

DESCRIPTION OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED
NOVEMBER 6, 1972 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1973

Massachusetts Department of Correction

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INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports that the Research Division of the Department of Correction has prepared regarding the Furlough Program. The purpose of this study is to present historical statistical information regarding the first year of the operation of the Furlough Program (1973).¹ To some degree the data presented in this paper has been previously published in the Monthly Statistical Reportson Community Based Correctional Programs. However, this report will present more varied information and will describe changes and trends that occurred in the operation of the Furlough Program during its first year.

This report is presented in two sections. The first describes the Furlough Program on the basis of four parameters. They include:

- a) Month furloughed - that is, trends in the numbers of furloughs granted;
- b) Facility from which residents were furloughed;
- c) Type of furlough granted;
- d) Type of commitment furloughees were serving.

The second section relates the above four parameters to the outcome of the furlough, that is, whether the resident returned, returned late, escaped, etc.

It is worth emphasizing that this report deals with a limited number of data elements and that the primary objective is for it to be useful as a historical statistical reference document. The Furlough Program, and the residents furloughed, may today be different from the picture of the Furlough Program that is presented in this report.

¹ Although this report is intended as an annual report, this will present data concerning furloughs granted from the inception of the program on November 6, 1972 thru December 31, 1973.

SECTION IDESCRIPTION OF FURLOUGHS GRANTEDA. Month Furloughed

8,361 furloughs were granted during the fourteen month period from the inception of the program on November 6, 1972 until the end of 1973. These furloughs were received by a total of 2,117 residents of state correctional facilities. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the number of furloughs granted each month during 1972 and 1973. Also presented in Table 1 are: the average monthly population of the state prison system, the number of individuals furloughed, and the proportion of the state prison system population furloughed each month.

TABLE 1NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED: BY MONTH FURLOUGHED

<u>MONTH FURLOUGHED</u>	<u>NO. OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED</u>	<u>AVERAGE DEPT. OF CORR. POP.</u>	<u>NO. OF INDIVIDUALS FURLOUGHED</u>	<u>PROPORTION OF STATE PRISON POP. FURLOUGHED EACH MONTH</u>
November '72	397	2169	349	16.1%
December	761	2074	595	28.7%
January '73	452	2240	348	15.5%
February	616	2023	480	23.7%
March	591	2089	451	21.6%
April	472	2089	380	18.2%
May	580	2125	444	20.9%
June	642	2150	490	22.8%
July	676	2098	498	23.7%
August	498	2042	359	17.6%
September	623	2045	436	21.3%
October	542	2013	426	21.2%
November	634	2028	467	23.0%
December	877	2056	633	30.8%
Average	597	2089	454	21.7%

During the time period under study the average number of furloughs granted each month was 597, and the average number of individuals furloughed was 454. Thus, approximately one of every five (21.7%) residents of the state prison system were released on furlough each month. The month of December for both years had the largest number of furloughs granted. This was due to a large number of furloughs granted for the holidays in December. If the December months are excluded from the analysis, the range between the low and high proportions of the population furloughed is 8.2 percentage points -- i.e., between January 1972 (15.5%) and February 1973 (23.7%).

The number of furloughs granted each month is graphically presented in Figure 1. One generalization emerging from the data is that the monthly number of furloughs generally held stable over the first fourteen months of the program. While the monthly number of furloughs increased each December and randomly fluctuated during the rest of the year, the number of furloughs did not show any trend of increasing or decreasing during this fourteen month period.

B. Facility From Which Residents Were Furloughed

Fourteen correctional facilities participated in the Furlough Program during the time span under study. Except for Walpole, Charlotte, House and Shirley, each facility has conducted a continuous furlough program. Walpole instituted a moratorium on granting furloughs between July and October of 1973. Charlotte House and Shirley opened as correctional facilities after the Furlough Program began.

