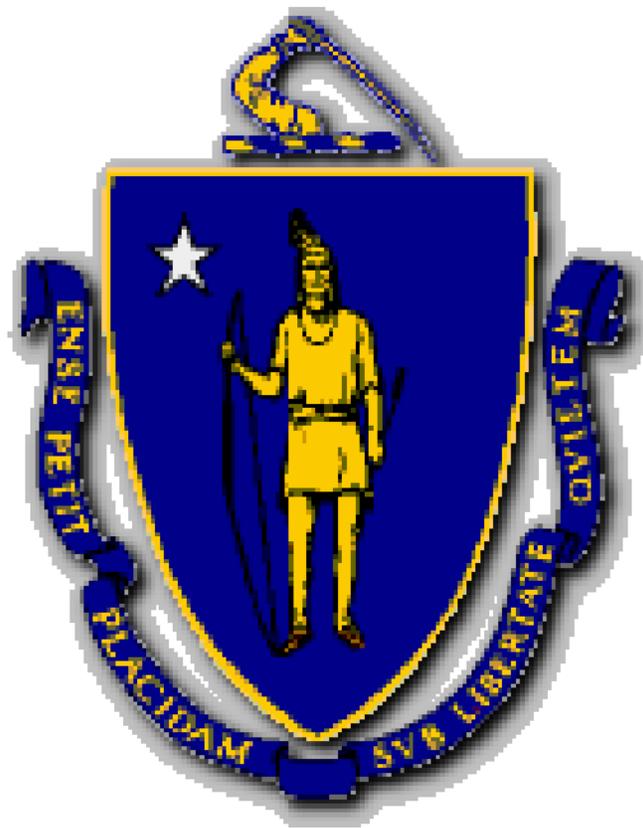


**MASSACHUSETTS  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**

**Recidivism of 2002 Released  
Department of Correction Inmates**





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## **Definitions**

There are three definitions of a recidivist used in this report. First: A recidivist is defined as a criminally sentenced offender who is released to the street from a Department of Correction facility who is re-incarcerated for a new sentence or a violation of parole or probation in a Massachusetts state correctional institution, to a Massachusetts house of correction/jail, or to a federal facility within three years of his/her release to the street. Second: a recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced offender who is released to the street from a Massachusetts Department of Correction facility who is re-convicted within three years of his/her release to the street. Third: a recidivist is any criminally sentenced offender who is released to the street from a Massachusetts Department of Correction facility who is re-convicted and/or re-incarcerated to a Massachusetts state correctional institution, to a Massachusetts house of correction/jail, or to a federal facility within three years of his/her release to the street. For example, if an inmate was released from a state facility on 5-1-2002, in order to be considered a recidivist they would have to be re-committed or re-convicted by 5-1-2005. This includes parole/probation violators as well as those offenders sentenced for new crimes.

## **Methodology**

This report presents a statistical description and the recidivism rates of criminally sentenced offenders released to the street via expiration of sentence, or parole from Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) facilities during 2002. Any release of an offender where the release was not to the community (i.e., released to a new sentence at a state, federal or county facility, or released to and held on a warrant) is not included in this report.

When collecting information on re-incarceration, the inmates' movements are tracked during the three year period using the Department of Correction Inmate Management System (IMS), Court Arraignment Record Information data (CARI file) maintained by the Board of Probation on the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), and the DOC Inmate Six Part Folder. All re-conviction information is collected from the inmate's CARI file. A file transfer protocol is used to match inmates released from the DOC with arraignment data in CJIS using a Probation Central File (PCF) number, a unique identifier in the DOC IMS and the CARI file in CJIS. Information is gathered and recidivism variables are created using various Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) programs. The data is compiled in an SPSS database where it is audited and analyzed for reporting purposes.

## **Definition Changes**

### **Recidivism Reports Prior to 1995**

Definition: A recidivist is any criminally sentenced inmate released from the Department of Correction in a given year, who served at least 30 days, who was re-incarcerated for a new criminal sentence or a violation of parole or probation for at least 30 days to a Massachusetts state or county facility within a year of their release to the street. The inmate's most serious offense within the first year is coded.

### **1995 Recidivism Report**

Definition: A recidivist is any criminally sentenced inmate released from the Department of Correction in a given year, who served at least 30 days, who was re-incarcerated for a new criminal sentence or a violation of parole or probation for at least 30

days at a Massachusetts state or county facility within 3 years of their release to the street. The inmate's first instance of re-incarceration is coded.

1996 Recidivism Report

Definition: A recidivist is any criminally sentenced inmate released from the Department of Correction in a given year, who served at least 30 days at a Massachusetts state or county facility who was re-incarcerated for a new criminal sentence or a violation of parole or probation at a Massachusetts state or county facility within 3 years of their release to the street. The inmate's first instance of re-incarceration is coded.

Post 1996 Recidivism Reports

Definition: a), a recidivist is any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from the Department of Correction in a given year, who was re-incarcerated for a new criminal sentence or a violation of parole or probation in a Massachusetts state or county facility, or to a federal facility within three years of their release to the street, b) a recidivist is any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from the Department of Correction in a given year, who is re-convicted within three years of their release to the street, c) a recidivist is any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from the Massachusetts Department of Correction in a given year, who is re-incarcerated for a new criminal sentence or a violation of parole or probation in a Massachusetts state or county facility, or to a federal facility, and/or re-convicted within three years of their release to the street. The inmate's first instance of re-incarceration or re-conviction within the three-year period is coded.

## **Executive Summary**

This report presents recidivism rates of 2,524 offenders released from Department of Correction facilities during 2002.

### **Section 1: Re-incarcerated Recidivists**

**This information represents recidivism rates of inmates re-incarcerated<sup>1</sup> within three years of their release to the street from the Department of Correction during 2002.**

- Of the 2,524 inmates released to the street from the DOC in 2002, **521** were re-incarcerated within the first year post-release, **327** in their second year post-release, and **160** in their third year post-release, for a total of **1,008** recidivists over the three year period.
- Overall, the recidivism rates for re-incarcerated inmates were **21%** for one year post-release, **13%** for two years post-release, and **6%** for three years post-release, with a total recidivism rate for all three years of **40%**.
- Seventy percent, or 708 of the 1,008 inmates who recidivated, were re-incarcerated within 18 months of their release, a recidivism rate of 28%.
- Altogether, 700 of the 1,786 male inmates (39%) and 308 of the 738 female inmates (42%) were re-incarcerated within three years of their release.
- Seventy-four percent of the inmates who were re-incarcerated within the three-year follow-up period were returned due to a new commitment, while 26% were returned for a violation of parole or probation.
- During the first year post-release, inmates who were released on parole<sup>2</sup> recidivated at a rate of 29% compared to a rate of 17% for those who were released via expiration of sentence.
- Most of the inmates (67%) were released from a medium security prison. Of the 1,683 inmates released from a medium security prison, 688 (41%) were re-incarcerated within three years. Releases from maximum security had the highest recidivism rate for the three year period, with 50% of the 193 released inmates re-incarcerated.
- For males, the overall recidivism rate for the three year post-release period for parolees was 45% compared to a recidivism rate of 36% for those released via expiration of sentence. For females the overall recidivism rate was lower for those released via expiration of sentence (39%) compared to 47% for those released on parole.
- Among inmates paroled from the DOC in 2002 who had returned within three years of their release date, those who had a prior parole/probation violation on their

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<sup>1</sup> Re-incarcerated inmates are those who were returned to a Massachusetts state or county facility, or to a federal facility for a new offense or a violation of parole or probation within three years of their release to the street from the Massachusetts Department of Correction.

<sup>2</sup> Inmates released on parole are supervised in the community upon release and can be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. Those paroled inmates who are no longer under parole supervision at time of re-incarceration can not be returned as a parole violator.

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present incarceration were more likely to return for a violation of parole or probation. Paroled first releases had a recidivism rate of 45%, while the recidivism rate for paroled inmates with a prior parole/probation violation was 50%.

- Inmates less than 35 years of age at time of release had a higher recidivism rate (46%) than inmate's age 35 years and older (34%).
- The recidivism rate three years post-release was 35% when excluding technical violations of parole and probation compared to a rate of 40% when including technical violations.
- The majority (n = 374) of the 700 males re-incarcerated within the three year follow-up period were re-incarcerated for a new court commitment to a county house of correction (53%).
- Most of the female inmates (57%) were re-incarcerated within three years for a new court commitment to the DOC<sup>3</sup>.
- Property offenders had the highest re-incarceration recidivism rate (53%), followed by person offenders (40%), drug and 'other' offenders (38%), and sex offenders (22%).

### **Section 2: Re-convicted Recidivists**

**This information represents recidivism rates of inmates re-convicted<sup>4</sup> within three years of their release to the street from the Department of Correction during 2002.**

- Of the 2,524 inmates released to the street during 2002, 1,079 inmates (43%) had a new conviction within **three years** of their release to the street.
- During the **first year** post-release, 25% of the 738 released female inmates were re-convicted, compared to 13% of the 1,786 males.
- The three year recidivism rate (re-conviction) for female inmates was higher than the rate for male inmates, 49% and 40%, respectively.
- By the end of the **first year** post-release, paroled inmates had a much lower rate of re-conviction recidivism<sup>5</sup> (11%), compared to the rate for inmates who were released via Expiration of Sentence to the street (20%).
- By the end of the three-year follow-up period, inmates released via parole had a lower re-conviction recidivism rate (38%), than inmates released via Expiration of Sentence (45%).
- Thirty-nine percent (n=420) of the 1,079 inmates who received a new conviction did so within the first year of their release to the street.

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<sup>3</sup> Many female inmates receiving a county sentence serve that sentence at the MADOC, accounting for the high number of female inmates who are re-incarcerated within three years for a new court commitment to the MADOC.

<sup>4</sup> Re-convicted inmates are those inmates who received a new conviction (commitment, fine, probation/suspended sentence, guilty/guilty filed) within three years of their release to the street from the Massachusetts Department of Correction.

<sup>5</sup> Inmates released on parole can be re-incarcerated for a technical violation without receiving a re-conviction.

- By the end of the three-year follow-up period, releases from maximum security (n=193) had the highest re-conviction recidivism rate of all the security level designations, with 61% of those inmates receiving a re-conviction.
- Property offenders had the highest re-conviction recidivism rate of all the offense categories, with 58% of the inmates with a governing property offense being re-convicted within **three years** of their release to the street.

**Section 3: Re-convicted Recidivists**

**This information represents recidivism rates of inmates re-incarcerated or re-convicted within three years of their release to the street from the Department of Correction during 2002.**

- The recidivism rate for inmates released during 2002 who were re-incarcerated or re-convicted within three-years of their release was 50%.
- Male releases (n = 1,786) had a lower three-year recidivism rate (re-incarceration or re-conviction) than female releases (n = 738), 48% and 55%, respectively.
- Of the 1,270 inmates who were recidivists, 64% were re-incarcerated within the three-year follow-up period. The remaining 36% received convictions not resulting in an incarceration. These non-incarceration convictions consisted of fines, probation or suspended sentences, and guilty or guilty filed findings.

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## **Introduction**

Recidivism rates presented in Section One reflect those calculated for inmates who were re-incarcerated within three years post-release. An inmate can be re-incarcerated in one of the following ways: technical violation of parole, violation of parole with a new offense, new court commitment to Massachusetts county custody, new court commitment to Massachusetts state or federal custody, technical violation of probation, or probation violation with a new offense.

Statistics presented in Section Two include data regarding recidivism rates for inmates who were re-convicted three years post-release. If an inmate receives one of the following convictions within three years of their release to the street they are considered a recidivist: incarceration, suspended sentence, fine, probation, guilty/guilty filed. To get a total recidivism rate for both re-conviction and re-incarceration, the two definitions are combined in the third section of this report.

The third section presents statistics on inmates who were re-incarcerated or re-convicted up to three years post-release. Although an inmate could have both a re-conviction and a re-incarceration within the three-year period, the first instance of either occurrence is coded. Because it is the first instance of either a re-conviction or re-incarceration that occurred for each inmate, the “total recidivism rates” in section three will not equal the combined “total recidivism rates” of the previous two sections. It is important to keep in mind that the first instance of a re-conviction or re-incarceration is captured, not the most serious. In other words, if an inmate’s first instance of a re-conviction or re-incarceration is a re-conviction of a fine and the second occurrence is a two-year re-commitment, the first instance of a fine is captured. If a re-conviction and a re-incarceration occur at the same time, the re-incarceration information is reported.

This report reflects the sixth Recidivism Report produced by the Department of Correction where recidivism data has been expanded to a three-year follow-up period. There are two major reasons for this change. First, we wanted to improve our ability to compare our findings with those collected nationally and by other states, many of whom report recidivism rates in a three-year outlook, realizing the limitations of comparing findings nationally and to other states due to definitional and methodological differences. Second, by increasing the comprehensiveness of the data collected we are able to analyze the rate of recidivism on a larger scope. This is particularly important, since many offenders may get arrested within the first year or two of being released, but not necessarily convicted and incarcerated until over a year after being released. Information contained in this report includes recidivism rates with regard to release variables, nature of present offense, personal background, and release follow-up variables. Each table contains information describing characteristics of offenders released during 2002 and the recidivism rates for each of the categories of statistical data for these offenders.

When examining the tables, the reader should note : (1) ‘N’ represents the number of releases who fall into the corresponding category in the table; (2) ‘Rec’ represents the number of releases who are recidivists; (3) ‘Rate’ (Recidivism Rate) represents the percentage of releases in that category who are recidivists; (4) some tables may not add to 100% due to rounding; and (5) the social demographic variables race/ethnicity, marital status, and prior address are self-reported by the offender at the time of commitment.

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**IN CONTEXT FROM THE DIRECTOR**

**INTRODUCTION**

There is a common perception that released offenders reengage in crime when prison didn't deter them from doing so. This relapse into criminal behavior is called recidivism.

Recidivism rates may be one of the most frequently cited figures in corrections. However, recidivism is one of the most difficult to measure figures in criminal justice. There are several definitions of recidivism, including:

1. Rearrested
2. Reconvicted
3. Reincarcerated/detained

There are three definitions of a recidivist used in this report, which include a former inmate who was re-convicted, who was re-incarcerated, and a combination of both.<sup>6</sup> Knowing which types of offenders are recidivating, for what offenses, where they are coming from, and how long after their release are all important when planning for allocating reentry resources. The purpose of incarceration is not to simply warehouse inmates with the hope that they will not recidivate; proactively and comprehensively preparing inmates for crime-free reentry using rigorously evaluated evidence-based interventions aimed at changing the criminal mindset and behavior of the offender should be at the center of a comprehensive strategy to reduce recidivism.

