NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

MEASUREMENT & TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS OF COMPAS CORE SCALES

October 29, 2009

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
FAILURE TO APPEAR	5
GENERAL RECIDIVISM RISK	6
VIOLENT RECIDIVISM RISK	7
COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL	8
CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES/PEERS	8
CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT	9
CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY	10
CRIMINAL PERSONALITY	11
CRIMINAL THINKING SELF-REPORT	12
CURRENT VIOLENCE	13
FAMILY CRIMINALITY	13
FINANCIAL	14
HISTORY OF NON-COMPLIANCE	14
HISTORY OF VIOLENCE	15
LEISURE AND RECREATION	15
RESIDENTIAL INSTABILITY	16
SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS	17
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT	18
SOCIAL ISOLATION	18
SOCIALIZATION FAILURE	19
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	20
VOCATIONAL/EDUCATION	21

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

GENDER-RESPONSIVE SCALES

WC EMPLOYMENT/FINANCIAL	22
WC EDUCATIONAL STRENGTHS	23
WC HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS	23
WC MENTAL HEALTH: CURRENT SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY	24
WC MENTAL HEALTH: CURRENT SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS	24
WC EXPERIENCE(S) OF ABUSE AS A CHILD	25
WC EXPERIENCE(S) OF ABUSE AS AN ADULT	25
WC PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT	26
WC SUPPORT FROM FAMILY OF ORIGIN	26
WC SELF-EFFICACY	27
WC RELATIONSHIP DYSFUNCTION	28
WC PARENTAL STRESS	29
WC CHILD ABUSE SURVEY	30
WC ADULT VICTIM SURVEY	31
WC ANGER/HOSTILITY	32
WC CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OF ORIGIN	32

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to provide users of Adult COMPAS with a meaningful and practical understanding of each scale incorporated into the assessment. Adult COMPAS is comprised of a total of forty-one scales, including four higher order scales (i.e., scales that use items from other scales that crosscut several domains) and sixteen women specific need scales. Each scale included in the Adult COMPAS assessment is listed below with an explanation of the themes and constructs measured, 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 Adult COMPAS assessment is designed to be configurable for the user at various decision points within the local criminal justice system and with various populations (i.e., women, men, institutional, community). Users may choose scale sets (or groups of scales) relevant to their needs for assessing a person at various stages of the criminal justice process. For example, Pre-trial Services may choose to use only the Failure-to-Appear scales to make recommendations to the court regarding pre-trial release. Probation may then use the Violence and Recidivism scales to "triage" their caseloads by risk of re-offense and violence, and choose to only complete the full assessment (i.e., all scales) on those individuals scoring moderate or high risk 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.

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: FAILURE TO APPEAR (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

This scale is based largely on prior history of a failure to appear, current charges for failure to appear, prior recidivism on community placement, general criminal involvement, and unstable residential ties and transience. A high-scoring person would exhibit multiple combinations of these features.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Percentile scores 1-4 may be regarded as low risk since they are clearly lower than "average"(for prison populations?). 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.

Key stakeholders for each agency and/or community will need to find their "comfort levels" (risk decile score) for each risk scale. Our experience has shown, for example, that rural community criminal justice systems in general have a lower comfort level (tolerance) for risk of violence or recidivism than urban criminal justice systems. In addition, it is likely that the cutting point (community placement comfort level) for risk of violence will be less than that for the risk of recidivating or risk of flight/FTA. These two scales in turn may have lower cutting points (risk thresholds) than the risk of community non-compliance (technical rules violations).

The supervision implications of these four risk potential scales will be driven by each individual's highest risk factor score e.g. if the selected cutting point for high risk is 8 and above, those respondents who score 8 and above will be supervised at levels agreed by policy for such individuals. The exact degree of supervision and control may be influenced by the case management resources available to each local agency, as well as contact type and frequency associated with each. These can only be established by each local agency. Recording outcomes data over time for each supervision level by risk level will assist in determining the optimum supervision level for each case.

