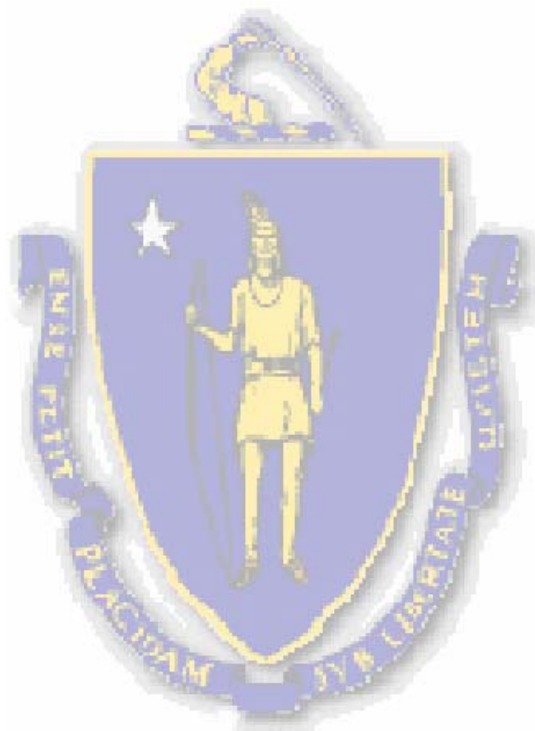


Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Overcrowding, Second Quarter 2007

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



Deval L. Patrick
Governor

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August 2007

2007 Second Quarter Report

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

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

This report presents the required statistics for the second quarter of 2007.

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Approved by: Ellen Bickman, State Purchasing Agent

This report prepared by Pamela McLaughlin, of the Research and Planning Division, is based on counts submitted by Massachusetts Sheriffs and the DOC.

2007 Second Quarter Report

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Technical Notes, 2000 to Present¹

- The official capacity or custody level designation for each facility can change for a number of reasons, e.g. expansion of facility beds, decrease of facility beds due to fire, or changes in contracts with vendors. In all tables the capacity and custody level reflects the status at the end of the reporting period. The design capacity is reported for correctional facilities in Tables 1 through 6.
- State inmates housed in the Hampshire County contract program are included in the county population tables, as are all other state inmates housed in county facilities.
- On May 18, 2000, the Braintree Alternative Center was closed for renovations by the Norfolk County Sheriff's Office. All inmates were transferred to the minimum security Pre-Release Center in Dedham.
- As of September 15, 2000, Longwood Treatment Center, male population, was moved to the Massachusetts Boot Camp and the women were transferred to facilities housing female populations.
- As of September 22, 2000, Massachusetts Boot Camp ceased to hold medium security inmates.
- Due to DOC policy modification, the security level of Boston State Pre-Release was changed from Security Level 2 to Security Level 3/2 during the fourth quarter of 2001.
- P.P.R.E.P was closed effective July 6, 2001.
- Charlotte House was closed effective November 9, 2001.
- Effective November 16, 2001, NCCI-Gardner added 30 beds to Security Level 3, per policy 101.
- May 20, 2002, NECC changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2. The design capacity for Security Level 3 is 62, and for Security Level 2 the design capacity is 88.
- May 20, 2002, Pondville changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2 with a design capacity of 100.
- June 10, 2002, South Middlesex Correctional Center changed to a facility for female offenders.
- June 22, 2002, Old Colony Correctional Center added a Level 3 housing unit. The design capacity for Security Level 5 is 480 and for Security Level 3 the design capacity is 100.
- On June 30, 2002, the following facilities were closed; SECC (Medium): Hodder Cottage @ Framingham, MCI-Lancaster, The Massachusetts Boot Camp and the Addiction Center @SECC.
- As of July 1, 2002, the Massachusetts Boot Camp was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC). Within MASAC is the Longwood Treatment Center Program, relocated on September 15, 2000. This program served individuals incarcerated for operating under the influence of alcohol. Because the inmates were predominantly county sentenced inmates, the inmate count and bed capacity were also included in Tables 3 and 4.
- The Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) houses both civil and criminal populations.
- As of April 5, 2002, Norfolk County no longer has any contract beds, all inmates are now held at the Norfolk County House of Correction.
- As of April 5, 2002, Bristol County closed the Pre-Release facility and moved inmates to Bristol County House of Correction.
- As of July 1, 2002, two housing units remain open at MCI-Shirley Minimum with a design capacity of 92.
- In August 2002, the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC) was closed and all inmates were integrated into Bristol Dartmouth House of Correction.