**MEASURING RECIDIVISM**

Measuring recidivism is important and it can be done well, but there are often many barriers. These include that some offenders move to another jurisdiction and commit crime; some released offenders commit crimes but are not caught; and some released offenders are undetected by the jurisdiction collecting the information. These reasons make measuring recidivism difficult. Moreover, a quick glance at some of the recidivism methodologies used by other states will reveal that comparing recidivism rates from one jurisdiction to another is usually futile due to variations in recidivism definitions and measurement processes.

It is virtually impossible to measure recidivism flawlessly, where all crime committed by a former inmate is known, reported, and included in a measure of recidivism. Nevertheless, despite limitations, due to the enormous amount of data retrieved by the Massachusetts Department of Correction Research and Planning Division, there is a substantial amount that can be learned about the characteristics of who is recidivating, which is important for reentry planning.

**RECIDIVISM RATES AS AN INDICATOR OF THE DOC'S PUBLIC SAFETY CONTRIBUTION**

As a general statement, empirical research<sup>7</sup> and experience indicate that incarcerating individuals does not deter future criminal activity; it temporarily incapacitates offenders.<sup>8</sup> Recidivism rates in Massachusetts reflect national data: a large proportion of offenders are reincarcerated following release.

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<sup>6</sup> For a more detailed definition and when our data is reflected by which of the three definitions, see the "Methods" section in this report.

<sup>7</sup> Clear, Todd (2007) *Imprison Communities: How Mass Incarceration Makes Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Worse*, Oxford University Press, NYC, Pg 6.

<sup>8</sup> There is, however, ample evidence that too much dependence on incarceration as a crime control strategy actually increases crime rates. This is possible by the manner in which with increasing

There is a perception that recidivists are responsible for much of the crime that occurs in our society and, as such, we should establish preconditions on the liberties of offenders. A U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics study found that nationally, recidivism, defined as returning to prison for a new prison sentence or a technical violation within three years, is about 51.8%<sup>9</sup>, (the MA DOC is about 40%<sup>10</sup>). The same study presented a three year re-arrest recidivism rate of 67.5%, and found that prisoners released during 1994 who were included in the study accounted for 4.7% of arrests for serious crime in their respective states between 1994 and 1997.

Using evidence-based programs and interventions<sup>11</sup> (described in the next section), the MA DOC is able to reduce recidivism and improve public safety.<sup>12</sup> If nothing is done, the obstacles that returning offenders face only decreases the chances of their successful reentry, increase recidivism, and undermine public safety. There are many factors<sup>13</sup> that can increase recidivism. These may include, but are not limited to:

- **the lack of housing upon release**
- **the lack of adequate family or community support**
- **old criminal habits not relinquished**
- **the lack of job opportunities**
- **newly learned criminal endeavors while incarcerated**
- **the lack of healthcare**
- **drug and alcohol abuse**
- **the lack of government issued identification**
- **new legislation that seeks to reincarcerate parolees for technical violations; which can also be understood as recidivism for not necessarily criminal violations**

Eliminating or reducing items on the aforementioned list is important to increase the likelihood that offenders do not recidivate. A comprehensive approach that brings all stakeholders to the table is necessary.

Using recidivism as a means of evaluating a prison's contribution to public safety misses other successes, such as successfully retaining a job, staying drug free, and being a better parent to a child.

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incarceration, eventually 'diminishing marginal returns' occurs; (Liedka, Raymond V., Anne Morrison Piehl, and Bert Useem (2006) *The Crime Control Effects of Incarceration: Does Scale Matter?* *Criminology and Public Policy* 5(2):245-76. In addition, offenders are incubated in an environment with other criminals and learn about other criminal endeavors, they have a criminal record upon release which makes it difficult to get a job, find housing and educational advancement. And lastly, incarceration severs ties with family and friends which also increases the likelihood of recidivism, Petersilia, Joan, (2003) *When Prisoners Come Home: Parole and Prisoner Reentry*, Oxford University Press, NYC.

<sup>9</sup> [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/rpr94.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/rpr94.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [Recidivism of 1999 Released Department of Correction Inmates](#)- Hoover, Hollie (2005) MA DOC Research and Planning Division.

<sup>11</sup> The use of evidence-based programs ability to reduce recidivism is dependent upon program fidelity. Maintaining program fidelity means that the structure and content of the given program is maintained so that it matches that which was measured and evaluated.

<sup>12</sup> This may or may not, however, result in a decrease in the overall crime rate in Massachusetts, which is not to say that efforts should not be taken to reduce recidivism; reducing recidivism improves the quality of life for many: see Clear, Todd (2007) *Imprison Communities: How Mass Incarceration Makes Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Worse*, Oxford University Press, NYC. Pg. 17. Moreover, the MA DOC Research and Planning Division has found that using MA DOC jurisdiction population data and UCR crime rate data, there is no correlation between crime rates and incarceration rates.

<sup>13</sup> Travis, Jeremy (2005) *But They All Come Back*, Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC.

The Commonwealth needs answers to questions such as: what programs should we be investing in, and what are the limitations of programs? The Commonwealth also needs to know when we should apply which programs to whom? Answering these questions is important as the goal of programs is to reduce recidivism.

### **REDUCING RECIDIVISM**

As determined by the measurement criteria described in the section on Treatment Programs Evaluations (below), there are ways to reduce recidivism that have been proven effective. These interventions improve public safety and improve the quality of life for all. Programs and rehabilitation interventions include<sup>14</sup>, but are not limited to:

While incarcerated:

1. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy programs for violent offenders
2. Therapeutic communities for drug offenders
3. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy programs with relapse prevention for sex offenders
4. Vocational and educational training
5. Prison Industries

After release:

1. Housing support
2. Job placement
3. Public health availability
4. Community reintegration
5. High risk offenders receive maximum reentry supervision/support
6. Low risk offenders receive minimal to no support – reason, it has been shown that low risk offenders often are worse off with intervention

The MA DOC makes use of several evidence-based programs aimed at reducing recidivism. While the MA DOC's statutory authority over inmates ends at time of release, the MA DOC works with other partners in the Commonwealth to ensure that post-release services and programs are available to ex-offenders.

Unlike the pessimism during the 1970s and 1980s originating with one report<sup>15</sup> about rehabilitation, recent opinion polls show that the public's perception of rehabilitation is strongly supported, and even exceeds the public's enthusiasm for punishment.<sup>16</sup>

### **TREATMENT PROGRAMS EVALUATIONS**

Public confidence in programs aimed at reducing recidivism is important. Confidence in programs can be found through a successful evaluation of a program. If a program isn't evaluated correctly, we cannot be sure that the claims are accurate. If a program was evaluated correctly, we can have a reasonable level of confidence in the claims made about the program. Therefore, measurement criteria are necessary to sort out what is a good program evaluation and what is not.

This standard in measuring treatment programs is described in books by Sherman, et al, *Evidence-Based Crime Prevention*<sup>17</sup>, in MacKenzie's *What Works in Corrections*<sup>18</sup>, and

<sup>14</sup> Travis, Jeremy (2005) *But They All Come Back*, Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC. Also see: MacKenzie, Dorris (2006) *What Works in Corrections*, University of Cambridge Press.

<sup>15</sup> Martison, Robert (1974) *What Works? Questions and Answers about Prison Reform*, Public Interest, 10, Pg 22-54.

<sup>16</sup> Gottschalk, Marie (2006) *The Prison and the Gallows: The Politics of Mass Incarceration in America*, Cambridge University Press, NYC. Pg 27.

<sup>17</sup> Sherman, Larry, et al, (2002) *Evidence Based Crime Prevention*, Routlage Press, chap 13.

<sup>18</sup> MacKenzie, Dorris (2006) *What Works in Corrections*, University of Cambridge Press, pg 27-32.

by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy<sup>19</sup>, which made use of the following scale in their evaluation of Washington Department of Correction inmate treatment programs. In these publications, the authors describe a 1-5 level methodological hierarchy with the higher levels offering more confidence in results while lower levels don't offer any confidence.

These measurement levels generally break down to a continuum of confidence, with a tipping point that indicated when a research design is good enough to merit solid results. In order of complexity, program measurements that make use of anecdotal; correlational; or pre-test/post-test research design do not have sufficient rigor to ensure that the 'program or intervention' is being measured without confounding variables. In order of complexity, program measurements that make use of a control group and an intervention/treatment group, through matching; multiple sites; or random assignment are of sufficient scientific rigor to have confidence in the measurement results. This second group makes use of double blind procedures, control for attrition and confounding variables, as well as other methodological considerations.

Many treatment and rehabilitation programs produce significant, positive results; offenders who participate in evidence-based programs, recidivate at lower rates than those who do not. On average, the best treatment programs will reduce recidivism 10 to 20 percent<sup>20</sup>. However, it is important to keep in mind that not everyone who participates in a program will be a success; there is an expected rate of failure among program participants. This expected failure rate should not discourage the use of programs since there are a significant amount of offenders, and the public for that matter, who have been better-off because of inmate participation in treatment programs.

It is important to note that the means by which a program is measured is independent of the quality of the program – we might have the best program in corrections, but if we do not evaluate it properly, we won't know if we can have any confidence in the *program* or the *program results*. It is therefore imperative to measure a program properly. This is very time consuming and requires excellent record keeping. It requires a treatment group and a control group and, but for the presence of treatment difference, the two have to be virtually identical to make a comparison. This often requires funding, expert researchers, reliable data and a disciplined line staff.

This report does not measure the effectiveness of any MA DOC treatment program, nor can this report be used to make any conclusions about MA DOC treatment programs effectiveness on reducing recidivism, or the MA DOC's contribution to public safety. The MA DOC, in conjunction with the Urban Institute, has published reports that address recidivism in Massachusetts which aimed to improve understanding of how the experiences of incarceration, transition to the community, and living in the community influence recidivism.<sup>21</sup> In addition, there have been other published reports that have examined the recidivism rates of various MA DOC treatment programs.<sup>22</sup>

There is virtually nothing that can be implicated about the effectiveness of treatment programs by comparing the rates of recidivism in the MA DOC to other jurisdictions. Extreme care should go into measuring the effectiveness of treatment programs. Incorrect measurement could lead to a false sense of security and jeopardize public safety, and taxpayers could waste millions of dollars on ineffective programs.

## CONCLUSION

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<sup>19</sup> <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/pub.asp?docid=06-10-1201>, pg 22

<sup>20</sup> Sherman, Larry, et al, (2002) *Evidence Based Crime Prevention*, Routlage Press, Pg 385.

<sup>21</sup> Kohl, Rhiana, et al, (2008) *Massachusetts Recidivism Study: A Closer Look at Releases and Returns to Prison*, Urban Institute.

<sup>22</sup> Massachusetts DOC reports are available on the Internet at <http://mass.gov/doc>.

Reducing recidivism can be done. Understanding the characteristics of the recidivating population is a first step in planning for how to manage this problem. It is important that proactive reentry support, which begins when an offender enters prison, be in place so that the criminogenic risk factors that lead to crime are mitigated. Reducing recidivism is difficult, and so is measuring recidivism and evaluating the effect of programs and interventions on recidivism. The MA DOC strives to make use of scarce resources via distribution in the most effective and efficient manner so as to maximize the return on investment that is allocated to decrease recidivism. More funding, program space, staff, training, and research are needed on this issue.

## **OVERVIEW OF 2002 RELEASE POPULATION**

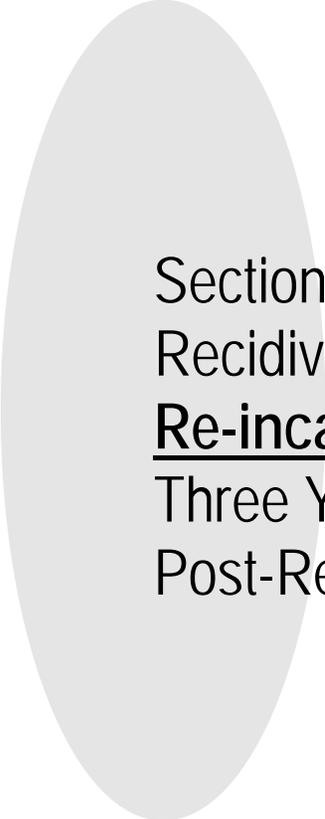
The following is a summary of the 2002 release population, the foundation for the recidivism rates contained in this report.

- A total of 2,524 inmates were released to the street from the DOC in 2002 and are included in this report. Of those inmates 1,786 (71%) were males and 738 (29%) were females.
- Thirty-four percent of the 2,524 releases were paroled to the street (n=847), while 1,677 inmates (66%) were released via expiration of sentence.
- The breakdown by security level of releasing institution is as follows; 193 (8%) were released from maximum security, 1,683 (67%) from medium security, 263 (10%) from minimum security, 275 (11%) from minimum/pre-release, 110 (4%) from state pre-release (n = 105) or contract pre-release (n = 5).
- Of the 2,524 inmates released, 883 (35%) served time for a governing<sup>23</sup> Person offense, 618 (24%) for a governing Drug offense, 475 (19%) for a governing Property offense, 340 (13%) for a governing 'Other' type of offense, and 208 (8%) for a governing Sex offense.
- Inmates released from the DOC in 2002 ranged in age from 17 to 77 years of age, with an average age of 34.7 years.
- Fifty-six percent (n=1,401) of the 2002 release population were White/Caucasian, 23% (n = 574) were Black/African American, 21% (n = 523) were Hispanic, 15 inmates were American Indian/Alaska Native, 10 inmates were Asian, and one inmate was Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.
- Of the 2,524 inmates released, 63% reported a marital status of single, 14% reported married, 13% reported divorced, 2% reported widowed, and 1% reported separated. Eight percent of the releases reported no information about their marital status.
- Forty percent of the released inmates (n=1,006) were incarcerated for less than one year<sup>24</sup> prior to their release to the street. Of the 1,006 inmates, 64% (n=647) were female releases, and the remaining 36% (n=359) were male releases.

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<sup>23</sup> Governing Offense is the offense associated with the longest maximum release date.

<sup>24</sup> Many Female inmates who had served one year prior to their release were serving county sentences at the MADOC. Inmates who returned on a parole or probation violation prior to their most recent release could also have served less than one year before being re-released to the street.



