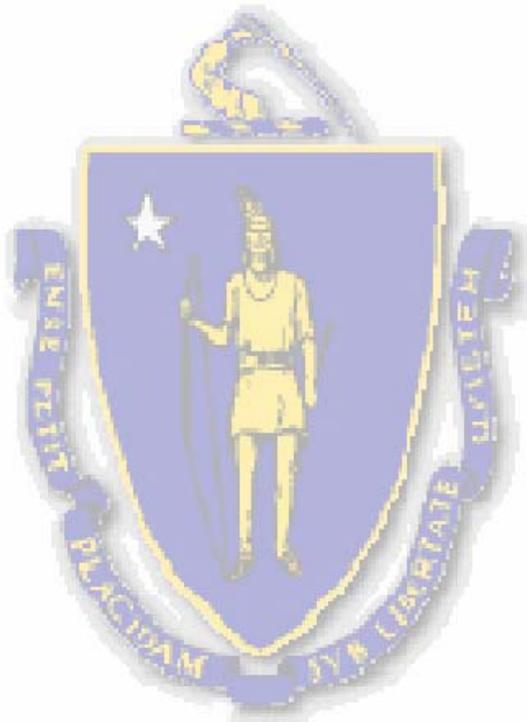


Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Overcrowding, Third Quarter 2006

Massachusetts Department of Correction
Submitted in Compliance with Chapter 799
Section 21 of the Acts of 1985



Mitt Romney
Governor

Kerry Healey
Lt. Governor

Robert C. Haas
Secretary of Public Safety

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Commissioner

October 2006

2006 Third Quarter Report

Section Twenty-one of Chapter 799 of the Acts of 1985 directs the Commissioner of Correction to report quarterly on the status of overcrowding in state and county facilities. This statute calls for the following information:

Such report shall include, by facility, the average daily census for the period of the report and the actual census on the first and last days of the report period. Said report shall also contain such information for the previous twelve months and a comparison to the rated capacity of such facility.

This report presents the required statistics for the third quarter of 2006.

Publication No. CR 1514 - 15 pgs.
Approved by: Ellen Bickman, State Purchasing Agent

This report prepared by Pamela McLaughlin, of the Research and Planning Division, is based on count sheets issued weekly.

2006 Third Quarter Report

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Technical Notes, 1996 to Present¹

- The official capacity or custody level designation for each facility can change for a number of reasons, e.g. expansion of facility beds, decrease of facility beds due to fire, or changes in contracts with vendors. In all tables the capacity and custody level reflects the status at the end of the reporting period. The design capacity is reported for correctional facilities in Tables 1 through 6.
- Due to changes in the Massachusetts General Law, DOC consolidated one unit at the Bridgewater Treatment Center and back-filled with general population inmates. These design capacity beds were placed on-line November 8, 1996 and first appeared on the November 12, 1996 daily count sheet. Three hundred additional beds were placed on-line during the third quarter of 1997.
- State inmates housed in the Hampshire County contract program are included in the county population tables, as are all other state inmates housed in county facilities.
- Beginning with the second quarter of 1998 quarterly report, the following county correctional facilities are presented individually: Bristol Dartmouth, Bristol Ash Street, David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center, and Bristol Pre-Release in Bristol County; Essex Middleton and Essex Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center in Essex County; Middlesex Cambridge and Middlesex Billerica in Middlesex County; Norfolk Braintree, Norfolk Dedham, and Norfolk Contract in Norfolk County. Beginning with the third quarter of 1998 report, facilities for Suffolk and Hampden counties are presented individually.
- Nashua Street inmates housed at other facilities are reported in the counts for the facilities in which they are in custody.
- On October 22, 1997, Eastern Massachusetts Correctional Alcohol Center (EMCAC) was renamed the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC).
- On May 18, 2000, the Braintree Alternative Center was closed for renovations by the Norfolk County Sheriff's Office. All inmates were transferred to the minimum security Pre-Release Center in Dedham.
- As of September 15, 2000, Longwood Treatment Center, male population, was moved to the Massachusetts Boot Camp and the women were transferred to facilities housing female populations.
- As of September 22, 2000, Massachusetts Boot Camp ceased to hold medium security inmates.
- Due to DOC policy modification, the security level of Boston State Pre-Release was changed from Security Level 2 to Security Level 3/2 during the third quarter of 2001.
- P.P.R.E.P was closed effective July 26, 2001.
- Charlotte House was closed effective November 9, 2001.
- Effective November 16, 2001, NCCI-Gardner added 30 beds to Security Level 3, per policy 101.
- May 20, 2002, NECC changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2. The design capacity for Security Level 3 is 62, and for Security Level 2 the design capacity is 88.
- May 20, 2002, Pondville changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2 with a design capacity of 100.
- June 10, 2002, South Middlesex Correctional Center changed to a facility for female offenders.
- June 22, 2002, Old Colony Correctional Center added a Level 3 housing unit. The design capacity for Security Level 5 is 480 and for Security Level 3 the design capacity is 100.

