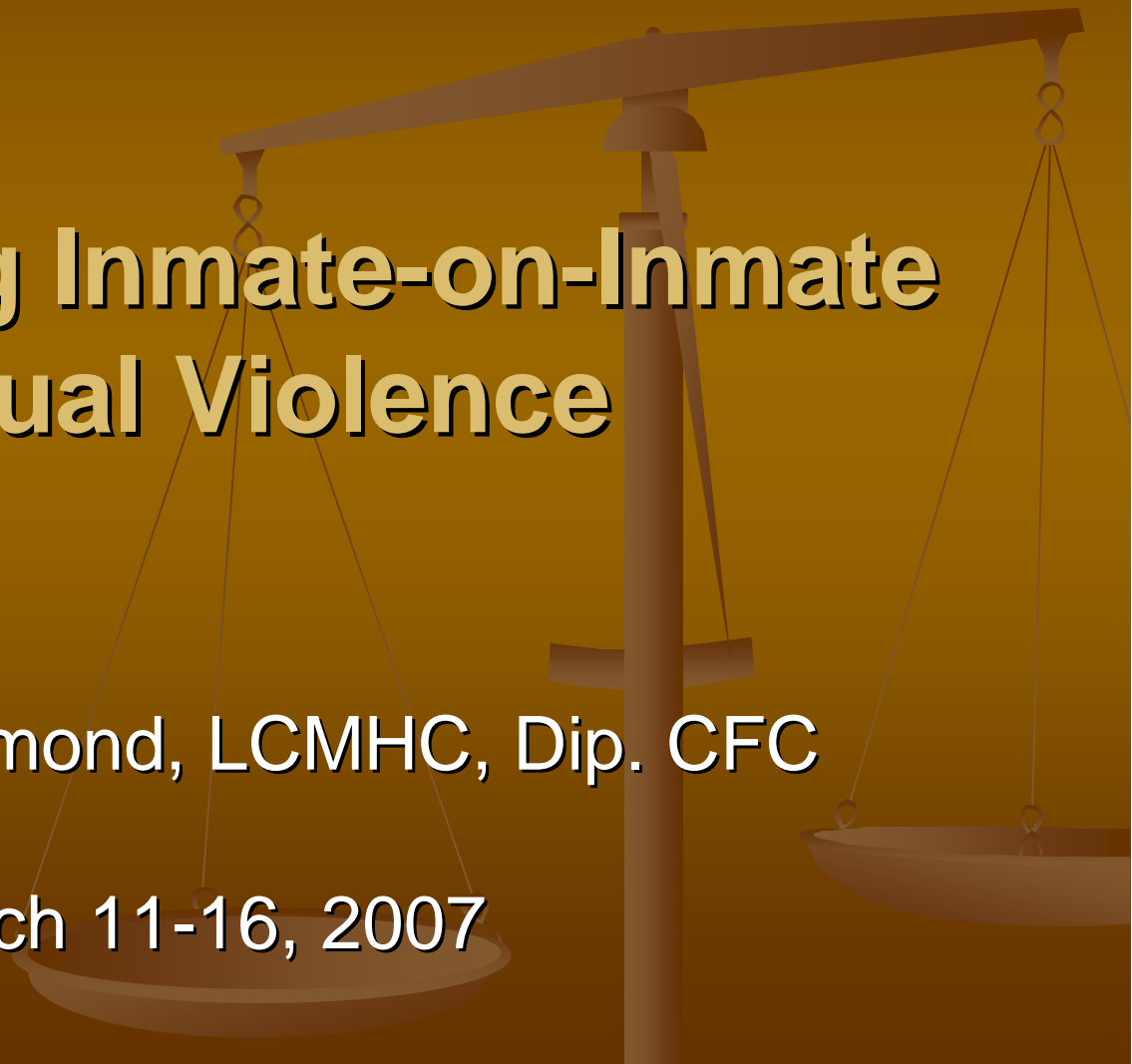


# **Responding to Inmate on Inmate Sexual Violence**

## **Preventing Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Violence**

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March 11-16, 2007



# Objectives

- Identify strategies in preventing inmate sexual violence
- Understand how data analysis impacts prevention of sexual violence
- Define components of useful classification tools and risk assessment

# Objectives

- Identify components of effective grievance procedures
- Identify strategies for separating inmates and addressing housing issues for inmates

# Strategies



- Data Analysis
- Risk Assessment and Classification
- Grievance Procedures
- Housing and Separation
- Culture Change
- Operational Assessment

# Data Analysis



- Data is an essential ingredient to a comprehensive preventative strategy
- Data is needed to develop a plan of prevention for inmate sexual violence
- Data allows for improved management and administration of facilities

# Data Collection in Correctional Facilities



## ■ Prior to PREA

### ■ GAO Report, 1999

- Lack of data collection makes it hard to determine prevalence.