Section One:  
Recidivism Rates  
**Re-incarceration**  
Three Years  
Post-Release

Type of Return
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**Table 1: Type of Return, Male Recidivist, Three Year Follow-up Period**

Type of Return	1st year		2nd year		3rd year		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parole Violation-Technical	93	28%	17	7%	3	2%	113	16%
Parole Violation New Offense	41	12%	17	7%	7	6%	65	9%
Commitment-HOC	125	38%	165	66%	84	69%	374	53%
Commitment-DOC	65	20%	43	17%	25	21%	133	19%
Probation Violation-Technical	0	0%	1	0%	1	1%	2	0%
Probation Violation New Offense	6	2%	6	2%	1	1%	13	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1 presents the distribution of type of return for **male** recidivists who returned within the **three-year** follow-up period.

- Of the 700 males who recidivated within the **three year** period 72% received a new court commitment, 25% were returned for a violation of parole, and 2% were committed for a violation of probation. The majority of the male releases (53%) were re-incarcerated for a new court commitment to a county house of correction.
- Forty-one percent of the 330 first year recidivists returned for a parole violation of which 28% were for a technical violation.
- The percentage of male inmates who returned for a parole violation during the second and third years of the follow-up period was 14% and 8% respectively.

**Table 2: Type of Return, Female Recidivist, Three Year Follow-up Period**

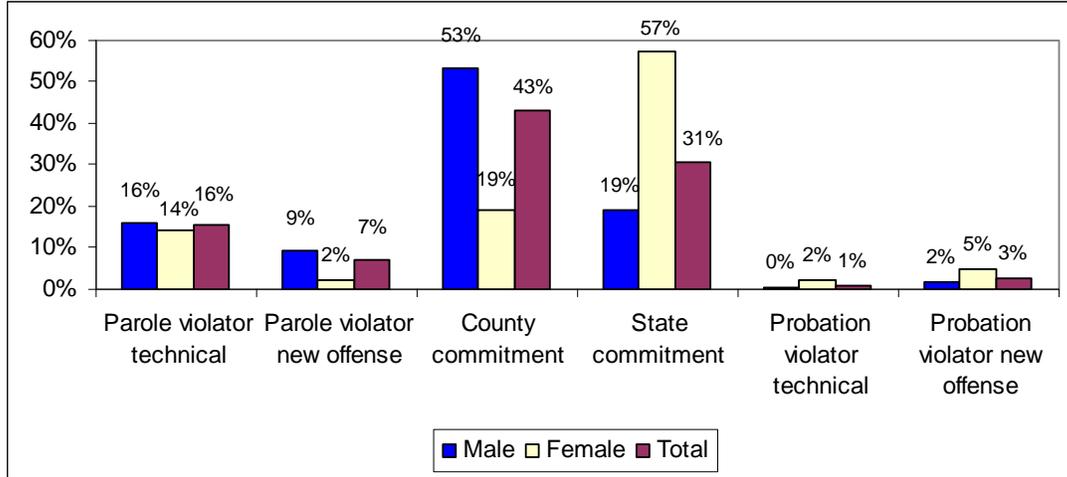
Type of Return	1st year		2nd year		3rd year		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parole Violation-Technical	42	22%	1	1%	1	3%	44	14%
Parole Violation New Offense	6	3%	0	0%	1	3%	7	2%
Commitment-HOC	31	16%	17	22%	11	28%	59	19%
Commitment-DOC	98	51%	55	71%	23	59%	176	57%
Probation Violation-Technical	6	3%	1	1%	0	0%	7	2%
Probation Violation new Offense	8	4%	4	5%	3	8%	15	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100%</b>

- For females who returned within the **three year** follow up period, the largest percentage of the recidivists (57%) returned as a DOC commitment<sup>25</sup>.
- Seventy-six percent of the female recidivists who returned within the three year follow-up period were either HOC or DOC commitments.
- During the first year of the follow-up period, 25% of female recidivists were returned for a violation of parole.

<sup>25</sup> Includes women who received a county sentence to be served at the DOC.

- The percentage of females returned for a probation violation remained relatively steady over the three year follow-up period. Seven percent of females were returned for a probation violation in the first year follow-up compared to 6% and 8% in years two and three.

**Figure 1: Type of Return for Recidivist Returning within The Three Year Follow-up Period, by Gender**



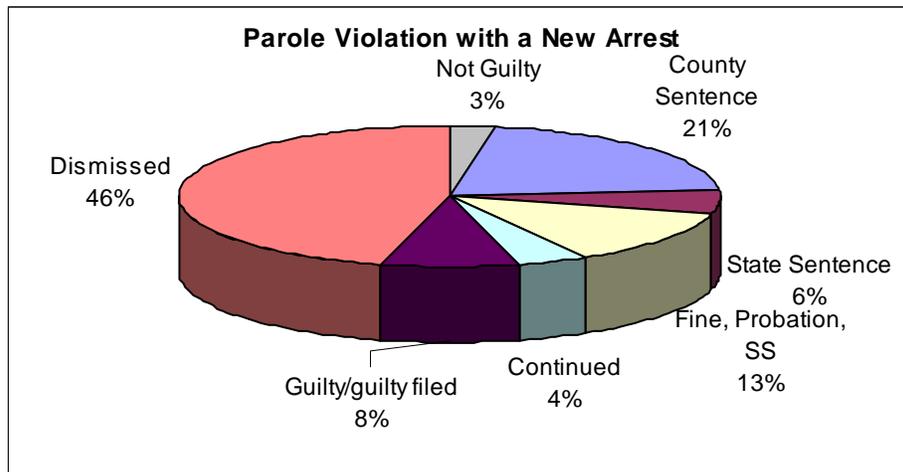
Note: Female state commitments include females sentenced to the DOC to serve a county house of correction sentence.

**Disposition of New Arrest**

When an inmate is returned to custody for a violation of parole or probation for committing a new offense, the disposition of the arraignment of the new offense is used to provide data about the outcome of the case.

- Of the 1,008 inmates who recidivated within **three years** post-release, 100 returned for a parole or probation violation with a new offense. Of those, 53 (53%) were convicted for their new offense, with 5 inmates receiving a state prison sentence, 26 inmates were given a HOC sentence, 12 inmates received a fine, suspended sentence, or probation, and 10 were found guilty/guilty filed.

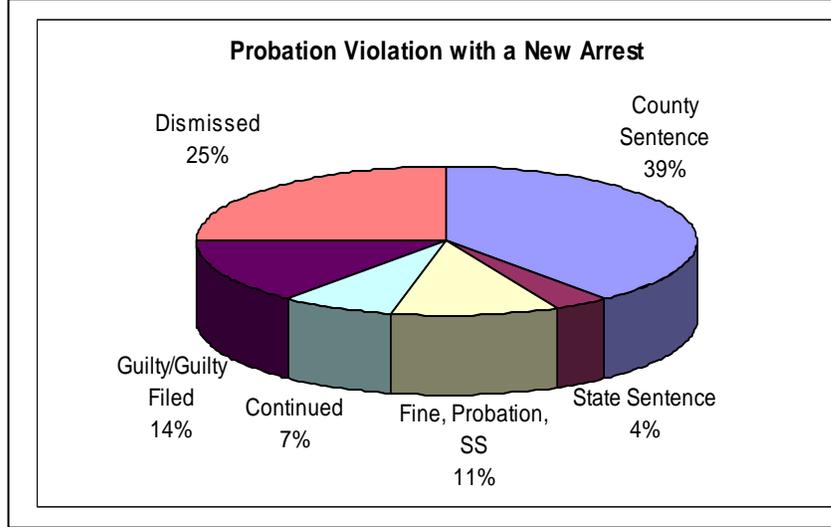
**Figure 2: Disposition of New Arrest, Parole Violation, Three Years Post-Release**



- As reflected in Figure 2, of the 72 parole violators with a new arrest, 47% were convicted for their new offense (21% received a county HOC sentence, 13% received a fine, probation,

or a suspended sentence, 8% were guilty/guilty filed, and 6% received a state sentence). The remaining arrests resulted in non-convictions (46% were dismissed, 4% of the cases were continued, and 3% were found not guilty).

**Figure 3: Disposition of New Arrest, Probation Violation, Three Years Post-release**



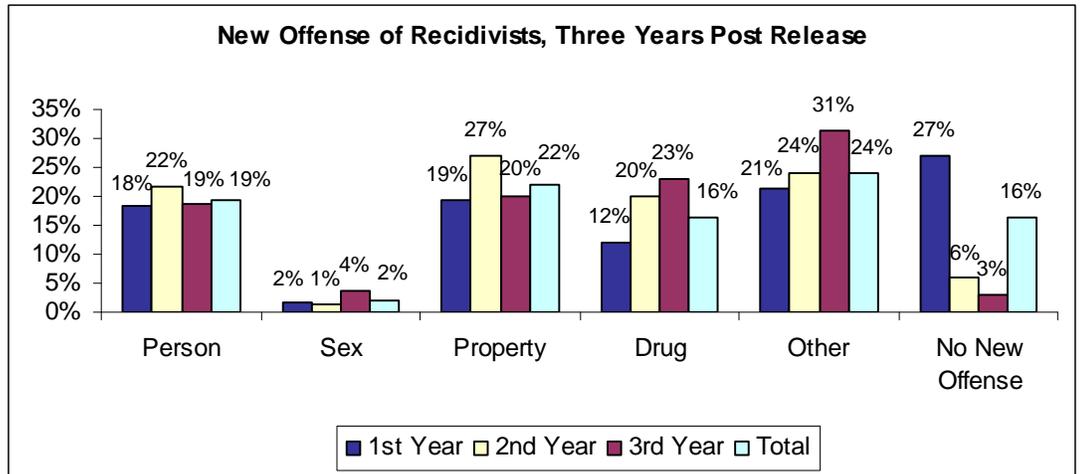
- At the end of the three-year follow-up period 28 inmates had returned for a probation violation with a new arrest. Of those inmates, 19 (68%) were convicted of their offense (received a new sentence, fine, suspended sentence, guilty/guilty filed or probation).

**Figure 4: New Offense of Recidivist, Three Years Post-Release, Re-incarceration**

**New Offense**

If an offender is not re-incarcerated for a technical violation of parole or probation, the offender is recommitted as the result of committing a new offense.

Figure 4 shows the new offense categories of recidivists by year for inmates returning within the three-year follow-up period.



- Of the 1,008 recidivists who returned within three years post-release, 166 (16%) were returned for a technical violation of parole or probation and had not been arrested for a new offense at the time of their re-incarceration. The remaining 84% (n=842) had a return type that involved a new offense: parole violation with a new offense, probation violation with a new offense, county commitment to a house of correction, or a state commitment to the DOC.

- During the first year post-release, 521 inmates were recidivists. Of those, twenty-seven percent were technical violators and did not have a new offense. Seventy-three percent were re-incarcerated with a new offense: 21% for an ‘other’ offense, 19% for a property offense, 18% for a person offense, 12% for a drug offense, and 2% for a sex offense.
- During the second year post-release, 327 inmates were re-incarcerated. Of those inmates, 27% were returned for a Property offense, 24% for an ‘Other’ offense, 22% for a Person offense, 20% for a Drug offense, and 1% for a Sex offense. Six percent of the inmates returned for a technical violation and did not have a new offense.
- During the third year post-release, a total of 160 inmates were recidivists, of which 3% were technical violators without a new offense. Ninety-seven percent of the recidivists had a new offense: 31% for an offense in the ‘Other’ category and 23% for a Drug offense. The remaining recidivists were returned due to a new property, person or sex offense.

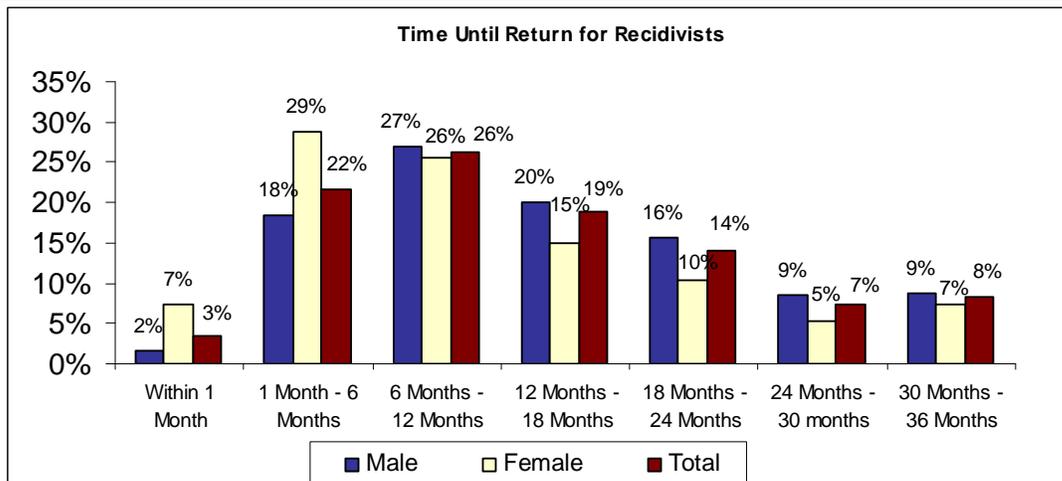
**Time Until Return** Table 3: Time Until Return (Re-incarceration) by Gender, Three Years Post-Release

Table 3 shows the length of time an offender was in the community before being re-incarcerated, by gender.

Time Until Return	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Within 1 Month	12	2%	23	7%	35	3%
1 Month - 6 Months	129	18%	89	29%	218	22%
6 Months - 12 Months	189	27%	79	26%	268	26%
12 Months - 18 Months	140	21%	46	15%	186	19%
18 Months - 24 Months	109	16%	32	10%	141	14%
24 Months - 30 months	60	8%	16	5%	76	7%
30 Months - 36 Months	61	9%	23	7%	84	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Of the 1,008 who recidivated during the three-year follow-up period, 521 (52%) returned to custody within one year of their release date.

**Figure 5: Time Until Return, by Gender, Three Years Post-Release, Re-incarceration**



- Forty-seven percent (n=330) of the 700 males that recidivated did so within the first year of their release to the street. Another 249 males (36%) recidivated between 12 and 24 months of their release, and the remaining 121 males (17%) returned within the 24 to 36 month time period.

*2002 DOC Recidivism*

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- For the 308 female recidivists, 191 (62%) returned within one year of their release date, and 78 (25%) returned between 12 and 24 months. The remaining 39 (13%) female inmates returned within 24 to 36 of their release date.
- Within 18 months of their release, 67% of the 700 males who recidivated had been recommitted.
- Seventy-seven percent of the females who were recidivists returned within 18 months of their release date.