¹ For technical notes prior to 1996, please refer to previous quarterly reports. Refer to abbreviations on page 6.

Technical Notes, Continued

- On June 30, 2002, the following facilities were closed. SECC (Medium), Hodder Cottage @ Framingham, MCI-Lancaster, The Massachusetts Boot Camp and the Addiction Center @SECC.
- As of July 1, 2002, the Massachusetts Boot Camp was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC). Within MASAC is the Longwood Treatment Center Program, relocated on September 15, 2000. This program served individuals incarcerated for operating under the influence of alcohol. Because the inmates were predominantly county sentenced inmates, the inmate count and bed capacity were also included in Tables 3 and 4.
- The Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) houses both civil and criminal populations.
- As of April 5, 2002, Norfolk County no longer has any contract beds, all inmates are now held at the Norfolk County House of Correction.
- As of April 5, 2002, Bristol County closed the Pre-Release facility and moved inmates to Bristol County House of Correction.
- As of July 1, 2002, two housing units remain open at MCI-Shirley Minimum with a design capacity of 92.
- In August 2002, the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC) was closed and all inmates were integrated into Bristol Dartmouth House of Correction.
- Within MASAC, The Longwood Treatment Center Program was terminated on July 1, 2003. The last inmate to leave the facility was on September 8, 2003.
- On past Quarterly Overcrowding Reports, NCCI-Gardner (Minimum) was inadvertently shown as Security Level 3/2 instead of Level 3. This problem has been rectified.
- Effective February 5, 2004, Boston State Pre-Release Center had a change in design capacity. The new capacity is 150. 100 beds are Pre-Release and 50 beds are Minimum.
- Within MCI-Shirley is a 13 bed unit called the Assisted Daily Living Unit, this unit opened on February 22, 2005. The unit houses inmates who require assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., hygiene, eating, ambulating, etc.), but whose regular medical needs are treated on an out-patient basis.
- On September 12, 2005 OCCC designated a Special Housing Unit (SHU) to hold Security Level 4 inmates.
- Houston House program will be known as Women and Children's Program (WCP), effective July 12, 2004.
- Barnstable County House of Correction design capacity has changed. The new design capacity is 300. Effective as of March 13, 2006.
- The Lemuel Shattuck Correctional (LEM) unit census was added to the first quarter 2006 report.

Definitions

Custody Population: Custody population refers to all offenders held in DOC facilities only, and does not include DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Jurisdiction Population: Jurisdiction population refers to all offenders incarcerated in DOC facilities as well as DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

- On April 18, 1995, new security level designations were established according to **103 DOC 101 Correctional Institutions/Security Levels** policy which states

Security Levels:

- **Level One.** The least restrictive in the department and is reserved only for those inmates who are at the end of their sentence and have been identified as posing little to no threat to the community. Supervision is minimal and indirect.

- **Level Two.** A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate maximum responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions prior to their release. Direct supervision of these inmates is not required, but intermittent observation may be appropriate under certain conditions. Inmates within this level may be permitted to access the community unescorted to participate in programming to include, but not limited to, work release, educational release, etc.

- **Level Three.** A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of returning to the inmate a greater sense of personal responsibility and autonomy while still providing for supervision and monitoring of behavior and activity. Inmates within this security level are not considered a serious risk to the safety of staff, inmates or to the public. Program participation is mandated and geared toward their potential reintegration into the community. Access to the community is limited and under constant direct staff supervision.

- **Level Four.** A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification, reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate some degree of responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions, while still insuring the safety of staff and inmates. Design/construction is generally characterized by high security perimeters and limited use of internal physical barriers. Inmates at this level have demonstrated the ability to abide by rules and regulations and require intermittent supervision. However, behavior in the community, i.e., criminal sentence and/or the presence of serious outstanding legal matters, indicate the need for some control and for segregation from the community. Job and program opportunities exist for all inmates within the perimeter of the facility.

- **Level Five.** A custody level in which design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates. Inmates accorded to this status may present an escape risk or pose a threat to other inmates, staff, or the orderly running of the institution, however, at a lesser degree than those at level 6. Supervision remains constant and direct. Through an inmates willingness to comply with institutional rules and regulations, increased job and program opportunities exist.

- **Level Six.** A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates primarily through the use of high security perimeters and extensive use of internal physical barriers and check points. Inmates accorded this status present serious escape risks or pose serious threats to themselves, to other inmates, to staff, or the orderly running of the institution. Supervision of inmates is direct and constant.