Technical Notes 2002 to Present, Continued

- Within MASAC, The Longwood Treatment Center Program was terminated on July 1, 2003. The last inmate to leave the facility was on September 8, 2003.
- Prior to the 3rd Quarter 2003, NCCI-Gardner (Minimum) was inadvertently shown as Security Level 3/2 instead of Security Level 3.
- Effective February 5, 2004, Boston State Pre-Release Center had a change in design capacity. The new capacity is 150. One hundred beds are Pre-Release and 50 beds are Minimum.
- Within MCI-Shirley is a 13 bed unit called the Assisted Daily Living Unit, this unit opened on February 22, 2005. The unit houses inmates who require assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., hygiene, eating, ambulating, etc.), but whose regular medical needs are treated on an out patient basis.
- On September 12, 2005 OCCC designated a Special Housing Unit (SHU) to hold Security Level 4 inmates.
- Houston House program will be known as Women and Children's Program (WCP), effective July 12, 2004.
- Barnstable County House of Correction design capacity has changed. The new design capacity is 300. Effective as of March 13, 2006.
- The Lemuel Shattuck Correctional (LEM) unit census was added to the first quarter 2006 report.
- Effective October 19, 2006 the count sheet was changed to reflect the Institution Security Level changes per the CMR 103 DOC 101 Policy.
- Memorandum of Agreement for 380 beds at Plymouth County Correctional Facility including, 52A's, Non-52A's, DYS, and other county.

¹ For technical notes prior to 2000, please refer to previous quarterly reports. Refer to abbreviations on page V.

Definitions

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

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

Design Capacity: The number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the institution [as defined by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)].

On October 19, 2006, new security level designations were established according to **103 DOC 101 Correctional Institutions/Security Levels** policy which states

Security Levels:

- **Pre-Release** (*Formerly Levels One and Two*). The least restrictive in the department and is reserved only for those inmates who are at the end of their sentence and have been identified as posing little to no threat to the community. A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate maximum responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions prior to their release. Direct supervision of these inmates is not required, but intermittent observation may be appropriate under certain conditions. Inmates within this level may be permitted to access the community unescorted to participate in programming to include, but not limited to, work release, educational release, etc.

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

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

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

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

Abbreviations

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

Table 1 provides the DOC figures for the second quarter of 2007. The DOC custody population has increased by 45 inmates in this time period. Operating with 11,038 inmates in the system, the average daily population was 10,991 with a design capacity of 7,802. Thus, the DOC operated at 141 percent of design capacity.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 306 inmates. The majority of these inmates were in Massachusetts Houses of Correction.

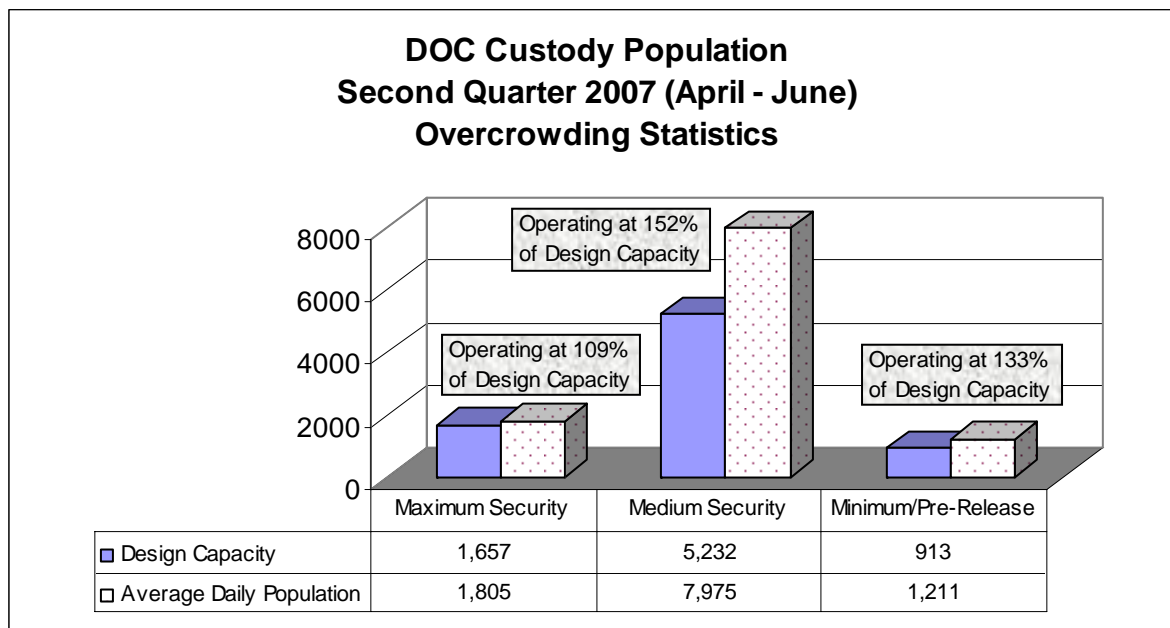
Overall, the average daily total DOC jurisdiction population for the second quarter 2007 was 11,297 and increased by 31 inmates over the quarter from 11,309 to 11,340.