SCALE ITEMS

- How many times has this person been arrested before as an adult or juvenile (criminal arrests only)? ___Number
- How many times has this person been sentenced to jail for 30 days or more? __0 ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+
- Has this person ever received serious or administrative disciplinary infractions for fighting/threatening other inmates or staff? ___Yes ___No
- How many times has this person been sentenced to probation as an adult? ___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 failed to appear for court appearances? ___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+
- 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 routinely stay and can be reached)? ___Yes ___No
- How long have you been living at your current address? __ 0 - 5 mos ___ 6 - 11 mos __ 1-3 yrs __ 4-5 yrs ___ 6+ yrs
- Is there a telephone at this residence (a cell phone is an appropriate alternative)? __Yes __No
- Can you provide a verifiable residential address? ___Yes ___No
- How long have you been living in that community or neighborhood? ___ 0 - 2 mos. ___ 3 - 5 mos. ___ 6 - 11 mos. ___ 1+ yrs
- Do you live with family—natural parents, primary person who raised you, blood relative, spouse, children, or boy/girl friend if living together for more than 1 year? __Yes __No
- Do you live with friends? ___Yes ___No
- Do you live alone? ___Yes ___No
- Do you have an alias (do you sometimes call yourself by another name)? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: GENERAL RECIDIVISM RISK (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: 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.
NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS: Percentile 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. Key stakeholders for each agency and/or community will need to find their "comfort levels" (risk decile score) for each risk scale. Our experience has shown, for example, that rural community criminal justice systems in general have a lower comfort level (tolerance) for risk of violence or recidivism than urban criminal justice systems. In addition, it is likely that the cutting point (community placement comfort level) for risk of violence will be less than that for the risk of recidivating or risk of flight/FTA. These two scales in turn may have lower cutting points (risk thresholds) than the risk of community non-compliance (technical rules violations). The supervision implications of the four risk potential scales will be driven by each individual's highest risk factor score e.g. if the selected cutting point for high risk is 8 and above, those respondents who score 8 and above, will be supervised at levels agreed by policy for such individuals. The exact degree of supervision and control may be influenced also by the case management resources available to each local agency, as well as contact type and frequency associated with each. These can only be established by each local agency. Recording outcomes data over time for each supervision level by risk level will assist in determining the optimum supervision level for each case.
SCALE ITEMS • Criminal Involvement Scale • Vocational/Education Scale • Drug Problem Component Items

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: VIOLENT RECIDIVISM RISK (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: This scale uses a set of items covering a history of juvenile violence, assaultive offenses, weapons offenses, injury, arrest for a current assaultive offense, a tendency to fail while on probation/parole, and affiliating with criminal peers. Thus the central themes involve history of violence, current violence, criminal associates, and probation/parole failure.
NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS: Percentile 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. Please see the "Violence Risk Explanation" document for further discussion of the scoring for the Violence Risk scale, especially regarding cases that appear to have an inflated risk of violence score. Key stakeholders for each agency and/or community will need to find their "comfort levels" (risk decile score) for each risk scale. Our experience has shown, for example, that rural community criminal justice systems in general have a lower comfort level (tolerance) for risk of violence or recidivism than urban criminal justice systems. In addition, it is likely that the cutting point (community placement comfort level) for risk of violence will be less than that for the risk of recidivating or risk of flight/FTA. These two scales in turn may have lower cutting points (risk thresholds) than the risk of community non-compliance (technical rules violations). The supervision implications of these four risk potential scales will be driven by each individual's highest risk factor score e.g. if the selected cutting point for high risk is 8 and above, those respondents who score 8 and above will be supervised at levels agreed by policy for such individuals. The exact degree of supervision and control may be influenced also by the case management resources available to each local agency, as well as contact type and frequency associated with each. These can only be established by each local agency. Recording outcomes data over time for each supervision level by risk level will assist in determining the optimum supervision level for each case.
SCALE ITEMS • History of Violence Scale • History of Non-Compliance Scale • Vocational/Education Scale

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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 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

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES/PEERS (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-4, Probable 5-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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.

SCALE ITEMS

- Based on the screener's observations, is this person a suspected or admitted gang member? ___Yes ___No
- 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 drugs regularly (more than a couple times a month)? ___None ___Few ___Half ___Most
- Have you ever been a gang member? ___Yes ___No
- Are you now a gang member? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: This scale is defined by the extent of the persons' 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 • How many times has the 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 (include current)? ___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+

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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 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 routinely stay and can be reached)? ___Yes ___No
- Is there a telephone at this residence (a cell phone is an appropriate alternative)? ___Yes ___No
- How many of your friends/acquaintances are taking drugs regularly (more than a couple times a month)? ___None ___Few ___Half ___Most
- Is there much crime in your neighborhood? __Yes __No
- Do some of the people in your neighborhood feel they need to carry a weapon for protection? ___Yes ___No
- Are there gangs in your neighborhood? __Yes ___No
- Do you have a job? ___Yes ___No
- Can you verify your employer or school (if attending)? ___Yes ___No
- 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? ___Yes ___No
- How often did you feel you have nothing to do in your spare time? ___Never ___Several times/month ___Several times/wk ___Daily
- Do you often become bored with your usual activities? ___Yes ___No ___Unsure

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL PERSONALITY (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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.