Abbreviations

AC	Addiction Center	NECC	Northeastern Correctional Center
ADP	Average Daily Population	NCCI	North Central Correctional Institution at Gardner
ATU	Awaiting Trial Unit	OCCC	Old Colony Correctional Center
BSH	Bridgewater State Hospital	OUI	Operating Under the Influence
CRS	Contract Residential Services Includes Charlotte House, and Houston House	PPREP	Pre-Parole Residential Environmental Phase Program
DDU	Departmental Disciplinary Unit	PRC	Pre-Release Center
DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction	SBCC	Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center
DRNCAC	David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center	SECC	Southeastern Correctional Center
DSU	Departmental Segregation Unit	SDPTC	Sexually Dangerous Person Treatment Center
HOC	House Of Correction	SMCC	South Middlesex Correctional Center(formerly SMPRC)
LEM	Lemuel Shattuck Correctional Unit		
LCAC	Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center		
MASAC	Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center		
MTC	Massachusetts Treatment Center		

Table 1 provides the DOC figures for the third quarter of 2006. As this table indicates, the DOC custody population (including offenders at LEM, BSH, MTC and MASAC) increased by 89 inmates during the third quarter of 2006. At the end of the quarter, the DOC operated with 10,741 inmates in the system, the average daily population was 10,680 with a design capacity of 7,802. Thus, the DOC operated at 137 percent of design capacity.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 334 inmates. The majority of these inmates were in Massachusetts Houses of Correction.

Overall, the average daily total DOC jurisdiction population for the third quarter 2006 was 11,014 and decreased by 3 inmates over the quarter from 11,026 to 11,023.

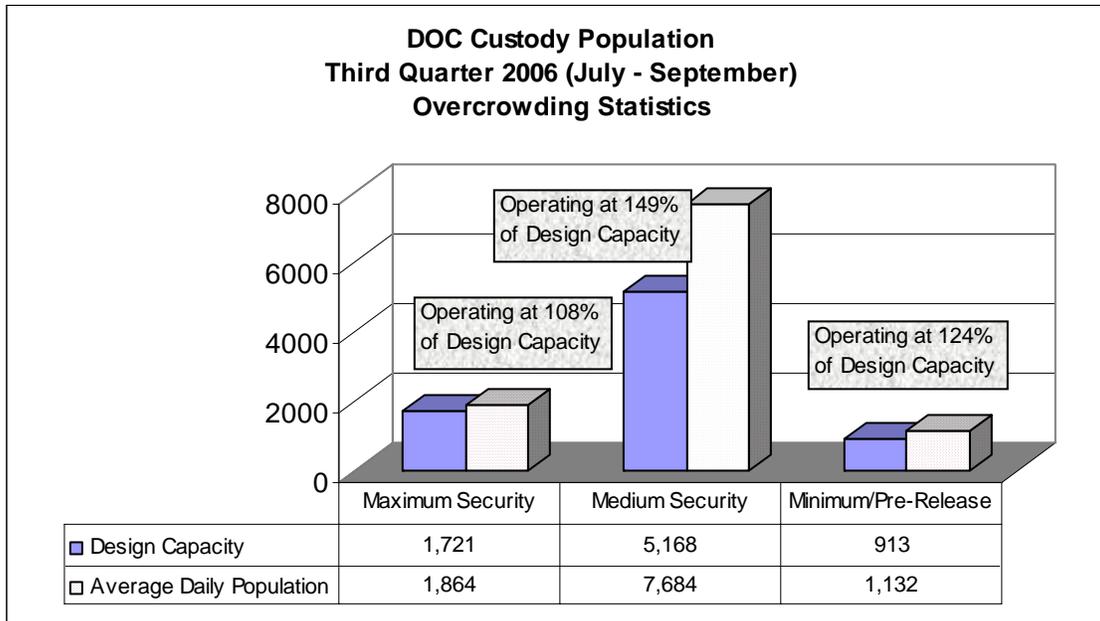
Table 1

**Third Quarter 2006
Population in DOC Facilities, July 3, 2006 to September 25, 2006**

Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)</u>					
Cedar Junction	624	576	686	633	99%
SBCC	1,028	1,059	992	1,024	100%
Framingham –ATU	212	189	227	64	331%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,864	1,824	1,905	1,721	108%
<u>Medium (Formerly Level 5/4)</u>					
Bay State	295	295	293	266	111%
Concord	1,366	1,364	1,376	614	222%
Framingham	482	478	514	388	124%
Lemuel Shattuck	29	25	30	24	121%
MASAC	214	195	206	236	91%
NCCI	973	975	970	568	171%
Norfolk	1,449	1,473	1,411	1,084	134%
OCCC	769	765	766	480	160%
Shirley-Medium	1,112	1,119	1,106	720	154%
State Hospital@Bridgewater Treatment Center	369	368	362	227	163%
	626	624	631	561	112%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,684	7,681	7,665	5,168	149%
<u>Minimum(Formerly Level 3)</u>					
NCCI	28	27	25	30	93%
OCCC Minimum	116	109	153	100	116%
Plymouth	140	150	148	151	93%
Shirley Minimum	98	93	99	92	107%
<u>Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)</u>					
Boston State	146	150	145	150	97%
NECC	264	264	268	150	176%
Pondville	194	195	193	100	194%
SMCC	143	155	137	125	114%
<u>Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)</u>					
Women and Children's Program	3	4	3	15	20%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,132	1,147	1,171	913	124%
Total	10,680	10,652	10,741	7,802	137%
<u>DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities</u>					
Houses of Correction	262	300	211	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	4	5	4	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	68	69	67	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	334	374	282	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	11,014	11,026	11,023	7,802	141%