Table 1

Second Quarter 2007 Population in DOC Facilities, April 2, 2007 to June 25, 2007					
Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)</u>					
Cedar Junction	720	717	719	633	114%
SBCC	1,085	1,086	1,072	1,024	106%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,805	1,803	1,791	1,657	109%
<u>Medium (Formerly Level 5/4)</u>					
Bay State	317	317	318	266	119%
Concord	1,382	1,401	1,384	614	225%
Framingham	496	499	488	388	128%
Framingham –ATU	221	238	210	64	345%
Lemuel Shattuck	26	25	28	24	108%
MASAC	175	201	191	236	74%
NCCI	983	987	980	568	173%
Norfolk	1,459	1,454	1,463	1,084	135%
OCCC	794	802	793	480	165%
Shirley-Medium	1,158	1,127	1,206	720	161%
State Hospital@Bridgewater	362	363	364	227	159%
Treatment Center	602	611	600	561	107%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,975	8,025	8,025	5,232	152%
<u>Minimum(Formerly Level 3)</u>					
NCCI	27	23	28	30	90%
OCCC Minimum	152	150	150	100	152%
Plymouth	177	157	191	151	117%
Shirley Minimum	98	94	94	92	107%
<u>Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)</u>					
Boston State	170	148	172	150	113%
NECC	263	266	256	150	175%
Pondville	195	196	189	100	195%
SMCC	125	126	139	125	100%
<u>Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)</u>					
Women and Children's Program	4	5	3	15	27%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,211	1,165	1,222	913	133%
Total	10,991	10,993	11,038	7,802	141%
<u>DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities</u>					
Houses of Correction	240	250	236	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	4	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	62	62	62	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	306	316	302	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	11,297	11,309	11,340	7,802	145%

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

Figure 1



- Medium security facilities were the most overcrowded state prison facilities during this quarter, operating overall at 152% of design capacity.
- Minimum/Pre-Release security facilities operated at an average of 133% of design capacity.
- Maximum security facilities operated above design capacity at 109%. Cedar Junction operated at 114% and Souza-Baranowski operated at 106% of design capacity.
- The Awaiting Trial units at MCI-Framingham were the most overcrowded, operating at 345% of design capacity. On average, 221 awaiting trial detainees were held in two units designed to hold 32 women each.
- MCI-Concord, a medium security facility, was the second most overcrowded state prison during the second quarter of 2007, averaging 1,382 inmates and operating at 225% of design capacity.
- Pondville Correctional Center, a Minimum/Pre-Release facility, operated at 195%, nearly double its design capacity with an average daily population of 195 inmates.
- NECC, a Minimum/Pre-Release facility, operated at 175% of design capacity with an average daily population of 263 inmates.
- The Massachusetts Department of Correction operated at 141% of design capacity (including treatment and support facilities) during the second quarter of 2007.

Table 2 provides the DOC figures for the previous twelve months – i.e., for the period April 3, 2006 to March 26, 2007. These figures indicate that the DOC custody population increased by 417 inmates, or four percent, over the twelve-month period from 10,540 in April 2006 to 10,957 in March 2007.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 312 inmates: 242 in Houses of Correction, 66 in Interstate Contract and four inmates in a Federal Prison.

The total average daily DOC jurisdiction population for the previous twelve months was 11,058, an increase of 314 inmates, or three percent, over the twelve month period.