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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC

SCALE NAME: CRIMINAL THINKING SELF-REPORT (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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 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
- "Some 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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: CURRENT VIOLENCE (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: 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. • Do any current offenses involve family violence? ___Yes ___No • What category represents the most serious current offense? ___Misdemeanor ___Non Violent Felony ___Violent Felony

SCALE NAME: FAMILY CRIMINALITY (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)
HOW IS THIS SCALE 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.
SCALE ITEMS • Were you raised by both of your natural (biological) parents, or in a different arrangement? ___ Both Natural Parents ___ Natural Mother Only ___ Natural Father Only ___ Relative ___ Other • 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 15 ___ 15 or older ___ Does Not Apply • Was your father (or father figure who principally raised you) ever arrested? ___Yes ___No • Was your mother (or mother figure who principally raised you) ever arrested? ___Yes ___No • Were your brothers or sisters ever arrested? __Yes __No • Was your wife/husband/partner ever arrested? ___Yes ___No • Did a parent or parent figure who raised you have a drug or alcohol problem? ___Yes ___No • Was one of your parents (or parent figure who raised you) ever sent to jail or prison? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: FINANCIAL (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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 frequently do you have conflicts with friends/family over money? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never
- How many times 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 frequently 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)

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

This scale focuses on the number of times the person 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 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.

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 which 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's parole been violated? ___0 ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5+
- How many times has this person been returned to prison 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+

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: HISTORY OF VIOLENCE (Cut Points: Low 1-4, Medium 5-7, High 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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.

NOTES AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Multiple episodes of violence may suggest the need for more detailed psychological evaluation. Additionally, if the individual 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 includes 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 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 ever received serious or administrative disciplinary infractions for fighting/threatening other inmates or staff? ___Yes ___No

SCALE NAME: LEISURE AND RECREATION (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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.

SCALE ITEMS

- How often did you feel bored? ___Never ___Several times/month ___Several times/week ___Daily
- How often did you feel you have nothing to do in your spare time? ___Never ___Several times/month ___Several times/week ___Daily
- Do you often become bored with your usual activities? ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- Do you feel that the things you do are boring or dull? ___Yes ___Unsure ___No
- Is it difficult for you to keep your mind on one thing for a long time? ___Yes ___Unsure ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: RESIDENTIAL INSTABILTY (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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.

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 (and address where you routinely stay and can be reached)? __Yes ___No
- How long have you been living at your current address? ___0 - 5 mos ___6 - 11 mos ___1-3 yrs ___4-5 yrs ___6+ yrs
- Is there a telephone at this residence (a cell phone is an appropriate alternative)? ___Yes ___No
- Can you provide a verifiable residential address? ___Yes ___No
- How long have you been living in that community or neighborhood? __0 - 2 mos. __3 - 5 mos. __6 - 11 mos. __1+ yrs
- Do you live with family—natural parents, primary person who raised you, blood relative, spouse, children, or boy/girl friend if living together for more than 1 year? ___Yes ___No
- Do you live with friends? ___Yes ___No
- Do you live alone? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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, 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, & family members, if pro-social). A cognitive program may also be appropriate.

SCALE ITEMS

- Do any current offenses involve family violence? ___Yes ___No
- 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? ___Yes ___No
- 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? ___Yes ___No
- Did you fail or repeat a grade level? ___Yes ___No
- How often did you have conflicts with teachers at school? ___Never ___Sometimes ___Often
- Do you have a job? ___Yes ___No
- Have you ever been fired from a job? ___Yes ___ No
- Right now, do you feel you need more training in a new job or career skill? ___Yes ___No
- How frequently do you have conflicts with friends/family over money? ___Often ___Sometimes ___Never
- How many times 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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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:

Individuals 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? __Yes ___No
- Do some of your friends or family feel they must carry a weapon to protect themselves? ___Yes ___No
- In your neighborhood, have some of your friends or family been crime victims? ___Yes ___No
- Do some of the people in your neighborhood feel they need to carry a weapon for protection? ___Yes ___No
- Is it easy to get drugs in your neighborhood? __Yes __No
- Are there gangs in your neighborhood? ___Yes ___No

SCALE NAME: SOCIAL ISOLATION (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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 individuals 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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: SOCIALIZATION FAILURE (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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.