### Security Level and Institution Released From

**Table 4: Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Security Level<sup>26</sup>, by Gender, Three Years Post-Release**

Female		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Security Level	N	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Medium	636	175	28%	71	11%	36	6%	282	44%
Minimum/Pre-Release	97	16	16%	7	7%	3	3%	26	27%
Contract Pre-Release	5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>42%</b>
Male		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Security Level	N	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Maximum	193	45	23%	38	20%	13	7%	96	50%
Medium	1047	193	18%	141	13%	72	7%	406	39%
Minimum	263	43	16%	37	14%	19	7%	99	38%
Minimum/Pre-Release	178	36	20%	19	11%	7	4%	62	35%
State Pre-Release	105	13	12%	14	13%	10	10%	37	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>39%</b>

- Females released from medium security had a 44% recidivism rate, compared to a rate of 27% for female inmates released from a minimum/pre-release facility. There were no female recidivists released from a contract/pre-release facility.
- Of the 1,786 males released in 2002, releases from maximum-security (n=193) had the highest recidivism rate, with 96 inmates (50%) re-incarcerated within three years of their release to the street.
- A total of 546 male inmates were released from minimum, minimum/pre-release, and state pre-release during 2002. Within the three-year follow-up period 198 were re-incarcerated, resulting in a recidivism rate of 36%.

<sup>26</sup> During 2002, there were no Maximum or State/Pre-release facilities for women or Contract/Pre-release facilities for men.

**Table 5: Recidivism Rates for Re-incarcerated Inmates Released in 2002 by Security Level and Releasing Institution<sup>27</sup>, Three Years Post-Release**

Security Level <sup>28</sup>	Non-Recidivists	Recidivists	Total	Rec Rate
<b>Maximum</b>				
MCI-Cedar Junction	46	47	93	51%
Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	51	49	100	49%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Medium</b>				
Bay State Correctional Center	13	6	19	32%
Bridgewater S.H.	1	1	2	50%
MCI-Concord	119	103	222	46%
MCI-Framingham	354	282	636	44%
Mass Treatment Center	46	12	58	21%
NCCI-Gardner	116	55	171	32%
MCI-Norfolk	113	51	164	31%
Old Colony Correctional Center	63	56	119	47%
Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit	1	1	2	50%
MCI-Shirley Medium	125	81	206	39%
Southeastern Correctional Center	44	40	84	48%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Minimum</b>				
MA Boot Camp	32	31	63	49%
MASAC/Longwood	26	14	40	35%
MCI -Plymouth	32	16	48	33%
MCI-Shirley (Minimum)	24	12	36	33%
Pondville Correctional Center	50	26	76	34%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Minimum/Pre-Release</b>				
MCI-Lancaster	33	21	54	39%
Northeastern Correctional Center	57	29	86	34%
South Middlesex Correctional Center	97	38	135	28%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>State Pre-release</b>				
Boston State Pre-Release Center	68	37	105	35%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Contract Pre-Release</b>				
Houston House	5	0	5	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>40%</b>

<sup>27</sup> On June 10, 2002, South Middlesex Correctional Center (SMD) changed from a male to a female facility. Seventy of the releases from SMD were female and 65 were male. See Glossary for additional facility information and closings.

<sup>28</sup> Security level designations represent security levels from the DOC count sheet of 12/31/02.

## Type of Release

**Table 6** presents the recidivism rates by type of release and security level of releasing institution for each of the three years in the study, and the total recidivism rates for the three-year follow-up period. In this table, comparisons are made between secure<sup>29</sup> and lower security<sup>30</sup> facilities, and inmates released on parole and inmates who are released via expiration of sentence. Inmates on parole are released into the community under the supervision of a parole officer<sup>31</sup>. Individuals released by expiration of sentence are not under supervision, unless they are required to serve a term of probation. Whether or not it is the inmate's first release is also examined.

- During the first year post-release, parolees who had a prior parole or probation violation recidivated at the same rate (29%) as parolees whose release off this sentence was their first release. In most cases however, inmates with a prior release from their sentence recidivated at a higher rate. Another exception would be paroled female first releases. The 3 year recidivism rate was higher for paroled female first releases than those with a prior release.
- Of the 2,524 inmates released to the street, those who were released via parole had a one year recidivism rate of 29%, whereas the one year recidivism rate for those released via expiration of sentence was 17%.
- The differences illustrated in the recidivism rate during the **first year** for releases on parole versus releases on expiration of sentence were not seen in the second and third years of the follow-up period. During the second and third years post-release inmates released via expiration of sentence had a slightly higher recidivism rate than inmates paroled to the street. During the **second year** post-release, the recidivism rate for parolees was 11%, slightly lower than the rate of 14% for those released via expiration of sentence. During the **third year** post-release the recidivism rate for inmates released via expiration of sentence was 7% compared to inmates paroled to the street (6%).
- On the whole, by the end of the three-year follow up period the recidivism rate for inmates released on parole was higher (46%) than the rate for those released via expiration of sentence (37%).
- Releases from a secure facility had a higher recidivism rate (42%) than those released from a lower security (35%), **three years** post-release.

**Table 7** presents the recidivism rates by type of release and by gender of the offender. Again, whether this was the recidivist's first release off of their sentence, or if they had a prior parole/probation violation is also reflected in this table.

- During the first year post-release, **male** offenders had a noticeably lower recidivism rate (18%) than female offenders (26%). In contrast, in the second and third years post-release males had a slightly higher recidivism rate than females, 14% to 11% and 7% to 5% respectively.

<sup>29</sup> Secure facilities include maximum and medium security facilities.

<sup>30</sup> Lower security facilities include minimum and pre-release facilities.

<sup>31</sup> Inmates released on parole are supervised in the community upon release and can be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. Since parole supervision has a termination date, it is possible for an inmate released to parole supervision to be re-incarcerated for a new crime and not re-incarcerated for a parole violation within the follow-up period.

- During the first year post-release, **males** were re-incarcerated at nearly twice the rate (27%) if paroled to the street than if released via expiration of sentence (14%). However, there was only a slight difference in the recidivism rates of males returning in the second year, with parolees having a recidivism rate of 12% and offenders released via expiration of sentence a rate of 15%. Similarly, during the third year post-release parolees recidivated at a rate of 6% and those released via expiration of sentence had a rate of 7%.
- Overall, Male offenders released on parole had a higher recidivism rate (45%) than those released via expiration of sentence (36%). Similarly female offenders on parole had a higher recidivism rate (47%) than those released via expiration of sentence (39%).
- During the first year post-release, females recidivated at a higher rate (32%) if released on parole than if released by expiration of sentence (23%). In contrast, females who were released via expiration of sentence who returned during the second year post-release had a higher recidivism rate (11%) than those released on parole (8%). During the third year post-release, female parolees had a recidivism rate of 8%, where females released by expiration had a slightly lower recidivism rate (5%).

**Table 6: Recidivism Rates by Type of Release and Security Level of Releasing Institution, Three Years Post-Release (Re-incarceration)**

<b>First Year Post-Release</b>									
<i>Type of Release</i>	<b>Secure Facilities</b>			<b>Lower Security</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Parole<sup>32</sup></b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	406	135	33%	315	71	23%	721	206	29%
Parole/Probation Violator	109	31	28%	17	5	29%	126	36	29%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Expiration Of Sentence</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	1,131	204	18%	286	28	10%	1,417	232	16%
Parole/Probation Violator	230	43	19%	30	4	13%	260	47	18%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Second Year Post-Release</b>									
<i>Type of Release</i>	<b>Secure Facilities</b>			<b>Lower Security</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Parole</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	406	33	8%	315	42	13%	721	75	10%
Parole/Probation Violator	109	17	16%	17	4	24%	126	21	17%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Expiration Of Sentence</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	1,131	164	15%	286	25	9%	1,417	189	13%
Parole/Probation Violator	230	36	16%	30	6	20%	260	42	16%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Third Year Post-Release</b>									
<i>Type of Release</i>	<b>Secure Facilities</b>			<b>Lower Security</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Parole</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	406	23	6%	315	20	6%	721	43	6%
Parole/Probation Violator	109	6	6%	17	0	0%	126	6	5%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Expiration Of Sentence</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	1,131	73	6%	286	16	6%	1,417	89	6%
Parole/Probation Violator	230	19	8%	30	3	10%	260	22	8%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Three Years Post-Release</b>									
<i>Type of Release</i>	<b>Secure Facilities</b>			<b>Lower Security</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Parole</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	406	191	47%	315	133	42%	721	324	45%
Parole/Probation Violator	109	54	50%	17	9	53%	126	63	50%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Expiration Of Sentence</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	1,131	441	39%	286	69	24%	1,417	510	36%
Parole/Probation Violator	230	98	43%	30	13	43%	260	111	43%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

<sup>32</sup> Inmates released on parole are under the supervision of parole while in the community and may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. A parolee's supervision may expire before the end of three-year recidivism time period.

**Table 7: Recidivism Rates by Type of Release and Gender of Offender, Three Years Post-Release (Re-incarceration)**

<b>First Year Post-Release</b>									
<i>Type Of Release</i>	<b>Male</b>			<b>Female</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Parole<sup>33</sup></b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	509	138	27%	212	68	32%	721	206	29%
Parole/Probation Violator	114	32	28%	12	4	33%	126	36	29%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Expiration Of Sentence</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	942	127	13%	475	105	22%	1,417	232	16%
Parole/Probation Violator	221	33	15%	39	14	36%	260	47	18%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Second Year Post Release</b>									
<i>Type Of Release</i>	<b>Male</b>			<b>Female</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Parole</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	509	57	11%	212	18	8%	721	75	10%
Parole/Probation Violator	114	20	18%	12	1	8%	126	21	17%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Expiration Of Sentence</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	942	134	14%	475	55	12%	1,417	189	13%
Parole/Probation Violator	221	38	17%	39	4	10%	260	42	16%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Third Year Post Release</b>									
<i>Type Of Release</i>	<b>Male</b>			<b>Female</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Parole</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	509	29	6%	212	14	7%	721	43	6%
Parole/Probation Violator	114	6	5%	12	0	0%	126	6	5%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Expiration Of Sentence</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	942	66	7%	475	23	5%	1,417	89	6%
Parole/Probation Violator	221	20	9%	39	2	5%	260	22	8%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Three Years Post Release</b>									
<i>Type Of Release</i>	<b>Male</b>			<b>Female</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Parole</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	509	224	44%	212	100	47%	721	324	45%
Parole/Probation Violator	114	58	51%	12	5	42%	126	63	50%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Expiration Of Sentence</b>	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
First Release	942	327	35%	475	183	39%	1,417	510	36%
Parole/Probation Violator	221	91	41%	39	20	51%	260	111	43%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

<sup>33</sup> Inmates released on parole are under the supervision of parole while in the community and may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. A parolee's supervision may expire before the end of three-year recidivism time period.

**Table 8: Recidivism Rates by Selected Characteristics and Gender, Three-Years Post-Release (Re-incarceration)**

Selected Characteristics	Male			Female			Total		
	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
Caucasian/White	842	304	36%	559	243	43%	1,401	547	39%
African American/Black	477	208	44%	97	34	35%	574	242	42%
Hispanic	445	183	41%	78	30	38%	523	213	41%
Asian	9	0	0%	1	0	0%	10	0	0%
Native American/Alaska Native	13	5	38%	2	1	50%	15	6	40%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	n.a.	n.a.	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
<b>Age at Release</b>									
17 years	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	2	1	50%
18 years	5	3	60%	7	5	71%	12	8	67%
19 years	8	4	50%	13	5	38%	21	9	43%
20 years	21	13	62%	19	8	42%	40	21	53%
21 years	34	15	44%	26	11	42%	60	26	43%
22 years	44	26	59%	24	6	25%	68	32	47%
23 years	59	30	51%	17	6	35%	76	36	47%
24 years	53	32	60%	16	7	44%	69	39	57%
25 - 29 years	344	152	44%	101	53	52%	445	205	46%
30 - 34 years	364	141	39%	141	73	52%	505	214	42%
35 - 39 years	342	134	39%	178	76	43%	520	210	40%
40 - 44 years	247	92	37%	116	40	34%	363	132	36%
45 - 49 years	136	35	26%	56	13	23%	192	48	25%
50 - 54 years	56	11	20%	15	3	20%	71	14	20%
55 - 59 years	38	8	21%	7	1	14%	45	9	20%
60 - 64 years	15	2	13%	1	1	100%	16	3	19%
65 - 69 years	14	1	7%	0	n.a.	n.a.	14	1	7%
70 years or older	5	0	0%	0	n.a.	n.a.	5	0	0%
<b>Present Offense<sup>34</sup> Category</b>									
Person	761	302	40%	122	47	39%	883	349	40%
Sex	199	43	22%	9	2	22%	208	45	22%
Property	281	159	57%	194	92	47%	475	251	53%
Drug	426	158	37%	192	76	40%	618	234	38%
Other	119	38	32%	221	91	41%	340	129	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

- As illustrated in Table 8 above, African-Americans had a recidivism rate of 42%, while Hispanics had a recidivism rate of 41%, and Caucasian (non-Hispanic) had a recidivism rate of 39%. For males, the recidivism rate for African-American and Hispanic inmates was 44% and 41% respectively, while the recidivism rate for Caucasian males was 36%. For females, Caucasians recidivated at a rate of 43%, while Hispanic and African-American inmates recidivated at a rate of 38% and 35% respectively.

- The section on age of the offender reveals that for both males and females, younger inmates had the highest recidivism rates. The offenders who were less than thirty-five years of age at time of release (n=1,298) had a recidivism rate of 46%, compared to a rate of 34% for offenders who were thirty-five years old or older (n=1,226). Please note, the inmates in

<sup>34</sup> Present offense is the governing offense (offense associated with the longest maximum discharge date) at time of release. Additional information regarding specific offenses is available in the Glossary.

the 24 years or younger categories are presented year by year, whereas, the inmates over 24 years in age were placed into categories encompassing a five year time frame.

- For the present offense category, Property offense had the highest recidivism rate (53%), followed by Person offense (40%), Drug offense (38%), 'Other' offense (38%), and Sex offense with a rate of 22%. For males and females, the Property offense category had the highest recidivism rate, 57% for males and 47% for females.
- Lowest recidivism rates were found among sex offenders for both genders. However, the order and rates among males and females differed for person, drug and other offenders.