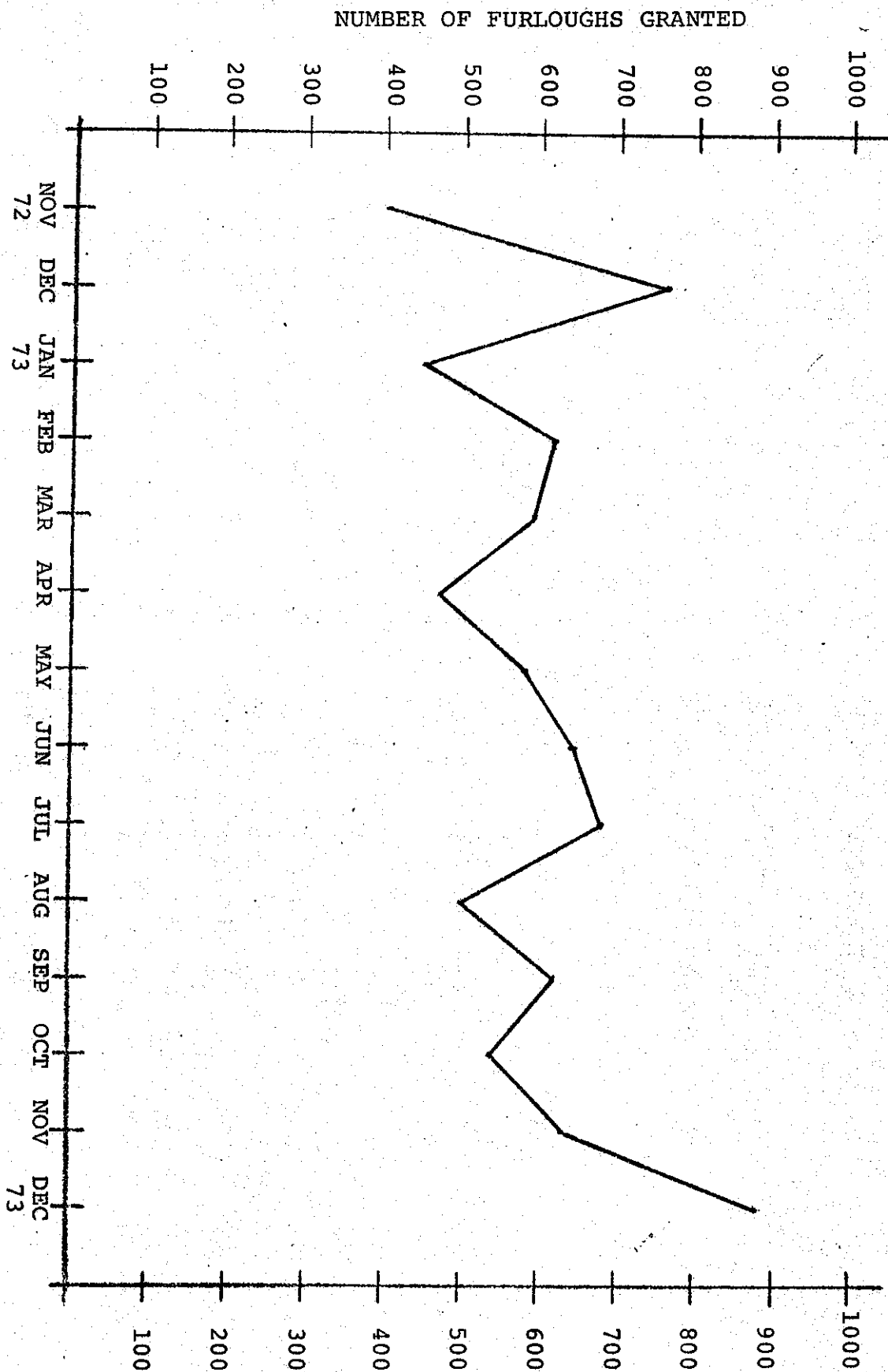


FIGURE 1

Table II presents the number of furloughs granted for each correctional facility. The correctional facilities are grouped by three security levels: maximum, medium, and minimum.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED: BY FURLOUGHING INSTITUTION
(NOVEMBER 6, 1972 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1973)

	<u>NO. OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED</u>
Walpole	159	(1.9%)
Concord	<u>1422</u>	<u>(17.0%)</u>
Subtotal		
Maximum Security	1581	(18.9%)
 Bridgewater	 282	 (3.4%)
Norfolk	<u>2206</u>	<u>(26.4%)</u>
Subtotal		
Medium Security	2488	(29.8%)
 Framingham	 630	 (7.5%)
Warwick	409	(4.9%)
Monroe	414	(5.0%)
Plymouth	552	(6.6%)
Shirley	772	(9.2%)
Charlotte House	64	(0.8%)
Boston State	<u>1451</u>	<u>(17.4%)</u>
Subtotal		
Minimum Security	4292	(51.3%)
 TOTAL	 8361	 (100.0%)

As is evident from Table II, there was a substantial difference among correctional facilities in terms of the relative numbers of furloughs granted. The majority (51.3%) of the furloughs granted were received by residents of minimum security facilities, while only 18.9% of all furloughs were granted at maximum security facilities.

