALE ITEMS:

- How many prior juvenile felony offense arrests? ___0 ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+
- How many prior juvenile violent felony offense arrests? ___0 ___1 ___2+ ☐ How many prior commitments to a juvenile institution? ___0 ___1 ___2+
- Was your father (or father figure who principally raised you) ever arrested, that you know of? ___No ___Yes
- Was your mother (or mother figure who principally raised you) ever arrested, that you know of? ___No ___Yes
- Did a parent or parent figure who raised you ever have a drug or alcohol problem? ___No ___Yes
- Was one of your parents (or parent figure who raised you) ever sent to jail or prison? ___No ___Yes
- Did you complete your high school diploma or GED? ___No ___Yes
- Were you ever suspended or expelled from school? ___No ___Yes
- Did you fail or repeat a grade level? ___No ___Yes
- How often did you have conflicts with teachers at school? ___Never ___Sometimes ___Often
- How many times did you skip classes while in school? ___Never ___Sometimes ___Often
- How often did you get in fights while at school? ___Never ___Sometimes ___Often

SCALE NAME: SUBSTANCE ABUSE (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-2, Probable 3-4, Highly Probable 5-10)

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The present scale is a general indicator of substance abuse problems. A high score suggests a person has drug or alcohol problems and may need substance abuse treatment intervention. The items in this scale cover prior treatment for alcohol or drug problems, drunk driving arrests, blaming drugs or alcohol for present problems, drug use as a juvenile, and so on.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Given the high incidence of alcohol and drug problems in individual samples, it is likely that people with scores of 6 and above have serious alcohol or drug problems. It will be important to assess the extent of previous treatments, current attitudes toward treatment, and the responsiveness of the person. Relapse prevention plans may be critical for such individuals. Given the very high frequency of substance abuse problems among people in the criminal justice system, a score of 4 and above indicates a definite need for a more specialized substance abuse assessment inventory (i.e. ASI, SASSI, etc.).

SCALE ITEMS

- Do you think your current/past legal problems are partly because of alcohol or drugs? ___No ___Yes
- Were you using alcohol or under the influence when arrested for your current offense? ___No ___Yes
- Were you using drugs or under the influence when arrested for your current offense? ___No ___Yes
- Are you currently in formal treatment for alcohol or drugs such as counseling, outpatient, inpatient, residential? ___No ___Yes
- Have you ever been in formal treatment for alcohol such as counseling, outpatient, inpatient, residential? ___No ___Yes
- Have you ever been in formal treatment for drugs such as counseling, outpatient, inpatient, residential? ___No ___Yes
- Do you think you would benefit from getting treatment for alcohol? ___No ___Yes
- Do you think you would benefit from getting treatment for drugs? ___No ___Yes
- Did you use heroin, cocaine, crack or methamphetamines as a juvenile? ___No ___Yes

SCALE NAME: VOCATIONAL/EDUCATION (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This higher order scale assesses the degree of success or failure in the areas of work and education. A high score represents a lack of resources. Those who score high will present a combination of failure to complete high school, suspension or expulsion from school, poor grades, no job skills, no current job, poor employment history, and access only to minimum wage jobs, etc. Thus, the scale represents a lack of educational and/or vocational resources.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Scores of 6 and more may suggest that vocational, educational and employability skills training would be beneficial. Additionally, help may be required in both job seeking and job maintenance. It is important to establish the specific training that is required.

SCALE ITEMS

- Did you complete your high school diploma or GED? ___No ___Yes
- What was your final grade completed in school? ___
- What were your usual grades in high school? ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E/F ___Did Not Attend
- Were you ever suspended or expelled from school? ___No ___Yes
- Did you fail or repeat a grade level? ___No ___Yes
- Do you have a job? ___No ___Yes
- Do you currently have a skill, trade or profession at which you usually find work? ___No ___Yes □ Can you verify your employer or school (if attending)?
___No ___Yes
- How much have you worked or been enrolled in school in the last 12 months? ___ 12 Months Full-time ___ 12 Months Part-time ___ 6+ Months Full-time
___ 0 to 6 Months PT/FT
- Right now, do you feel you need more training in a new job or career skill? ___No ___Yes
- Right now, if you were to get (or have) a good job, how would you rate your chance of being successful? ___Good ___Fair ___Poor
- How hard is it for you to find a job ABOVE minimum wage compared to others? ___Easier ___Same ___Harder ___Much Harder