### ■ Human Rights Watch Report, 2001

- Finding: Only 23 state DOCs collected data on sexual violence

## ■ Post PREA Passage

### ■ Urban Institute Report, 2006

- Finding: 44 out of 45 DOCs studied have collected document incidence of sexual violence

# Impact of PREA on Data Collection

- **BJS has prompted near universal attention to scientific data collection**
  - **Universal Definitions**
  - **Universal data collection tools**
  - **Universal data collection methodology**

# BJS Strategies



- Identify and track reports of prisoner sexual victimization
- Establish a 'baseline' of incidents
- Develop appropriate reporting & recording ability to provide trend analysis & oversight
- Use crime mapping techniques for incidents

# “Connecting the Dots”

- Multiple sources of data are:
    - Incident reports
    - Disciplinary reports
    - Logs
    - Grievances
    - Investigations
    - Medical and Mental Health
  - If data sources are not integrated- critical links are missed
- 

# “Connecting the Dots”

- Data collection methods:
  - Hand
  - Electronically
- Different data collection methods are usually stored in differing databases
- If data is stored differently- critical links are missed

# INNOVATIVE DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES



# Pennsylvania DOC



- Integration: Web-enabled Timeline Analysis System (**WebTAS**) integrates reports on
  - misconduct
  - extraordinary circumstances
  - medical

# Ohio DOC

- Department Offender Tracking System (**DOTS**) develop Inmate Assault Report
- Track findings of inmate sexual violence
- Identify aggressors (AGG) & victims (AGV)
- Make admin, housing, program & work

# Connecticut DOC

- Statistical Tracking Analysis Report (STAR)
- Electronically tracks ALL incidents inside

# Idaho DOC

- Wardens review all incidents in facilities, identify problem areas, & discuss with Com.
- Anonymous self-administered exit interviews

# Oregon DOC

- Linking reports:
  - Unusual Incident Report being automated
  - Linked with Offender Information System
  - Disciplinary reports

# Effective Data Collection: Barriers

- Cost
- Difficulty
- Staff
- Data Quality
- Compliance from staff
  - data entry
- Inadequate definitions



# Impact of Effective Data Collection on Prevention

- Better understanding of inmate sexual violence
- Calculate prevalence rates
- Better identification and tracking of aggressors and victims
- Development of treatment and prevention efforts
- Help inform policy development and responses
- Allows you to integrate data from different sources

# Classification



Classification is: A series of procedures to sort inmates into management & program relevant groups

## 3 major types of classification systems:

- Risk Assessment: institution level re. security
- Needs Assessment: inmate treatment needs
- Psychological: living units & treatment groups

# Internal Classification Models

- QUAY - staff complete 2 observational checklists whose scores produce 5 personality types
- 3rd generation focuses on offender risk & criminogenic needs, w. dynamic factors for more complex view, including reduce program failure (e.g. *Level of Supervision Inventory* [LSI] & *Client Management Classification* [CMC].)
- Future trends - integrate classification into MIS
- To manage PSV: Who is in need of isolation services for PSV vulnerability or risk to victimize?

# PROMISING CLASSIFICATION METHODS



# Connecticut DOC



- Team of
  - Security
  - Medical
  - Mental Health Supervisors
- Meet daily
- Review new inmate readiness for general population
- Review incident and disciplinary reports
  - identify “hot spots” for violence and problem areas

# Ohio DOC

- New inmates screened for violence & predatory
- Mental health screen w/in 24 hrs
- Review by SAC &
- Documented in DOTS for housing, programs, etc.

# Kansas DOC

- Hi Risk:
  - maladaptive behavior
  - significant violence
- Surveillance
  - negative skills and associations BUT no immediate threat

# Texas DOC

- Program Management and Office of Inspector General
- Database track confirmed and suspected predators and victims
- Database tracks characteristics of predators and victims

# Oregon DOC



- Inmate Risk Screening for Predators
- Inmate Risk Screening for Vulnerable Inmates

# CLASSIFICATION TOOLS



# Oregon

Vulnerable Inmate Screen examines many factors:

- (a) Age (< 18, appear young; < 25; 65+ yrs)
- (b) Physical Stature (male < 130 lbs +/- < 5'8")
- (c) Developmental Disability
- (d) Mental Illness
- (e) Sex Offender Status
- (f) First Time Offender
- (g) Past history of victimization (w. collateral info.)