See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 1



- Medium security facilities were the most overcrowded state prison facilities during this quarter, operating overall at 149% of their design capacities.
- Minimum/Pre-Release security facilities were slightly overcrowded, operating at an average of 124% of their design capacity.
- For maximum security facilities, Cedar Junction operated within its design capacity at 99% and Souza-Baranowski operated at full design capacity.
- MCI-Concord, a medium security facility was the most overcrowded state prison during the third quarter of 2006, averaging 1,366 inmates and operating at 222% of design capacity.
- Pondville Correctional Center operated at 194%, nearly double their design capacity with an average daily population of 194 inmates.
- During the third quarter of 2006 the Awaiting Trial Unit at MCI-Framingham was operating at 331% of its design capacity. On average 212 awaiting trial detainees were held in two units designed to hold 32 women each.
- The Massachusetts Department of Correction operated at 137% of its design capacity (including treatment and support facilities) during the third quarter of 2006.

Table 2 provides the DOC figures for the previous twelve months – i.e., for the period July 5, 2005 to June 26, 2006. These figures indicate that the DOC custody population increased by 441 inmates, or 4%, over the twelve-month period (including offenders at LEM, BSH, MTC and MASAC), from 10,193 in July 2005 to 10,634 in June 2006.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 417 inmates, 345 were housed in Houses of Correction, 67 were Interstate Contract and 5 were in a Federal Prison. The total average DOC jurisdiction population for the previous twelve months was 10,843, increasing by 427 inmates, or 4%, over the previous twelve months.

Table 2

**Previous Twelve Months
Population in DOC Facilities, July 5, 2005 to June 26, 2006**

Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)</u>					
Cedar Junction	565	623	573	633	89%
SBCC	1,029	980	1,037	1,024	100%
Framingham –ATU	210	219	229	64	328%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,804	1,822	1,839	1,721	105%
<u>Medium (Formerly Level 5)</u>					
Bay State	294	292	292	266	111%
Concord	1,286	1,173	1,351	614	209%
Framingham	463	476	478	388	119%
Lemuel Shattuck	31	28	28	24	129%
MASAC	185	181	187	236	78%
NCCI	1,090	1,080	1,113	720	151%
Norfolk	967	961	973	568	170%
OCCC	1,460	1,431	1,475	1,084	135%
Shirley-Medium	738	740	770	480	154%
State Hospital@Bridgewater Treatment Center	361	338	373	227	159%
	633	642	622	561	113%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,508	7,342	7,662	5,168	145%
<u>Minimum (Formerly Level 3)</u>					
NCCI	29	30	25	30	97%
OCCC Minimum	148	147	150	151	98%
Plymouth	91	49	89	92	99%
Shirley Minimum	107	110	108	100	107%
<u>Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)</u>					
Boston State	144	98	147	150	96%
NECC	262	264	265	150	175%
Pondville	192	195	194	100	192%
SMCC	136	126	151	125	109%
<u>Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)</u>					
Women and Children's Program	5	10	4	15	33%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Contract Pre-Release	1,114	1,029	1,133	913	122%
Total	10,426	10,193	10,634	7,802	134%
<u>DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities</u>					
Houses of Correction	345	325	310	n.a	n.a.
Federal Prisons	5	6	5	n.a	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	67	67	69	n.a	n.a.
Sub-Total	417	398	384	n.a	n.a.
Grand Total	10,843	10,591	11,018	7,802	139%

See Technical Notes, pp iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Table 3 presents the county figures for the third quarter of 2006. The county population increased by 347 inmates, or three percent over the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the county system operated with 14,054 inmates, the average daily population was 13,608 with a design capacity of 8,112. The county facilities operated at 168 percent of design capacity.

Table 3

Third Quarter 2006						
Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, July 3, 2006 to September 25, 2006						
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity	
Barnstable	425	399	445	300	142%	
Berkshire	344	329	353	116	297%	
Bristol	1,375	1,336	1,378	510	270%	
Dukes	22	22	17	19	116%	
Essex	1,630	1,612	1,614	635	257%	
Franklin	192	194	190	63	305%	
Hampden	2,185	2,194	2,205	1,303	168%	
Hampshire	277	278	294	248	112%	
Middlesex	1,239	1,244	1,181	1,035	120%	
Norfolk	701	693	706	354	198%	
Plymouth	1,303	1,598	1,622	1,140	114%	
Suffolk	2,500	2,461	2,584	1,599	156%	
Worcester	1,415	1,347	1,465	790	179%	
Total	13,608	13,707	14,054	8,112	168%	