SCALE NAME: WC ADULT VICTIM SURVEY
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The adult abuse survey scale assesses the degree to which a participant experienced physical and emotional abuse as an adult. It is comprised of 15 questions which ask the participant if she has ever been pushed, kicked, beaten, dragged, choked, or had her life or her children threatened.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person experienced serious abuse as an adult. It says nothing about whether the abuse is current. Possible treatment implications include utilizing trauma-informed services.

SCALE ITEMS:
Have you experienced the following behaviors as an adult?

- Slapped you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Pushed/shoved you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threw something at you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Kicked/hit you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Beat you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Dragged you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Scratched you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Bent your fingers / twisted your arm ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Held you against the wall ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Choked you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threatened to use weapons against you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threatened to kill you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threatened to harm you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threatened to harm your children ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Actually used a weapon against you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times

SCALE NAME: WC ANGER/HOSTILITY
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This seven-item scale consists of questions measuring self-perceptions of angry feelings and behavioral displays of aggression.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate greater difficulties managing and controlling aggression. Possible treatment implications may include anger management classes or other classes designed to deal with aggression.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Would you describe yourself as having a strong temper? ___No ___Yes
- Do you have trouble controlling your temper when you get upset? ___No ___Yes
- Were you angry or upset when you committed the present offense? ___No ___Yes
- Within the past 3 years, have you ever hit/hurt anyone, including family members when you were upset (exclude self-defense)? ___No ___Yes
- Have these events ever resulted in involvement with child and family services or law enforcement? ___No ___Yes
- Have any of these experiences occurred within the past 6 months (exclude self defense)? ___No ___Yes
- Within the past 6 months have you had any times when you think you got too aggressive when something made you angry? ___No ___Yes **Case**

Management Notes*:

- Have you taken any classes or programs to help you manage your anger? ___No ___Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC CHILD ABUSE SURVEY
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The child abuse survey scale assesses the degree to which a participant experienced physical and emotional abuse as a child. It is comprised of 19 questions which ask the participant if she has ever been pushed, kicked, beaten, dragged, choked, burned, forced to do something embarrassing, insulted or ridiculed, etc. during childhood.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person experienced serious abuse as a child. It says nothing about whether the abuse is current. Possible treatment implications include utilizing trauma-informed services.

SCALE ITEMS:
Have you experienced the following behaviors as a child?

- Pushed/shoved you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threw something at you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Kicked/hit you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Beat you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Dragged you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Scratched you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Bent your fingers / twisted your arm ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Held you up against a wall ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Choked you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Burned/scalded you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threatened to use weapons against you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threatened to kill you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Threatened to harm you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Actually used a weapon against you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Forced you to do something embarrassing ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Insulted, ridiculed, or humiliated you ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Called you loser, failure, stupid, etc. ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Said that you were ugly or unattractive ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times
- Locked you in some location ___Never ___Less Than 5 Times ___More Than 5 Times

