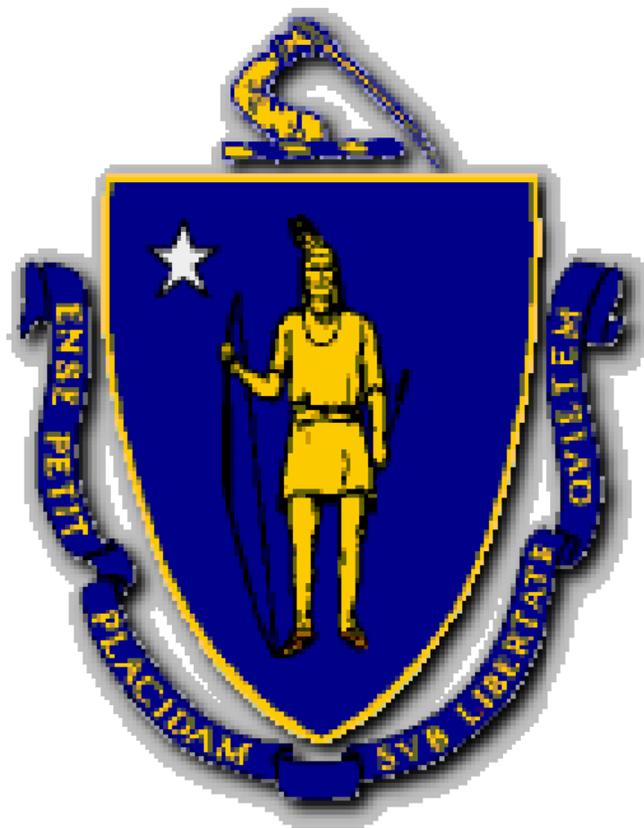
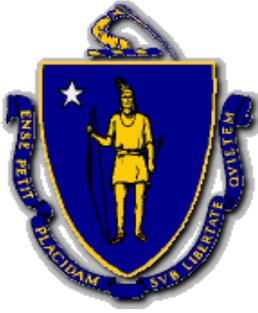


**MASSACHUSETTS  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**

**2008 Court Commitments to the  
Massachusetts Department of Correction**





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<http://www.mass.gov/doc>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- There were 3,319 individuals committed by a court to the Massachusetts Department of Correction for a criminal sentence during 2008. The number of court commitments increased by less than one percent from 3,308 commitments in 2007.
- Ten year trends in new court commitments to the DOC show that commitments, despite a less than one percent decrease from 2005-2006, have been on the rise since 2001. Commitments have had an average annual increase of six percent during the period 2001-2008.
- Court commitments increased three percent for males from 2,227 in 2007 to 2,288 in 2008. The number of female commitments decreased five percent from 1,081 in 2007 to 1,031 in 2008.
- Males and females comprised 69% and 31% of the new court commitments, respectively. From 2001 to 2008, the proportion of male commitments increased from 60% to 69%. The proportion of female commitments declined since 2001 from 40% to 31% in 2008.
- Female commitments<sup>1</sup> were most likely to report a last known address in the Massachusetts counties of Essex (24%), Worcester (22%), or Middlesex (17%). Male commitments were most likely to report a last known address in Suffolk County (21%), Hampden County (17%), Essex County (12%), or Middlesex County (12%).
- Per capita, Hampden County accounted for the highest rate with 92 commitments per 100,000 residents. Suffolk County ranked second with a rate of 80 commitments per 100,000 residents followed by Essex County with 70 commitments per 100,000 residents.
- Thirty-one percent of total commitments reported a last known address in Boston, MA (15%), Springfield, MA (9%), or Worcester, MA (7%). Per Capita, the cities with the highest commitment rate per 100,000 residents were: Brockton, MA (211), Springfield, MA (205), and Lawrence, MA (198). The rate of commitments for Brockton, MA (211) was 2.5 times higher than that of Boston, MA (86).
- Approximately one out of five male commitments reported a last known address of Boston, MA (19%), while the highest percentage of female commitments reported a last known address of Worcester, MA (10%).
- Thirty-six percent of inmates committed to the DOC during 2008 were for violent offenses (Person and Sex). For males, 46% of the commitments were for a violent offense. Sixteen percent of the female commitments were for a violent offense, whereas 84% were for a non-violent offense (Property, Drug, or “Other”).
- Inmates were committed for the following categories of offenses during 2008: Drug (31%), Person (30%), “Other” (16%), Property (16%), and Sex (6%). The majority of male commitments were for Crimes against the Person (37%) and Drug offenses (35%). The most prevalent types of commitment offense for females were “Other” (32%), Property (31%), and

---

<sup>1</sup> Not all Massachusetts counties house females. The counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Hampden, and Suffolk house their female inmates.

- Drug Offenses (22%).
- Inmates serving a sentence with a mandatory minimum term accounted for more than half (55%) of the total commitments for Drug offenses. Sixty-five percent of the male drug commitments were serving mandatory sentences, a proportion much greater than for female drug commitments (19%). Similarly, over half (52%) of all commitments for “Other” offenses carried a mandatory minimum term. Eighty-three percent of males committed for an “Other” were serving a mandatory sentence compared to 31% of females.
  - More than half of the 2008 commitments (55%) were sentenced for more than one offense, 54% of males and 57% of females. The mean number of offenses for inmates committed during 2008 was 2.7, ranging from 1 to 66.
  - The five most frequent governing offenses<sup>2</sup> for 2008 male commitments were: Armed Robbery (n=260), Class B Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute (n=164), Specific Class B Trafficking 14-28 Grams (n=152), Assault & Battery with a Dangerous Weapon (n=147), and Unarmed Burglary/Breaking and Entering (n=141). These top five offenses comprised 38% of the male commitments.
  - For 2008 female commitments, the five most frequent governing offenses were: Larceny/Stealing (n=124), Operating under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs With or Without Injury (n=106), Unlawful Possession of Particular Controlled Substance (n=83), Other Motor Vehicle Offenses (n=68), and Assault/Assault and Battery (n=56). When combined, these offenses made up 42% of the female commitments.
  - There were 68 offenders committed during 2008 for First-Degree or Second-Degree Life sentences, one less than in 2007. “Lifers” as a proportion of the total commitments has remained virtually unchanged from 1999 to 2008.
  - The mean (average) and median maximum sentences for commitments were 4 and 3 years, respectively, ranging from 3 days to 40 years, excluding inmates serving Life sentences. For males, the mean maximum sentence was 5.32 years and the median was 4 years; for females, the mean maximum sentence was 1.2 years and the median was 6 months. The female statistics are heavily influenced by the large proportion of females committed to the Department of Correction for House of Correction sentences.
  - Fifty-percent of the 2008 male commitments incarcerated for a violent offense were eligible for parole within three years of commitment. Conversely, 39% of females committed for a non-violent offense in 2008 were eligible for parole within three months of commitment.
  - Almost all male commitments were sentenced out of Superior Court. Courts located in Suffolk (20%), Hampden (18%), Middlesex (13%), and Essex (12%) counties sentenced the highest proportions of male offenders. For females, 85% of the commitments were sentenced out of District Courts. The largest proportions of female commitments were sentenced out of District Courts from Essex (27%), Worcester (24%), Middlesex (22%), and Plymouth (11%) counties.

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<sup>2</sup> The offense reported is that associated with the longest maximum discharge date.

- Eighty-nine percent of the female court commitments during 2008 were for a House of Correction sentence and 10% for a State Prison sentence. For males, 99% of commitments were for a State Prison sentence with only seven commitments for a House of Correction sentence. In 2008, one male and one female were committed for a Reformatory Sentence.
  
- The mean (average) age of an inmate at time of commitment in 2008 was 33.9 years. The youngest inmate committed in 2008 was 17 years old, while the oldest inmate was 73 years old. The average age at commitment for females (34.7 years) was slightly older than for males (33.6 years). On average, offenders committed in 2008 were older than they were ten years ago. The mean age of offenders rose from 32.3 years in 1999 to 33.9 years in 2008.

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## **Introduction**

### REPORT POPULATION

This report presents a statistical description of individuals committed by the courts to the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) during 2008 as a result of a criminal offense. All new court commitments and those individuals who began serving new sentences (e.g., From and After Sentences) during the year are included in this report even if there was no physical release from custody when they moved from one sentence to another. If an individual is committed to the DOC more than once during 2008, each court commitment for that individual is counted separately. Those who began serving “B” and “C” sentences during 2008 (sentences received for crimes committed on parole) are not included in this report, since the offender continues on the same commitment number.

### POPULATION EXCLUDED FROM REPORT

The following types of admissions to DOC facilities are excluded from this report:

- individuals committed on a civil sentence
- individuals admitted to await trial on a sentence
- individuals admitted to the Lemuel Shattuck Correctional Facility or Bridgewater State Hospital for medical or mental health purposes or evaluation
- parole or probation violators that are not being returned on a new sentence
- inmates transferred from another state, federal, or county correctional jurisdiction to continue serving their sentence in the DOC
- inmates temporarily held on a “From and After” county sentence following release from a sentence served at the DOC

### REPORT FORMAT

This report presents tables that contain information on MA DOC Court Commitments listed in four major categories: 1) demographic characteristics, 2) offense characteristics, 3) sentencing characteristics, and 4) supplemental demographic characteristics. Within the report, trend tables for 1999-2008 are also included. Most tables are broken down by gender.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

- The data in this report was obtained from the Department of Correction’s Inmate Management System.
- The data for 2008 commitments are reported by gender. One of the reasons for doing so is that there are many more females committed to the DOC for county sentences than males. This is due to most Houses of Correction not having housing for female offenders.
- An offender may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. The offense and sentence information in the report is that associated with the sentence that governs the inmate’s maximum discharge date.
- Due to rounding, percentage totals may not add up to 100 percent in all tables.
- The Glossary located at the end of this publication contains explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this report.

## New Court Commitments "In Context" A Message from the Director of Research and Planning

The Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) is a partner in the Commonwealth's statewide effort to reduce crime and increase public safety. By incarcerating criminal offenders, detaining offenders awaiting trial who may be considered a flight risk or a further threat to society, and civilly committing certain classes of offenders in need of treatment, the MA DOC has a very active role in the criminal justice system.

This report is a look at new court commitments to the DOC. In order to place this data in a framework, this "In Context" review mentions some of the issues relevant to new court commitments. There are many offenders who must be incarcerated. However, due to the fact that more than 90% of offenders in the DOC will eventually be released, questions surrounding criminal commitment and its value on crime prevention must be addressed.

The Research and Planning Division at the DOC produces useful and informative reports. However, we must also reach outside of the Division and the Department to learn from other jurisdictions. This review will make use of the lessons learned and rigorously researched in other jurisdictions.

There have been five stated reasons for incarceration.<sup>3</sup> These are as follows:

- a. Incapacitation
- b. Rehabilitation
- c. General deterrence
- d. Specific deterrence
- e. Retribution

In general, there is little relationship between incarceration rates to prison and crime rates nationally or in Massachusetts.<sup>4</sup> In other words, increasing the number of offenders incarcerated does not translate into reduced crime on the street; there are too many variables that happen between a crime and incarceration. There are a number of reasons why crime rates and incarceration rates don't correlate.<sup>5</sup>

Over the past 30 years, the national rate of incarceration has increased at a steady rate while crime rates have fluctuated. In Massachusetts, the Research and Planning Division looked at the relationship and found<sup>6</sup> that there was no correlation between crime rates and incarceration rates. Meanwhile, as a case example, in New York City during the 1990s, as the prison's population was intentionally and strategically decreased in size, the city also witnessed a decrease in crime<sup>7</sup>, meaning that decreasing the size of the prison's population did not result in increased crime rates.

New court commitments to the DOC are clearly necessary for many offenders who will do harm in society if not incarcerated. However, incapacitation works for only the time that the offender is incarcerated. Some research studies show that incarceration might lead to a decrease in crime for someone with a stake in conformity, but for others it acts as a catalyst for crime.<sup>8</sup> Incarceration is also a rite of passage for many young offenders<sup>9</sup> undermining any deterrent effect. There is a phenomenon known as

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<sup>3</sup> Bartol, Curt (2002) *Criminal Behavior: A Psychosocial Approach (6th Edition)*, Prentice Hall, NYC.

<sup>4</sup> Western, Bruce (2007) *Punishment and Inequality in America*, Russell Sage Foundation Publications, NYC; Clear, Todd (2007) *Imprisoning Communities*, Oxford University Press, NYC; and unpublished analysis on the MA DOC population and the population in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts over a twenty year period of time from 1987-2006.

<sup>5</sup> Kovandzic, T., et al (2006) The effect of county-level prison population growth on crime rates, *Criminology and Public Policy*, 5(2) pp 213-244; Blumstein, Alfred (2006) *The Crime Drop in America* (Revised Edition) Cambridge University Press, NYC.