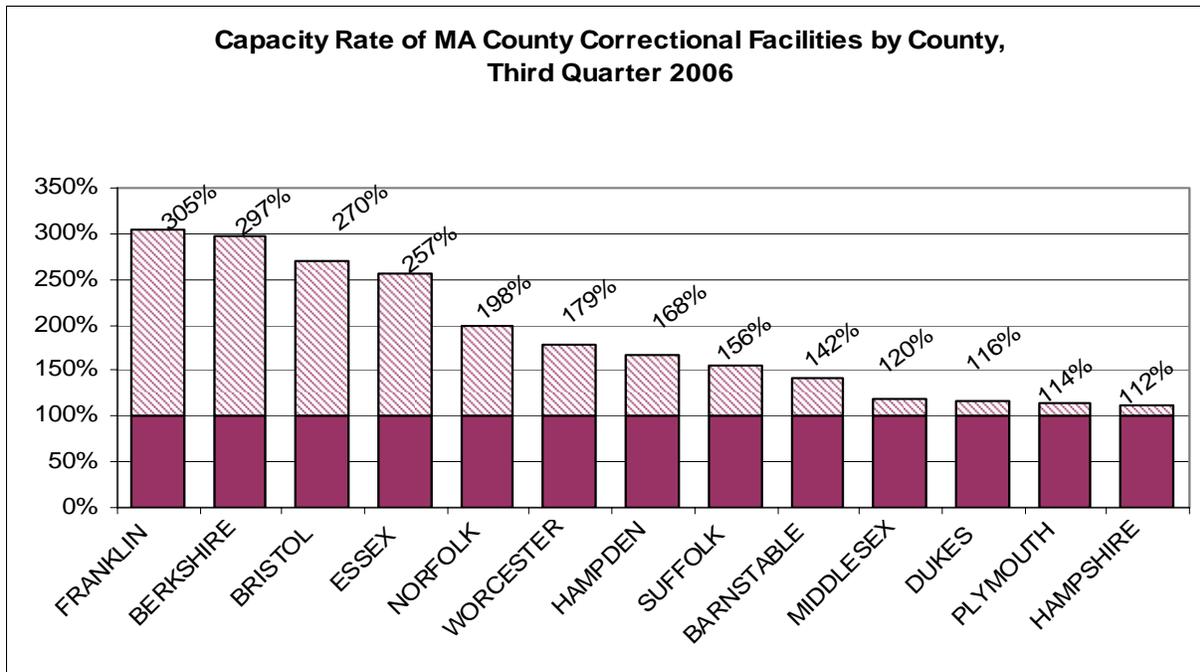
Table 4 presents the county figures for the third quarter of 2006. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 4

Third Quarter 2006						
Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, July 3, 2006 to September 25, 2006						
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity	
Bristol County						
Bristol Ash Street	195	188	196	206	95%	
Bristol Dartmouth	1,180	1,148	1,182	304	388%	
Essex County						
Essex Middleton	1,243	1,235	1,235	500	249%	
Essex LCAC	387	377	379	135	287%	
Hampden County						
Hampden	2,007	2,015	2,024	1,178	170%	
Hampden OUI	178	179	181	125	142%	
Middlesex County						
Middlesex Cambridge	339	344	303	161	211%	
Middlesex Billerica	900	900	878	874	103%	
Norfolk County						
Norfolk Dedham	701	693	706	302	232%	
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%	
Suffolk County						
Suffolk Nashua Street	686	669	682	453	151%	
Suffolk South Bay	1,814	1,792	1,902	1,146	158%	

See Technical Notes, pp .iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 2



- Most county correctional institutions have jail beds (to hold prisoners awaiting trial) and house of correction beds (designated for sentenced inmates), with the exception of Suffolk County, which houses them in separate facilities. The design capacities are determined per facility and separate capacities are not designated for jail versus house of correction beds.
- In the third quarter of 2006, every county in Massachusetts reported overcrowded correctional facilities operating with an average daily population above their design capacity. In total, the county correctional system operated at 168% of its design capacity, with an average daily population of 13,608 and a capacity designed to hold 8,112 inmates.
- Over the third quarter the county population increased by 347 inmates or 3%.
- During this quarter, Franklin County correctional facility was the most overcrowded in the state, operating at three times their design capacity. Franklin County designated 63 beds for jail and house of correction prisoners, but housed an average daily population of 192, operating at 305% of design capacity.
- Three Counties (Berkshire, Bristol and Essex) reported average daily populations between two to three times their design capacities.
- Norfolk County operated with a design capacity of 198%, almost double their design capacity of 354.
- The remaining eight counties reported population levels between 179% and 112% of design capacity.
- On average, county correctional facilities (jails and houses of correction) operated at 68% above design capacity.