Table II's comparison of different facilities in terms of the relative numbers of furloughs should not be read as referring to relative rates of granting furloughs. For example, Concord and Boston State each granted about 1400 furloughs, but the population of Concord averaged 412 while that of Boston State averaged 36.

Table IIA is designed to present data on the rates of furloughing from different facilities. This furlough rate represents the average monthly number of furloughs granted at a specific institution divided by the average monthly population of that institution. To illustrate: a rate of 1.00 would indicate that during a typical month the number of furloughs was equal to the population of that facility. (This would of course not imply that everyone received a furlough).

TABLE IIA

RATES OF GRANTING FURLOUGHS:
AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS PER RESIDENT BY INSTITUTION

	<u>NO. OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED</u>	<u>AVERAGE POPULATION (10-72 to 12-73)</u>	<u>AVERAGE NO. OF FURLOUGHS PER RESIDENT EACH MONTH</u>
Walpole	159	541	.02
Concord	<u>1422</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>.25</u>
Subtotal			
Maximum Security	1581	953	.12
Bridgewater (eligibles)	282	106	.19
Norfolk	<u>2206</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>.24</u>
Subtotal			
Medium Security	2488	773	.23
Framingham	630	97	.47
Warwick	409	48	.61
Monroe	414	43	.68
Plymouth	552	45	.87
Shirley	772	41	1.33
Charlotte House	64	9	1.88
Boston State	<u>1451</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>2.93</u>
Subtotal			
Minimum Security	4292	319	.96
TOTAL	8361	2045	.29

The overall findings presented in Table IIA could be presented as follows: medium security institutions granted furloughs at twice the rate of maximum security institutions; minimum security institutions in turn granted furloughs at four times the rate of medium security institutions; thus minimum security institutions granted furloughs at eight times the rate of maximum security institutions. This pattern reflects that both a reduction in the security level and granting furloughs, are associated parts of preparing an offender for release. More specifically, there are certain additional major reasons why furlough rates are particularly high at minimum security institutions. All residents in minimum security meet the eligibility requirements of having been incarcerated for at least three months or within 18 months of parole eligibility, and a resident of a minimum security facility has been screened as a low risk candidate in terms of escape prior to his transfer to minimum security.

Particularly noteworthy were the rates of granting furloughs at Walpole and Boston State. During 1973 Walpole granted furloughs at a rate that was 1/15th that of the rest of the Department and 1/50th that of minimum security facilities. This was of course due to the maximum security nature of the institution and the moratorium on granting furloughs between July and October of 1973. At the opposite extreme, Boston State granted furloughs at ten times the rate of the rest of the Department. This was due to its status as a pre-release facility and its location within Boston.

Appendix A presents further data on the rates of granting furloughs during 1973. It presents data on the furlough rate for each facility for each month, and enables us to trace trends during 1973 in the number of furloughs granted. Some of the more important

trends include:

1. The rate of furloughing tended to increase among minimum security facilities during 1973. In part this was the result of the opening of Charlotte House and the Shirley Pre-Release Center. In part the result of the opening of Framingham as a co-ed institution and the resultant transfer to Framingham of selected male residents from medium and maximum security facilities.
2. The rate of furloughing tended to decrease among medium security facilities.
3. The rate of furloughing remained stable among the maximum security facilities.
4. The rate of furloughing for the time period under study varied substantially among facilities. Table IIA is a rank ordering of the furloughing rate for each correctional facility.

C. Type of Furlough Granted

Table III presents the number and percentage of the various types of furloughs granted during 1973. Information regarding the type of furlough granted was not collected in an analyzable form until April of 1973 and thus there is a large number of "unknowns" in Table III. Definitions of the various types of furloughs follow:

Quarterly furloughs are 12-hour leaves granted to residents who satisfy one of the designated purposes of the furlough and "for whom there is reasonable cause to believe that he will honor the trust extended to him while on furlough".

Earned furloughs are permitted to residents who have successfully completed a quarterly furlough and who are actively participating in institutional programming. Earned furloughs

are officially allowed for a maximum of 7 days at a time but in practice the average earned furlough is a 48-hour leave.

Emergency furloughs are granted to residents when a serious and genuinely personal situation exists which necessitates his immediate presence in the community.