Statistical Tables for  
**Re-incarcerated** Inmates,  
2002 Recidivism Release  
and Personal Background  
Characteristics, Three  
Years Post-Release

**Table 9: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Type of Release, Three Years Post-Release**

Type of Release	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Paroled to Street <sup>35</sup>	847	242	29%	96	11%	49	6%	387	46%
Expiration to Street <sup>36</sup>	1,677	279	17%	231	14%	111	7%	621	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Table 10: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Length of Incarceration, Three Years Post-Release**

Length of Incarceration	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Less Than 6 Months	741	197	27%	86	12%	48	6%	331	45%
6 to 12 Months	265	57	22%	47	18%	15	6%	119	45%
1 to 2 Years	246	47	19%	41	17%	16	7%	104	42%
2 to 3 Years	336	64	19%	40	12%	25	7%	129	38%
3 to 5 Years	452	92	20%	61	13%	28	6%	181	40%
5 to 10 Years	352	53	15%	42	12%	26	7%	121	34%
10 to 15 Years	88	7	8%	5	6%	0	0%	12	14%
15 or More Years	44	4	9%	5	11%	2	5%	11	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Table 11: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Age at Release, Three Years Post-Release**

Age at Release	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
17 Years	2	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
18 Years	12	4	33%	0	0%	4	33%	8	67%
19 Years	21	7	33%	1	5%	1	5%	9	43%
20 Years	40	13	33%	6	15%	2	5%	21	53%
21 Years	60	13	22%	7	12%	6	10%	26	43%
22 Years	68	13	19%	12	18%	7	10%	32	47%
23 Years	76	19	25%	12	16%	5	7%	36	47%
24 Years	69	24	35%	11	16%	4	6%	39	57%
25 - 29 Years	445	104	23%	70	16%	31	7%	205	46%
30 - 34 Years	505	106	21%	75	15%	33	7%	214	42%
35 - 39 Years	520	108	21%	73	14%	29	6%	210	40%
40 - 44 Years	363	73	20%	37	10%	22	6%	132	36%
45 - 49 Years	192	27	14%	15	8%	6	3%	48	25%
50 - 54 Years	71	6	8%	4	6%	4	6%	14	20%
55 - 59 Years	45	2	4%	4	9%	3	7%	9	20%
60 - 64 Years	16	2	13%	0	0%	1	6%	3	19%
65 - 69 Years	14	0	0%	0	0%	1	7%	1	7%
70 Years or older	5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

<sup>35</sup> Inmates released on parole are supervised in the community upon release and can be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision while still on parole.

<sup>36</sup> Inmates released via expiration of sentence are not under supervision unless required to serve a term of probation.

**Table 12: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Age at Incarceration, Three Years Post-Release**

Age at Incarceration	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
15 Years	2	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
16 Years	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
17 Years	24	5	21%	4	17%	2	8%	11	46%
18 Years	60	11	18%	5	8%	7	12%	23	38%
19 Years	103	25	24%	14	14%	4	4%	43	42%
20 Years	112	17	15%	15	13%	15	13%	47	42%
21 Years	128	35	27%	19	15%	9	7%	63	49%
22 Years	99	16	16%	18	18%	5	5%	39	39%
23 Years	101	19	19%	12	12%	6	6%	37	37%
24 Years	109	27	25%	15	14%	9	8%	51	47%
25-29 Years	488	119	24%	75	15%	28	6%	222	45%
30-34 Years	468	100	21%	68	15%	31	7%	199	43%
35-39 Years	392	82	21%	51	13%	21	5%	154	39%
40-44 Years	242	44	18%	21	9%	14	6%	79	33%
45-49 Years	111	14	13%	4	4%	2	2%	20	18%
50-54 Years	47	5	11%	5	11%	3	6%	13	28%
55-59 Years	18	1	6%	1	6%	1	6%	3	17%
60-64 Years	12	1	8%	0	0%	1	8%	2	17%
65-69 Years	4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
70 Years or Older	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Table 13: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Race/Ethnicity, Three Years Post-Release**

Race/Ethnicity <sup>37</sup>	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Black/African American	574	119	21%	91	16%	32	6%	242	42%
Hispanic	523	104	20%	73	14%	36	7%	213	41%
American Indian/Alaska Native	15	5	33%	1	7%	0	0%	6	40%
White/Caucasian	1,401	293	21%	162	12%	92	7%	547	39%
Asian	10	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Table 14: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Gender, Three Years Post-Release**

Gender	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	738	191	26%	78	11%	39	5%	308	42%
Male	1,786	330	18%	249	14%	121	7%	700	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

<sup>37</sup> Race/Ethnicity is self reported.

**Table 15: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Marital Status,  
Three Years Post-Release**

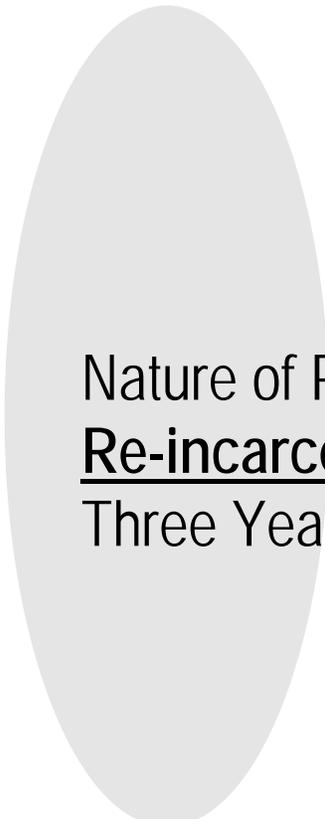
Marital Status <sup>38</sup>	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Single	1,587	351	22%	236	15%	112	7%	699	44%
Divorced	340	73	21%	31	9%	17	5%	121	36%
Not Reported	190	32	17%	22	12%	11	6%	65	34%
Separated	19	1	5%	3	16%	2	11%	6	32%
Married	342	53	15%	34	10%	18	5%	105	31%
Widow-Widower	41	10	24%	1	2%	0	0%	11	27%
Partner-Livein	5	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Table 16: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Last Known Address,  
Three Years Post-Release**

Top 10 Release Cities Last Known Address <sup>39</sup>	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Fall River	69	17	25%	15	22%	5	7%	37	54%
Springfield	125	33	26%	16	13%	7	6%	56	45%
Worcester	207	55	27%	25	12%	12	6%	92	44%
Boston	393	74	19%	68	17%	27	7%	169	43%
Framingham	43	8	19%	6	14%	4	9%	18	42%
Lawrence	93	24	26%	11	12%	3	3%	38	41%
Lynn	74	15	20%	11	15%	4	5%	30	41%
New Bedford	63	18	29%	5	8%	2	3%	25	40%
Brockton	96	17	18%	15	16%	6	6%	38	40%
Other Mass Cities	1,154	241	21%	132	11%	82	7%	455	39%
Lowell	78	10	13%	10	13%	5	6%	25	32%
Missing	28	3	11%	5	18%	0	0%	8	29%
Out Of State	101	6	6%	8	8%	3	3%	17	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

<sup>38</sup> Marital status is self reported at time of commitment.

<sup>39</sup> Last known address is self reported at time of commitment.



Nature of Present Offense  
**Re-incarcerated** Inmates,  
Three Years Post Release

**Table 17: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Present Offense, Three Years Post-Release**

Present Offense	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Property	475	129	27%	82	17%	40	8%	251	53%
Person	883	172	19%	120	14%	57	6%	349	40%
Drug	618	126	20%	74	12%	34	6%	234	38%
Other	340	75	22%	38	11%	16	5%	129	38%
Sex	208	19	9%	13	6%	13	6%	45	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Table 18: New Offense for Recidivists Re-incarcerated Within the Three Year Follow-up Period, By Present Offense**

Present Offense	New Offense						Total
	Person	Sex	Property	Drug	Other	None	
Person	101	4	67	42	77	58	349
Sex	6	12	6	2	11	8	45
Property	38	1	104	27	48	33	251
Drug	33	2	21	79	51	48	234
Other	18	0	23	15	54	19	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1,008</b>

The above table shows the present offense (the inmate's governing offense at time of incarceration), by the new offense (the offense an inmate was re-incarcerated for, if their return type was not a technical violation of parole or probation). Eight hundred and forty-two inmates returned for a new offense within the three year follow-up period.

- One hundred-one (29%) of the released Person offenders who returned with a new offense were returned for a Person offense.
- A total of 40% of the released Sex offenders were re-incarcerated for a violent offense (Sex offense or Person offense).
- Twelve of the released Sex offenders (27%) were recommitted for a Sex offense. Another 11 Sex offenders (24%) were re-incarcerated for an 'Other' offense.
- For the Property offense releases, 104 (41%) of the 251 released inmates were returned with a new property offense.
- Thirty-four percent of the released inmates that had a governing Drug offense were re-incarcerated for a Drug offense.

**Table 19: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Person Offense, Three Years Post-Release**

Person Offenses	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
A&B Upon Elderly/Disabled	2	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Civil Rights Violation	1	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Accessory Before The Fact	3	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%
Stalking	3	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	2	67%
Carjacking	10	2	20%	2	20%	2	20%	6	60%
Unarmed Assault To Rob	7	2	29%	1	14%	1	14%	4	57%
Unarmed Robbery, Victim 60+	17	3	18%	2	12%	4	24%	9	53%
Stealing By Confining Putting In Fear	4	1	25%	1	25%	0	0%	2	50%
Armed Asslt W/Int To Rob/Murder, Victim 60+	2	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
Unarmed Robbery	79	24	30%	10	13%	4	5%	38	48%
Accessory After The Fact	11	3	27%	1	9%	1	9%	5	45%
Assault/A&B	97	24	25%	15	15%	5	5%	44	45%
Armed Robbery	246	58	24%	35	14%	17	7%	110	45%
Armed Assault In Dwelling	7	1	14%	2	29%	0	0%	3	43%
Asslt W/Intent To Commit Felony	7	1	14%	1	14%	1	14%	3	43%
Asslt/A&B Dangerous Weapon	156	32	21%	24	15%	9	6%	65	42%
Kidnapping	11	3	27%	1	9%	0	0%	4	36%
Mayhem	15	1	7%	4	27%	0	0%	5	33%
Conspiracy	7	1	14%	0	0%	1	14%	2	29%
Asslt W/Int To Rob/Murder Being Armed	62	6	10%	5	8%	5	8%	16	26%
Murder 2nd Degree	40	2	5%	3	8%	5	13%	10	25%
Vehicular Homicide	17	1	6%	1	6%	2	12%	4	24%
Assault W/Intent To Murder	5	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%
Attempted Murder	5	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%
Manslaughter	59	3	5%	5	8%	0	0%	8	14%
Assault And Battery Upon A Child	9	1	11%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%
A&B Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60+	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>40%</b>
Not a Person Offense	1,641	349	21%	207	13%	103	6%	659	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Table 20: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Sex Offense, Three Years Post-Release**

Sex Offenses	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Unnatural Acts	1	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Assault W/Intent To Commit Rape	7	0	0%	2	29%	2	29%	4	57%
Other Sex Offenses	3	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%
Aggravated Rape	22	5	23%	2	9%	0	0%	7	32%
Rape	40	5	13%	3	8%	4	10%	12	30%
Indecent A&B On Child <14	24	2	8%	1	4%	2	8%	5	21%
Indecent A&B On Victim 14+	12	1	8%	0	0%	1	8%	2	17%
Rape And Abuse Of Child	56	3	5%	2	4%	4	7%	9	16%
Rape Of Child W/Force	39	1	3%	3	8%	0	0%	4	10%
Assault W/Int To Commit Rape, Child <16	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Indecent A&B On Mentally Retarded Victim	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22%</b>
Not a Sex Offense	2,316	502	22%	314	14%	147	6%	963	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

**Table 21: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Property Offense, Three Years Post-Release**

Property Offenses	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Possession Of Burglary Tools	3	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
Larceny From The Person	12	6	50%	2	17%	0	0%	8	67%
Fraud	6	1	17%	1	17%	2	33%	4	67%
Theft Of Motor Vehicle Or Non-Motor Vehicle	51	13	25%	13	25%	4	8%	30	59%
Unarmed Burglary/Breaking & Entering	172	48	28%	35	20%	14	8%	97	56%
Destruction Of Property	16	8	50%	1	6%	0	0%	9	56%
Shoplifting	18	6	33%	3	17%	0	0%	9	50%
Larceny/Stealing	118	32	27%	18	15%	9	8%	59	50%
Larceny From Elder Or Disabled Person	6	2	33%	0	0%	1	17%	3	50%
Forgery & Uttering	24	4	17%	4	17%	4	17%	12	50%
Receiving Stolen Goods	17	4	24%	4	24%	0	0%	8	47%
Arson And Attempted Arson	20	3	15%	0	0%	4	20%	7	35%
Common And Notorious Thief	3	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%
Burglary, Armed Or An Assault	9	0	0%	1	11%	0	0%	1	11%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>53%</b>
Not a Property Offense	2,049	392	19%	245	12%	120	6%	757	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

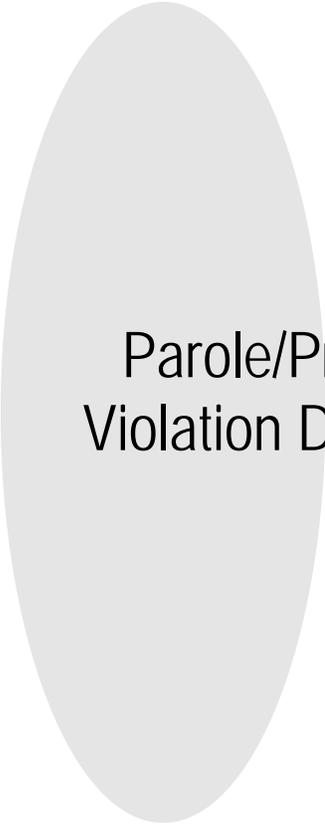
**Table 22: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by Drug Offense, Three Years Post-Release**

Drug Offenses	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Possession Controlled Substance Class B	1	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Possession Controlled Substance Class A	4	2	50%	1	25%	0	0%	3	75%
Possession Of Hypodermic Syringe/Instrument	23	10	43%	6	26%	0	0%	16	70%
CI D - Dist Or Poss W/Int To Dist	6	0	0%	2	33%	2	33%	4	67%
Fraudulent Prescriptions	5	1	20%	2	40%	0	0%	3	60%
Being Present Where Heroin Is Kept	2	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
Possession Controlled Substance Class E	2	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
*Specific CI B - Dist Or Poss W/Int To Dist	53	10	19%	12	23%	2	4%	24	45%
Unlawful Poss Of Controlled Substances	84	27	32%	8	10%	3	4%	38	45%
CI A - Distribution Or Poss W/Int To Dist	118	29	25%	13	11%	11	9%	53	45%
*CI A - Dist Or Poss W/Int To Dist, Sub	14	3	21%	2	14%	1	7%	6	43%
*CI B - Dist Or Poss W/Int To Dist, Sub	26	8	31%	1	4%	2	8%	11	42%
CI B - Dist Or Poss W/Int To Dist	105	21	20%	12	11%	4	4%	37	35%
Conspiracy To Violate CSA	15	2	13%	2	13%	1	7%	5	33%
*Specific CI B - Dist Or Poss W/Int To Dist, Sub	7	0	0%	1	14%	1	14%	2	29%
*Drug Violation, School/Park	49	5	10%	6	12%	2	4%	13	27%
*Specific CI B - Trafficking 14-28 Grams	62	7	11%	2	3%	2	3%	11	18%
*Specific CI B - Trafficking 28-100 Grams	23	1	4%	1	4%	2	9%	4	17%
*Specific CI B - Trafficking 100-200 Grams	13	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%	1	8%
*Marijuana - Trafficking 50-100 Lbs	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
*CI A - Trafficking 14-28 Grams	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
*CI A - Trafficking 28-100 Grams	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Induce Minors In Sale And Dist Of Drugs	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Possession Controlled Substance Class D	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>38%</b>
Not a Drug Offense	1,906	395	21%	253	13%	126	7%	774	41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

\*Denotes drug offenses which carry a sentence with a mandatory minimum term.