Table 2

Previous Twelve Months Population in DOC Facilities, April 3, 2006 to March 26, 2007					
Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)					
Cedar Junction	663	577	712	633	105%
SBCC	1,022	1,062	1,077	1,024	100%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,685	1,639	1,789	1,657	102%
Medium (Formerly Level 5)					
Bay State	301	296	317	266	113%
Concord	1,377	1,328	1,428	614	224%
Framingham	484	474	485	388	125%
Framingham –ATU	223	208	231	64	348%
Lemuel Shattuck	29	30	25	24	121%
MASAC	197	202	196	236	83%
NCCI	975	975	988	568	172%
Norfolk	1,449	1,475	1,455	1,084	134%
OCCC	769	738	775	480	160%
Shirley-Medium	1,107	1,047	1,124	720	154%
State Hospital@Bridgewater	368	375	363	227	162%
Treatment Center	624	628	614	561	111%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,903	7,776	8,001	5,232	151%
Minimum (Formerly Level 3)					
NCCI	27	30	23	30	90%
OCCC Minimum	135	106	153	100	135%
Plymouth	149	150	150	151	99%
Shirley Minimum	97	100	95	92	105%
Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)					
Boston State	146	149	148	150	97%
NECC	264	266	267	150	176%
Pondville	194	197	196	100	194%
SMCC	142	122	130	125	114%
Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)					
Women and Children's Program	4	5	5	15	27%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Contract Pre-Release	1,158	1,125	1,167	913	127%
Total	10,746	10,540	10,957	7,802	138%
DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities					
Houses of Correction	242	332	237	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	4	5	3	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	66	68	62	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	312	405	302	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	11,058	10,945	11,259	7,802	142%

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

Table 3 presents the county figures for the second quarter of 2007. The county population increased by 202 inmates, or one percent. At the end of the quarter, the county system operated with 13,855 inmates. The average daily population was 13,696 with a design capacity of 8,365. On average, the county facilities operated at 164 percent of design capacity.

Table 3

Second Quarter 2007 Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, April 2, 2007 to June 25, 2007					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	439	454	430	300	146%
Berkshire	360	362	347	570	63%
Bristol	1,316	1,355	1,422	666	198%
Dukes	26	31	24	19	137%
Essex	1,623	1,610	1,627	635	256%
Franklin	257	227	273	144	178%
Hampden	2,095	2,041	2,149	1,303	161%
Hampshire	316	326	330	248	127%
Middlesex	1,119	1,139	1,126	1,035	108%
Norfolk	677	680	658	379	179%
Plymouth	1,608	1,625	1,558	1,140	141%
Suffolk	2,438	2,435	2,414	1,599	152%
Worcester	1,422	1,368	1,497	790	180%
Total	13,696	13,653	13,855	8,828	155%

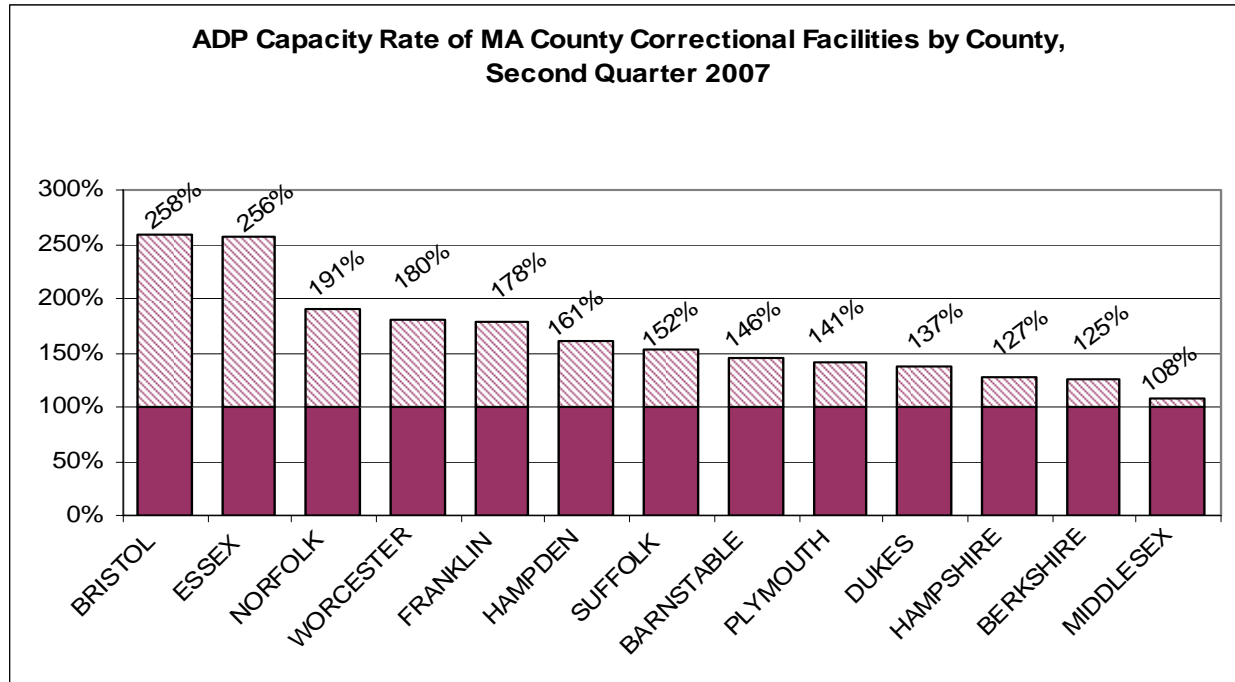
Table 4 presents the county figures for the second quarter of 2007. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 4