TABLE III

NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED: BY TYPE OF FURLOUGH

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Quarterly	775	(14.1)
Earned	4528	(82.2)
Emergency	201	(3.7)
TOTAL	5504	(100.0)
Unknown	2857	

As is evident from Table III, the overwhelming majority of furloughs were earned furloughs (82.2%).

Appendix B and C provide more information regarding the type of furlough granted. Appendix B presents the type of furlough for each correctional institution. This data indicates that during 1973 there were sharp differences between institutions and security levels with regard to the type of furlough granted. As the security level decreased, the proportion of all furloughs that were earned furloughs increased. Thus earned furloughs constituted 58.5% of furloughs from maximum security institutions, 79.2% of furloughs from medium security institutions, and fully 91.6% of furloughs from minimum security institutions. Indeed, earned furloughs constituted 27.3% of Walpole furloughs and 98.7% of Boston State

furloughs. We see, then, that as the security level decreases, more furloughs are granted, and a larger proportion of these are earned furloughs.

Appendix C presents the type of furlough granted by each month from April of 1973 thru December of 1973. The data indicates that there were no significant findings or trends. There was, however, an increased proportion of earned furloughs during December of 1973, probably the result of the holiday season.

D. Type of Commitment

Tables IV and IVA present information regarding the type of commitment that residents who received furloughs were serving. This data was derived from information regarding the institution to which furloughees were committed. Some generalizations worth keeping in mind while interpreting the data provided in Table IV and IVA include:

Walpole Commitments - are males; they tend to be older than other state prison commitments; they tend to have had more extensive criminal histories than other state prison commitments; they tend to serve more time incarcerated than other state prison commitments.

Concord Commitments - are males; in relationship to Walpole commitments they tend to: be younger, have less extensive criminal histories, and serve less time incarcerated.

Framingham Commitments - are females; in relationship to Walpole commitments they tend to: be younger, have less extensive criminal histories, and serve less time incarcerated.

Bridgewater Commitments - are males; they are committed for treatment of drug abuse; and in relationship to Walpole commitments they tend to: be younger, have less extensive criminal histories, and serve less time incarcerated.

Table IV presents the number of furloughs received by persons originally committed to each of the four facilities.

TABLE IV
NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED: BY TYPE OF COMMITMENT

<u>COMMITTING INSTITUTION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS GRANTED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF ALL FURLOUGHS</u>
Walpole	4694	(56.1%)
Concord	3062	(36.6%)
Framingham	491	(5.9%)
Bridgewater	114	(1.4%)
TOTAL	8361	(100.0%)

The majority of furloughs are granted to persons originally committed on Walpole sentences.

Table IVA presents the rate of granting furloughs to persons originally committed to each of the four facilities.

TABLE IVA
RATES OF GRANTING FURLOUGHS:
AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS PER RESIDENT, BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

<u>COMMITTING INSTITUTION</u>	<u>NO. OF FURLOUGHS</u>	<u>AVERAGE POPULATION* (10-72 to 12-73)</u>	<u>AVERAGE NO. OF FURLOUGHS PER RESIDENT EACH MONTH</u>
Walpole	4694	1431	.23
Concord	3062	491	.45
Framingham	491	86	.41
Bridgewater	114	37	.22
TOTAL	8361	2045	.29

The major finding presented in this table is that persons committed on Concord or Framingham sentences received furloughs at twice the

* NOTE: The figures in this column are estimates derived by multiplying the average total population over the period (2045) by the percentage of the 1-1-73 population consisting of persons committed on each type of sentence.

rate of persons committed on Walpole or Bridgewater sentences. The lower rate of furloughs for persons with Walpole sentences in part results from eligibility requirements.

SECTION II
OUTCOME OF FURLOUGHS

As was stated earlier, this section of this report will be devoted to relating the four variables presented in Section I to the outcome of the furlough, that is, whether the resident: returned, returned late, escaped, etc. The format of the remaining tables and appendices are similar. Each table will contain the following categories:

Favorable Outcome - resident returned from furlough with no abuse of the furlough privilege.

Unfavorable Outcome - resident abused the furlough privilege.

The following categories are subdivisions of the category Unfavorable Outcome.

Escape - failure of the resident to return to the correctional facility within two hours after the end of the allotted furlough time regardless of whether or not there were extenuating circumstances.

Late - failure of the resident to return to the correctional facility at the designated time or within two hours thereafter.

New Arrest - resident is arrested during the designated furlough time or within two hours thereafter.

Other - miscellaneous unfavorable outcomes including: returning under the influence of alcohol, returning with contraband, etc.