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? ___Yes ___No
- Was your mother (or mother figure who principally raised you) ever arrested? ___Yes ___No
- Did a parent or parent figure who raised you have a drug or alcohol problem? ___Yes ___No
- Was one of your parents (or parent figure who raised you) ever sent to jail or prison? ___Yes ___No
- Did you graduate from high school? ___Yes ___No
- Were you ever suspended or expelled from school? ___Yes ___No
- Did you fail or repeat a grade level? ___Yes ___No
- 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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: SUBSTANCE ABUSE (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-2, Probable 3-4, Highly Probable 5-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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 criminal justice populations, it is likely that individuals 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 responsivity of the person. Relapse prevention plans may be critical for such individuals. Given the very high frequency of substance abuse problems among this population, 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

- List all current charges by checking the appropriate categories.
- Do you think your current/past legal problems are partly because of alcohol or drugs? ___Yes ___No
- Were you using alcohol when arrested for your current offense? ___Yes ___No
- Were you using drugs when arrested for your current offense? ___Yes ___No
- Are you currently in formal treatment for alcohol or drugs such as counseling, outpatient, inpatient, residential? ___Yes ___No
- Have you ever been in formal treatment for alcohol such as counseling, outpatient, inpatient, residential? ___Yes ___No
- Have you ever been in formal treatment for drugs such as counseling, outpatient, inpatient, residential? ___Yes ___No
- Do you think you would benefit from getting treatment for alcohol? ___Yes ___No
- Do you think you would benefit from getting treatment for drugs? ___Yes ___No
- Did you use heroin, cocaine, crack or methamphetamines as a juvenile? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: VOCATIONAL/EDUCATION (Cut Points: Unlikely 1-5, Probable 6-7, Highly Probable 8-10)

HOW IS THIS SCALE 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, 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? ___Yes ___No
- 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? ___Yes ___No
- Did you fail or repeat a grade level? ___Yes ___No
- Do you have a job? ___Yes ___No
- Do you currently have a skill, trade or profession at which you usually find work? ___Yes ___No
- Can you verify your employer or school (if attending)? ___Yes ___No
- 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 FT __ 0 to 6 Months PT/FT
- Right now, do you feel you need more training in a new job or career skill? ___Yes ___No
- 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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: WC EMPLOYMENT/FINANCIAL

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

The employment/financial needs scale assesses the persons' 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:

- Prior to your incarceration, 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).] ___Yes ___No
- Did you own or lease an automobile? ___Yes ___No
- Did you have a checking account? ___Yes ___No
- Did you have a savings account? ___Yes ___No
- Were you (or you and your significant other) able to pay your bills without financial help from family or friends? ___Yes ___No
- During your adult life, have you ever been homeless or lived in a shelter? ___Yes ___No

Case Management Notes

- Do you expect to be the sole provider of your children upon release? ___Yes ___No
- Will you (or you and your children) have medical insurance? ___Yes ___No
- Are you ineligible for any benefits you think you might need? ___Yes ___No 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? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: WC EDUCATIONAL STRENGTHS

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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 person 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:

- Have you graduated from High School or received a G.E.D? ___Yes ___No
- Have you received any job-related licenses or certificates? ___Yes ___No
- Have you attended any college or post high school classes for at least one academic term? ___Yes ___No
- Do you have a college degree? (Include 2 year degrees) ___Yes ___No

Case Management Notes

- Do you have educational or vocational plans for the future? ___Yes ___No

SCALE NAME: WC HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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 individual 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? ___Yes ___No
- Have you ever seen a counselor, psychologist, or psychiatrist? ___Yes ___No
- Have you ever taken any prescribed medication to help you feel better emotionally? ___Yes ___No
- Have you ever been hospitalized or placed in a mental health unit for any of these or other types of mental health problems? ___Yes ___No
- Have you ever been diagnosed with mental illness? ___Yes ___No

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? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: WC MENTAL HEALTH: CURRENT SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: 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 person 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: • Experiencing problems concentrating or staying focused? ___Yes ___No • Experiencing mood swings — too many ups and downs? ___Yes ___No • Experiencing a loss of appetite? ___Yes ___No • Experiencing fears about the future, which are difficult to cope with? ___Yes ___No • Having any trouble sleeping because you are too worried about things? ___Yes ___No • Worrying so much about things that you have trouble getting going and getting things done? ___Yes ___No