Second Quarter 2007 Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, April 2, 2007 to June 25, 2007					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	190	194	193	206	92%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,126	1,161	1,229	304	370%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,260	1,233	1,275	500	252%
Essex LCAC	363	377	352	135	269%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,917	1,860	1,976	1,178	163%
Hampden OUI	178	181	173	125	142%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	301	314	322	161	187%
Middlesex Billerica	818	825	804	874	94%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	677	680	658	302	224%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	667	669	657	453	147%
Suffolk South Bay	1,771	1,766	1,757	1,146	155%

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

Figure 2



- Most county correctional institutions have jail beds (to hold prisoners awaiting trial) and house of correction beds (designated for sentenced inmates), with the exception of Suffolk County, which houses these populations in separate facilities. The design capacities are determined per facility and separate capacities are not designated for jail versus house of correction beds.
- In the second quarter of 2007, the population in every county in Massachusetts exceeded 100% of design capacity. Overall, the county correctional system operated at 164% of its design capacity, with an average daily population of 13,696 and a capacity designed to hold 8,365 inmates.
- Bristol and Essex Counties were the most overcrowded, operating at almost three times their design capacity. Bristol County operated at 258% capacity with an average daily population of 1,316. Essex County, while designed to house 635 prisoners, operated at 256% capacity with an average daily population of 1,623.
- Five Counties (Franklin 178%, Hampden 161%, Norfolk 191%, Suffolk 152% and Worcester 180%) reported average daily populations one and a half to two times their design capacities.
- The remaining six counties reported population levels between 146% and 108% of design capacity.
- On average, county correctional facilities (jails and houses of correction) operated at 64% above design capacity.

Table 5 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months – i.e., for the period April 3, 2006 to March 26, 2007. The figures indicate that the county population decreased by 6 inmates over this twelve-month period, from 13,632 in April 2006 to 13,626 March 2007.

Table 5

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, April 3, 2006 to March 26, 2007					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	442	399	462	300	147%
Berkshire	347	348	352	288	120%
Bristol	1,355	1,297	1,363	510	266%
Dukes	22	25	31	19	116%
Essex	1,606	1,640	1,603	635	253%
Franklin	189	197	220	144	131%
Hampden	2,132	2,107	2,050	1,303	164%
Hampshire	296	277	318	248	119%
Middlesex	1,186	1,244	1,137	1,035	115%
Norfolk	696	662	689	354	197%
Plymouth	1,616	1,548	1,614	1,140	142%
Suffolk	2,483	2,503	2,403	1,599	155%
Worcester	1,410	1,385	1,384	790	178%
Total	13,780	13,632	13,626	8,365	165%