Table V presents the outcomes for the 8,361 furloughs granted between November 6, 1972 and December 31, 1973. Approximately nine of every ten furloughs resulted in a favorable outcome (90.3). In total there were only 144 escapes which generated an escape rate of 1.7%. The largest single category of unfavorable outcomes was late. 7.1% of the furloughs granted resulted in a late return.

TABLE V
OUTCOME OF FURLOUGHS

<u>TYPE OF OUTCOME</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Favorable Outcome	7554	(90.3%)
Unfavorable Outcome	807	(9.7%)
Escape	144	(1.7%)
Late	593	(7.1%)
New Arrest	24	(0.3%)
Other	46	(0.6%)
TOTAL	8361	(100.0%)

A. Month Furloughed by Outcome

Table VI presents the furlough outcome for each of the fourteen months included in this study. During this time period the rate of unfavorable outcomes tended to increase. To a small degree this was the result of an increase in the rate of escapes (i.e., the escape rate for the first seven months of the program was 1.6% while the escape rate for the second seven months of the program was 1.8%). But for the most part the trend toward an increase in unfavorable outcomes was the result of an increasing proportion of residents returning late (i.e., the late rate for the first seven months of the program was 5.6% while the late rate for the second seven months of the program was 8.1%).

TABLE VI
OUTCOME OF FURLONGHS: BY MONTH FURLONGED

	FAVORABLE OUTCOME		UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME		TYPES OF UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME							
	N	%	N	%	ESCAPE	LATE	NEW ARREST	OTHER				
					N <td>%<td>N<td>%<td>N<td>%</td></td></td></td></td>	% <td>N<td>%<td>N<td>%</td></td></td></td>	N <td>%<td>N<td>%</td></td></td>	% <td>N<td>%</td></td>	N <td>%</td>	%		
November 1972	393	(98.9)	4	(1.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(.3)
December	709	(93.2)	52	(6.8)	7	(.9)	36	(4.7)	1	(.1)	8	(1.1)
January 1973	422	(93.3)	30	(6.7)	3	(.7)	23	(5.1)	1	(.2)	3	(.7)
February	571	(92.8)	45	(7.2)	14	(2.2)	27	(4.3)	1	(.2)	3	(.5)
March	537	(90.8)	54	(9.2)	21	(3.6)	30	(5.1)	1	(.2)	2	(.3)
April	421	(89.1)	51	(10.9)	9	(1.9)	42	(9.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
May	500	(86.2)	80	(13.8)	9	(1.6)	61	(10.5)	3	(.5)	7	(1.2)
June	572	(89.1)	86	(10.9)	13	(2.0)	50	(7.8)	2	(.3)	5	(.8)
July	582	(86.1)	94	(13.9)	13	(2.0)	72	(10.6)	4	(.6)	5	(.7)
August	453	(91.0)	45	(9.0)	6	(1.2)	34	(6.8)	2	(.4)	3	(.6)
September	561	(90.1)	62	(9.9)	14	(2.2)	45	(7.2)	2	(.3)	1	(.2)
October	494	(91.1)	48	(8.9)	6	(1.1)	36	(6.6)	1	(.2)	5	(1.0)
November	557	(87.9)	77	(12.1)	18	(2.8)	54	(8.5)	4	(.6)	1	(.2)
December	782	(89.2)	95	(10.8)	11	(1.3)	80	(9.1)	2	(.2)	2	(.2)
TOTAL	7554	(90.3)	807	(9.7)	144	(1.7)	593	(7.1)	24	(.3)	46	(.6)

Thus, although there was no trend toward increasing the number of furloughs granted during 1973 (see section IA), there was a trend toward an increase in the number of unfavorable outcomes. This increase in unfavorable outcomes was primarily the result of an increase in late returns.

B. Facility From Which Residents Were Furloughed by Outcome

When one relates outcome to the facility from which a resident was furloughed, several interesting findings emerge.

Table VII rank orders facilities within security levels with regard to the proportion of Favorable Outcomes. Several findings are of interest in Table VII. They include:

1. A number of the minimum security facilities combined a low escape rate with a disproportionately high late rate. This was particularly true of Shirley, Framingham and Warwick. Overall, the escape rate for minimum security facilities was 0.8% while the late rate was 9.8%.
2. Medium security facilities had the lowest unfavorable outcome rate (4.6%) compared to maximum security (13.3%) and minimum security (11.4%) facilities.
3. Concord and Bridgewater had the largest escape rates, 3.4% and 4.6% respectively.