Table 5 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. These figures indicate that the county population increased by 946 inmates over this twelve-month period, from 12,849 in July 2005, to 13,795 in June 2006 representing a 7% increase in the population.

Table 5

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, July 5, 2005 to June 26, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	413	370	400	300	138%
Berkshire	346	341	334	116	298%
Bristol	1,289	1,245	1,357	510	253%
Dukes	27	32	24	19	142%
Essex	1,549	1,567	1,623	635	244%
Franklin	184	185	191	63	292%
Hampden	2,056	1,916	2,183	1,303	158%
Hampshire	274	284	284	248	110%
Middlesex	1,216	1,143	1,224	1,035	117%
Norfolk	654	582	691	354	185%
Plymouth	1,557	1,538	1,600	1,140	137%
Suffolk	2,363	2,326	2,513	1,599	148%
Worcester	1,371	1,320	1,371	790	174%
Total	13,299	12,849	13,795	8,112	164%

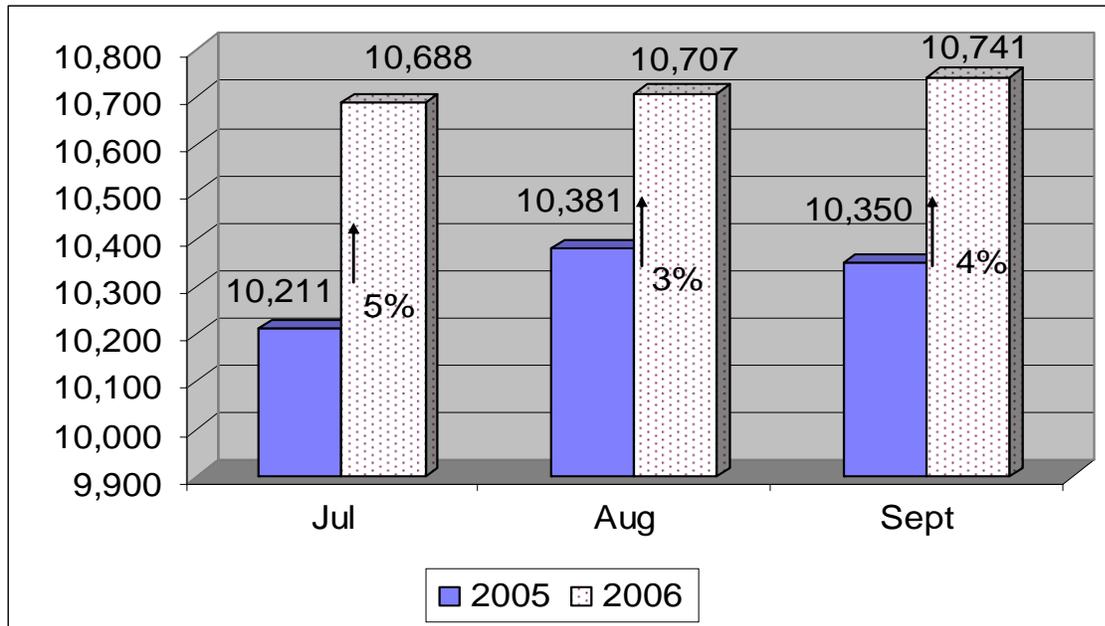
Table 6 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 6

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, July 5, 2005 to June 26, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	192	176	202	206	93%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,097	1,069	1,155	304	361%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,196	1,201	1,237	500	239%
Essex LCAC	353	366	386	135	261%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,883	1,745	2,010	1,178	160%
Hampden-OUI	173	171	173	125	138%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	327	314	324	161	203%
Middlesex Billerica	889	829	900	874	102%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	654	582	691	302	217%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	660	645	689	453	146%
Suffolk South Bay	1,703	1,681	1,824	1,146	149%

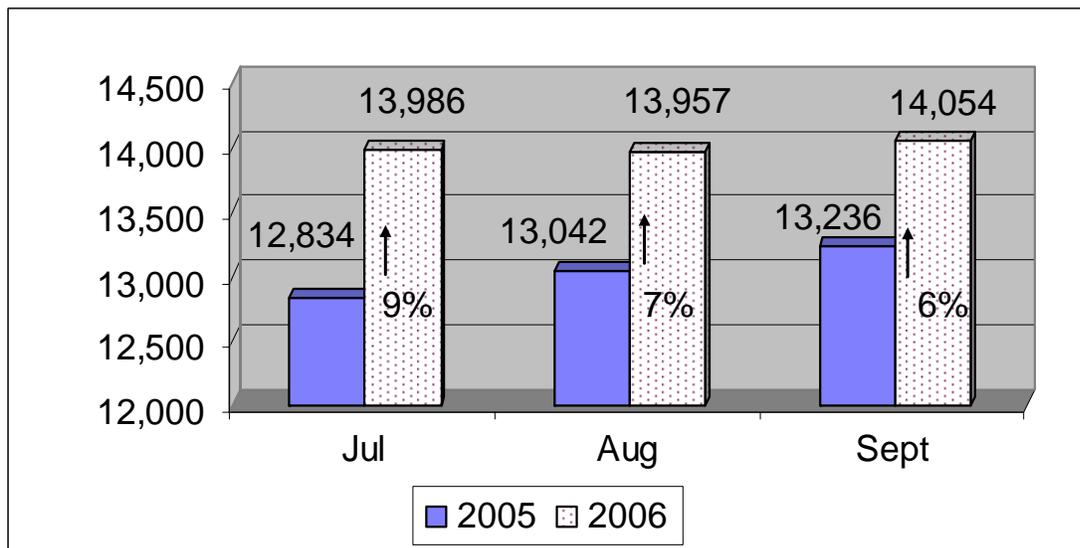
See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 3
DOC Population Change, Third Quarters of 2005 and 2006