SCALE NAME: WC CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OF ORIGIN
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale taps attachment dimensions for each person's family of origin. Three items reflecting conflict and communication patterns among females' families comprise this scale.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the individual has high levels of conflict and disagreement with her siblings and parents. It also implies that her family is not supportive of her rehabilitative efforts. It does not imply that her family does not care about her. Possible treatment implications include relationship building programs with family members, conflict resolution skills training, and seeking outside support from friends or community members.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Do you have family? ☐ No ☐ Yes
 - Do parents or any siblings currently refuse to communicate with you because they are angry with you? ☐ No ☐ Yes
 - How is your relationship with parents (parent figures) and/or siblings? (check the option that best applies) ☐ Good, just minor conflicts ☐ Conflictual some of the time (mixed) ☐ Conflictual most of the time ☐ Family, but no contact
 - Have any family members (parents or siblings) ever been in trouble with the law or had problems with substance abuse or domestic violence? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Case Management Notes*:**
- Do your parents or any siblings tend to be critical of you when they communicate with you? ☐ No ☐ Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC EDUCATIONAL STRENGTHS
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The educational strengths scale consists of four questions relating to whether the person achieved a high-school education, received any job-related licenses or certificates, attended college courses, or obtained a college degree. The educational attainments mentioned are believed to be strengths which could assist the person in obtaining better employment and thus better financial status.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate the individual possesses the protective factor of educational strengths. Possible treatment implications for low scoring individuals may include GED or college classes and job-related certifications.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Did you complete your high school diploma or GED? ___No ___Yes
- Have you received any job-related licenses or certificates? (include those which may have been received in high school or prison). ___No ___Yes □ Have you attended any college or post high school classes for at least one academic term? ___No ___Yes
- Do you have a college degree? (Include 2 year degrees) ___No ___Yes **Case Management Notes*:**
- Do you have educational or vocational plans for the future? ___No ___Yes
- Have you achieved any employment-related licenses or certifications while in here? ___No ___Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC EMPLOYMENT/FINANCIAL
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The employment/financial needs scale assesses the person's employment status, skill in keeping a job, and ability to handle everyday financial matters, such as having enough money to pay bills and the maintenance of having a checking and savings account.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate employment and financial deficits. Possible treatment provisions may include vocational skills training and life skills training focusing on such skills as balancing a checkbook or budgeting.

SCALE ITEMS:

- During the year prior to this past incarceration (or revocation if you were recently returned to prison), were you employed? ___ Fulltime ___ Part time or unable to work because of child/family care, poor health/student, etc.
___ Unemployed, but able to work
- During the 3 years before your offense, did you have any difficulties finding and keeping a job? [If unable to be employed (e.g., parenting, disabled), score No).]
___ No ___ Yes
- Did you own or lease an automobile? ___ No ___ Yes
- Did you have a checking account? ___ No ___ Yes □ Did you have a savings account? ___ No ___ Yes
- Were you (or you and your significant other) able to pay your bills without financial help from family or friends? ___ No ___ Yes
- During your adult life, have you ever been homeless or lived in a shelter? ___ No ___ Yes **Case Management Notes*:**
- Do you worry about whether you will be able to make ends meet once you are released? ___ No ___ Yes
- Will you be the sole provider of your children upon release? ___ No ___ Yes ___ N/A
- Did you have medical insurance prior to your most recent incarceration? ___ No ___ Yes
- Did you make less than \$10,000 per year? ___ No ___ Yes
- Were you receiving public assistance? ___ No ___ Yes
- Did you live in public housing? ___ No ___ Yes
- Did you receive food stamps? ___ No ___ Yes
- Will you (or you and your children) have medical insurance? ___ No ___ Yes ___ N/A
- Are you ineligible for any benefits you think you might need? ___ No ___ Yes If yes, what benefits?
- Prior to coming here did you have any recent problems like eviction, bankruptcy, calls from collection agencies, cut-off utilities, problems with getting child support payments, repossession of property.....things like that? ___ No ___ Yes
- Do you live in a household where at least one member has full-time, year-round employment? ___ No ___ Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC EXPERIENCE(S) OF ABUSE AS A CHILD
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This two-item scale asks individuals whether or not they experienced physical or sexual abuse as a child.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person experienced serious abuse as a child. It says nothing about whether the abuse is current. Possible treatment implications include utilizing trauma-informed services.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Have you ever experienced physical abuse as a child? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Have you ever experienced sexual abuse as a child? ☐ No ☐ Yes **Case Management Notes*:**
- In your life have you ever had any experience that was so frightening, horrible, or upsetting that IN THE PAST MONTH you (check any that apply) ____
 Have had nightmares about it OR thought about it when you did not want to.
 ☐ Tried hard not to think about it OR went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it.
 ☐ Were constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled.
 ☐ Felt numb or detached from others, activities or your surroundings.
- Are you currently being stalked or emotionally abused (humiliated, threatened, harshly ridiculed) by someone close to you? ☐ No ☐ Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC EXPERIENCE(S) OF ABUSE AS AN ADULT
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This two-item scale asks people whether or not they experienced physical or sexual abuse as an adult.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person experienced serious abuse as an adult. It says nothing about whether the abuse is current. Possible treatment implications include utilizing trauma-informed services.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Have you ever experienced physical abuse as an adult? ___No ___Yes ☐ Have you ever experienced sexual abuse as an adult?
___No ___Yes **Case Management Notes*:**
- In your life have you ever had any experience that was so frightening, horrible, or upsetting that IN THE PAST MONTH you (check all that apply) ___
Have had nightmares about it OR thought about it when you did not want to.
___ Tried hard not to think about it OR went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it.
___ Were constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled.
___ Felt numb or detached from others, activities or your surroundings.
- Are you currently being stalked or emotionally abused (humiliated, threatened, harshly ridiculed) by someone close to you? ___ No ___ Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The history of mental illness scale consists of 6 items reflecting whether individuals have ever attempted suicide, been involved in counseling/therapy, taken medication, seen things or heard voices, been hospitalized, or been diagnosed with a mental illness.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person has had a diagnosis, treatment, and/or symptoms of mental illness in the past. This scale says nothing about current symptoms or the stability of the person. This scale is not a diagnosis of mental illness – it is only a screen for further diagnostic techniques. Possible treatment implications include referral to a mental health professional.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Have you ever attempted suicide? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Have you ever seen a counselor, psychologist, or psychiatrist? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Have you ever taken any prescribed medication to help you feel better emotionally? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Have you ever seen things or heard voices that were not really present? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Have you ever been hospitalized or placed in a mental health unit for any of these or other types of mental health problems? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Have you ever been diagnosed with mental illness? ☐ No ☐ Yes **Case Management Notes*:**
- Are you currently taking any prescribed medication to help with any of these problems? (Check the most appropriate response) ☐ No, I have no need for such medication.
☐ Yes, I have taken medication which seems to help.
☐ I take medication, but it does not help.
☐ I have not taken medication for any of these problems even though I have them.
- Are you experiencing any suicidal thoughts? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Have you recently experienced an increase in appetite? ☐ No ☐ Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC HOUSING SAFETY
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale focuses on the level of violence and safety experienced in her prior residence and gathers information about her future living arrangements.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person has a history of unsafe or violent living situations. Possible treatment implications include identifying safe and stable residential options free of threats of violence from roommates or partners and in neighborhoods where she feels safe.

SCALE ITEMS:

- How often have you moved in the last twelve months? ___Never ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+ ☐ Do you live alone? ___No ___Yes
- Did you feel safe in your last home, prior to your incarceration? ___No ___Yes
- Did you feel safe in your last neighborhood? ___No ___Yes
- Was your home environment free of violence? ___No ___Yes
- Was your home environment free of substance abuse? ___No ___Yes **Case Management Notes*:**
- If you are not living alone, who will you be living with (relationship not name)? _____

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC MENTAL HEALTH: CURRENT SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The current depression/anxiety scale asks six behaviorally-specific questions that tap common symptoms of depression and anxiety, such as whether the person is currently experiencing mood swings, loss of appetite, trouble sleeping, fear, trouble concentrating, or difficulty functioning. Asking behavioral questions ensured that the interviewer did not have to play a clinician's role in determining whether the individual was depressed or anxious.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person has had symptoms of depression or anxiety. This scale is not a diagnosis of depression or anxiety – it says nothing about whether a diagnosis is warranted, and is therefore only a screening to determine if further diagnostic techniques should be utilized. Possible treatment implications include referral to a mental health professional.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Are you experiencing problems concentrating or staying focused? ___No ___Yes
- Are you experiencing mood swings --- too many ups and downs? ___No ___Yes
- Are you experiencing a loss of appetite? ___No ___Yes
- Are you experiencing fears about the future, which are difficult to cope with? ___No ___Yes
- Are you having any trouble sleeping because you are too worried about things? ___No ___Yes
- Are you worrying so much about things that you have trouble getting going and getting things done? ___No ___Yes **Case Management Notes*:**
- Are you currently taking any prescribed medication to help with any of these problems? (Check the most appropriate response) ___No, I have no need for such medication.
 ___Yes, I have taken medication which seems to help.
 ___I take medication, but it does not help.
 ___I have not taken medication for any of these problems even though I have them.
- ☐ Are you experiencing any suicidal thoughts? ___No ___Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC MENTAL HEALTH: CURRENT SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS**WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:**