<sup>6</sup> Unpublished analysis conducted by Paul Heroux, MA DOC Director of Research and Planning in September of 2008.

<sup>7</sup> Jacobson, Michael (2005) *Downsizing Prisons*, New York University Press, NYC.

<sup>8</sup> Sherman, Lawrence, et al (2002) *Evidence-Based Crime Prevention*, Routledge Press, NYC; and Sherman, Lawrence, et al (1992) *Policing Domestic Violence*, Free Press, NYC; and Todd, (2007) *Imprisoning Communities*, Oxford University Press, NYC.

<sup>9</sup> Tonry, Michael (1996) *Thinking About Crime* Oxford University Press, NYC.

diminishing returns<sup>10</sup> (whereas  $x$  will decrease  $y$ , a steady decrease in  $y$  occurs with each additional  $x$ ), which means that as we incarcerate more and more offenders, the deterrent effect or reduction in crime gradually becomes less and less with each added unit of incarceration, and even may result in a criminogenic effect.<sup>11</sup> Incarceration also leads to a criminal record, which makes it more difficult to find a job, find housing, obtain educational opportunities, all of which are important for successful reentry.<sup>12</sup> In addition to the diminishing returns that result from being incarcerated, incarceration also takes a toll on families, leaving many children without a parent. It is true that those who are incarcerated have committed crimes, but many non-dangerous offenders still have parental value to a developing child.<sup>13</sup> Of the 2008 DOC Commitments, 84% of females and 54% of males were incarcerated for a non-violent offense. There are many intermediate punishments that may be used to sanction an offender without compromising a child's supervision.<sup>14</sup> This is important because having a parent in jail or prison is a risk factor for later delinquency and criminality.<sup>15</sup>

One question that must be asked when considering intermediate punishments is "what will happen to crime rates?" Research on intermediate punishments has yielded positive results. Generally speaking, intermediate sanctions result in lower rates of recidivism, and are less costly to operate. Clearly, not all offenders are viable candidates for intermediate punishments, but there are some who may be and this could help reduce prison costs, abate overcrowding and decrease crime.<sup>16</sup>

The DOC offers programming aimed at reducing recidivism. At time of admission to the DOC, inmates are given a risk to recidivate assessment. Inmates who score moderate to high risk to recidivate are then given a needs assessment. The needs assessment determines different types of programming. Following, are the descriptive statistics that identify how many inmates are in the DOC and what the trends have been over years past, as well as the DOC's reentry plan aimed at reducing recidivism.

As part of the DOC's plan for inmate reentry, presented by the DOC at the Governor's Anti-Crime Council meeting on 19 March 2009:

- Increased violence reduction treatment is being sought for offenders in need of treatment. Empirical evidence shows that violence reduction treatment programs similar to ones used by the DOC reduce recidivism by as much as 18%.<sup>17</sup>
- Increased sex offender treatment is being sought for offenders in need of treatment. Empirical evidence shows that sex-offender treatment programs similar to ones used by the DOC reduce recidivism by as much as 16.5%.
- Increased substance abuse and treatment is being sought for offenders in need of treatment. Empirical evidence shows that drug offender treatment programs similar to ones used by the DOC reduce recidivism by as much as 5.7%.<sup>18</sup>
- Increased offender education related treatment is being sought for offenders in need of programming. Empirical evidence shows that treatment programs similar to ones used by the DOC reduce recidivism

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<sup>10</sup> Mauer, Marc, et al Report titled "Diminishing Returns: Crime and Incarceration in the 1990s." The Sentencing Project, 2000; Liedka, R., et al (2006) The crime control effect on incarceration: does scale matter? *Criminology and Public Policy*, 5(2) pp 245-276.

<sup>11</sup> Liedka, R., et al (2006) The crime control effect on incarceration: does scale matter? *Criminology and Public Policy*, 5(2) pp 245-276; Clear, Todd (2007) *Imprisoning Communities*, Oxford University Press, NYC.

<sup>12</sup> Travis, Jeremy, et al (2005) *Prisoner Reentry and Crime in America*, Cambridge University Press, NYC; and Abramsky, Sasha (2007) *American Furies*, Beacon Press, Boston; and Clear, Todd, (2007) *Imprisoning Communities*, Oxford University Press, NYC.

<sup>13</sup> Pattillo, Mary, et al (2004) *Imprisoning America: The Social Effects of Mass Incarceration*, Russell Sage Foundation, NYC.

<sup>14</sup> Intermediate Punishments – a forthcoming report by the MA DOC Research and Planning Division.

<sup>15</sup> Pattillo, Mary, et al (2004) *Imprisoning America: The Social Effects of Mass Incarceration*, Russell Sage Foundation, NYC.

<sup>16</sup> Intermediate Punishments – a forthcoming report by the MA DOC Research and Planning Division.

<sup>17</sup> MacKenzie, Doris (2006) *What Works in Corrections*, Cambridge University Press, NYC; *Evidence-Based Public Policy Options to Reduce Future Prison Construction, Criminal Justice Costs, and Crime Rates* (October 2006) Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

<sup>18</sup> *Evidence-Based Public Policy Options to Reduce Future Prison Construction, Criminal Justice Costs, and Crime Rates* (October 2006) Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

by as much as by 9%, 11% and 8%, respectively.<sup>19</sup> Reducing recidivism will reduce the number of inmates returning to the DOC and help reduce costs associated with housing inmates. A new ‘risk’ and ‘needs’ assessment tool<sup>20</sup> is being used by the DOC to help determine which inmates are most at risk of recidivating, and what needs should be met to help reduce this risk.

In conclusion, since there are social and fiscal costs associated with mass incarceration, we must ask ourselves, “How can we be more strategic in who we commit to the DOC?” “What can the DOC do with inmates while they are under our custody to decrease their criminogenic propensities?”, and “What alternatives exist so that we can reduce the likelihood of crime upon release and minimize the disruption to communities?” Though answering these questions is beyond the scope of this report, they are still important areas of discussion that must be addressed.

Paul Heroux MS, MSc  
Director of Research and Planning  
MA Department of Correction  
June 2009

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<sup>19</sup> MacKenzie, Doris (2006) *What Works in Corrections*, Cambridge University Press, NYC; *Evidence-Based Public Policy Options to Reduce Future Prison Construction, Criminal Justice Costs, and Crime Rates* (October 2006) Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

<sup>20</sup> COMPAS risk and needs assessment tool is a product of Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc.

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SECTION I  
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF  
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTION 2008 COMMITMENT  
POPULATION

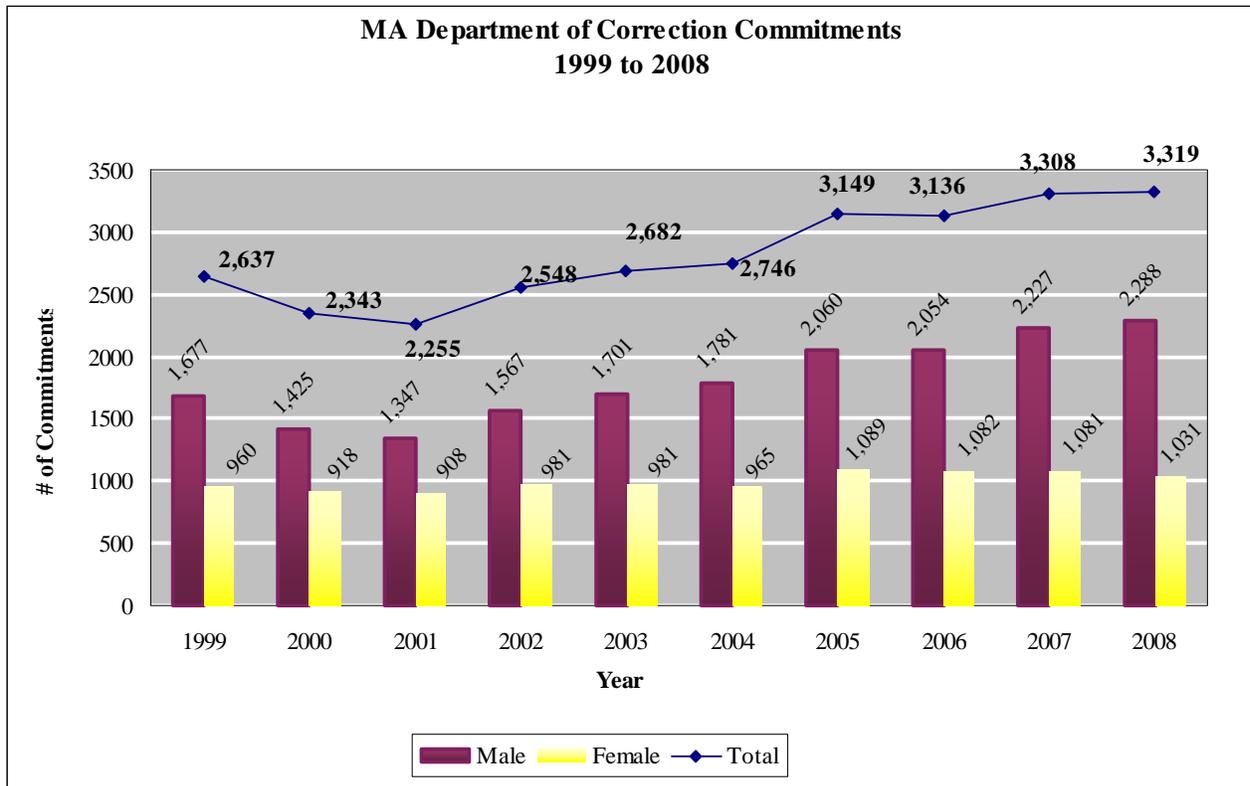
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**Table 1**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments by Gender**

	Number of Commitments	(%)
Male	2,288	69%
Female	1,031	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 1**



- Ten year trends in new court commitments to the DOC illustrate the number of court commitments increased 26% overall from 2,637 in 1999 to 3,319 in 2008. From 1999 to 2001 there was a two-year decline in commitments of 14%, followed by a 47% increase during the period 2001 to 2008 (2,255 to 3,319 commitments).
- The number of male commitments mirrored the aforementioned trend; males experienced a 20% decrease from 1,677 commitments in 1999 to 1,347 in 2001, followed by a 70% increase from 1,347 in 2001 to 2,288 in 2008.
- During the ten-year period 1999 through 2008, the number of female commitments fluctuated. On average, female commitments increased 1% annually during the trend period.

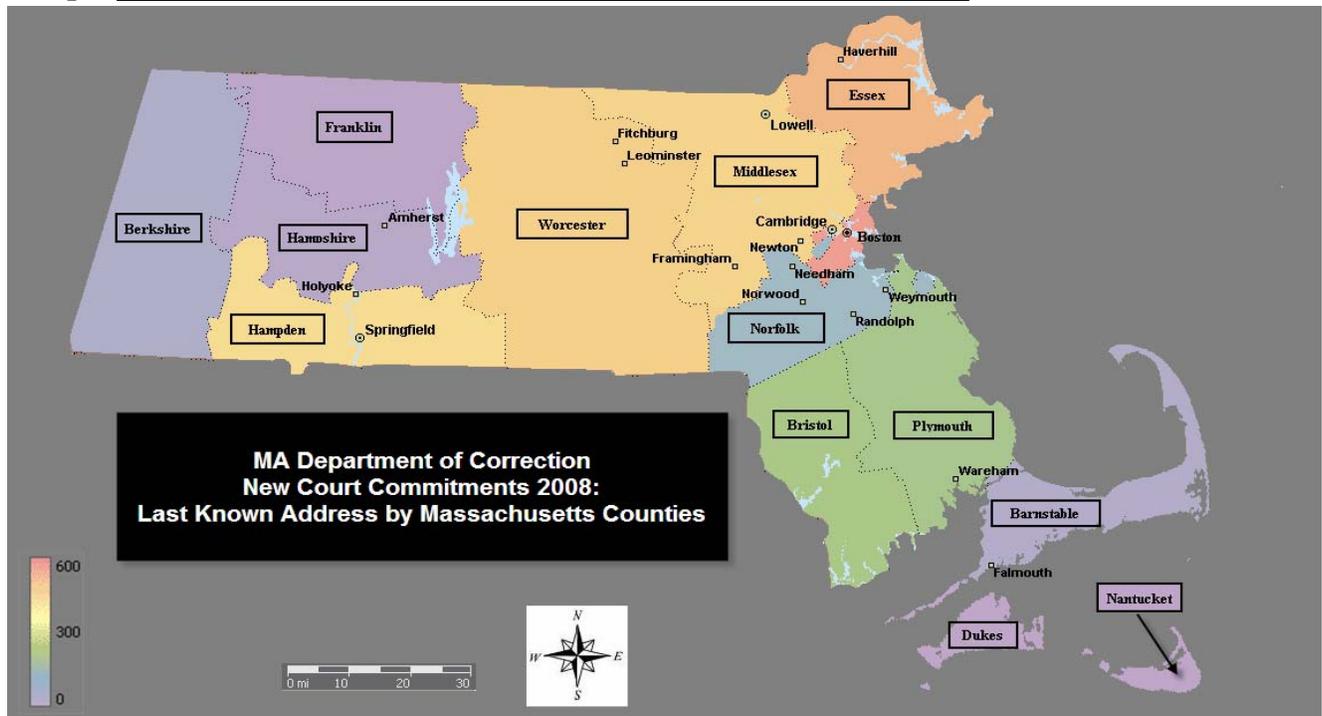
Table 2

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments:  
County of Last Known Address (Self-Reported) by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)	Rate/100,000 Residents*
Hampden County	26	3	399	17	425	13	92
Suffolk County	86	8	488	21	574	17	80
Essex County	244	24	270	12	514	15	70
Worcester County	225	22	230	10	455	14	58
Berkshire County	5	0	62	3	67	2	51
Plymouth County	89	9	139	6	228	7	47
Bristol County	35	3	192	8	227	7	42
Middlesex County	176	17	268	12	444	13	30
Barnstable County	12	1	40	2	52	2	23
Franklin County	5	0	11	0	16	0	22
Norfolk County	66	6	73	3	139	4	21
Hampshire County	6	1	16	1	22	1	14
Dukes County	0	0	2	0	2	0	13
Nantucket County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside Massachusetts	56	5	98	4	154	5	N.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>

\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 Population Estimates.