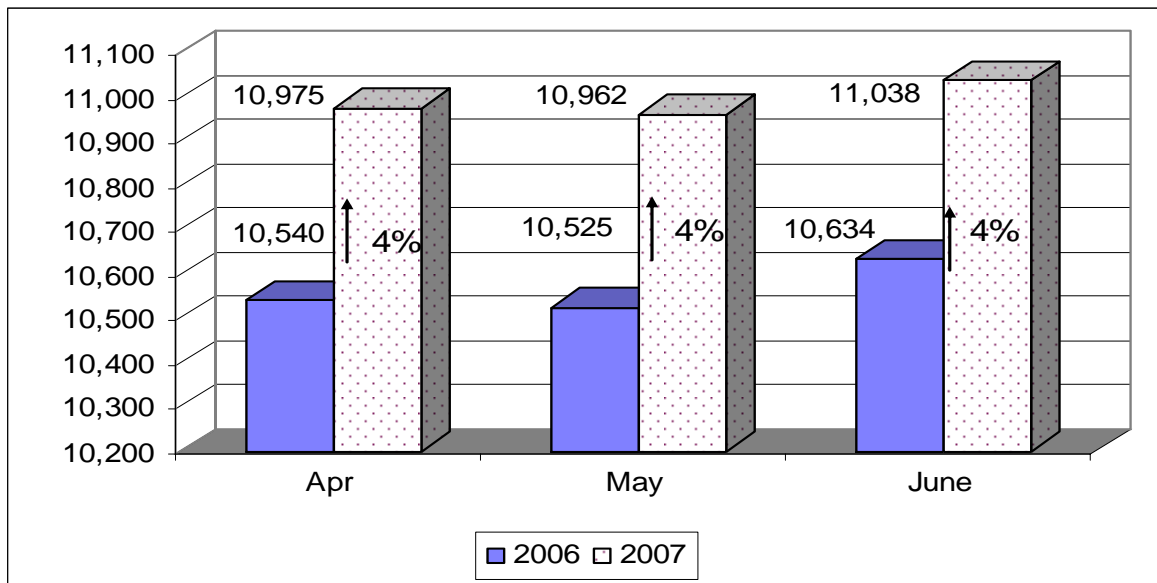
Table 6 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 6

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, April 3, 2006 to March 26, 2007					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	195	199	202	206	95%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,160	1,098	1,161	304	382%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,224	1,260	1,226	500	245%
Essex LCAC	382	380	377	135	283%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,955	1,929	1,872	1,178	166%
Hampden-OUI	177	178	178	125	142%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	315	305	316	161	196%
Middlesex Billerica	871	939	821	874	100%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	696	662	689	302	230%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	675	701	685	453	149%
Suffolk South Bay	1,808	1,802	1,718	1,146	158%

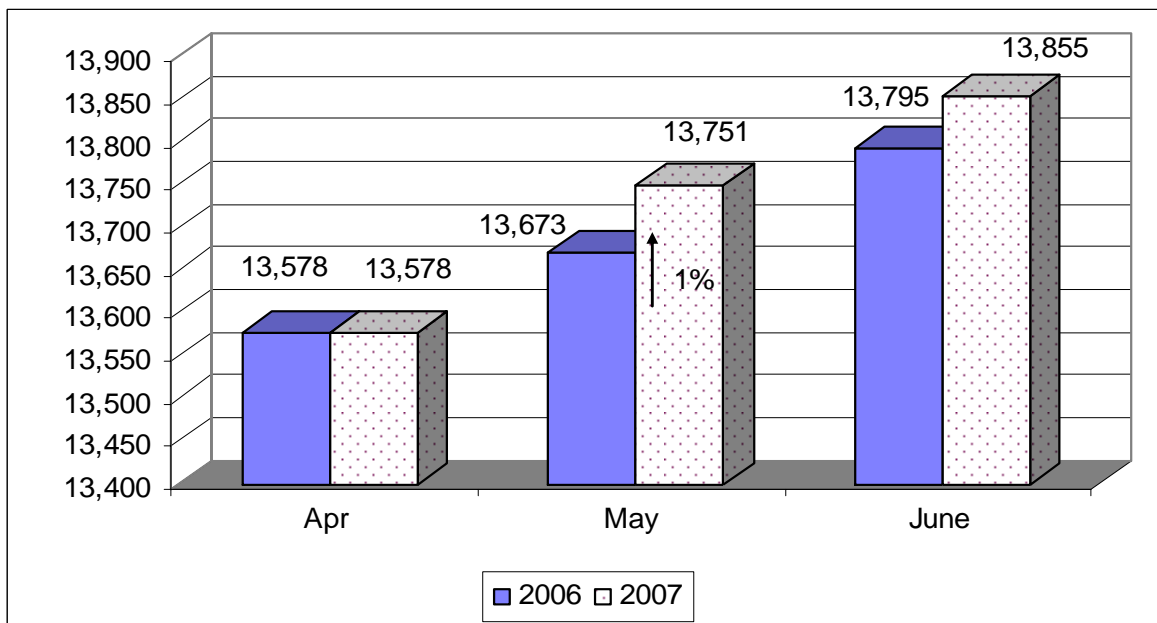
See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 3
DOC Population Change, Second Quarters of 2006 and 2007



The graph above compares the DOC population including treatment and support facilities for the second quarter in 2007 to the second quarter in 2006, by month. For April 2007, the DOC population increased by 435 inmates, or four percent, compared to April 2006; for May 2007, the population increased by 437 inmates, or four percent; for June 2007 the population increased by 404 inmates, or four percent.