The current psychosis scale consists of two items asking people whether they frequently imagine that others are out to harm them or if they are hearing voices or seeing images that are not really present

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person has had symptoms of psychosis such as extreme confusion, hearing voices, imagining others are out to get her or detachment from reality. This scale is not a diagnosis of psychosis – it is only a screen for further diagnostic techniques. Possible treatment implications include referral to a mental health professional.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Are you seeing things or hearing voices that are not really present? ___No ___Yes
- Are you having many thoughts that others are out to harm you? ___No ___Yes

SCALE NAME: WC PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT STRENGTHS
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The parental involvement scale consists of 4 items reflecting whether the person maintains contact with her children while incarcerated, expects to have custody of her children upon release, and remains involved in parenting decisions about her children.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the woman has the protective factor of high involvement in her child's life. This scale does not say anything about child neglect or abuse nor does it say anything about whether or not she should have custody of her children. Using this scale for custody or abuse determinations would be extremely inappropriate. Possible treatment implications for those scoring low on the scale may include parenting skills classes, involvement in community support groups, or identification and enrollment in programs designed to increase the parent/child bond.

Filter Item:

- Do you have any children who are 18 or younger? ☐ No ☐ Yes **SCALE ITEMS:**
- Do you expect to have shared or full custody of your children upon release? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Do you maintain at least monthly contact with any children by letter, telephone, or visits? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Are you involved in important decisions regarding your children (e.g., school-related, health, outside activities)? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Do you feel prepared to be a good parent? ☐ No ☐ Yes **Case Management Notes*:**
- Prior to your arrest, did you have adequate support from the father(s) of your children? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Prior to your arrest, did you feel like you had no help from others in raising your children? ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Are you a single parent? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- When you had custody of your children did you ever feel that they were too difficult to manage? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Do any of your children have significant behavioral problems? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Has child rearing ever made you feel desperate or so stressed that you just wanted to give up? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Have you ever been investigated for abuse/ neglect of a child (e.g., by police, children services, school)? ☐ No ☐ Yes
- Are you having any difficulty obtaining or maintaining custody of your children? ☐ No ☐ Yes

*Case management items are not included in the current CDCR Northpointe Suite 8 application.

SCALE NAME: WC PARENTAL STRESS
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The parental stress scale contains 12 survey items that reflect a woman who feels overwhelmed by her parental responsibilities and includes items pertaining to child management skills and the extent of support offered by family members.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the woman has poor support from her family and the child's father, has difficulty with child management, and feels some level of desperation or overwhelming feelings about her parenting responsibilities. It does not say anything about child neglect or abuse nor does it say anything about whether or not she should have custody of her children. Using this scale for custody or abuse determinations would be extremely inappropriate. Possible treatment implications may include parenting skills classes, involvement in community support groups, or identification and enrollment in programs to assist with childcare.

Filter Item:

- Do you have any children who are 18 or younger? ☐ No ☐ Yes **SCALE ITEMS:**
- In my life outside of prison, I have many people I can lean on, who would help me out during tough times. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- I believe that I am admired and praised by the people in my life. They think that I am worthy and important. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- The people in my life have confidence in me and expect that I will do the right thing and make good decisions? ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- No one has ever really listened to me. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- Raising children is a nerve-wracking job ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- My life seems to have been one crisis after another. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- I go through times when I feel helpless and unable to do the things I should. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Sometimes I just feel like running away. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- Most of the time, I get no support from the children's father (or step father). ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- Raising children is harder than I expected. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- I have trouble keeping my kids from misbehaving. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree
- My children are difficult to control. ☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