The first two points above are helpful in understanding the increase in the late rate (and hence in the unfavorable rate) during 1973. Over the course of the year, the number of furloughs from minimum security institutions increased, and the high rate of late returns from these institutions played a large part in increasing the rate of late returns for the whole system.

TABLE VII

OUTCOME OF FURLOUGHS: BY FURLOUGHING INSTITUTION

	FAVORABLE OUTCOME		UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME		TYPES OF UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME							
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>ESCAPE</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>LATE</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>NEW ARREST</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>OTHER</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>				
Walpole	150	(94.3)	9	(5.7)	4	(2.5)	3	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.3)
Concord	1221	(85.9)	201	(13.9)	51	(3.4)	134	(9.4)	7	(.5)	9	(.6)
Subtotal Maximum Security	1371	(86.7)	210	(13.3)	55	(3.5)	137	(8.7)	7	(.4)	11	(.7)
Norfolk	2117	(96.0)	89	(4.0)	43	(1.9)	28	(1.3)	4	(.2)	14	(.6)
Bridgewater	258	(91.4)	24	(8.6)	13	(4.6)	9	(3.2)	1	(.4)	1	(.4)
Subtotal Medium Security	2375	(95.4)	113	(4.6)	56	(2.3)	37	(1.5)	5	(.2)	15	(.6)
Charlotte House	62	(96.9)	2	(3.1)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Monroe	390	(94.2)	24	(5.8)	3	(.7)	17	(4.1)	2	(.5)	2	(.5)
Plymouth	504	(91.2)	48	(8.8)	5	(.9)	39	(7.1)	2	(.4)	2	(.4)
Boston State	1299	(89.5)	152	(10.5)	6	(.4)	144	(9.9)	1	(.1)	1	(.1)
Shirley	670	(86.8)	102	(13.2)	6	(.8)	87	(11.3)	4	(.5)	5	(.6)
Framingham	547	(86.8)	83	(13.2)	9	(1.4)	67	(10.6)	1	(.2)	6	(1.0)
Warwick	336	(82.1)	95	(17.9)	4	(1.0)	63	(15.4)	2	(.5)	4	(1.0)
Subtotal Minimum Security	3808	(88.6)	484	(11.4)	33	(.8)	419	(9.8)	12	(.3)	20	(.5)
TOTAL	7554	(90.3)	807	(9.7)	144	(1.7)	593	(7.1)	24	(.3)	46	(.6)

C. Type of Furlough Granted by Outcome

Table VIII relates outcome to the type of furlough granted. The most significant finding in Table VIII is that the escape rate for quarterly furloughs is approximately five times the escape rate for any other type of furlough (5.4%). This finding may be a result of the requirements necessary for different types of furloughs. As was mentioned earlier, a resident must complete a quarterly furlough successfully before receiving an earned furlough. Thus, although there is little data to support the conclusion, it is possible that a resident is more likely to escape during his first furlough (i.e., his quarterly furlough) than on a furlough subsequent to his first furlough.

It is also important to note that the institutions which granted the largest proportion of quarterly furloughs, that is, Walpole (38.2% of all furloughs granted), Concord (31.7%), and Bridgewater (23.3%)⁵ were the institutions with the largest escape rates, that is, Walpole (2.5%), Concord (3.4%) and Bridgewater (4.6%)⁶. One may conclude that in 1973 facilities which had restrictive furlough policies (i.e., granted proportionately few earned furloughs) had higher escape rates than facilities with less restrictive furlough policies.

⁵ See Appendix B.

⁶ See Table VII.

TABLE VIII

OUTCOME OF FURLONGHS: BY TYPE OF FURLOUGH

	FAVORABLE OUTCOME		UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME		TYPES OF UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME							
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>ESCAPE</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>LATE</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>NEW ARREST</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>OTHER</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>				
Earned	4041	(89.3)	487	(10.8)	49	(1.1)	405	(8.9)	14	(.3)	19	(.4)
Quarterly	660	(85.2)	115	(14.8)	42	(5.4)	62	(8.0)	4	(.5)	7	(.9)
Emergency	188	(93.5)	13	(6.5)	3	(1.5)	8	(4.0)	1	(.5)	1	(.5)
Unknown	2665	(93.3)	192	(6.7)	50	(1.8)	118	(4.0)	5	(.2)	19	(.7)
TOTAL	7554	(90.3)	807	(9.7)	144	(1.7)	593	(7.1)	24	(.3)	46	(.6)

D. Type of Commitment by Outcome

Table IX relates outcome to the institution to which the furloughee was committed. As one can see from Table IX, the unfavorable outcome rate is somewhat higher for Concord (12.8%) and Framingham commitments (13.4%). This is the result of somewhat high late rates for these types of commitments. In terms of the escape rate, Walpole commitments had the lowest escape rate, 1.4% while Concord commitments had the highest escape rate, 2.1%.