Map 1 MA DOC 2008 Commitments: County of Last Known Address



Forty-six percent of the total commitments reported an address located in either Suffolk (17%), Essex (15%), or Worcester County (14%). However, when examining the rate of commitments per 100,000 residents, Hampden County (92) ranks first followed by Suffolk County (80) and Essex County (70).

**Table 3**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments:  
Top Ten Most Common (Self-Reported)  
City/Town Addresses**

City	Number	(%)	Rate/100,000 Residents*
Brockton	127	4	211
Springfield	310	9	205
Lawrence	140	4	198
Lynn	135	4	153
Holyoke	61	2	153
Worcester	225	7	128
New Bedford	87	3	94
Boston	508	15	86
Fall River	69	2	75
Lowell	77	2	75
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>119</b>
Other MA Cities/Towns	1,394	42	28
Outside Massachusetts	186	6	N.A
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>

Fifty-two percent of the 2008 new court commitments reported a last known address in one of the top ten cities represented in Table 3. Fifteen percent reported Boston as a last known address making it the most frequent response. However, when examining the rate per 100,000 residents Boston ranks eighth with a rate of 86 court commitments per 100,000 residents. Conversely, the city of Brockton ranks sixth in total number of commitments with 127, but first in rate with 211 court commitments per 100,000 residents. Since 2006, commitments have increased from every top ten city with the exception Lowell, Holyoke, and Worcester which decreased 14%, 8%, and 7%, respectively

\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 Population Estimates

**Figure 2**

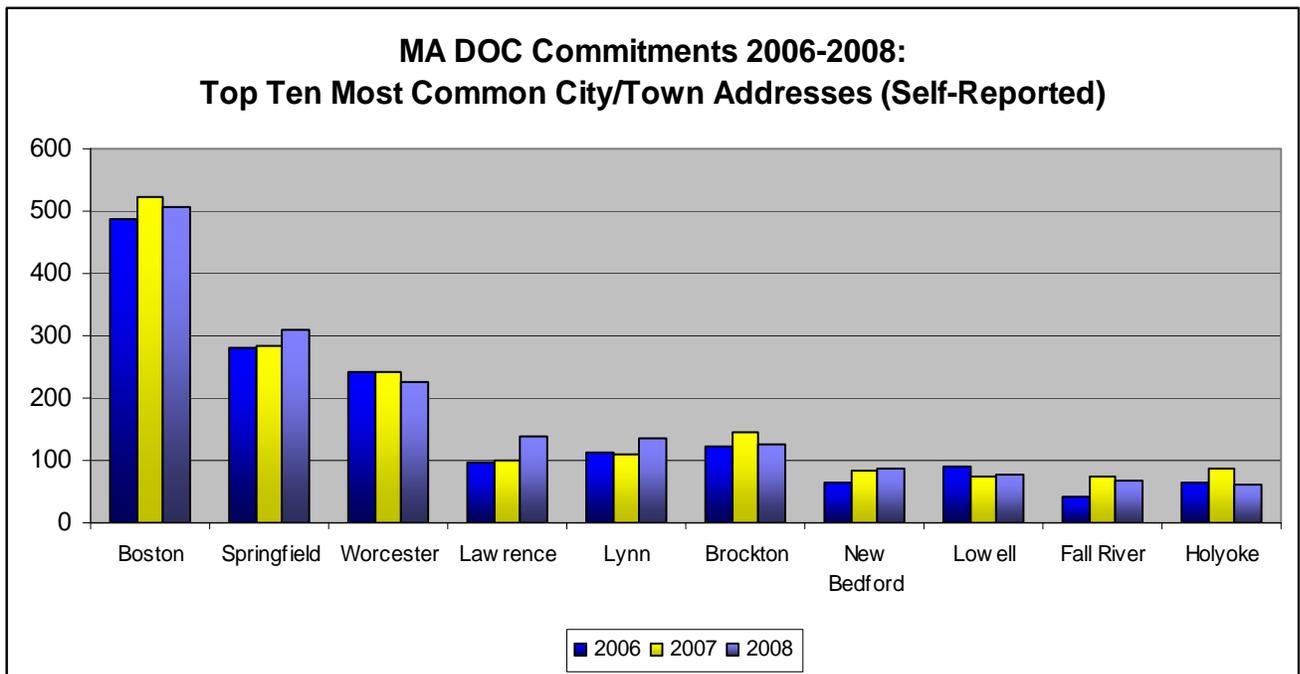


Table 4

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments:  
Top Ten Most Common (Self-Reported)  
City/Town Addresses for Males**

	Male	(%)
Boston	434	19
Springfield	295	13
Worcester	119	5
Lawrence	106	5
Brockton	86	4
New Bedford	80	3
Lynn	79	3
Fall River	59	3
Holyoke	58	3
Lowell	56	2
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>60</b>
Other MA Cities/Towns*	796	35
Outside Massachusetts	120	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>

Of the 2,288 males committed in 2008, 95% reported a last known address in a Massachusetts city or town. Furthermore, over one-third of males reported a last known address in one of the top three cities of Boston (19%), Springfield (13%), or Worcester (5%).

Map 2 (Males)

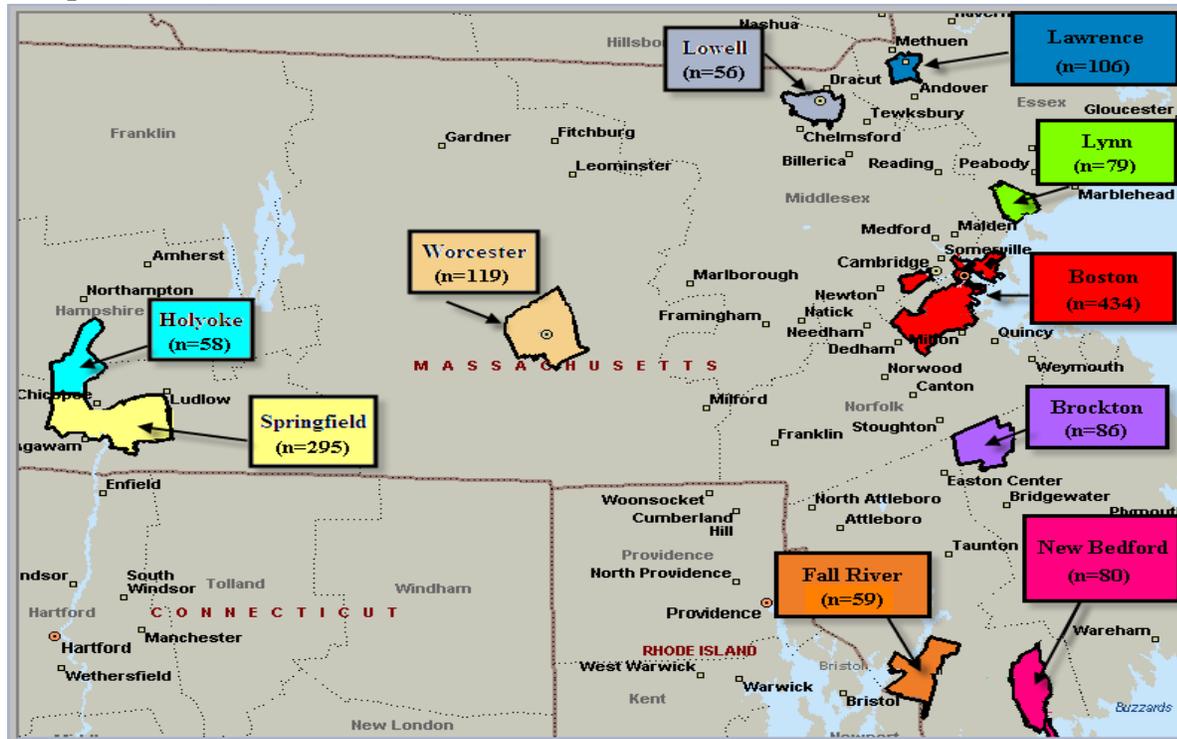


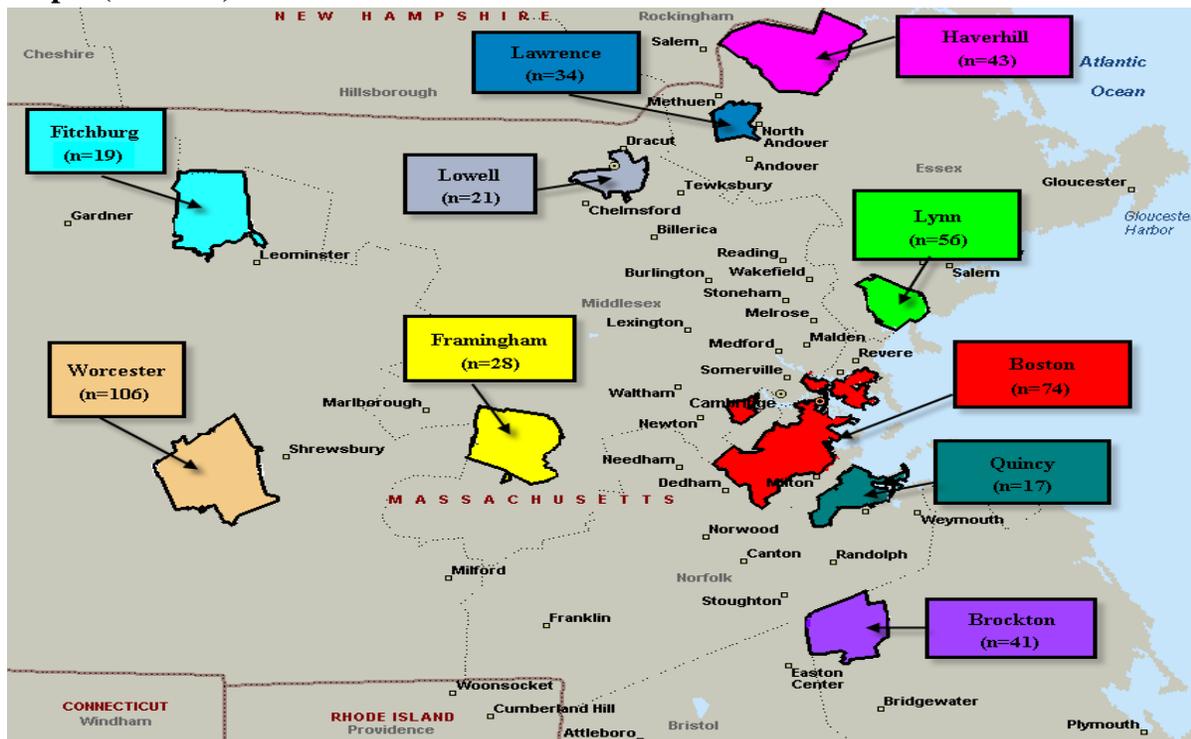
Table 5

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments:  
Top Ten Most Common (Self-Reported)  
City/Town Addresses for Females**

	Female	(%)
Worcester	106	10
Boston	74	7
Lynn	56	5
Haverhill	43	4
Brockton	41	4
Lawrence	34	3
Framingham	28	3
Lowell	21	2
Fitchburg	19	2
Quincy	17	2
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>43</b>
Other MA Cities/Towns	526	51
Outside Massachusetts	66	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>

Ninety-four percent of the 1,031 females committed in 2008 reported a last known address in a Massachusetts city or town. Ten percent reported Worcester as a last known address, making it the most frequent response among females. In addition, the neighboring cities of Boston and Quincy comprised 9% of reported last known addresses for females.