SCALE NAME: WC MENTAL HEALTH: CURRENT SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: The current psychosis/suicide scale consists of two items asking individuals 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 individual has had symptoms of psychosis or suicidal ideation 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: • Have you ever seen things or heard voices that were not really present? ___Yes ___No • Having many thoughts that others are out to harm you? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: WC EXPERIENCE(S) OF ABUSE AS A CHILD
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: 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? ___Yes ___No • Have you ever-experienced sexual abuse as a child? ___Yes ___No

SCALE NAME: WC EXPERIENCE(S) OF ABUSE AS AN ADULT
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: This two item scale asks individuals 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? ___Yes ___No • Have you ever-experienced sexual abuse as an adult? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: WC PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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.

SCALE ITEMS:

- Do you have any children who are 18 or younger? ___Yes ___No
- Do you expect to have shared or full custody of your children upon release? ___Yes ___No
- Do you maintain at least monthly contact with any children by letter, telephone, or visits? ___Yes ___No
- Are you involved in important decisions regarding your children (e.g., school-related, health, outside activities)? ___Yes ___No
- Do you feel prepared to be a good parent? ___Yes ___No
- **Case Management Notes**
- Have you ever been investigated for abuse/ neglect of a child (e.g., by police, children services, school)? ___Yes ___No
- Do you think you will be having any difficulty obtaining or maintaining custody of your children? ___Yes ___No

SCALE NAME: WC SUPPORT FROM FAMILY OF ORIGIN

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

This scale taps attachment dimensions for each person'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:

- Do you have family? ___Yes ___No
- Do you maintain at least monthly contact with any siblings and/or parents (or parent figures)? ___Yes ___No
- 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 (e.g. or come to terms with substance abuse, etc.) ___Yes ___No
- Did you receive visits from parents or siblings during this prison term (or during your recent term if person is already on parole)? ___Yes ___No
- Have your parents or siblings offered to help you get established after you are released? ___Yes ___No

Case Management Notes

- Do any of your family members have a criminal history? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: WC SELF-EFFICACY
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: 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 person 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 makes 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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: WC RELATIONSHIP DYSFUNCTION
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: 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 person 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? ___Yes ___No • 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? ___Yes ___No • 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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: WC PARENTAL STRESS

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

The parental stress scale contains 12 survey items and 6 interview 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.

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 Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- I believe that I am admired and praised by the people in my life. They think that I am worthy and important.
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- The people in my life have confidence in me and expect that I will do the right thing and make good decisions?
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- No one has ever really listened to me.
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- Raising children is a nerve-wracking job.
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- My life seems to have been one crises after another.
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- I go through times when I feel helpless and unable to do the things I should.
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- Sometimes I just feel like running away.
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- Most of the time, I get no support from the children's father (or step father).
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- Raising children is harder than I expected.
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- I have trouble keeping my kids from misbehaving.
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree
- My children are difficult to control
  ___Strongly Disagree ___Disagree ___Not Sure ___Agree ___Strongly Agree

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: WC CHILD ABUSE SURVEY

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

SCALE NAME: WC ADULT VICTIM SURVEY
HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED: 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 a child?** • 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

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved

NORTHPOINTE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, INC.

SCALE NAME: WC ANGER/HOSTILITY

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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? ___Yes ___No
- Do you have trouble controlling your temper when you get upset? ___Yes ___No
- Were you angry or upset when you committed the present offense? ___Yes ___No
- Within the past 3 years, have you ever hit/hurt anyone, including family members when you were upset (exclude self-defense)? ___Yes ___No
- Have these events ever resulted in involvement with child and family services or law enforcement? ___Yes ___No
- Have any of these experiences occurred within the past 6 months (exclude self defense)? ___Yes ___No
- Within the past 6 months have you had any times when you think you got too aggressive when something made you angry? ___Yes ___No

Case Management Notes

- Have you taken any classes or programs to help you manage your anger? ___Yes ___No

SCALE NAME: WC CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OF ORIGIN

HOW IS THIS SCALE MEASURED:

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 person 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 parents or any siblings currently refuse to communicate with you because they are angry with you? ___Yes ___No
- 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? ___Yes ___No

©2009 Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc. All rights reserved