As was discussed in Section I, Concord commitments were more likely to receive furloughs than any other type of commitment. As Table IX indicates, Concord commitments also had the highest escape rate. On the other hand Walpole commitments were less likely to receive furloughs than any other type of commitment yet Walpole commitments had the lowest escape rate. This finding may indicate that Walpole commitments are better risks in terms of granting furloughs or it may indicate that the screening process is much more selective and thus results in a lower escape rate.

TABLE IX

OUTCOME OF FURLONGHS: BY TYPE OF COMMITMENT

	FAVORABLE OUTCOME		UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME		TYPES OF UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME							
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>ESCAPE</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>LATE</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>NEW ARREST</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>OTHER</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>				
Walpole	4351	(92.7)	343	(7.3)	68	(1.4)	242	(5.2)	10	(.2)	23	(.5)
Concord	2668	(87.2)	394	(12.8)	65	(2.1)	297	(9.7)	13	(.4)	19	(.6)
Bridgewater	110	(96.4)	4	(3.6)	2	(1.8)	2	(1.8)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Framingham	425	(86.6)	66	(13.4)	9	(1.8)	52	(10.6)	1	(.2)	4	(.8)
TOTAL	7554	(90.3)	807	(9.7)	144	(1.7)	593	(7.1)	24	(.3)	46	(.6)

APPENDIX A

FURLONGHS GRANTED AND RATE OF FURLONGING: BY MONTH FURLONGED AND INSTITUTION FROM WHICH FURLONGED

		NOV 72	DEC 72	JAN 73	FEB 73	MAR 73	APR 73	MAY 73	JUNE 73	JULY 73	AUG 73	SEPT 73	OCT 73	NOV 73	DEC 73	TOTAL
		N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE	N RATE
Walpole	16	(3)	35 (6)	0 (0)	6 (1)	46 (8)	3 (1)	18 (3)	7 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (2)	16 (3)	159 (2)
Concord	41	(8)	138 (31)	81 (21)	94 (23)	141 (35)	112 (28)	103 (26)	82 (21)	95 (24.3)	90 (23)	107 (27)	104 (26)	100 (25)	134 (33)	1422 (25)
SUBTOTAL MAXIMUM																
SECURITY	57	(5)	173 (18)	81 (8)	100 (10)	187 (19)	115 (12)	121 (13)	89 (9)	95 (10)	90 (10)	107 (12)	104 (12)	112 (12)	150 (16)	1581 (12)
Norfolk	172	(28)	234 (38)	120 (20)	234 (40)	133 (20)	114 (17)	157 (23)	196 (28)	172 (24)	97 (14)	118 (17)	121 (18)	129 (19)	209 (31)	2206 (24)
Bridgewater	4	(5)	41 (45)	23 (26)	20 (24)	4 (4)	2 (2)	11 (12)	25 (25)	32 (29)	22 (18)	21 (17)	17 (12)	25 (17)	35 (25)	282 (79)
SUBTOTAL MEDIUM																
SECURITY	176	(26)	275 (39)	143 (20)	254 (38)	137 (18)	116 (15)	168 (21)	221 (28)	204 (25)	119 (14)	139 (17)	138 (17)	154 (19)	244 (30)	2488 (23)
Framingham	22	(22)	38 (41)	18 (21)	21 (26)	41 (55)	45 (59)	44 (54)	53 (48)	46 (39)	54 (45)	62 (57)	58 (59)	64 (68)	64 (57)	630 (47)
Charlotte	0	(0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (63)	14 (156)	19 (190)	26 (371)	64 (188)
House	30	(75)	74 (180)	22 (56)	19 (48)	17 (45)	17 (39)	31 (65)	41 (85)	42 (88)	48 (94)	62 (122)	38 (81)	34 (69)	77 (160)	552 (87)
Plymouth	43	(93)	46 (96)	22 (49)	26 (58)	23 (50)	32 (64)	30 (64)	30 (61)	32 (70)	24 (52)	21 (45)	23 (58)	26 (68)	31 (89)	409 (61)
Warwick	34	(89)	40 (91)	13 (32)	20 (50)	38 (83)	24 (56)	25 (57)	38 (86)	25 (54)	32 (73)	24 (73)	24 (53)	25 (56)	53 (113)	414 (68)
Monroe	0	(0)	46 (256)	60 (158)	71 (178)	61 (145)	33 (72)	62 (132)	50 (109)	78 (163)	44 (96)	74 (164)	55 (106)	62 (122)	76 (143)	772 (133)
Shirley	35	(292)	69 (292)	93 (274)	105 (284)	102 (319)	76 (200)	100 (256)	133 (309)	141 (320)	94 (224)	121 (310)	88 (226)	138 (337)	156 (400)	1451 (293)
Boston State																
SUBTOTAL MINIMUM																
SECURITY	164	(66)	313 (120)	228 (81)	262 (94)	267 (95)	241 (81)	291 (95)	332 (95)	377 (109)	289 (83)	377 (114)	300 (94)	368 (115)	463 (144)	4292 (135)
TOTAL	397	(19)	761 (38)	452 (23)	616 (32)	591 (30)	472 (24)	580 (28)	642 (30)	676 (32)	498 (24)	623 (31)	542 (27)	634 (31)	877 (42)	8361 (29)