Map 3 (Females)



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SECTION II  
OFFENSE INFORMATION FOR  
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION  
2008 COMMITMENT POPULATION

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Table 6

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Current Offense Category by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Person	146	14	856	37	1,002	30
Sex	14	1	193	8	207	6
Property	317	31	226	10	543	16
Drug	228	22	795	35	1,023	31
Other	326	32	218	10	544	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 3

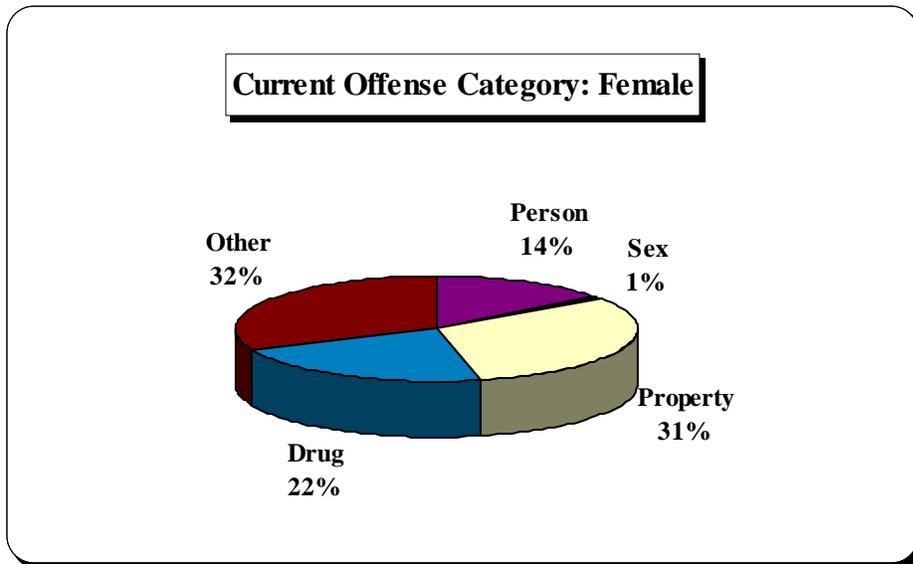
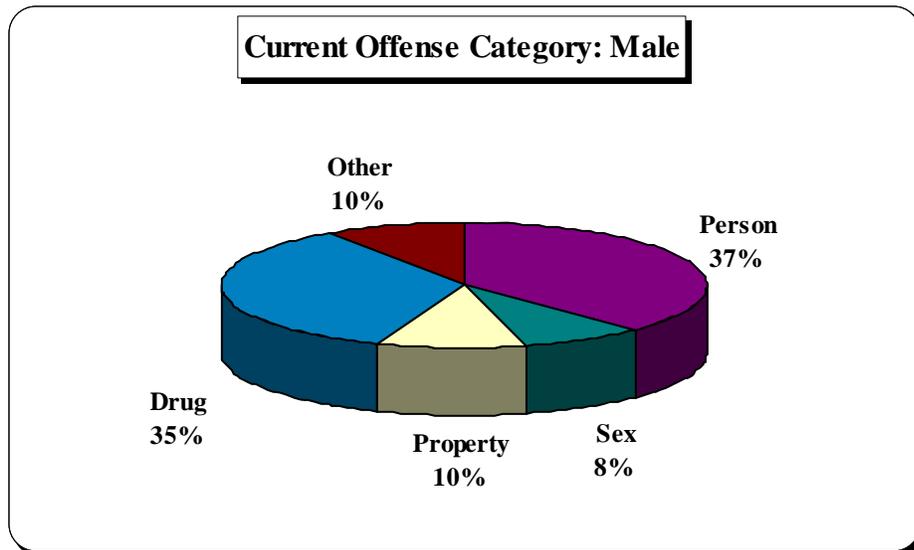


Figure 4



**Table 7**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Crimes Against the Person by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Armed Robbery	14	10	260	30	274	27
Asslt/ A&B w/ a Dangerous Weapon	45	31	147	17	192	19
Unarmed Robbery	5	3	101	12	106	11
Armed Asslt w/Int to Rob/Murder	1	1	81	9	82	8
Assault/ A&B	56	38	22	3	78	8
*Manslaughter	7	5	55	6	62	6
*Murder 1	0	0	34	4	34	3
*Murder 2	1	1	25	3	26	3
Unarmed Robbery, Victim 60+	4	3	14	2	18	2
Kidnapping	1	1	14	2	15	1
A&B Upon A Child	2	0	10	1	12	1
Assault to Rob Not Being Armed	0	0	11	1	11	1
Carjacking	0	0	11	1	11	1
Mayhem	0	0	10	1	10	1
Home Invasion	0	0	9	1	9	1
Accessory After the Fact	1	1	6	1	7	1
Assault w/Intent to Commit Murder	0	0	7	1	7	1
Attempted Murder	0	0	7	1	7	1
Confining or Putting in Fear a Person for Purp. Of Stealing	0	0	7	1	7	1
*Stalking	1	0	6	1	7	1
A&B Upon Elderly/Disabled	2	1	3	0	5	0
*Armed Assault in Dwelling Houses	1	1	4	0	5	0
Assault w/Intent to Commit Felony	0	0	4	0	4	0
*Vehicular Homicide	2	1	2	0	4	0
A&B With a Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60+	1	1	2	0	3	0
Conspiracy	1	1	1	0	2	0
Extortion	0	0	2	0	2	0
Accessory Before the Fact	1	0	0	0	1	0
Armed Asslt w/Int to Rob/Murder, Victim 60+	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>100</b>

Please note: the offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

For descriptions of offense abbreviations, see Appendix.

**\*Several "like" offenses are combined into one category of which one or more of the offense statutes carry a mandatory minimum term.**

**Subtotals –Mandatory\* Crimes Against the Person Offenses:**

Females: 4 (3%)

Males: 70 (8%)

**Total Mandatory Crimes against the Person Offenses: 74 (7%)**

*Note: Percents represent the percentage of total Crimes Against the Person offenses that have a mandatory minimum term.*

**Table 8**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Sex Offenses by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Rape and Abuse of a Child	3	21	63	33	66	32
Rape of Child w/Force	0	0	29	15	29	14
Rape	0	0	27	14	27	13
Indecent A&B on Child < 14	1	7	17	9	18	9
*Sex Offenses Involving a Minor	8	57	11	6	19	9
Aggravated Rape	0	0	16	8	16	8
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	9	5	9	4
Violations of Sex Offender Registry	1	7	8	4	9	4
Assault w/Intent to Commit Rape	0	0	6	3	6	3
Indecent A&B on Victim 14+	0	0	6	3	6	3
Assault w/Intent to Commit Rape on Child < 16	0	0	1	1	1	0
Unnatural Acts	1	7	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Several "like" offenses are combined into one category of which one or more of the offense statutes carry a mandatory minimum term.

**Table 9**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Property Offenses by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Unarmed Burglary/Breaking and Entering	35	11	141	62	176	32
Larceny/Stealing	124	39	18	8	142	26
Forgery & Uttering	36	11	6	3	42	8
Shoplifting	37	12	0	0	37	7
Fraud	29	9	4	2	33	6
Larceny From the Person	15	5	8	4	23	4
Receiving Stolen Goods	16	5	7	3	23	4
*Theft of Motor Vehicle or Non-Motor Vehicle	7	2	16	7	23	4
Arson and Attempted Arson	2	1	13	6	15	3
Destruction of Property	10	3	2	1	12	2
Burglary Armed or an Assault	1	0	5	2	6	1
Larceny From Elder or Disabled Person	4	1	1	0	5	1
Common and Notorious Thief	1	0	2	1	3	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	0	0	3	1	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>99</b>

\*Several "like" offenses are combined into one category of which one or more of the offense statutes carry a mandatory minimum term.

**Table 10**

**MA DOC 2008 New Court Commitments: Drug Offenses by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Class B Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute	53	23	164	21	217	21
*Specific Class B Trafficking 14-28 Grams	10	4	152	19	162	16
Class A Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute	18	8	98	12	116	11
*Specific Class B Trafficking 28-100 Grams	5	2	88	11	93	9
*Specific CL B Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute	6	3	80	10	86	8
Unlawful Possession of Particular Controlled Substances	83	36	2	0	85	8
*Drug Violation School/Park	13	6	60	8	73	7
*Class B Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Dist, Subsequent	1	0	33	4	34	3
*Specific CL B Distribution or Possession w/Int to Dist, Subsequent	2	1	30	4	32	3
*Specific Class B Trafficking 100-200 Grams	2	1	24	3	26	3
*Specific Class B Trafficking 200+ Grams	2	1	13	2	15	1
*Class A Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Dist, Subsequent	0	0	13	2	13	1
Conspiracy to Violate Controlled Substance Act	4	2	9	1	13	1
*Class A Trafficking 14-28 Grams	2	1	10	1	12	1
Fraudulent Prescriptions	10	4	0	0	10	1
Class D Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute	7	3	0	0	7	1
*Class A Trafficking 28-100 Grams	1	0	6	1	7	1
Unlawful Possession of Particular Cont Substance - Class A	1	0	3	0	4	0
Possession of Hypodermic Syringe/Instrument	4	2	0	0	4	0
*Class A Trafficking 100-200 Grams	0	0	3	0	3	0
Class C Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute	2	1	1	0	3	0
Theft of Drugs, Larceny of Drugs	0	0	3	0	3	0
*Marijuana Trafficking 100-2,000 LBS	0	0	2	0	2	0
Being Present Where Heroin is Kept	1	0	0	0	1	0
Class D Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Dist, Subsequent	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Marijuana Trafficking 50-100 LBS	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Denotes an offense which carries a mandatory minimum term.

For descriptions of offense abbreviations, see Appendix.

- The largest percent of inmates sentenced for a drug offense were serving a prison term for Class B – Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute (21%), followed by Specific Class B - Trafficking 14-28 grams (16%), and Class A Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute (11%).
- Twenty-one percent of the male drug offenders were sentenced for Class B – Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute, 19% Specific Class B - Trafficking 14-28 grams, and 12% for Class A Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute.
- Thirty-six percent of the females were sentenced for Unlawful Possession of Particular Controlled Substances, followed by Class B – Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute (23%), and Class A- Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute (8%).

**Subtotals –Mandatory\* Drug Offenses:**

Females: 44 (19%)

Males: 515 (65%)

**Total Mandatory Drug Offenses: 559 (55%)**

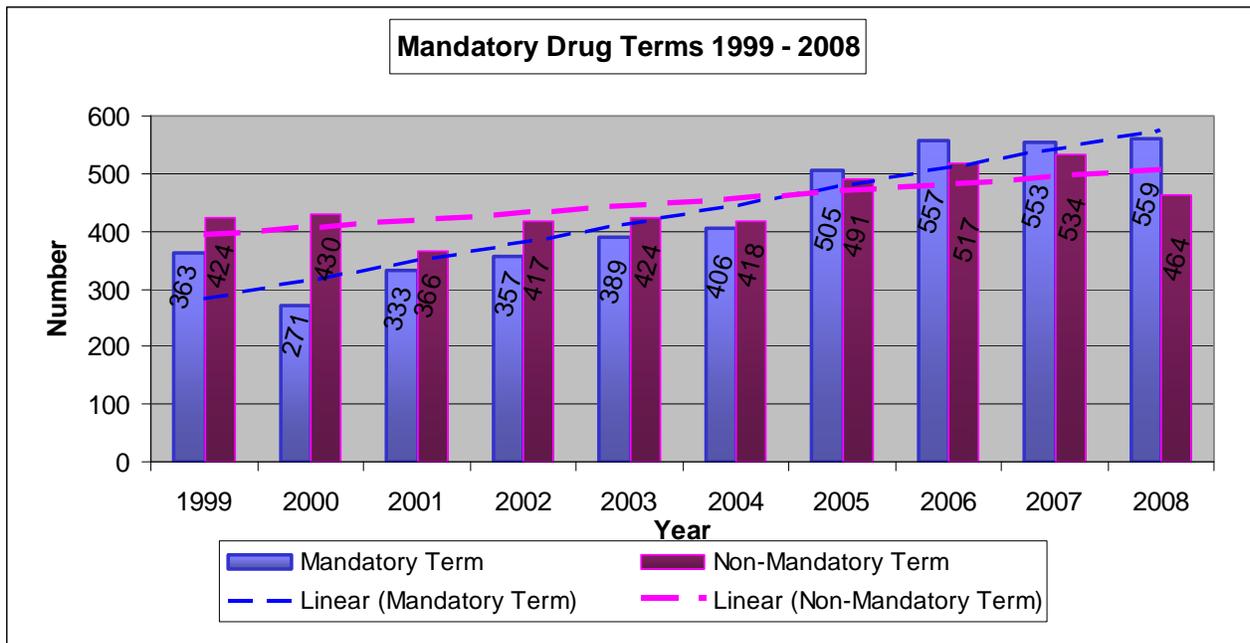
Note: Percents represent the percentage of total DRUG offenses that have a mandatory minimum term.