**Table 23: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) by 'Other' Offense, Three Years Post-Release**

'Other' Offenses	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Delivering/Receiving Articles To Inmates	1	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Intimidation Of A Witness/Juror	7	2	29%	2	29%	1	14%	5	71%
Leaving The Scene	8	3	38%	1	13%	1	13%	5	63%
Escapes	5	1	20%	2	40%	0	0%	3	60%
Trespassing	5	3	60%	0	0%	0	0%	3	60%
Other Decency/Public Peace Crimes	34	14	41%	4	12%	2	6%	20	59%
Resisting Arrest	7	2	29%	2	29%	0	0%	4	57%
Prostitution	51	21	41%	7	14%	1	2%	29	57%
Obstruction Of Justice	2	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
Other Weapon Offenses	26	6	23%	2	8%	1	4%	9	35%
Weapons Violation Bartley-Fox Gun Law	12	0	0%	3	25%	1	8%	4	33%
Domestic Abuse Prevention	15	4	27%	0	0%	1	7%	5	33%
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	40	8	20%	3	8%	1	3%	12	30%
OUI Alcohol Or Drugs, With Or Without Injury	110	11	10%	8	7%	7	6%	26	24%
Attempt To Commit Crime	13	0	0%	2	15%	0	0%	2	15%
Deriving Support From Prostitution	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Perjury/Contempt Of Court	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sale/Possession Of Alcohol To Minor < 21	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Miscellaneous Other Offense	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>38%</b>
Not an Other Offense	2,184	446	20%	289	13%	144	7%	879	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>



Parole/Probation  
Violation Discussion

## **Technical Violation Discussion**

In the first section of this report, a recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from a DOC facility during 2002 who is **re-incarcerated** for a new sentence or violation of parole or probation to a Massachusetts State or County facility or to a Federal facility within three years of his/her release. Types of re-incarceration include technical violation of parole, parole violation with a new offense, return to county custody, return to state or federal custody, technical violation of probation, and probation violation with a new offense. An inmate, who is re-incarcerated due to a technical violation of parole or probation, is re-incarcerated for violating the terms of the conditions set forth regarding their release in the community, not for committing a new offense.

Data presented in tables 24 and 25 provide a comparison of the recidivism rates of inmates released during 2002, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations. To calculate the recidivism rate excluding technical violations, the first non-technical re-incarceration was coded. A non-technical violation would be a parole or probation violation with a new offense, or a new court commitment to a facility. It is important to note that inmates returned originally for a technical violation are re-incarcerated for some period of time during the three-year follow-up period. Though many are re-incarcerated for short periods of time, the inmate's opportunity to commit new crime is diminished. This is a potential issue, with the non-technical definition showing lower recidivism rates resulting from an inmate's inability to commit a new crime for a portion of the three-year follow-up.

- Of the 1,008 inmates who were a recidivist using this definition, 166 were re-incarcerated for a technical parole or probation violation. One hundred and fifty-seven were technical parole violations and 9 were technical violations of probation.
- Of the 166 inmates who returned for a technical violation, 46 of them had another return within the three-year period that was used when determining the recidivism rate excluding technical violations.

**Table 24: Comparison of 2002 Recidivism Rates (Re-incarceration), Excluding and Including Technical Violations of Parole and Probation, by Gender**

		<b>Recidivism Rate Excluding Technical Violations<sup>40</sup></b>							
		<b>1st Year</b>		<b>2nd Year</b>		<b>3rd Year</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>Gender</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Male	1,786	239	13%	244	14%	135	8%	618	35%
Female	738	143	19%	83	11%	44	6%	270	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>35%</b>
		<b>Recidivism Rate Including Technical Violations</b>							
		<b>1st Year</b>		<b>2nd Year</b>		<b>3rd Year</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>Gender</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Male	1,786	330	18%	249	14%	121	7%	700	39%
Female	738	191	26%	78	11%	39	5%	308	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

<sup>40</sup> Inmates who were released during 2002 following a return for a technical violation are included in the 2002 release population. When calculating the recidivism rate excluding technical violators, inmates returned as a technical violator within the three-year period following their release to the street are not considered a recidivist. Therefore, an inmate's first instance of a non-technical return could cause that inmate to be counted as a recidivist on more than one release.

- The number of inmates that returned within the three-year period was less (n=888) when excluding technical violations.
- The recidivism rate including the technical violations is 40%, compared to a rate of 35% when excluding them. The biggest difference in the recidivism rate was seen during the first year post release. The recidivism rate for men including the technical violations was 18% compared to a rate of 13% when excluding them during the first year post-release. The rate for females was also higher including the technical violations (26%), than it was when excluding the technical violations (19%), first year post-release. During the second year of the follow-up period the recidivism rate for female inmates was the same whether or not the technical violators were included.

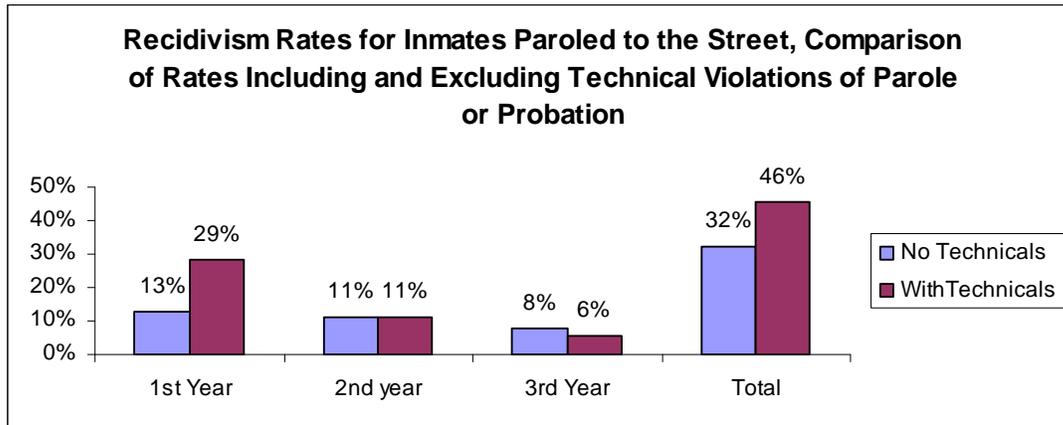
**Table 25: Comparison of 2002 Recidivism Rates (Re-incarceration), Excluding and Including Technical Violations of Parole and Probation, by Release Type<sup>41</sup>**

		Recidivism Rate Excluding Technical Violations <sup>42</sup>							
Release Type	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Expiration to Street	1,677	272	16%	232	14%	111	7%	615	37%
Parole to Street	847	110	13%	95	11%	68	8%	273	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>35%</b>

		Recidivism Rate Including Technical Violations							
Release Type	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Expiration to Street	1,677	279	17%	231	14%	111	7%	621	37%
Parole to Street	847	242	29%	96	11%	49	6%	387	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>40%</b>

Figure 6



- The most notable change in the recidivism rate in the above table was found when comparing the rates for inmates paroled to the street. During the first year post-release, the recidivism rate for paroled inmates was 29% when including those returned for a technical violation of parole. When technical violators are excluded, that rate dropped drastically to

<sup>41</sup> Inmates released on parole are supervised in the community upon release and can be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision while still on parole.

<sup>42</sup> Inmates who were released during 2002 following a return for a technical violation are included in the 2002 release population. When calculating the recidivism rate excluding technical violators, inmates returned as a technical violator within the three-year period following their release to the street are not considered a recidivist. Therefore, an inmate's first instance of a non-technical return could cause that inmate to be counted as a recidivist on more than one release.

13%. In both the second and third years post-release, there was a 0% and 2% change, respectively, in the recidivism rate for inmates released via parole when comparing the two groups. By the end of the three-year period, the recidivism rate for inmates paroled to the street dropped from 46% when including technical violators to 32% when excluding them.

- The recidivism rate for inmates released to the street via Expiration of Sentence did not change by the end of the three year period when comparing the rate calculations with or without technical violators of probation.
- By the end of the three year follow-up period, the recidivism rate was higher for inmates released to the street via Expiration of Sentence (37%), than it was for inmates paroled to the street (32%), when excluding technical violations.

**Parole/Probation Violation with New Offense: Discussion**

The following information focuses on parole/probation violators with a new offense who recidivated and the offense that they were re-incarcerated for. The first table in this discussion reveals the arrest disposition associated with the offense committed by the parole/probation violator within the three-year follow-up period. The arrest disposition is the outcome of the court arraignment for the new offense. The table indicates that many of the new offenses committed by the parole/probation violators did not result in a new commitment. The second table compares the new offense that the parole/probation violator was re-incarcerated for committing and the offense that they were originally sentenced for (present offense) when released during 2002.

**Table 26: Arrest Disposition by New Offense, for Parole and Probation Violators With a New Offense, Re-incarcerated Within the Three Year Follow-up Period**

Arrest Disposition	New Offense					Total
	Person	Sex	Property	Drug	Other	
Not Guilty	0	0	0	1	1	2
County Sentence	8	0	9	5	4	26
State Sentence	4	0	0	1	0	5
Fine, Probation, SS	2	0	2	1	7	12
Continued	1	0	1	0	3	5
Guilty/Guilty Filed	1	0	3	1	5	10
Dismissed	17	1	10	4	8	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

Of the 1,008 inmates that recidivated within the three year follow-up period, 100 returned as a parole or a probation violator with an arrest for a new offense. The outcome of the arrests is included in the table above.

**Table 27: Present Offense by New Offense for Parole/Probation Violators With a New Offense, Re-incarcerated within the Three Year Follow-up Period**

Present Offense	New Offense					Total
	Person	Sex	Property	Drug	Other	
Person	<b>15</b>	0	10	3	15	43
Sex	1	<b>1</b>	0	0	3	5
Property	8	0	<b>9</b>	3	2	22
Drug	9	0	1	<b>7</b>	5	22
Other	0	0	5	0	<b>3</b>	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

Section Two:  
Recidivism Rates of  
**Re-convicted** Inmates,  
Three Years  
Post-Release

In this section of the report, an offender is considered a recidivist if they were re-convicted of a new offense within the three-year period following their release to the street from the DOC. A new conviction consists of a disposition resulting in a new incarceration, a fine, a probation sentence or suspended sentence, or a finding of guilty or guilty filed. The first instance of a new conviction within the three-year period is counted in the collection process.

Within three years of release, 1,079 of the 2,524 released inmates were re-convicted of a new offense, resulting in a 43% re-conviction recidivism rate. The **re-conviction** recidivism rate of 43% was slightly higher than the three-year **re-incarceration** recidivism rate of 40% reported in the first section of this report.

Tables 28, 29, and 30, focus on the 1,079 inmates who were re-convicted within the three-year recidivism follow-up period. This data is being presented to give insight into the types of convictions inmates received, the length of time until the inmates were re-convicted, and the offense categories the offenders were re-convicted of. The remainder of tables in this section provides re-conviction recidivism rates in relation to a number of release and background characteristics.

- Nearly half (n = 514) of the offenders who received a re-conviction were re-incarcerated for their new offense.
- Of those who were not incarcerated for their new offense (n = 565), 67% received probation or a suspended sentence.
- Sixty-eight percent of the female recidivists and 56% of the male recidivists were re-convicted within 18 months of their release to the street.
- The largest number of recidivists were re-convicted for an offense in the ‘Other’ offense category; most notable were motor vehicle offenses (n = 218), decency offenses (n = 52), and prostitution (n = 46).