The graph above compares the DOC population including treatment and support facilities for the third quarter in 2006 to the third quarter in 2005, by month. For July 2006, the DOC population increased by 477 inmates, or five percent, compared to July 2005; for August 2006, the population increased by 326 inmates, or three percent; and for September 2006 the population increased by 391 inmates, or four percent.

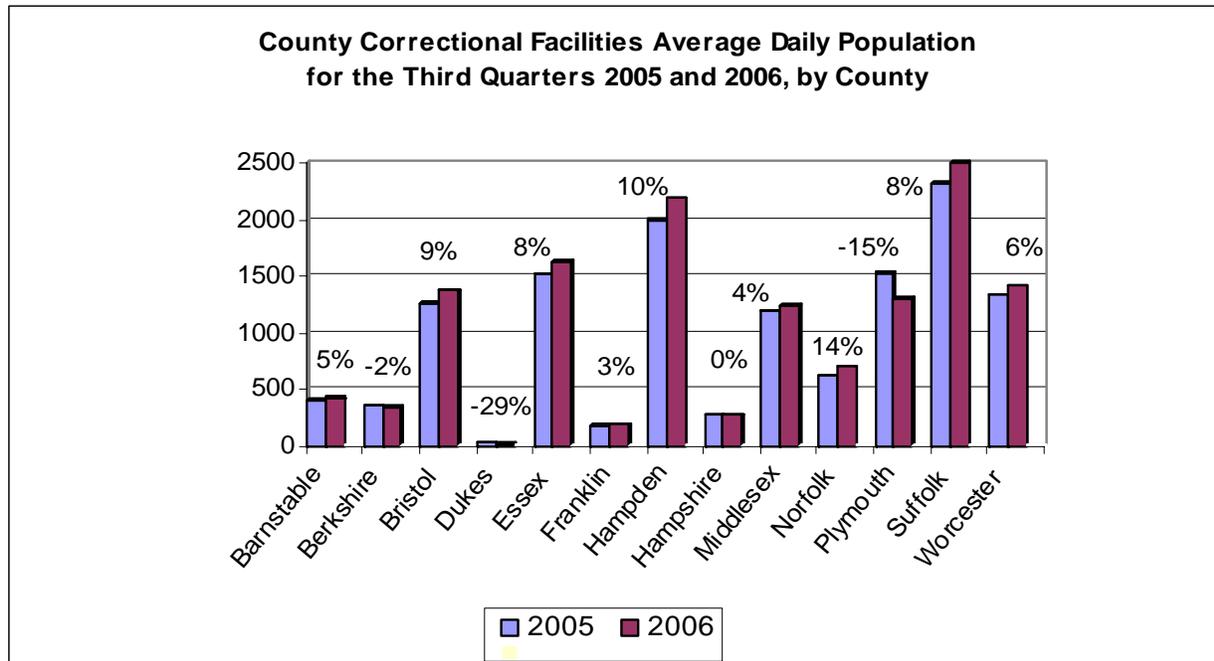
Figure 4
County Correctional Population Change, Third Quarters of 2005 and 2006



The graph above compares the County Correctional population at the end of the third quarter in 2006 to the end of the third quarter in 2005, by month. For July 2006, the population increased by 1,152 inmates, or nine percent, compared to July 2005; in August 2006, the population increased by 915 inmates, or seven percent, and in September 2006, the population increased by 818 inmates or six percent.

Note: Data for Figure 4 was taken from the end of the month daily count sheet compiled by the Classification Division.

Figure 5



The percentage represents the change, increase or decrease, from the third quarters 2005 and 2006.