**Table 11**

**MA DOC Commitments: Mandatory Drug Terms, 1999 to 2008**

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Chng 07 vs 08
Mandatory Term	N	363	271	333	357	389	406	505	557	553	559	1
	(%)	46	39	48	46	48	49	51	52	51	55	
Non-Mandatory Term	N	424	430	366	417	424	418	491	517	534	464	-13
	(%)	54	61	52	54	52	51	49	48	49	45	
<b>Total</b>		<b>787</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>-6</b>

**Figure 5**



During the period from 1999 through 2008 the total number of new court commitments for drug offenses increased 30%. As a result, both mandatory and non-mandatory terms have increased as well. However, the number of mandatory drug terms increased at a greater rate than non-mandatory drug terms. On average, mandatory drug terms increased 6% annually while non-mandatory drug terms increased 2% annually during the trend period.

**Table 12**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Other Offenses by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
*OUI, Alcohol or Drugs, With or Without Injury	106	33	38	17	144	26
*Other Weapons Offense	3	1	104	48	107	20
*Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	68	21	0	0	68	13
*Weapons Violation Bartley-Fox Gun Law	1	0	54	25	55	10
Prostitution	54	17	0	0	54	10
Other Decency/Public Peace Crimes	35	11	0	0	35	6
Leaving the Scene	17	5	0	0	17	3
Intimidation of a Witness/Juror	4	1	7	3	11	2
Attempt to Commit A Crime	3	1	7	3	10	2
Domestic Abuse Prevention	10	3	0	0	10	2
Resisting Arrest	7	2	0	0	7	1
Obstruction of Justice	6	2	0	0	6	1
Trespassing	6	2	0	0	6	1
*Deriving Support from Prostitution	1	0	4	2	5	1
Perjury/Contempt of Court	3	1	2	1	5	1
Escape	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bribery/Corruption	0	0	1	0	1	0
Cruelty to Animals	1	0	0	0	1	0
Delivering/Receiving Articles to Inmates	1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Several "like" offenses are combined into one category of which one or more of the offense statutes carry a mandatory minimum term.

**Subtotals –Mandatory\* Other Offenses:**

Females: 102 (31%)

Males: 181 (83%)

**Total Mandatory Other Offenses: 283 (52%)**

Note: Percents represent the percentage of total OTHER offenses that have a mandatory minimum term.

**Table 13**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments:  
Number of Offenses by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
One	444	43	1,057	46	1,501	45
Two	225	22	492	22	717	22
Three	123	12	265	12	388	12
Four	80	8	147	6	227	7
Five to Nine	117	11	263	11	380	11
Ten to Nineteen	27	3	59	3	86	3
Twenty or More	15	1	5	0	20	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

**Average Number of Offenses:**

Females: 3.0

Males: 2.6

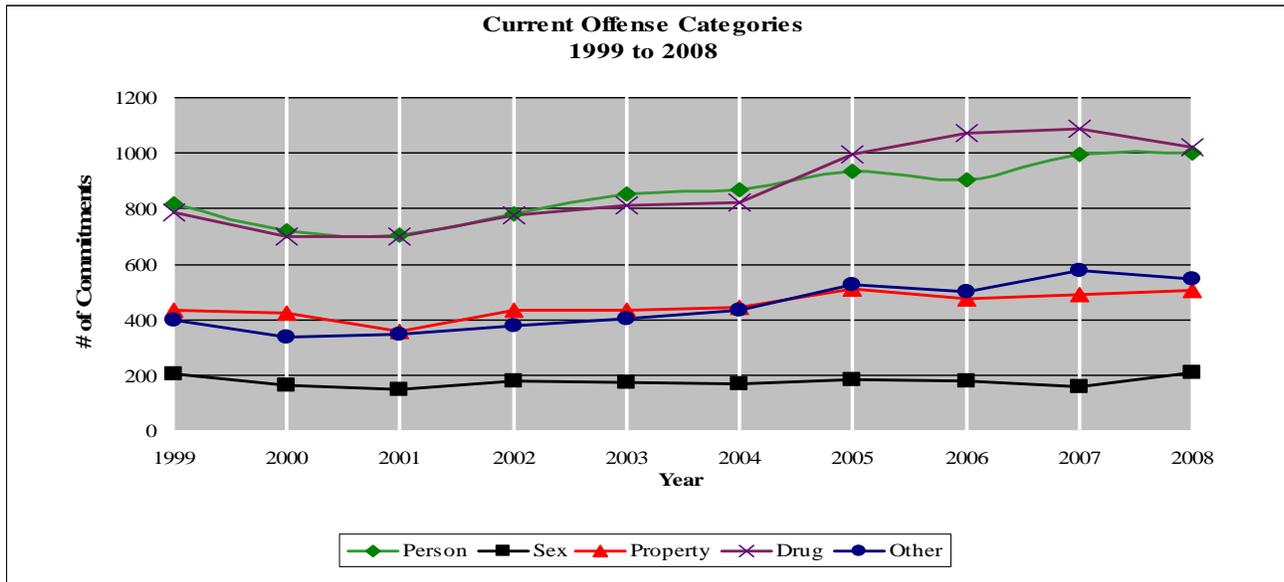
**Total Average Number of Offenses: 2.7**

**Table 14**

**MA DOC Commitments: Current Offense Categories, 1999 to 2008**

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Chng 07 vs 08
Person	N	818	720	704	780	853	869	932	905	997	1,002	+ 1
	(%)	31	31	31	31	32	32	30	29	30	30	
Sex	N	202	162	150	181	175	171	186	181	158	207	+ 31
	(%)	8	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	6	
Property	N	434	422	355	434	436	446	509	474	490	543	+ 11
	(%)	16	18	16	17	16	16	16	15	15	16	
Drug	N	787	701	699	774	813	824	996	1,074	1,087	1,023	- 6
	(%)	30	30	31	30	30	30	32	34	33	31	
Other	N	396	338	347	379	405	436	526	502	576	544	- 6
	(%)	15	14	15	15	15	16	17	16	17	16	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>0</b>

**Figure 6**



Increases on commitments occurred in all offense categories from 2007 to 2008 with the exception of Drug and Other offenses which both decreased 6% during this time. The largest increase, 31%, occurred in the Sex offense category: from 158 commitments in 2007 to 207 commitments in 2008. Altogether, there was a 5% increase in the number of inmates committed for a Violent offense (Person and Sex) from 1,155 commitments in 2007 to 1,209 commitments in 2008.

Following an initial decline in all categories from 1999 to 2001, there were consistent average annual increases from 2001 to 2008 in all offense categories. From 2001 to 2008, Property and “Other” offense categories both experienced average annual increases of 7%. Similarly, during the same time frame, average annual increases were also illustrated for inmates committed for a Sex offense (6%), Drug offense (6%), and Person offense (5%). From 1999 to 2008, the largest proportional change that occurred was in the Drug offense category which fluctuated 4%. The remaining offense categories: Person, Sex, Property, and “Other” each fluctuated 3% throughout the same period.

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**SECTION III**  
**SENTENCING INFORMATION FOR**  
**MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**  
**2008 COMMITMENT POPULATION**

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Table 15

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Minimum Sentence by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Less Than 1 Yr	1	0	2	0	3	0
1 to Less Than 2 Yrs	11	1	183	8	194	6
2 to Less Than 3 Yrs	27	3	441	19	468	14
3 to Less Than 4 Yrs	30	3	614	27	644	19
4 to Less Than 5 Yrs	10	1	247	11	257	8
5 to Less Than 6 Yrs	12	1	304	13	316	10
6 to Less Than 7 Yrs	1	0	81	4	82	2
7 to Less Than 8 Yrs	4	0	69	3	73	2
8 to Less Than 9 Yrs	3	0	71	3	74	2
9 to Less Than 10 Yrs	0	0	22	1	22	1
10 to Less Than 11 Yrs	5	0	78	3	83	3
11 to Less Than 12 Yrs	0	0	7	0	7	0
12 to Less Than 13 Yrs	1	0	18	1	19	1
13 to Less Than 14 Yrs	0	0	3	0	3	0
14 to Less Than 15 Yrs	0	0	4	0	4	0
15 to Less Than 16 Yrs	2	0	31	1	33	1
16 to Less Than 17 Yrs	0	0	4	0	4	0
17 to Less Than 18 Yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to Less Than 19 Yrs	0	0	11	0	11	0
19 to Less Than 20 Yrs	1	0	4	0	5	0
20 Yrs or More	0	0	13	1	13	0
Life	1	0	67	3	68	2
No Minimum	922	89	14	1	936	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

See Glossary Sentence Type

The large proportion of females in the “No Minimum” category is largely due to the high number of women committed to the Department of Correction for House of Correction sentences. These sentences do not carry a minimum term. There were three male inmates sentenced as “habitual criminals” that do not have a minimum term associated with their sentence. Also, there was one male committed for a Reformatory sentence which does not have a minimum term associated with his sentence. The remaining ten male offenders with no minimum term were committed to the DOC with a State Prison sentence and a concurrent House of Correction (HOC) sentence. Since the HOC sentence is longer and supersedes the state sentence, the sentence length for these individuals is reported in the maximum sentence table.

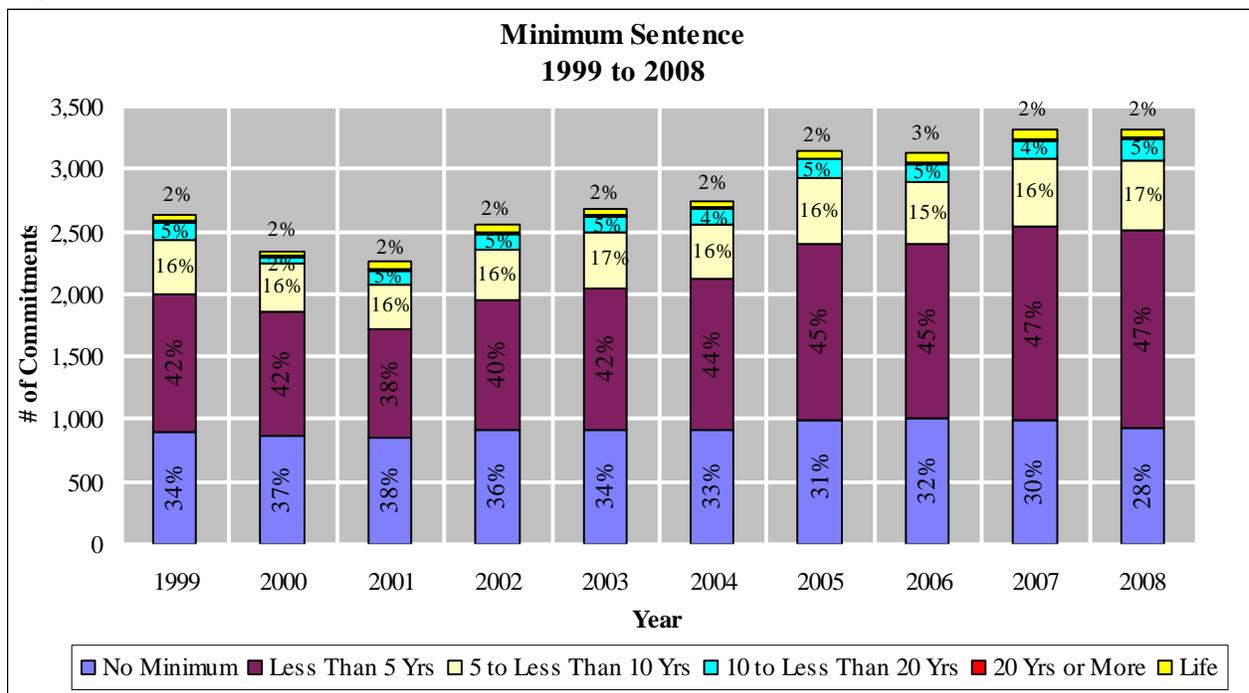
The distribution of minimum sentence by gender for the 2008 commitments illustrates that for inmates with a State Prison sentence (which has a minimum and maximum term), had substantial gender differences. Excluding “No Minimum” sentences, the majority of the female commitments have a minimum term between 2 and 4 years (52%), and the majority of male commitments have a minimum term between 2 and 6 years (70%).