APPENDIX B

TYPE OF FURLOUGH GRANTED: BY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

	WALPOLE N %	CONCORD N %	MAXIMUM N %	NORFOLK N %	BRIDGEWATER N %	MEDFORD N %			
Earned	15 (27.3)	578 (60.4)	593 (58.5)	1034 (81.5)	99 (60.7)	1133 (79.2)			
Quarterly	21 (38.2)	304 (31.7)	325 (32.1)	225 (17.7)	38 (23.3)	263 (18.4)			
Emergency	19 (34.5)	76 (7.9)	95 (9.4)	9 (.7)	26 (16.0)	35 (2.4)			
TOTAL	159 (100.0)	1422 (100.0)	1581 (100.0)	2206 (100.0)	282 (100.0)	2488 (100.0)			
Unknown	104 -	464 -	568 -	938 -	119 -	1057 -			
	FRAMINGHAM N %	CHARLOTTE HOUSE N %	PLYMOUTH N %	WARWICK N %	MONROE N %	SHIRLEY N %	BOSTON STATE N %	MINIMUM N %	TOTAL N %
Earned	361 (73.7)	63 (98.3)	353 (90.5)	218 (87.2)	289 (100.0)	517 (91.8)	1001 (98.7)	2802 (91.6)	1528 (82.3)
Quarterly	93 (19.0)	1 (1.7)	25 (6.4)	25 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	38 (6.7)	5 (.5)	187 (6.1)	775 (14.1)
Emergency	36 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	12 (3.1)	7 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	8 (1.5)	8 (.8)	71 (2.3)	201 (3.6)
TOTAL	630 (100.0)	64 (100.0)	552 (100.0)	409 (100.0)	414 (100.0)	772 (100.0)	1451 (100.0)	4292 (100.0)	6361 (100.0)
Unknown	140 -	0 -	162 -	159 -	125 -	209 -	437 -	1232 -	2857 -

APPENDIX C
TYPE OF FURLOUGH GRANTED, BY MONTH
(April 1973* thru December 1973)

	<u>APRIL 73</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>MAY</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>JUNE</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>JULY</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>AUGUST</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>SEPTEMBER</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>OCTOBER</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>NOVEMBER</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>DECEMBER 73</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>N</u> <u>%</u>
Quarterly	71 (16.4)	78 (14.7)	99 (15.9)	106 (15.8)	82 (16.7)	88 (14.3)	84 (15.7)	82 (13.1)	58 (6.7)	748 (13.9)
Earned	345 (79.7)	429 (81.1)	495 (79.8)	552 (82.4)	382 (78.0)	499 (80.8)	426 (80.0)	525 (84.0)	786 (90.8)	4439 (82.4)
Emergency	17 (3.9)	22 (4.2)	27 (4.3)	12 (1.8)	26 (5.3)	30 (4.9)	23 (4.3)	18 (2.9)	22 (2.5)	197 (3.7)
Unknown	39	51	21	6	8	6	9	9	11	160
TOTAL	433 (100.0)	529 (100.0)	621 (100.0)	670 (100.0)	490 (100.0)	617 (100.0)	533 (100.0)	625 (100.0)	866 (100.0)	5384 (100.0)

* Data on the type of furlough granted began to be collected during March of 1973. However, only 120 records during March were known and thus have been eliminated from this table.