**Table 28: Type of Re-conviction, Three Years Post-Release**

Type of Re-Conviction	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
Incarceration	201	48%	205	50%	108	44%	514	48%
Fine	42	10%	45	11%	27	11%	114	11%
Probation/Susp Sent	149	35%	136	33%	93	38%	378	35%
Guilty/Guilty Filed	28	7%	28	7%	17	7%	73	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 29: Time Until Re-conviction by Gender**

Time Until Re-conviction	Female		Male		Total	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
Less Than 30 Days	3	1%	1	0%	4	0%
1 To 6 Months	76	21%	70	10%	146	14%
6 To 12 Months	105	29%	165	23%	270	25%
12 To 18 Months	61	17%	163	23%	224	21%
18 To 24 Months	51	14%	139	19%	190	18%
24 To 30 Months	34	9%	102	14%	136	13%
30 To 36 Months	31	9%	78	11%	109	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 30: New Offense for Re-conviction, Three Years Post Release, by Gender**

New Offense for Re-conviction	Female		Male		Total	
	N	% of Total	N	% of Total	N	% of Total
Person	28	8%	131	18%	159	15%
Sex	3	1%	11	2%	14	1%
Property	104	29%	180	25%	284	26%
Drug	66	18%	142	20%	208	19%
Other	160	44%	254	35%	414	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>100%</b>

Statistical Tables for  
**Re-convicted** Inmates,  
2002 Recidivism, Release  
and Background Characteristics,  
Three Years Post-Release

**Table 31: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-conviction) by Release Type and Gender, Three Years Post-Release**

Type of Release		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Female Releases	N	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Parole To Street	224	35	16%	45	20%	30	13%	110	49%
Expiration To Street	514	149	29%	67	13%	35	7%	251	49%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>49%</b>
Male Releases	N	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Parole To Street	623	54	9%	87	14%	70	11%	211	34%
Expiration To Street	1163	182	16%	215	18%	110	9%	507	44%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>40%</b>
Total Releases	N	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Parole To Street	847	89	11%	132	16%	100	12%	321	38%
Expiration To Street	1,677	331	20%	282	17%	145	9%	758	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>43%</b>

**Table 32: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-conviction) by Security Level and Gender, Three Years Post-Release**

Security Level at Time of Release		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Female Releases	N	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Medium	636	172	27%	98	15%	62	10%	332	52%
Minimum/Pre-Release	97	12	12%	14	14%	3	3%	29	30%
Contract Pre-Release	5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>49%</b>
Male Releases	N	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Maximum	193	40	21%	51	26%	26	13%	117	61%
Medium	1,047	135	13%	169	16%	107	10%	411	39%
Minimum	263	37	14%	44	17%	18	7%	99	38%
Minimum/Pre-Release	178	16	9%	23	13%	17	10%	56	31%
State Pre-Release	105	8	8%	15	14%	12	11%	35	33%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>43%</b>

**Table 33: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-conviction) by Incarceration Length and Gender, Three Years Post-Release**

Length of Incarceration	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
<b>Female Releases</b>									
Less Than 6 Months	532	146	27%	81	15%	48	9%	275	52%
6 to 12 Months	115	25	22%	21	18%	11	10%	57	50%
1 to 2 Years	53	11	21%	7	13%	4	8%	22	42%
2 to 3 Years	18	1	6%	2	11%	1	6%	4	22%
3 to 5 Years	13	1	8%	1	8%	0	0%	2	15%
5 to 10 Years	6	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	1	17%
10 to 15 Years	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Male Releases</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Less Than 6 Months	209	45	22%	35	17%	26	12%	106	51%
6 to 12 Months	150	35	23%	26	17%	10	7%	71	47%
1 to 2 Years	193	21	11%	51	26%	17	9%	89	46%
2 to 3 Years	318	37	12%	62	19%	34	11%	133	42%
3 to 5 Years	439	55	13%	79	18%	47	11%	181	41%
5 to 10 Years	346	32	9%	42	12%	42	12%	116	34%
10 to 15 Years	87	8	9%	5	6%	4	5%	17	20%
15 or More Years	44	3	7%	2	5%	0	0%	5	11%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rec</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Less Than 6 Months	741	191	26%	116	16%	74	10%	381	51%
6 to 12 Months	265	60	23%	47	18%	21	8%	128	48%
1 to 2 Years	246	32	13%	58	24%	21	9%	111	45%
2 to 3 Years	336	38	11%	64	19%	35	10%	137	41%
3 to 5 Years	452	56	12%	80	18%	47	10%	183	40%
5 to 10 Years	352	32	9%	42	12%	43	12%	117	33%
10 to 15 Years	88	8	9%	5	6%	4	5%	17	19%
15 or More Years	44	3	7%	2	5%	0	0%	5	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>43%</b>

**Table 34: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-conviction) by Present Offense, Three Years Post-Release**

Present Offense Category	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Property	475	111	23%	103	22%	60	13%	274	58%
Other	340	67	20%	62	18%	21	6%	150	44%
Drug	618	103	17%	102	17%	54	9%	259	42%
Person	883	128	14%	131	15%	93	11%	352	40%
Sex	208	11	5%	16	8%	17	8%	44	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>43%</b>

**Table 35: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-conviction) by Race/Ethnicity, Three Years Post-Release**

Race/Ethnicity	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Black/African American	574	100	17%	96	17%	63	11%	259	45%
Hispanic	523	67	13%	91	17%	63	12%	221	42%
White	1,401	250	18%	223	16%	119	8%	592	42%
Native American/Alaska Native	15	3	20%	3	20%	0	0%	6	40%
Asian	10	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	1	10%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>43%</b>

**Table 36: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-conviction) by Marital Status, Three Years Post-Release**

Marital Status	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Single	1,587	278	18%	304	19%	169	11%	751	47%
Not Reported	190	46	24%	23	12%	12	6%	81	43%
Divorced	340	49	14%	44	13%	27	8%	120	35%
Married	342	40	12%	38	11%	30	9%	108	32%
Separated	19	1	5%	2	11%	3	16%	6	32%
Widow-Widower	41	6	15%	3	7%	3	7%	12	29%
Partner-Live-in	5	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%	1	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>43%</b>

**Table 37: 2002 Recidivism Rate (Re-conviction) by Age at Release, Three Years Post-Release**

Age at Release	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
17 Years	2	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
18 Years	12	4	33%	1	8%	3	25%	8	67%
19 Years	21	7	33%	2	10%	2	10%	11	52%
20 Years	40	12	30%	9	23%	4	10%	25	63%
21 Years	60	8	13%	11	18%	8	13%	27	45%
22 Years	68	6	9%	16	24%	8	12%	30	44%
23 Years	76	16	21%	11	14%	11	14%	38	50%
24 Years	69	14	20%	19	28%	10	14%	43	62%
25 - 29 Years	445	94	21%	90	20%	53	12%	237	53%
30 - 34 Years	505	79	16%	85	17%	54	11%	218	43%
35 - 39 Years	520	91	18%	101	19%	42	8%	234	45%
40 - 44 Years	363	55	15%	45	12%	30	8%	130	36%
45 - 49 Years	192	25	13%	14	7%	11	6%	50	26%
50 - 54 Years	71	5	7%	6	8%	6	8%	17	24%
55 - 59 Years	45	3	7%	2	4%	0	0%	5	11%
60 - 64 Years	16	1	6%	1	6%	1	6%	3	19%
65 - 69 Years	14	0	0%	1	7%	1	7%	2	14%
70 Years or older	5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>43%</b>

**Table 38: Recidivism Rate (Re-conviction) by Age at Incarceration, Three Years Post-Release**

Age at Incarceration	N	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
15 Years	2	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
16 Years	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
17 Years	24	4	17%	4	17%	3	13%	11	46%
18 Years	60	6	10%	6	10%	11	18%	23	38%
19 Years	103	17	17%	18	17%	10	10%	45	44%
20 Years	112	16	14%	19	17%	14	13%	49	44%
21 Years	128	23	18%	24	19%	16	13%	63	49%
22 Years	99	12	12%	26	26%	15	15%	53	54%
23 Years	101	15	15%	22	22%	8	8%	45	45%
24 Years	109	24	22%	16	15%	10	9%	50	46%
25-29 Years	488	104	21%	77	16%	48	10%	229	47%
30-34 Years	468	71	15%	92	20%	45	10%	208	44%
35-39 Years	392	70	18%	67	17%	35	9%	172	44%
40-44 Years	242	34	14%	30	12%	20	8%	84	35%
45-49 Years	111	16	14%	6	5%	5	5%	27	24%
50-54 Years	47	6	13%	6	13%	1	2%	13	28%
55-59 Years	18	2	11%	0	0%	1	6%	3	17%
60-64 Years	12	0	0%	1	8%	1	8%	2	17%
65-69 Years	4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
70 Years or Older	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>43%</b>

Section Three:  
Recidivism Rates of  
Re-incarcerated and  
Re-convicted Inmates

The information below represents the total recidivism rate for inmates released during 2002 that either received a re-incarceration or a re-conviction within three years of release to the street from the Department of Correction. In this section the inmate's first instance of a re-incarceration or re-conviction within the three-year time frame was used. Information contained in this section of the report is a combination of the previous two sections on re-incarceration and re-conviction. Because the first instance of either a re-incarceration or a re-conviction was used in this section, the totals do not add up to the combined totals in the previous two sections.

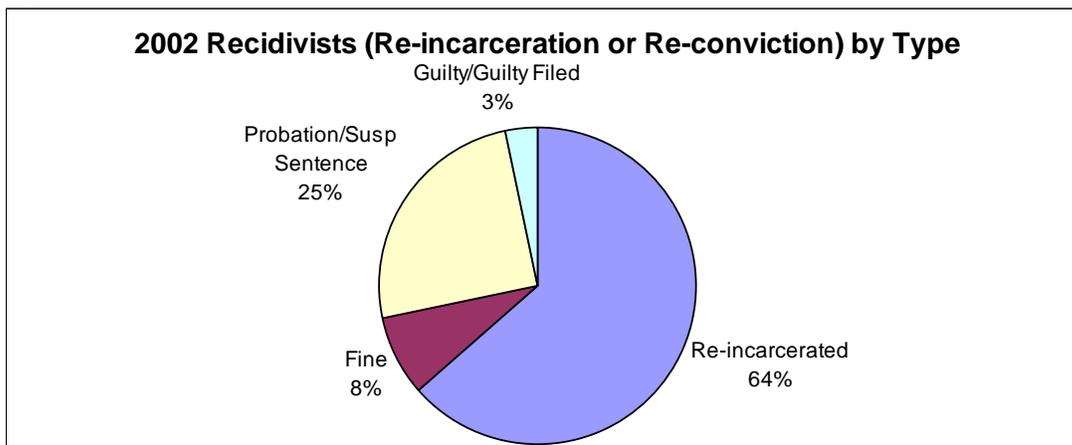
Of the **2,524** inmates released during 2002 who were included in this report, **1,270** of the inmates (**50%**) recidivated by either receiving a new conviction or being re-incarcerated to a Massachusetts state or county facility, or to a federal facility within three years of their release to the street.

**Table 39: Type of Recidivist, Three Years Post-Release**

Type of Recidivist	Female		Male		Total	
	Rec	%	Rec	%	Rec	%
Re-incarceration-New Commitment	167	41%	382	44%	549	43%
Parole Violator Technical	44	11%	113	13%	157	12%
Parole Violator New Offense	7	2%	63	7%	70	6%
Probation Violator Technical	7	2%	2	0%	9	1%
Probation Violator New Offense	13	3%	10	1%	23	2%
Fine	33	8%	68	8%	101	8%
Probation/Suspended Sentence	121	30%	198	23%	319	25%
Guilty/Guilty Filed	13	3%	29	3%	42	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>100%</b>

Nearly two-thirds of the 1,270 recidivists were re-incarcerated within the three-year follow-up period. The ways in which an offender could have been re-incarcerated include new court commitment, technical parole violation, parole violation with a new offense, technical probation violation, and probation violation with a new offense. The remaining offenders received convictions that did not result in an incarceration. Convictions not resulting in an incarceration include a probation sentence or a suspended sentence, Fine, or a finding of guilty or guilty filed.

**Figure 7**



**Glossary**

<b>AGE AT INCARCERATION</b>	Age at incarceration for current sentence. Jail credits are included in the calculation of age at incarceration.
<b>AGE AT RELEASE</b>	Age of inmate at time of release from present sentence.
<b>DOC</b>	Massachusetts Department of Correction
<b>EXPIRATION DATE</b>	The Inmate is discharged from his sentence at the expiration of his term. For this report, inmates released by GCD are combined into the Expiration of Sentence category.
<b>EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE DATE</b>	An inmate is discharged from his sentence at the expiration of his term, less any statutory or earned good time. Statutory good time was eliminated for all offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactment of the "Truth in Sentencing" law.
<b>FACILITY CLOSINGS</b>	June 30, 2002 the following facilities were closed: Southeastern Correction Center Medium, Hodder Cottage at MCI-Framingham, MCI-Lancaster, The Massachusetts Boot Camp, and the Addiction Center @ Southeastern Correctional Center. On July 1, 2002 the Massachusetts Boot Camp was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC).
<b>HOC</b>	House of Correction
<b>LENGTH OF INCARCERATION</b>	Length of incarceration represents the amount of time the inmate served on their current incarceration (release date – incarceration date). The length of incarceration calculation utilizes the incarceration date and release to the street date from the current incarceration gathered through the recidivism data collection process. For inmates who were serving a Massachusetts state prison sentence, jail credits are included when determining the incarceration date. Parole and probation violators' parole or probation violation return dates are considered their incarceration date in the length of incarceration calculation. For inmates serving a current incarceration who were received from another jurisdiction, the initial date the inmate was received on the current incarceration is their incarceration date for their current sentence.
<b>N</b>	Represents the number of inmates who fall into the corresponding category in the table.

2002 DOC Recidivism

<b>NEW OFFENSE</b>	First offense an inmate is arraigned on within the three year follow-up period resulting in a re-incarceration or a re-conviction.
<b>PAROLE</b>	Released under the supervision of parole.
<b>PV or P.V.</b>	Parole Violation - Includes inmates returned for a parole violation with a new offense, as well as, technical parole violators.
<b>RATE</b>	Rate represents the percentage of releases in a category who are recidivists (recidivism rate).
<b>REC</b>	The number of releases who are recidivists.
<b>SECURITY LEVELS</b>	
Maximum Security	MCI-Cedar Junction (Walpole) Souza Baranowski Correctional Center
Medium Security	Bay State Correctional Bridgewater State Hospital Massachusetts Treatment Center MCI-Concord MCI-Framingham MCI-Norfolk MCI-Shirley (Medium) North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI)-Gardner Old Colony Correctional Center Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit Southeastern Correctional Center
Minimum Security	Longwood Treatment Center/MASAC Massachusetts Boot Camp  MCI-Plymouth MCI-Shirley-Minimum Pondville Correctional Center (PCC)
Minimum/Pre-Release	MCI-Lancaster Northeastern Correctional Center South Middlesex Correctional Center
State Pre-Release	Boston State
Contract Pre-Release	Houston House

**Appendix**  
**Selected Offense Definitions**

Drug Offense

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 94C  
Offenses.

