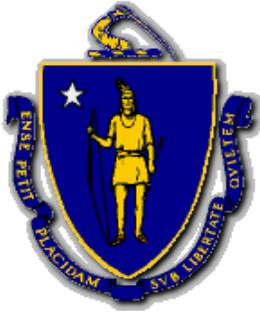




Massachusetts Department of Correction

Prison Population Trends 2009

June 2010



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Performance Measures Unit
Research and Planning Division

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This and other Massachusetts Department of Correction publications can be accessed on the internet under the Research & Statistics tab at:

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

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Authorized by: Ellen Bickelman, State Purchasing Agent

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This *Massachusetts Department of Correction Prison Population Trends* report reflects a significant change in the annual reporting of inmate statistics by the Department's Research and Planning Division. Previously, we issued annual inmate statistical reports on: (1) new court commitments, (2) releases, (3) recidivism and (4) a snapshot of the population as of the first of January. These prior reports were limited to the criminally sentenced population. This new report for 2009 expands beyond information on the criminally sentenced population to include those civilly committed and awaiting trial detainees. Additionally, we have added more institutional level data, population trends and projections. While we will continue to issue annual recidivism reports, highlighted recidivism data is included herein.

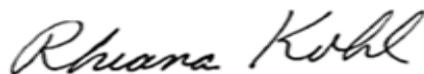
Our concept is to have one comprehensive report, highlighting significant trends and data patterns in a context to best understand the ramifications of the information presented. By consolidating and expanding on statistics previously published separately, this report is more efficient and, subsequently more effective, in informing our readers in a more analytical context. In essence, this report reflects the "stock and flow" of both the standing population as of January 1, 2010 and the substantial movement of inmates in and out of the Massachusetts Department of Correction's (DOC's) jurisdiction.

While the total population took a very slight (<1%) downward trend in the final months of 2009, the ten year population projection period (2009-2019) appears to be back on track after this first year deviation. While on any given day, civil commitments and awaiting trial detainees together comprise only 10% of the inmate population, they represent the overwhelming majority (75%) of Massachusetts DOC admissions and releases. The average daily population for the Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population in 2009 was 11,526. The number of individuals DOC admitted was 10,392 with releases slightly higher at 10,476. Of those totals, 40% were awaiting trial, 36% were civil commitments; the criminally sentenced inmates reflected 24% of admissions or releases.

In fact, part of the challenge in preparing an annual population report for the Massachusetts DOC is the uniqueness of the multiple missions of such diverse populations in state correctional facilities. Traditionally, awaiting trial populations are housed in county jails and civilly committed populations are the responsibility of health and human service agencies in other states. While we looked to publications from other criminal justice agencies for innovative methods in reporting correctional data, we were distinctive in having non-criminally sentenced populations and, similarly, not including community corrections populations (i.e. probation and parole).

Massachusetts Department of Correction Prison Population Trends was designed to serve as a general reference for Massachusetts DOC inmate data. In concert, we will be issuing a variety of fact sheets, research briefs, study findings and other such documents. Our mission is to provide timely, relevant data and publications which can be best applied to the challenging work in the operations and management of corrections, criminal justice policy, and for use by our colleagues and stakeholders.

Sincerely,



Rhiana Kohl, Ph.D,
Executive Director of Strategic Planning & Research
Massachusetts Department of Correction

Report Populations

This report, *Massachusetts Department of Correction Population Trends 2009*, covers many different aspects of the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) prison population.

For the purposes of this report, populations include:

Jurisdiction Population

An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the inmate is being held to include those incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facilities as well as those housed in correctional facilities outside of the Massachusetts DOC (Massachusetts Houses of Correction, other state's correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Custody Population

An individual is considered to be in Massachusetts DOC custody when they are being held in a Massachusetts DOC facility.

Commitment type includes:

Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced"

An individual who has been found guilty of a criminal offense through legal means, and is required to be incarcerated.

Civil Commitment or "Civil"

The involuntary commitment of an individual via legal means to incarcerate an individual against their will.

Awaiting Trial or "Detainee"