# Oregon



- Vulnerable Determination
  - 3 or more risk factors
  - 1 risk factor and staff intervention
- Predatory Determination
  - History of sexual aggression
  - History of violence
  - Antisocial attitudes coupled with history of sexually aggressive behavior

# California



- Review records & test batteries determine risk
- If risk identified, refer to Inst. Classification Com for consideration of specialized housing
  - "S" - single cell
  - "R" - restrictive housing
  - "SNY" - sensitive needs
    - Yard, house inmates work, programs, activities
- Inmates regularly reviewed & re-examined

# Guidelines for Effective Risk Assessment - What Works?

- Identify Factors
  - Major risk factors
  - Case Needs
  - Supervision
- Evidence based more accurate than professional opinion

# What Works

- Tools based in research
- Use tools with changes in risk after treatment
- Use many different instruments, not just one!

# Risk Assessment: Identification of Predators

- Aggressors employ psychological and manipulative means to control victims
  - Entrapment of Blackmail
    - Loaned goods must be repaid with sex
  - Pressure
    - Persuasion and bribes
  - Force Tactics
    - Threats

# Risk Assessment: Identification of Victims

- Weak
- Vulnerable
- Disliked by others
- Easily Ostracized
- Young
- Inexperienced- first time offenders
- Mental or Physical Disabilities
- Not Gang Affiliated

# Identification of Victims

- Not street wise
- Homosexual or transgendered
- "Rats" or "Snitches"
- Conviction for sexual crimes
- Previously sexually assaulted inside

# Challenges to Classification and Risk

- Labeling
  - identifying individuals “at risk” or a “predator” is a double-edged sword.
- Could lead to stigma and unintended consequences to both victims & aggressors

# Challenges to Classification and Risk

- Must ensure that corrections does NOT create a 'target rich' environment
- Must have the time, staff & resources to implement effective practice - consider results to be gained by investment

# Grievance Procedures

- Internal grievance process –
  - How access
  - Who monitors
  - Centralized
  - Tracked over time
  - Info connected with incident
  - Disciplinary reports
  - Audited
- Inmate Grievance Boards - w. inmate members

# Grievance Procedures



- Ombudsmen - impartial, specially trained public official investigates cases & impacts system (OIG)
- Mediators-trained 3rd party hears issues/decides

# Issues with Grievances



- Is grievance process credible/objective?
- Does grievance process restrict access for effective remedy/ minimize sexual violence?
- External –
  - is there statutory authority?
  - Infrastructure?
  - Process?

# Example: South Dakota

- DJJ uses “Juvenile Corrections Monitor”
  - Regular visits to agency
  - Boxes posted thru agency only accessible by JCC
  - Independent investigations

# Housing and Separation



Arkansas DOC- Team- operational unit manager, case manager, CO, mental health review each inmate and sort housing

Louisiana DOC- "Protection Court"-unit managers and CO receive requests re. threats/strong-arming review

# Housing and Separation

Minnesota DOC- “Inmate Compatibility Committee” input from CO, case mgr. & OIS reviews inmates

- regularly audits events, conflicts, disciplinary reports, etc.

# Other Innovative Ideas

Oklahoma DOC Resident Assistant Program-  
specially screened and trained inmate mentors cell  
with vulnerable inmates, assist with coping  
skills, 'learning ropes', protection and mentoring

# Cultural Change Initiatives



Texas DCJ - "Safe Prisons Project"

Ohio DRC - "Ten Point Plan"

Oregon DOC- "Oregon Accountability Model"

Missouri DOC – JEHT funded project

Idaho DOC - "Maintaining Dignity"

# Operational Practices: Vulnerability Assessments

- Geographic layout of buildings [unsupervised?]
- Floor plans [areas poor/no surveillance?]
- Line of sight and current architecture
- How are inmates supervised/observed ?
- Special incident reporting
- Surveillance systems (CCTV, audio, record cap)
- Locks, lights, room access, shower curtains

# BOTTOM LINE

- Numerous resources and promising practices exist & continue to be developed
- Agency staff have a wealth of knowledge to draw from - use their innate abilities
- Systemic approach works well for inmate-on-inmate PSV & creates positive change
- We can and will make a difference just by 'paying attention' [Hawthorne Effect]