Class A- Poss W/Int to Distribute

**Class A: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense** (no mandatory minimum term).

Class A- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent

**Class A: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense** (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class A- Poss W/Int to Distribute to Minor

**Class A: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor** (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute

**Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense** (no mandatory minimum term).

Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent

**Class B: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense** (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute to Minor

**Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor** (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class C- Poss W/Int to Distribute

**Class C: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense** (no mandatory minimum term).

Class C- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent

**Class C: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense** (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class C- Poss W/Int to Distribute to Minor

**Class C: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor** (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class D- Poss W/Int to Distribute

**Class D: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense** (no mandatory minimum term).

2002 DOC Recidivism

Class D- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent	<b>Class D: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense</b> (no mandatory minimum term).
Distribute/Sell Drug Paraphernalia	Distribute or possess drug paraphernalia with intent to sell; sell drug paraphernalia.
Drug Violation, School/Park	Drug violation near a school or park.
Fraudulent Prescriptions	Includes uttering false prescriptions and subsequent offenses; drugs obtained by fraud.
Induce Minors in Sale and Dist of Drugs	<b>Induce Minors in Sales and Distribution of Drugs.</b> Includes drug funds, induce minors to possess, induce minors to distribute.
Possession of Controlled Substance	<b>Unlawful Possession of Particular Controlled Substances Including Heroin and Marijuana.</b> The following are the controlled substance categories:  Heroin and morphine; Cocaine; opium, amphetamines, barbiturates, and PCP; Hallucinogens (LSD, hashish); Marijuana; Prescription drugs; Type of drug is not indicated by the sentence.
Class A	
Class B	
Class C	
Class D	
Class E	
No Class Specified	
Possession of Hypodermic Instrument	Includes possession of hypodermic needle or any instrument adapted for the administration of narcotic drugs; hypodermic violation.
Possession w/Int to Distribute Cocaine to Minor	<b>Cocaine Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute to a Minor</b> (mandatory minimum term).
Specific Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute	<b>Specific Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense</b> (mandatory minimum term specified). Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine.
Specific Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent	<b>Specific Class B: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense</b> (mandatory minimum term specified). Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine. Methamphetamine.
Specific Class B Trafficking	Trafficking categories are broken out by amount. Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine.
<b><u>Other Offense</u></b>	Miscellaneous offenses that are not clearly categorized into one of the other offense categories of Person, Property, Sex or Drug.
Bribery/Corruption	Includes corrupt gifts/offers to influence; bribery; corrupt gifts/offers to influence acts; solicitation of gifts; corruption; financial interest of state

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	employees; giving or receiving gifts; fiduciary; threatening economic injury.
Cruelty to Animals	Includes rabies vaccination penalty; killing or injury to domestic animals; cruelty to animals; willfully injuring police dogs or horses.
Delivering/Receiving Articles for Inmates	Includes delivering drugs to prisoners; inmates bringing drugs/weapons into facilities.
Deriving Support from Prostitution	Includes keeping and maintaining house of prostitution or house of ill fame; deriving support from a prostitute (pimping); procuring a person to practice prostitution.
Domestic Abuse Prevention (209A Violation)	Includes orders to vacate marital home and orders of restraint; domestic abuse prevention.
Environmental Offenses	Includes discharge of pollutants into waters; illegal dumping; illegal taking of shellfish; violation of wetlands protection act.
Escape	Includes attempts, aiding an escape, accessory to escape. Escapes from work, education, program release activity, prison camp, jail.
False Alarm of Fire/Removal of Fire Devices	<b>False Alarm of Fire/Removal of Fire Protective Devices.</b> Includes tampering with fire protection device; false alarm of fire.
Gaming	Includes organizing gambling syndicates; place for registering bets.
Habitual Criminal	Sentence if no punishment is provided by statute; punishment of habitual criminal.
Leave the Scene of Vehicular Accident	Motor vehicle accident, personal injury, damage.
Miscellaneous Other Offense	Includes violation of a civil ordinance, inhaling toxic vapors; tax evasion, threatening tax collector, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, home improvement contractor violation/unlicensed; procuring miscarriage, dies in consequence of miscarriage; disinterring bodies.
Non-Support or Abandonment of Child	Infant abandonment and death from abandonment; abandonment and non-support; the illegal refusal to support a child.
Obstruction of Justice	Includes obstruction of justice; compounding or concealing felonies; false report of crime to police officer.
Other Decency/Public Peace Crimes	Includes promoting of anarchy, inciting a riot; common night walker, brawlers, disorderly acts, indecent exposure, lewd, wanton and lascivious behavior, idle and disorderly; threat to commit a crime; recognizance to keep the peace; affray, threats, disturbing of peace in presence of justice.
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	Does <b>not include</b> vehicular homicide, OUI, OUI with injury, or leaving the scene.

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	<p>Includes violation of Automobile Law, violation of Motor Vehicle Law; failure to yield right away to emergency vehicles; operating unregistered; operating after suspension; operating motor vehicle after suspension or revocation of license (this includes operating after revocation, habitual offender, illegally attaching plates, operating); after suspension using motor vehicle without authority, leaving scene after motor vehicle homicide; refusal to submit to police officer; leasing motor vehicle on mileage basis fraud violation; operating motor vehicle without liability policy, bond.</p>
Other Weapons Offense	<p>Includes shooting across highway near dwelling; firearm license violation - purchase for use of another; throwing or shooting of missiles; use of a firearm during commission of a felony; possession of infernal machine; carrying dangerous weapon first or subsequent; sale of silencers for firearms, knife, dagger, etc. with prior felony; tear gas use in commission of crime; possession of machine or shot guns; use of body armor in commission of crime; quantity of firearms; firearms sales, distribution or transfer; selling firearm without registering of serial number; possess firearm without ID; possession of firearm on school grounds; possession of large capacity weapon without firearm identification; possession of defaced firearm in a felony; defacing a firearm, discharge of firearm within 500 feet of a dwelling; possession of explosives or other dangerous substances; weapons violation with prior.</p>
OUI, Alcohol or Drugs, With or Without Injury	<p><b>Operating a Motor Vehicle Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs With or Without Injury.</b> Includes operating under the influence; operating under the influence with injury resulting.</p>
Perjury/Contempt of Court	<p>Includes contempt; perjury; attempt to procure another to commit perjury; disruption of court proceedings; perjury, statements alleging motor vehicle thefts; penalties for violation of confidentiality and for perjury; failure to appear.</p>
Prostitution	<p>Includes soliciting for prostitute; prostitution; engaging in sex for a fee.</p>
Sale/Possession of Alcohol to Minor < 21	<p><b>Sale or Possession of Alcohol to Minor Under 21.</b> Includes sale, delivery or furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons under 21, employment of persons under 18; persons under 21 purchase or attempt to purchase; open container.</p>
Violation of Labor Laws	<p>Includes illegal payment of wages; frivolous proceedings, costs; failure to provide payment/compensation.</p> <p><b>Weapons Violation, Bartley-Fox Gun Law Carrying a firearm without a license (mandatory 1 year sentence).</b></p>

Person Offense

	Crimes Against the Person (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 offenses).
Accessory Before the Fact	Includes aiders, accessory before the fact; prosecution as accessory before the fact.
Armed Assault in Dwelling Houses	Includes armed assault in dwelling houses. The act may be an actual assault or an attempt.  <b>Assault to Rob not Being Armed Includes assault to rob not being armed, assault to rob, assault with intent to rob, assault with intent to rob by force and violence.</b>
Assault with Intent to Commit Felony	Includes assault with intent to commit felony, injury to firefighter, assault with intent to intimidate, assault and battery for intimidation with bodily injury, causing injury during physical training.
Assault with Intent to Commit Murder	Includes assault with intent to murder, maim, etc.; assault to commit murder; assault with intent to kill.
Assault with Intent to Rob or Murder, Being Armed	Includes assault with intent to rob or murder being armed; assault with a deadly weapon with intent to rob.
Assault/Assault and Battery	Includes assault, assault and battery, assault and battery on an officer, E.M.T. or a public servant, assault and battery to collect loan.
Assault/A&B with a Dangerous Weapon	<b>Assault/assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon.</b> Includes assault and battery with a dangerous weapon; assault with a dangerous weapon.
Attempted Murder	Includes all attempts to commit murder, other than assaults: attempted murder, attempts to commit murder by poisoning, drowning, or strangling, poisoning with intent to kill/injure.
A&B Upon an Elderly or Disabled Person	<b>Assault and Battery on an Elderly or Disabled Person.</b> Includes assault and Battery upon elderly or disabled causing injury, serious injury, permanent bodily injury.
A&B with a Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60+	<b>Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60 and Over.</b> Includes assault and battery by means of a dangerous weapon, victim 60 or older.
Conspiracy	If crime is specified, (i.e., conspiracy to commit larceny), the offense is listed under the specified crime. If crime is not specified, the offense is listed under this category.
Extortion	Includes attempts to extort money, threats, threat to commit crime.

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Kidnapping	Includes abduction, holding a correction officer hostage, kidnapping with intent to extort, kidnapping of minor by relative.
Manslaughter	Includes negligent homicide, voluntary or involuntary manslaughter.
Stalking	Includes stalking in violation of a restraining order (1st offense), stalking as a subsequent offense, harassing or making threats.
Stealing by Confining or Putting in Fear	<b>Confining or Putting in Fear a Person for the Purpose of Stealing.</b> Includes breaking, burning or blowing up a safe; intimidate to steal from a depository.
Unarmed Robbery	Includes robbery, robbery not being armed, robbery by force and violence.
Violation of Civil Rights	Includes civil rights violation, civil rights violation with bodily injury, violation of civil rights with injury.
<u>Property Offense</u>	Crimes Against Property (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 266 offenses).
Arson and Attempted Arson	Includes burning or aiding to burn a dwelling, other buildings, personal property; attempting to burn building; injury or destruction of woods by fire; injury due to negligent use of fire; negligent use of fire in towns; burning insured property with intent to defraud; injury to fire engines; destruction or injury by explosives; throwing explosives at property or persons; use or possession of flammable liquid in breakable container.
Burglary, Armed or an Assault	Includes armed burglary, breaking and entering with intent to assault with or without dangerous weapon.
Destruction of Property	Includes injury or destruction of electrical utility property, boundary markings, historical monuments, schoolhouse or church, building, personal property; defacement or injury of county building; throwing oil of vitriol; destroying timber; breaking glass or injury to fences; defacement of property with paint; injury to religious, educational, etc., institutions; destruction of property by inmate at correctional institution; destruction of property by prisoners; damaging irrigation machinery; destruction or alteration of motor vehicle identification numbers; alteration of identifying numbers.
Embezzlement	Includes bank officers, fraud or embezzlement; embezzlement by brokers/agents; fiduciaries fraud; defraud company's assets.
Forgery and Uttering	Includes forgery or alteration of lottery tickets; stealing, forging or falsifying; making false certificate of title, learning permits, licenses, registration or inspection stickers; obtaining signature under false pretenses; unlawful use of

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	credit cards; publishing code of non-existing credit cards; false/forged records, certificates, returns; railroad tickets, passes or badges, injures, defrauds, falsely makes, alters, forges or counterfeits; uttering false records; possession of 10 or more counterfeit bills; uttering false instrument; possession of false/forged counterfeit bills, tools/materials to make counterfeit notes.
Fraud	Includes false representation; securities violations; provider making false representations; fraud of telecommunication service; fraudulent use of telecommunication; obtaining goods by fraud; stock, fraudulent issue or transfer; corporation, books false entries with intent to defraud; presentation of false claims; obtaining goods under false pretenses; false invoice of cargo, intent to defraud insurer; insurance policy, penalty/fraud claims; interception of wire and oral communications.
Larceny From Elder or Disabled Person	Includes larceny from person 65 or older; larceny from person 60 or older, or disabled.  <b>Larceny/Stealing Includes stealing in building, vessel or railroad car, stealing in a truck, tractor/semi-trailer or freight container; larceny - general provision and penalties; larceny by check; unlawful taking of money by transporter; larceny of bicycle; concealing leased or rented property.</b>
Receiving Stolen Goods	Includes receiving and buying stolen goods; common receiver of stolen goods (habitual).
Shoplifting	Includes shoplifting as a third offense.
Theft of Motor Vehicle or non-Motor Vehicle	Removal of motor vehicle with intent to defraud insurer; theft of motor vehicle or trailer; concealment of motor vehicle or trailer thief; unlawful taking or use of transportation media.
Unarmed Burglary/Breaking and Entering	Includes unarmed breaking and entering in night time; breaking and entering a building, vessel or vehicle in night time with intent to commit a misdemeanor or felony, entering by daytime or breaking and entering by night time a building, vehicle or vessel with intent to commit a felony; entering dwelling in night time or breaking and entering in a building, vehicle or vessel in daytime with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering or entering railroad car with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering trucks, tractors or trailers.
<u>Sex Offense</u>	Sex Offenses Against the Person. Consist of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 (Crimes Against the Person) and Chapter 272 offenses (Crimes Against Chastity, Morality, Decency and Good Order).
Assault With Intent to Commit Rape	Includes attempts to rape.

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Assault with Intent to Rape, Child < 16	<b>Assault with Intent to Commit Rape, Child Under 16 Years.</b>
Crimes Against Nature	The abominable and detestable crime against nature, either with mankind or beast.
Indecent Asslt & Battery on Child Under 14	<b>Indecent Assault and Battery on Child Under 14.</b> Includes indecent assault and battery on a minor.
Indecent A&B on Mentally Retarded Victim	<b>Indecent Assault and Battery on Mentally Retarded Victim.</b>
Indecent Asslt & Battery on Victim 14 or Older	<b>Indecent Assault and Battery on Victim 14 or Older.</b>
Other Sex Offenses	Includes adultery, fornication, open and gross lewdness and lascivious behavior, drugging persons for unlawful intercourse, dissemination of obscene matter.
Rape	Age of victim not specified, or does not fall under a rape of child category.
Rape and Abuse of a Child	Statutory rape, victim under 16 years old.
Rape of a Child with Force	Age of victim under 16 years old.  <b>Sex Offenses Involving a Minor Includes enticing person under 16 away for marriage, inducing person under 18 to have sexual intercourse, inducing a minor into prostitution, prostitutes deriving support from a child, distribution of obscene articles to minors, child pornography, dissemination of materials of child in state of nudity, dissemination of visual materials of child engaged in sexual conduct, knowingly purchasing or possession of visual material of child depicted in sexual conduct.</b>
Sexual Assault - Out of State/Federal Inmates	Used for sexual assault cases for out-of-state or federally sentenced inmates whose offense does not fit in another sex offense category.
<b>Unnatural Acts</b>	<b>Includes unnatural acts, lascivious acts, assault to commit unnatural sex acts.</b>
Violation of Sex Offender Registry	Failure to register as a sex offender, misuse of sex offender registry information.