	Barnstable	Berkshire	Bristol	Dukes	Essex	Franklin	Hampden	Hampshire	Middlesex	Norfolk	Plymouth	Suffolk	Worcester	Total
2005	406	350	1,257	31	1,511	186	1,992	276	1,194	614	1,525	2,321	1,336	12,999
2006	425	344	1,375	22	1,630	192	2,185	277	1,239	701	1,303	2,500	1,415	13,608
Change	5%	-2%	9%	-29%	8%	3%	10%	0%	4%	14%	-15%	8%	6%	5%

- Overall, the average daily population of offenders in Massachusetts County Facilities increased by 609 inmates for the third quarter of 2006 compared to the third quarter of 2005, representing an increase of five percent from 12,999 in 2005 to 13,608 in 2006.
- Norfolk and Hampden Counties saw the largest increases in inmate population during the third quarter of 2006 compared to the third quarter of 2005. Norfolk County increased by 14%, or 87 inmates, while Hampden County's population increased by 193 inmates or 10%.
- Bristol, Essex and Suffolk Counties observed significant increases their population in 2006. Bristol County's population increased by 118 or nine percent, Essex County's population increased by 119, or eight percent and Suffolk County's population increased by 179, or eight percent.
- Five Counties (Barnstable, Franklin, Hampshire, Middlesex and Worcester) reported an increase of three percent to six percent in the average daily population from the third quarter of 2005 compared to the third quarter of 2006.
- Dukes County had the largest percentage decrease in population. There were 31 commitments in 2005 compared to 22 commitments in 2006, resulting in a decline of 29%.
- While Dukes County had the largest decrease in percentage, Plymouth County saw a 15% decline in population, 1,525 commitments in 2005 to 1,303 in 2006.
- Berkshire County decreased by 2%, or 6 inmates from 350 commitments in 2005 to 344 in 2006.

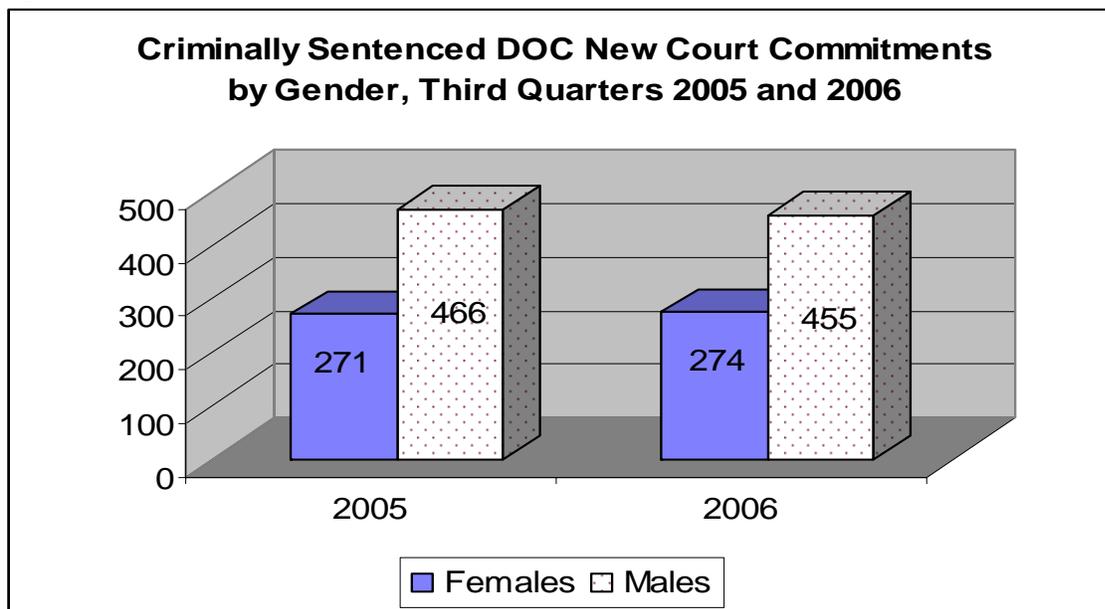
Table 7 provides quarterly statistics on criminally sentenced, new court commitments to the DOC for the third quarters of 2005 and 2006, by gender. Overall, there was a decrease of 8 new court commitments, or one percent, for the third quarter 2006, in comparison to the number of new court commitments in the third quarter 2005, from 737 to 729. Male commitments decreased by 11, or two percent, from 466 commitments in the third quarter 2005 to 455 commitments in the third quarter 2006. Female commitments increased by 3, from 271 in the third quarter 2005 to 274 commitments in the third quarter 2006.

Table 7

Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments by Gender, Third Quarters 2005 and 2006			
	2005	2006	Difference
<u>Males</u>			
First Quarter	517	544	5%
Second Quarter	528	516	-2%
Third Quarter	466	455	-2%
Sub-Total	1,511	1,515	0%
<u>Females</u>			
First Quarter	263	280	6%
Second Quarter	290	288	-1%
Third Quarter	271	274	1%
Sub-Total	824	842	2%
Total	2,335	2,357	1%

Figure 6 provides a graphical representation of the number of criminally sentenced new court commitments to the DOC during the third quarters of 2005 and 2006, by gender.

Figure 6



Note: Data for Table 7 and Figure 6 were obtained from the DOC's Inmate Tracking Database and the IMS Database.