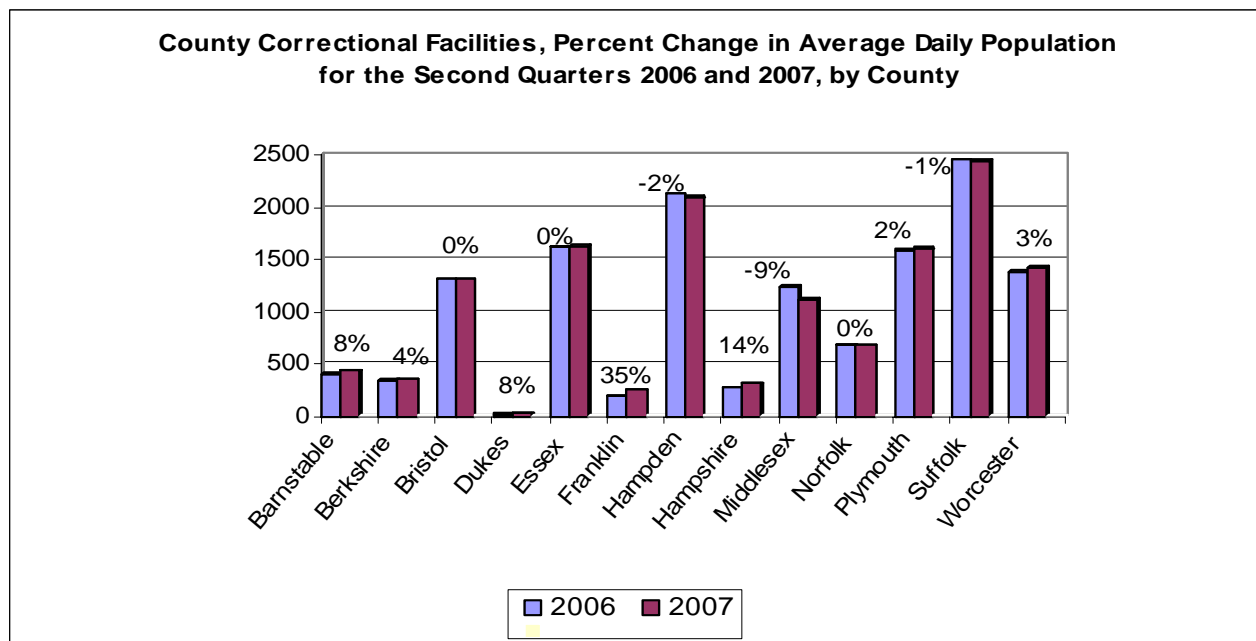
Figure 4
County Correctional Population Change, Second Quarters of 2006 and 2007



The graph above compares the County Correctional population at the end of the second quarter in 2007 to the end of the second quarter in 2006, by month. The population remained constant for the months of April 2006 and April 2007; for May 2007, the population increased by 78 inmates, or one percent; for June 2007, the population increased by 60 inmates, or less than one percent.

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

Figure 5



The percentage represents the change in ADP, increase or decrease, from the second quarters 2006 and 2007.

	Barnstable	Berkshire	Bristol	Dukes	Essex	Franklin	Hampden	Hampshire	Middlesex	Norfolk	Plymouth	Suffolk	Worcester	Total
2006	408	345	1,313	24	1,621	191	2,127	278	1,236	680	1,583	2,455	1,379	13,640
2007	439	360	1,316	26	1,623	257	2,095	316	1,119	677	1,608	2,438	1,422	13,696
Change	8%	4%	0%	8%	0%	35%	-2%	14%	-9%	0%	2%	-1%	3%	0%