Table 16

**MA DOC Commitments: Minimum Sentence, 1999 to 2008**

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Chng 07 vs 08
No Minimum	N	902	873	851	917	912	910	985	1,000	986	936	-5
	(%)	34	37	38	36	34	33	31	32	30	28	
Less Than 5 Yrs	N	1,097	988	864	1,031	1,135	1,205	1,422	1,406	1,558	1,566	+1
	(%)	42	42	38	40	42	44	45	45	47	47	
5 to Less Than 10 Yrs	N	431	386	364	408	445	440	516	485	545	567	+4
	(%)	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	15	16	17	
10 to Less Than 20 Yrs	N	134	43	102	128	126	121	156	143	132	169	+28
	(%)	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	
20 Yrs or More	N	16	11	20	14	15	22	8	21	18	13	-28
	(%)	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	
Life	N	57	42	54	50	49	48	62	81	69	68	-1
	(%)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>0</b>

Figure 7



The distribution of minimum sentences over the past ten years changed slightly for commitments. During this period, inmates committed with no minimum sentence decreased from comprising 34% of the population in 1999 to 28% in 2008. In contrast, inmates committed for a minimum term of less than 5 years increased from accounting for 42% of population in 1999 to 47% in 2008. Despite being proportionally constant throughout the trend period, inmates committed for a minimum term of 5 to less than 10 years and 10 to less than 20 years experienced average annual increases of 4% and 14%, respectively.

**Table 17**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Maximum Sentence by Gender**

	<b>Female</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(%)</b>
*Less Than 1 Yr	604	59	1	0	605	18
1 to Less Than 2 Yrs	186	18	92	4	278	8
2 to Less Than 3 Yrs	154	15	281	12	435	13
3 to Less Than 4 Yrs	25	2	537	23	562	17
4 to Less Than 5 Yrs	15	1	238	10	253	8
5 to Less Than 6 Yrs	23	2	405	18	428	13
6 to Less Than 7 Yrs	1	0	134	6	135	4
7 to Less Than 8 Yrs	6	1	136	6	142	4
8 to Less Than 9 Yrs	0	0	78	3	78	2
9 to Less Than 10 Yrs	3	0	35	2	38	1
10 to Less Than 11 Yrs	6	1	124	5	130	4
11 to Less Than 12 Yrs	0	0	10	0	10	0
12 to Less Than 13 Yrs	1	0	49	2	50	2
13 to Less Than 14 Yrs	1	0	2	0	3	0
14 to Less Than 15 Yrs	0	0	6	0	6	0
15 to Less Than 16 Yrs	4	0	37	2	41	1
16 to Less Than 17 Yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to Less Than 18 Yrs	0	0	6	0	6	0
18 to Less Than 19 Yrs	0	0	9	0	9	0
19 to Less Than 20 Yrs	0	0	1	0	1	0
20 Yrs or More	1	0	40	2	41	1
Life	1	0	67	3	68	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Includes inmates serving a sentence in lieu of payment of a fine.  
See Glossary, Sentence/Sentence Type.

Maximum sentence length distributions vary by gender. Ninety-two percent of the female commitments had a maximum sentence of less than three years. The majority of females (59%) were committed for a sentence of less than one year and 33% had a sentence between one and three years.

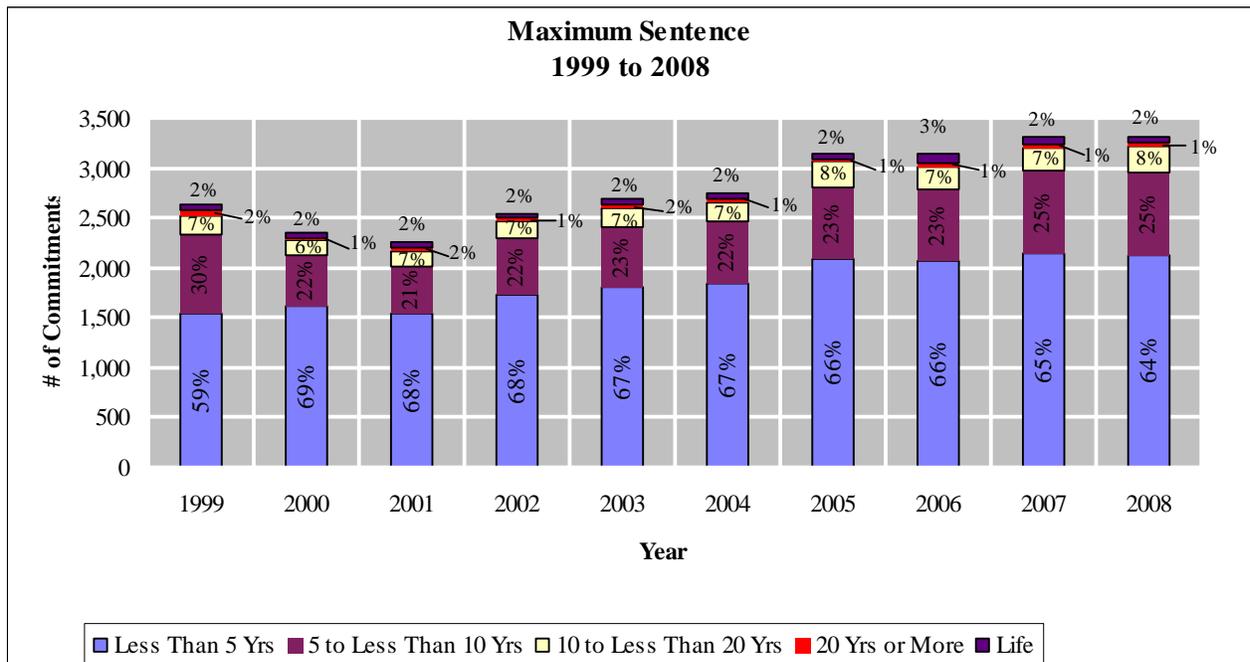
Twenty-three percent of male commitments had a maximum sentence of 3 to less than 4 years, 18% had 5 to less than 6 years, 12% had 2 to less than 3 years, and 10% had 4 to less than 5 years. In total, 64% of male commitments had a maximum sentence between 2 and 6 years.

Table 18

**MA DOC Commitments: Maximum Sentence, 1999 to 2008**

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Chng 07 vs 08
Less Than 5 Yrs	N	1,552	1,610	1,539	1,736	1,802	1,850	2,093	2,064	2,149	2,133	- 1
	(%)	59	69	68	68	67	67	66	66	65	64	
5 to Less Than 10 Yrs	N	786	515	478	551	605	614	719	730	826	821	- 1
	(%)	30	22	21	22	23	22	23	23	25	25	
10 to Less Than 20 Yrs	N	191	146	147	179	183	195	251	221	230	256	+ 11
	(%)	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	
20 Yrs or More	N	51	30	37	32	43	39	24	40	34	41	+ 21
	(%)	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Life	N	57	42	54	50	49	48	62	81	69	68	- 1
	(%)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>0</b>

Figure 8



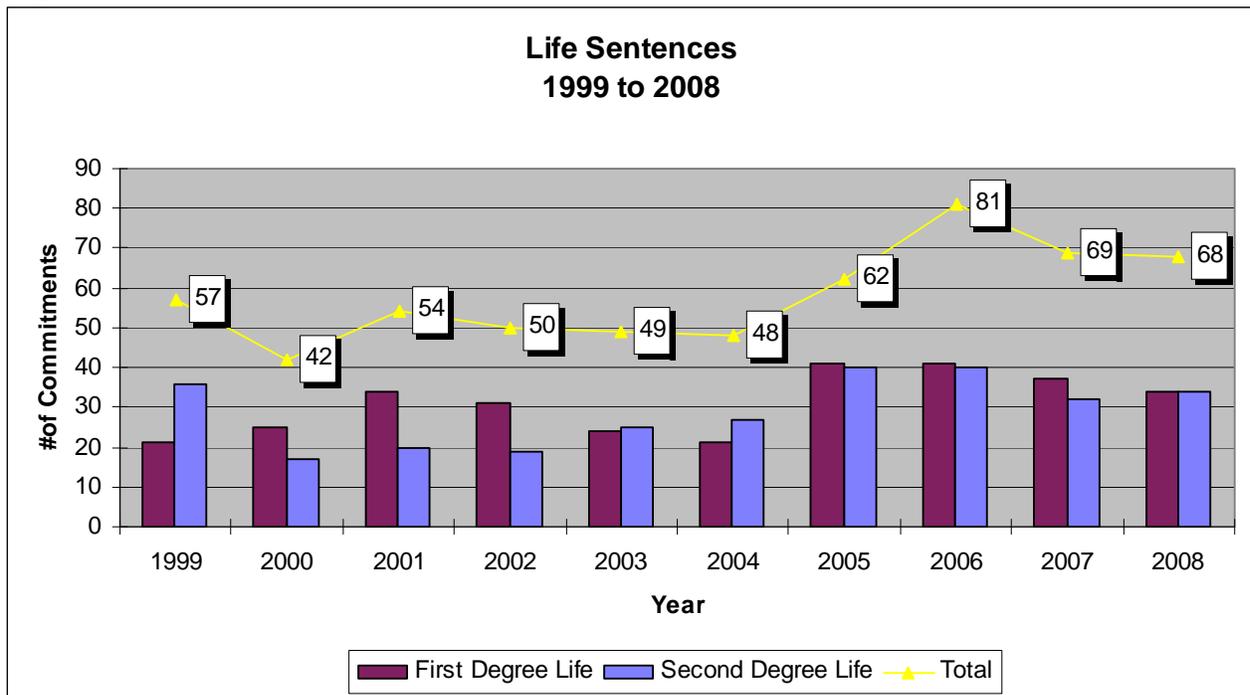
The proportion of commitments receiving a maximum sentence of less than 5 years increased from 59% in 1999 to 64% in 2008. During the same period, the proportion of commitments receiving lengthier maximum sentences varied. The proportion with maximum sentences in the 5 to less than 10 year range decreased from 30% in 1999 to 25% in 2008. Inmates committed with a maximum sentence of Life as a proportion of the total population remained virtually unchanged at 2% from 1999 to 2008. Since 2001, the number of commitments that received a maximum sentence of less than 5 years and those receiving a sentence of 5 to less than 10 years increased by 39% and 72%, respectively.

**Table 19**

**MA DOC Commitments: Life Sentences, 1999 to 2008**

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Chng 07 vs 08
First Degree Life	N	21	25	34	31	24	21	36	41	37	34	-8
	(%)	37	60	63	62	49	44	58	51	54	50	
Second Degree Life	N	36	17	20	19	25	27	26	40	32	34	+6
	(%)	63	40	37	38	51	56	42	49	46	50	
<b>Total</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-1</b>

**Figure 9**



During the period of 1999-2008, the number of inmates committed for First-Degree Life sentences had an average annual increase of 10%, while the number of Second-Degree Life commitments had an average annual increase of 4% during the trend period.

The 68 commitments for Life sentences in 2008 is only one fewer commitment than in 2007. Throughout the trend period of 1999 to 2007 the proportion of First and Second-Degree Life sentences varied, averaging 53% and 47%, respectively. However, in 2008 the proportion of First and Second-Degree Life sentences were split evenly at 50% with 34 inmates committed in each category. Under Massachusetts law, offenders committed for a First-Degree Life sentence are not eligible for parole, while those committed for a Second-Degree Life sentence are parole eligible after 15 years.

Table 20

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Time Until Parole Eligibility for Males**

	<b>Violent</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>Non-Violent</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Less Than 1 Yr	137	13	89	7	226	10
1 to Less Than 2 Yrs	184	18	262	21	446	19
2 to Less Than 3 Yrs	199	19	416	34	615	27
3 to Less Than 4 Yrs	124	12	138	11	262	11
4 to Less Than 5 Yrs	88	8	148	12	236	10
5 to Less Than 6 Yrs	52	5	49	4	101	4
6 to Less Than 7 Yrs	42	4	30	2	72	3
7 to Less Than 8 Yrs	32	3	26	2	58	3
8 to Less Than 9 Yrs	26	2	14	1	40	2
9 to Less Than 10 Yrs	19	2	28	2	47	2
10 to Less Than 15 Yrs	63	6	26	2	89	4
15 Yrs or More	39	4	3	0	42	2
Life 1	34	3	0	0	34	1
Past PE Date	10	1	10	1	20	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>

Time until Parole Eligibility is an indication of how much time an offender serves in prison prior to consideration for a parole release by the MA Parole Board. However, if the time between the parole eligibility date and the discharge date is close, an offender will often waive their parole hearing and choose to "wrap up" their sentence instead.

Individuals may not have a parole eligibility date for a number of reasons. Some sentences with a mandatory minimum term have no possible release to parole and some sentences are too short for parole eligibility to be established, i.e., less than 60 days. Inmates serving a split sentence (a term of incarceration followed by a term of probation) will not have a parole eligibility date. Also, individuals can be beyond their original parole eligibility at the time of commitment to the DOC if they were in jail for a sufficient time awaiting sentencing or had been serving their sentence concurrently with another jurisdiction prior to commitment to the MA DOC to complete the remainder of their sentence<sup>21</sup>.

Fifty percent of the 2008 male commitments incarcerated for a violent offense were eligible for parole within 3 years of commitment. The time frame of 2 to less than 3 years was the most frequent single time frame for both Violent (19%) and Non-violent (33%) offense categories. Three percent of males in the Violent offense category were committed for a First-Degree life sentence and thus not eligible for parole.