SCALE NAME: WC RELATIONSHIP DYSFUNCTION
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The six-item relationship dysfunction scale identifies women who are experiencing relationship difficulties resulting in a loss of personal power. More specifically, this scale includes items which tap a lack of satisfaction and support from one's partner, neglect of other relationships and responsibilities, and a greater tendency to incur legal problems when in an intimate relationship than when not in one.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate the individual loses a sense of personal power in relationships, is more likely to get in trouble when in a relationship than when not, has trouble being herself or stating her needs in a relationship, tries hard to please her partner, and does not feel valued in her relationship. It does not say anything about the satisfaction she feels in this relationship or whether or not she would like to continue this relationship. Possible treatment implications may include programs designed to help women recognize healthy relationships and build skills so that they can accomplish these healthy relationships in their own lives.

SCALE ITEMS:

- In general, would you describe these relationships as supportive and satisfying? ___No ___Yes
- Have significant others loved and appreciated you for who you are? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you find yourself more likely to get in trouble with the law when you are in a relationship than when you are not in a relationship? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you get into relationships that are painful for you? Or is your present relationship a painful one? ___No ___Yes
- Do you tend to get so focused on your partner that you neglect other relationships and responsibilities? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Seldom
- Have partner(s) been able to convince you to get involved in criminal behavior? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Seldom

SCALE NAME: WC SELF-EFFICACY STRENGTHS

WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

The purpose of the Self-Efficacy scale is to measure the degree to which participants feel they are capable of achieving their goals and dealing with problems in their lives. This 17-item scale is based on the Sherer Self-Efficacy Scale (Sherer, Maddus, Mercandante, Prentice-Dunn, Jacobs, & Rogers, 1982).

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person possesses the protective factor of self-efficacy. This implies that the individual has self-confidence in her ability to accomplish her goals. Possible treatment implications for those scoring low on the scale may include programs designed to increase these deficits.

SCALE ITEMS:

- When you make plans, are you fairly certain that you can make them work? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you have problems getting down to work when you should? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Are you pretty persistent---like if you can't do a job the first time, do you keep trying until you can? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- When you set important goals for yourself, do you have trouble achieving them? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you give up on things before completing them? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you avoid facing difficulties? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- When something looks complicated, do you avoid trying to do it? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- When you have something unpleasant to do, do you stick to it until you finish it? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- When you decide to do something, do you go right to work on it? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- When you try to learn something new, do you tend to give up if you are not initially successful? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- When unexpected problems occur, do you handle them well? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you avoid trying to learn new things when they look too difficult? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Does failure just make you try harder? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you feel insecure about your ability to do things? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Can you depend on yourself? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you give up easily? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom
- Do you feel capable of dealing with most problems that come up in life? ___Often ___ Sometimes ___Seldom

SCALE NAME: WC SUPPORT FROM FAMILY OF ORIGIN STRENGTHS
WHAT DOES THIS SCALE MEASURE:

This scale taps attachment dimensions for each individual's family of origin. Five items reflecting support and communication patterns among females' families comprise this scale.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Higher scores on this scale indicate that the person stays in contact with her siblings and parents, her family encourages her self-improvement, and they offer her support in getting established after release. It does not imply unconditional support from her family. Possible treatment implications for those scoring low on the scale include relationship building programs with family members and seeking outside support from friends or community members.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Criminal History
- Do you maintain at least monthly contact with any siblings and/or parents (or parent figures)? ___No ___Yes
- How is your relationship with parents (parent figures) and/or siblings? (check the option that best applies) ___ Good, just minor conflicts.
 ___ Conflictual some of the time (mixed).
 ___ Conflictual most of the time.
 ___ Family, but no contact.
- Do your parents or siblings encourage you to participate in programs, classes, or treatment sessions that might help you to avoid trouble in the future (for example, come to terms with substance abuse, etc.) ___No ___Yes
- Did you receive visits from parents or siblings during this prison term (or during your recent term if already on parole)? ___No ___Yes ☐ Have your parents or siblings offered to help you get established after you are released? ___No ___Yes