- Overall, the average daily population (ADP) of offenders in Massachusetts County Facilities increased by 56 inmates for the second quarter of 2007 compared to the second quarter of 2006, from 13,640 in 2006 to 13,696 in 2007.
- Franklin County reported the largest increase in ADP, 191 inmates in 2006 to 257 in 2007; an increase of 66 offenders, or 35%.
- Hampshire County's ADP increased by 38 inmates, or 14%, from 2006 to 2007.
- Eight Counties (Barnstable, Berkshire, Dukes, Plymouth and Worcester) had a percentage increase in the ADP ranging from two percent to eight percent, from the second quarter of 2006 compared to the second quarter of 2007.
- Bristol and Essex Counties reported and ADP of less than one percent from 2006 to 2007.
- Four Counties reported a decrease in ADP: Hampden (2%), Middlesex (9%), Norfolk (N=3) and Suffolk (1%) from the second quarters 2006 to 2007.
- Middlesex County showed the largest decrease in the average daily population; 1,236 in 2006 to 1,119 in 2007, a decrease of 117 offenders, or nine percent.

Table 7 provides quarterly statistics on criminally sentenced, new court commitments to the DOC for the second quarters of 2006 and 2007, by gender. Overall, there was an increase of 175 new court commitments, or 11%, for the second quarter 2007 in comparison to the number of new court commitments in the second quarter 2006, from 804 to 859. Male commitments increased by 56, or 11%, from 516 commitments in the second quarter 2006 to 572 commitments in the second quarter 2007. Female commitments decreased by 1, from 288 in the second quarter 2006 to 287 commitments in the second quarter 2007.

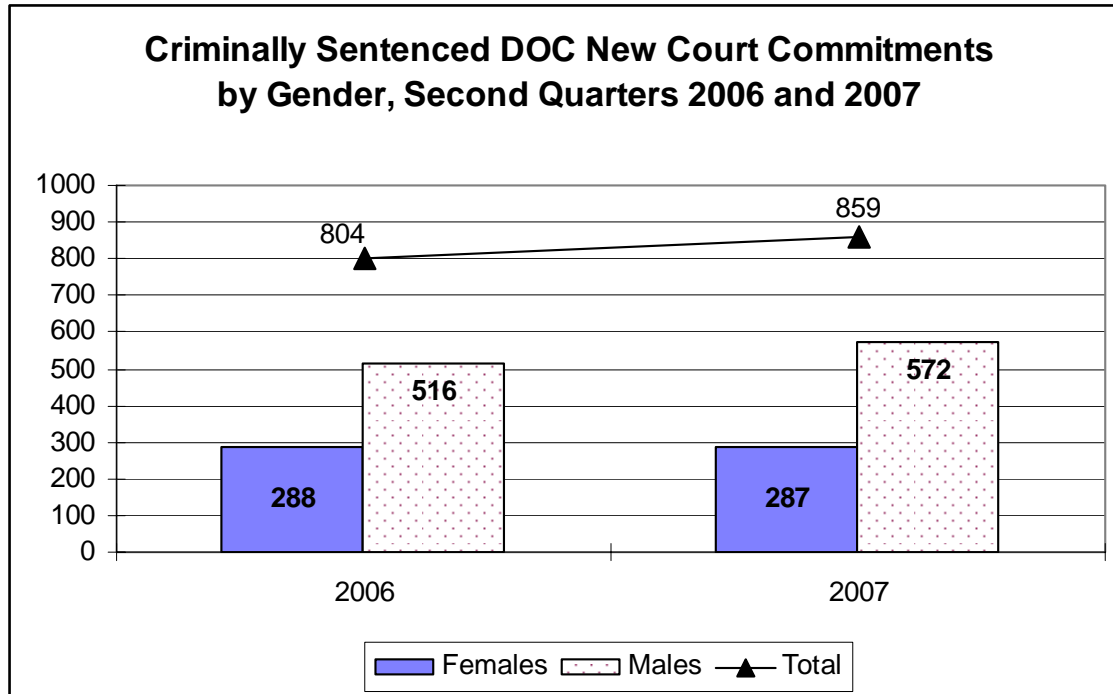
Table 7

**Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments
by Gender, Second Quarters 2006 and 2007**

	2006	2007	Difference
Males			
First Quarter	544	638	17%
Second Quarter	516	572	11%
Sub-Total	1,060	1,210	14%
Females			
First Quarter	280	306	9%
Second Quarter	288	287	0%
Sub-total	568	593	4%
Total	1,628	1,803	11%

Figure 6 provides a graphical representation of the number of criminally sentenced new court commitments to the DOC during the second quarters of 2006 and 2007, by gender.

Figure 6



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