<sup>21</sup>If an individual was returned on a parole violation prior to the end of 2008, their parole eligibility date is reset to blank.

**Table 21**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Time Until Parole Eligibility for Females**

	<b>Violent</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>Non-Violent</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Less Than 1 Month	20	13	114	13	134	13
1 to Less Than 2 Months	8	5	112	13	120	12
2 to Less Than 3 Months	18	11	114	13	132	13
3 to Less Than 4 Months	6	4	40	5	46	4
4 to Less Than 5 Months	4	3	63	7	67	6
5 to Less Than 6 Months	8	5	28	3	36	3
6 to Less Than 7 Months	5	3	25	3	30	3
7 to Less Than 8 Months	0	0	13	1	13	1
8 to Less Than 9 Months	5	3	12	1	17	2
9 to Less Than 10 Months	2	1	9	1	11	1
10 to Less Than 11 Month	0	0	8	1	8	1
11 to Less Than 12 Month	2	1	24	3	26	3
1 Year or More	41	26	87	10	128	12
Life 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past PE Date	16	10	42	5	58	6
No PE Date	25	16	180	21	205	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>

Thirty-nine percent of the females committed for a non-violent offense will be eligible for parole within three months of commitment. Similarly, 29% of females committed for a violent offense were eligible for parole within three months of commitment. Twenty percent (n=205) of the 2008 female commitments had no parole eligibility date at time of commitment.

**Table 22**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Court From Which Committed by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
District Courts	875	85	6	0	881	27
Barnstable Superior	2	0	46	2	48	1
Berkshire Superior	3	0	76	3	79	2
Bristol Superior	13	1	199	9	212	6
Dukes Superior	0	0	7	0	7	0
Essex Superior	27	3	280	12	307	9
Franklin Superior	2	0	17	1	19	1
Hampden Superior	22	2	405	18	427	13
Hampshire Superior	6	1	31	1	37	1
Middlesex Superior	28	3	302	13	330	10
Nantucket Superior	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk Superior	7	1	85	4	92	3
Plymouth Superior	11	1	147	6	158	5
Suffolk Superior	15	1	448	20	463	14
Worcester Superior	20	2	237	10	257	8
Juvenile Courts	0	0	2	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

This table does **NOT** report District and juvenile Court commitments by County, whereas Superior Court commitments are broken out for each Massachusetts County.

**Table 23**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments:  
County of Court From Which Committed by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Barnstable County	5	0	46	2	51	2
Berkshire County	4	0	76	3	80	2
Bristol County	18	2	199	9	217	7
Dukes County	0	0	7	0	7	0
Essex County	280	27	280	12	560	17
Franklin County	2	0	17	1	19	1
Hampden County	23	2	406	18	429	13
Hampshire County	6	1	31	1	37	1
Middlesex County	223	22	304	13	527	16
Nantucket County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk County	95	9	86	4	181	5
Plymouth County	109	11	148	6	257	8
Suffolk County	22	2	451	20	473	14
Worcester County	244	24	237	10	481	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

The Superior, District, and Juvenile courts are reported by the Massachusetts County in which they are located.

Table 24

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Sentence Type by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
State Prison	109	11	2,277	99	2,386	72
House of Correction	921	89	10	1	931	28
Reformatory	1	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 10

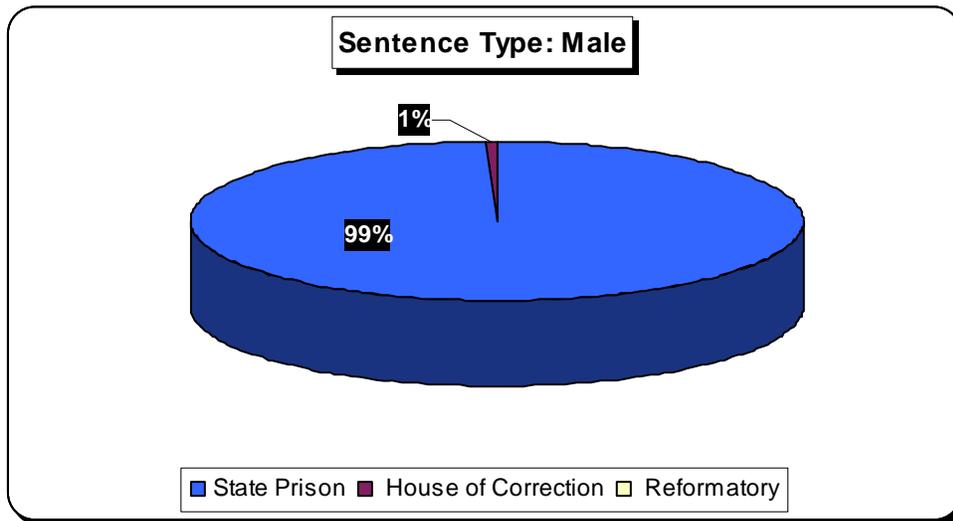
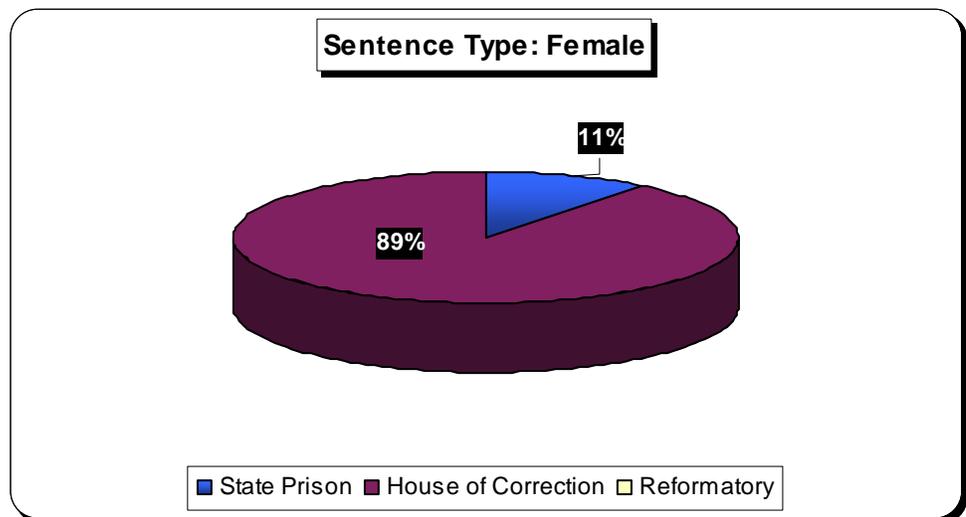


Figure 11



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SECTION III  
SUPPLEMENTARY CHARACTERISTICS OF  
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTION 2008 COMMITMENT  
POPULATION

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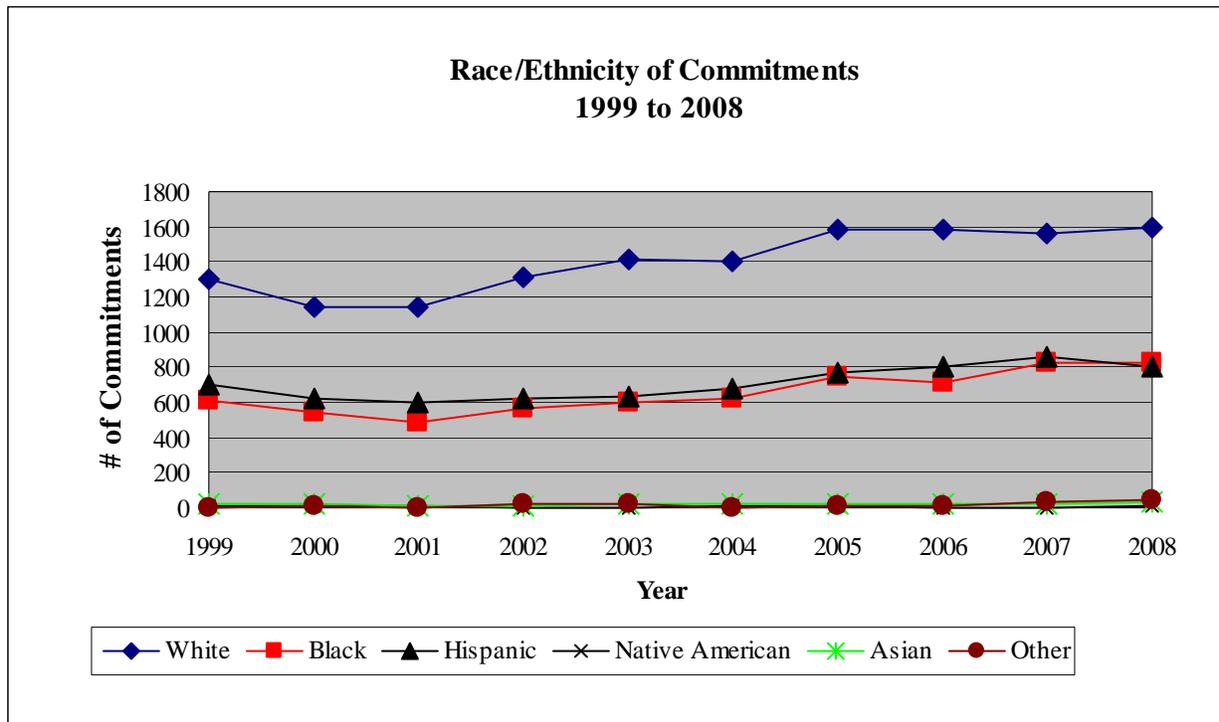
Table 25

**MA DOC Commitments: Race/Ethnicity (Self-Reported), 1999 to 2008**

		1999	2000	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008*	% Chng 07 vs 08
White	N	1,297	1,142	1,145	1,316	1,410	1,407	1,589	1,587	1,564	1,600	+ 2
	(%)	49	49	51	52	53	51	50	51	47	48	
Black	N	610	543	486	571	598	628	745	717	830	829	0
	(%)	23	23	22	22	22	23	24	23	25	25	
Hispanic	N	698	625	605	625	631	682	773	803	858	805	-6
	(%)	26	27	27	25	24	25	25	26	26	24	
Native American	N	9	7	6	2	5	8	6	5	5	6	N.A.
	(%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asian	N	23	17	13	15	19	19	27	17	21	32	+ 52
	(%)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other	N	0	9	0	19	19	2	9	7	30	47	+ 57
	(%)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>0</b>

\*See Glossary Race/Ethnicity

Figure 12



Since 2001, increases occurred in almost all Race/Ethnicity categories. The largest increase occurred for commitments of Black inmates, 71%, from 486 in 2001 to 829 in 2008. During this same period, commitments increased 40% for Whites (1,145 to 1,600) and 33% for Hispanics (605 to 805). Additionally, the race/ethnicity percentage distributions have changed since 2001. In 2001, 51% of the commitments were White, 27% Hispanic, and 22% Black, while in 2008 the proportions were 48% White, 24% Hispanic, and 25% Black.

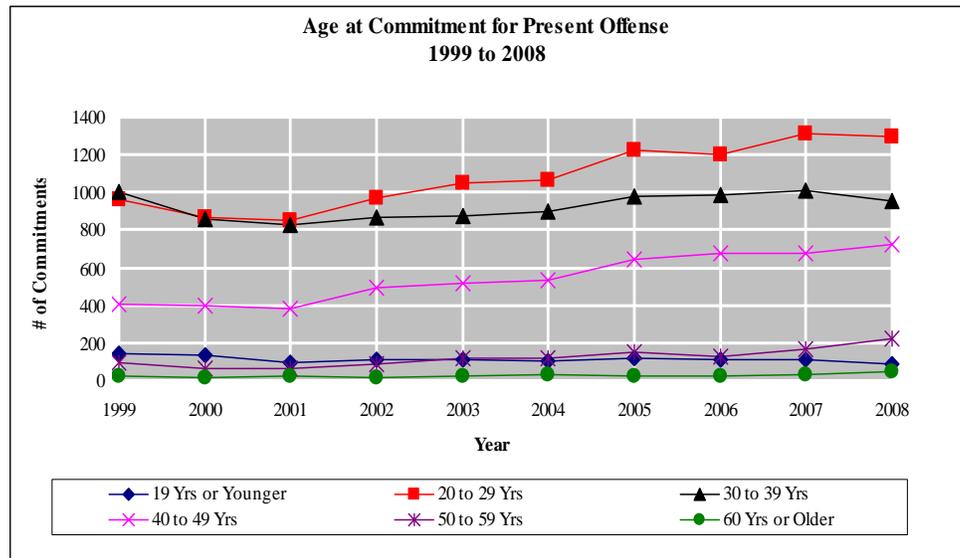
**Table 26**

**MA DOC Commitments: Age at Commitment for Present Offense, 1999 to 2008**

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Chng 07 vs 08
19 Yrs or Younger	N	146	135	99	110	108	102	118	115	108	84	-22
	(%)	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	
20 to 29 Yrs	N	965	865	855	968	1,047	1,064	1,227	1,200	1,316	1,297	-1
	(%)	37	37	38	38	39	39	39	38	40	39	
30 to 39 Yrs	N	1,005	861	829	871	874	899	982	990	1,007	952	-5
	(%)	38	37	37	34	33	33	31	32	30	29	
40 to 49 Yrs	N	405	398	384	491	514	532	647	678	673	721	+ 7
	(%)	15	17	17	19	19	19	21	22	20	22	
50 to 59 Yrs	N	96	65	61	90	116	121	148	130	169	219	+ 30
	(%)	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	7	
60 Yrs or Older	N	20	19	27	18	23	28	27	23	35	46	+ 31
	(%)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>0</b>

**Figure 13**

The age of offenders committed to the DOC has increased over the past ten years. The proportion of inmates over 40 years old at time of commitment to the DOC rose from 20% in 1999 to 30% in 2008. On average, offenders committed in the 19 or younger age category experienced a 5% decrease annually from 1999-2008. Conversely, during the same period inmates in the 60 years or older, 50-59 year old, and 40-49 year old age categories experienced on average 13% ,12% , and 7% respective increases each year.



**Table 27**

**MA DOC Commitments: Average Age at Commitment, 1999 to 2008**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mean (Years)	32.3	32.0	32.3	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.9
Median (Years)	32.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0

Age at Commitment for Present Offense

The mean and median ages for all commitments were 33.9 and 32.0 years, respectively. The mean and median ages for males were 33.6 and 31.0 years, respectively. The mean and median ages for females were 34.7 and 33.0 years, respectively.

**Table 28**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments: Place of Birth (Self-Reported) by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Massachusetts	776	75	1,315	57	2,091	63
New Hampshire	23	2	16	1	39	1
Maine	3	0	5	0	8	0
Vermont	3	0	2	0	5	0
Rhode Island	12	1	22	1	34	1
Connecticut	10	1	32	1	42	1
New York	46	4	141	6	187	6
New Jersey	7	1	32	1	39	1
Other U.S. States/Territories*	65	6	183	8	248	7
Puerto Rico	45	4	311	14	356	11
Foreign Countries**	41	4	229	10	270	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

\* The category “Other U.S. States/Territories” includes all other U.S. States and U.S. territories not listed separately in the table.

\*\* Information on foreign countries are provided in the Glossary section (“Place of Birth”).

Sixty-three percent of the 2008 commitments reported being born in Massachusetts, 4% in another New England state, 6% in New York, 1% in New Jersey, 11% in Puerto Rico, 7% in another U.S. State or territory, and 8% in a foreign country. Female commitments were more likely than male commitments to report that they were born in Massachusetts, 75% and 57%, respectively.

**Table 29**

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments:  
Marital Status (Self-Reported) by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Single	648	63	1,685	74	2,333	70
Married	169	16	309	14	478	14
Divorced	123	12	205	9	328	10
Separated	64	6	50	2	114	3
Widowed	21	2	22	1	43	1
Not Reported	6	1	17	1	23	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>

Seventy percent of the commitments during 2008 reported a marital status of Single, 14% reported that they were either Divorced, Separated, or Widowed, and 14% were reportedly Married. Approximately three out of four male commitments (74%) reported they were Single in comparison with 63% of female commitments.

Table 30

**MA DOC 2008 Commitments:  
Religion (Self-Reported) by Gender**

		Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
<b>Christian</b>	Baptist	50	5	81	4	131	4
	Born Again Christian	3	0	3	0	6	0
	Catholic	598	58	914	40	1,512	46
	Christian	21	2	317	14	338	10
	Pentecostal	13	1	55	2	68	2
	Protestant	69	7	84	4	153	5
	Other Christian*	65	6	34	1	99	3
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>70</b>
	Agnostic	0	0	14	1	14	0
	Atheist	0	0	6	0	6	0
Buddhist	7	1	20	1	27	1	
Islam	1	0	94	4	95	3	
Jewish	5	0	10	0	15	0	
Other**	14	1	27	1	41	1	
None	185	18	629	27	814	25	
Not Reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>100</b>	

\*The "Other Christian" category includes all other Christian religions not identified in the above table.

\*\* Details on religions included in the "Other" and "Other Christian" categories are available in the report Glossary (see "Religion"). In Table 4, any religions representing less than one percent of the commitments are combined into categories. Their numbers are reported in the Glossary.

Of the 2008 commitments, 70% reported a religion categorized as "Christian," of which the most frequently reported religion was Catholic accounting for 46% of commitments. One out of four commitments did not report a religion. Islam was the second largest religious group after "Christian" comprising 3% of the commitments.

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**GLOSSARY**

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<b>Age at Commitment for Present Offense</b>	Jail credits are not considered when calculating the age at commitment for present offense.
<b>Court from Which Committed</b>	Boston Municipal Court is included with the District Court category, as well as other former Municipal courts; District courts are lower courts of all counties.
<b>Current Offense</b>	<p>Inmates may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. The offense reported is that associated with the longest maximum discharge date.</p> <p>Offense labels can be found in the Appendix and are listed in alphabetical order by offense category.</p>
<b>DOC</b>	Massachusetts Department of Correction
<b>Expiration</b>	Expiration of Sentence
<b>GCD</b>	Good Conduct Discharge
<b>HOC</b>	House of Correction – Massachusetts
<b>Marital Status</b>	The categories “Common Law”, “Cohabitant”, and “Life Partner” are combined into the category labeled “Partner/Live-in” for this report. “Never Married” is combined into the “Single” category.
<b>Mean</b>	Sum of the values of all the observations in a data set divided by the number of observations, typically referred to as the “average”.
<b>Median</b>	The point in an array of data which has an equal number of observations above and below it.
<b>Minimum Sentence</b>	Some inmates do not have a minimum sentence, only a maximum sentence. Cases with “No Minimum” term are inmates serving House of Correction (County) or Reformatory sentences and can also be those serving out of state or federal sentences.
<b>Not Reported</b>	For self-reported variables such as marital status, education, race, place of birth, and address missing information is noted as “Not Reported”.
<b>Place of Birth</b>	The category “Outside United States/Territories” combines 44 countries reported by inmates as their place of birth. Less than 10 inmates were born in any foreign country except for the following: Brazil (17), Cape Verde (14), Columbia (13), Dominican Republic (98), Haiti (14), and Jamaica (12).
<b>Primary Language</b>	The following primary languages are combined into the

“Other” category: Armenian, Cape Verdean, Chinese, French, German, Farsi, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Serbian, Thai, and Vietnamese.

**Race/Hispanic Ethnicity**

As a result of the revised race definition implemented by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy, 'Hispanic' is considered an ethnicity, as opposed to a race. For this publication, 'Hispanic' inmates are reported in a combined "Race/Hispanic Ethnicity" table. This is the eighth year the revised race definition has been incorporated into MA Department of Correction Annual Reports.

**Religion**

Religions representing less than one percent of the commitments are combined into categories of “Other” or “Other Christian”. The “Other” category consists of the following religions: Native American, Rastafarian, Wiccan, Hindu, Hare Krishna and Other. The “Other Christian” category consists of the following: Christian Scientist, Episcopalian, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Jehovah Witness, Lutheran, Methodist, Mormon, Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, Unitarian, and Other. Blank and missing information is labeled as “Not Reported”.

**Sentence/Sentence Type**

State Prison Sentence

Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, if an offender is sentenced to the State Prison, except for life or as a habitual criminal, the court shall not fix the term of imprisonment, but shall fix a maximum and minimum term for which he/she may be imprisoned. The minimum term shall not be less than two and a half years. All sentences that have a finite maximum term are eligible to have the term reduced by statutory good time, except for most sex offenses, crimes committed while confined and certain “mandatory” sentences.

In the “new law”, all state sentences have a minimum and a maximum term, unless an inmate is sentenced for life or as a habitual criminal. The minimum term is used to determine parole eligibility, and the maximum term is used to determine discharge.

Under both the “old” and “new” sentencing systems, an inmate is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his term, less any statutory or earned good time. Under the “new” system none of the reduction will be attributable to statutory good time.

Reformatory Sentence

Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, males and females can be sentenced to a Reformatory sentence, an indefinite term, indicated by a maximum term.

For MCI- Concord, a male not previously sentenced for a felony more than three times, convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in any correctional institution of the Commonwealth or by imprisonment in a jail or House of Correction may be sentenced for an indefinite term. Concord may confine misdemeanor offenders as well as those who commit felonies.

The “new” law eliminates “Concord” (or Framingham) sentences to the state reformatory.

A female convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a House of Correction, may be sentenced to the Massachusetts Correctional Institution-Framingham. In addition to those women who commit felonies, MCI-Framingham may confine female misdemeanor offenders.

House of Correction Sentence

Also known as a “County Sentence”. Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, if an offender is sentenced to the House of Correction, the term shall be two and a half years or less. Parole eligibility and discharge are based on the maximum term of a sentence. Under the “new” law, discharge on this sentence will change because of the elimination of statutory good

time. There is no change in the parole eligibility date.

Other State, Federal

This category is used for inmates who were received by the DOC from another state correctional agency or the Federal Bureau of Prisons and are not sentenced under Massachusetts General Law.

**Truth in Sentencing Indicator**

On January 12, 1994, the Governor signed into law an Act to Promote the Effective Management of the Criminal Justice System. St. 1993, c. 432, generally known as the “Truth in Sentencing” Law. Sentencing for offenses committed after June 30, 1994 are significantly affected by this law. This field indicates whether the “Current Offense” was committed prior to or after June 30, 1994. For further discussion on “Truth in Sentencing” refer to “Sentence/Sentence Type” earlier in Glossary.

**Violent Offense**

Any offense that falls under the Person or Sex Offense categories.

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**APPENDIX**

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Offenses are listed in alphabetical order by category. If more than one offense is combined into the same label or an offense label was shortened to fit in the report table, the offense is listed in this Appendix. Abbreviated offense labels are printed in **bold** letters. Arithmetic signs have been used to abbreviate where relevant and represent the following: > (greater than), < (less than), + (and over).

**Drug Offense**

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 94C Offenses

Class A Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute

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

Class A Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Dist, Subsequent

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

Class A Distribution or Poss w/Int to Dist to Minor

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

Class B Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute

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

Class B Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Dist, Subsequent

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

Class B Distribution or Poss w/Int to Dist to Minor

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

Class C Distribution or Possession w/Int to Distribute

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

Class C Distribution or Poss w/Int to Dist, Subsequent

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

Class C Distribution or Poss w/Int to Dist to Minor	<b>Class C: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor</b> (mandatory minimum term specified)
Class D Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute	<b>Class D: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense</b> (no mandatory minimum term)
Class D Distribution or Poss w/Int to Dist, Subsequent	<b>Class D: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense</b> (no mandatory minimum term)
Counterfeit Drugs, Distribution or Possession	<b>Counterfeit Drugs, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense</b>
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 Distribution of Drugs	<b>Induce Minors in Sales and Distribution of Drugs.</b> Includes drug funds, induce minors to possess, induce minors to distribute
Unlawful Possession of Particular Controlled Substance	<b>Unlawful Possession of Particular Controlled Substances Including Heroin and Marijuana.</b> The following are the controlled substance categories:
Class A	Heroin and morphine;
Class B	Cocaine; opium, amphetamines, barbiturates, and PCP;
Class C	Hallucinogens (LSD, hashish);
Class D	Marijuana;
Class E	Prescription drugs;
No Class Specified	Type of drug is not indicated by the sentence
Possession of Hypodermic Syringe/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 CL B Distribution or Possession w/Intent to Distribute	<b>Specific Class B: Manufacturing, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense</b> (mandatory minimum term specified). Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine
Specific CL B Distribution or Possession w/ Int to Dist, 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 Methamphetamin
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 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	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 office
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 not include vehicular homicide, OUI, OUI with injury, or leaving the scene. 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.
Other Weapons Offense	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
OUI, Alcohol or Drugs, With or Without Injury	<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
Perjury/Contempt of Court	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
Prostitution	Includes soliciting for prostitute; prostitution; engaging in sex for a fee
Sale/Possession of Alcohol to Minor < 21	<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
Violation of Labor Laws	Includes illegal payment of wages; frivolous proceedings, costs; failure to provide payment/compensation
Weapons Violation, Bartley-Fox Gun Law	Carrying a firearm without a license (mandatory 1 year sentence)
<b><u>Person Offense</u></b>	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.
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

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,</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
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</b>

	<b>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
<b><u>Property Offense</u></b>	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 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
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
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.
<b><u>Sex Offense</u></b>	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
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	Rape of a Child with Force
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.
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
Unnatural Acts	Includes unnatural acts, lascivious acts, assault to commit unnatural sex acts