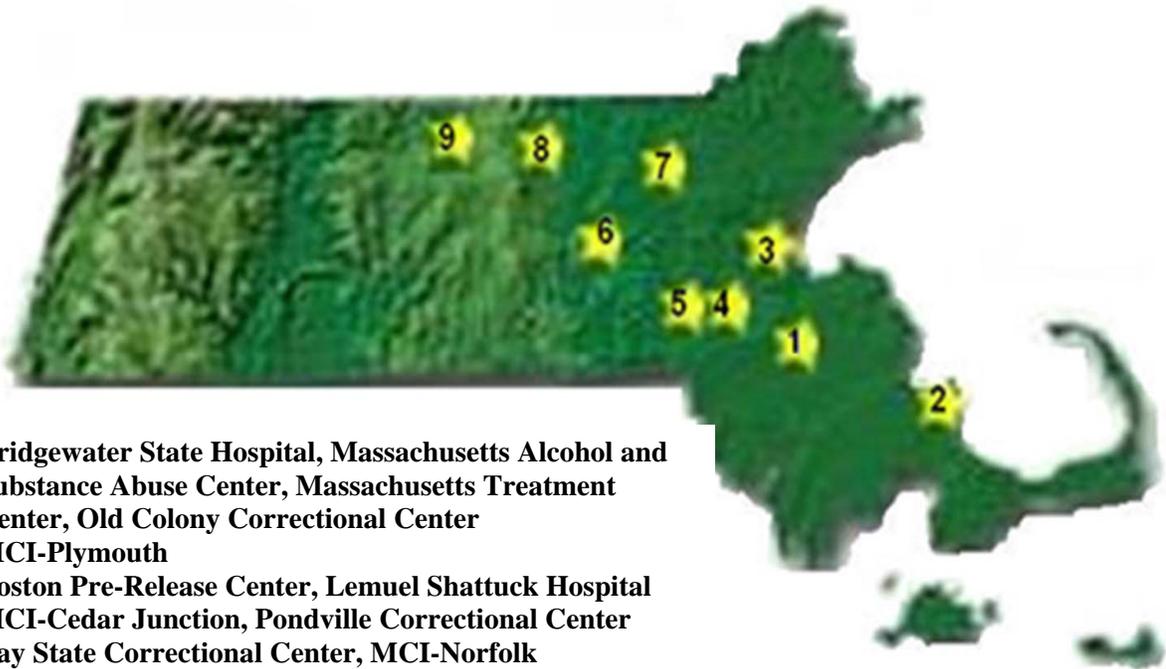
An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime to include male and female county detainees, male county detainees transferred to state facilities under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 276, section 52A, and federal detainees (both male and female).

A complete list of report definitions is located in the 'Caveat and Definitions' section at the end of this report.

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Massachusetts DOC 2009 Institution Overview



- 1) Bridgewater State Hospital, Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center, Massachusetts Treatment Center, Old Colony Correctional Center
- 2) MCI-Plymouth
- 3) Boston Pre-Release Center, Lemuel Shattuck Hospital
- 4) MCI-Cedar Junction, Pondville Correctional Center
- 5) Bay State Correctional Center, MCI-Norfolk
- 6) MCI-Framingham, South Middlesex Correctional Center
- 7) MCI-Concord, Northeastern Correctional Center
- 8) MCI-Shirley, Souza Baranowski Correctional Center
- 9) North Central Correctional Institution

Institution Overview

Bay State Correctional Center (BSCC)	Norfolk, MA
---	--------------------

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Medium • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993 • Opened: 1977 - Renovated: 1987 (New Building) - Expanded: 1990, 1995, 2006 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$44,878 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 311 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 314 • Design Capacity: 266 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 118% • Operational Capacity: 320 |
|---|--|



BSCC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. A mission change in 1991 converted the facility from a minimum security institution to a medium security one.

Boston Pre-Release Center (BPRC)	Roslindale, MA
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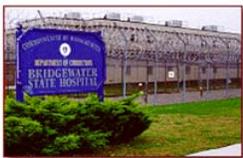
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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release • Initial ACA Accreditation: 2000 • Opened: 1972 - Renovated: 2003 (New Building) • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$42,448 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 195 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 189 • Design Capacity: 150 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 126% • Operational Capacity: 200
Minimum: 45 & Pre-release: 155 |
|---|---|



BPRC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. It was the first pre-release institution in Massachusetts and is now a structured program focused on reintegration. Close public transportation increases opportunities for employment and access to community support agencies and other approved programming. On January 1, 2010 the majority of inmates were pre-release (152) with an additional 43 minimum security inmates.

Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)	Bridgewater, MA
---	------------------------

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Medium • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998 • Opened: 1974 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$135,179 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 365 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 346 • Design Capacity: 227 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 152% • Operational Capacity: 392
Civil Commitments: 339
Work Unit (Cadre Inmates): 53 |
|--|---|



BSH is a facility housing male offenders in several categories: civil commitments without criminal sentences, civil commitments with criminal sentences, criminally sentenced inmate workers, and, on occasion, awaiting trial detainees. Each individual civilly admitted to this facility is subject to a court-ordered evaluation under an applicable section of Massachusetts

General Law (M.G.L.) Chapter 123. Patients may be committed to this facility following the observation period in increments of six months to a year as ordered by the court if they are found to be in need of additional treatment and evaluation.

Institution Overview

Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit (LSH)	Jamaica Plain, MA
---	--------------------------

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Medium • Opened: 1974 - Expanded: 1982, 1987 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$232,065 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 29 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 25 • Design Capacity: 24 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 104% • Operational Capacity: 29 |
|---|---|



LSH is a facility providing secure inpatient and outpatient medical care to male and female inmates from both the state and county. It is a transient facility with few long term patients. On January 1, 2010 the population consisted of 28 males and 1 female; 16 criminally sentenced state inmates, 7 county sentenced inmates, 4 awaiting trial detainees, and 2 civil commitments. The average age of inmates housed on this date was 51 years old.

Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC)	Bridgewater, MA
---	------------------------

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Minimum • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993 • Opened: 1992 - Mission Change: 2002 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$69,257 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 138 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 139 • Design Capacity: 236 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 59% • Operational Capacity: 170 Sentenced: 70 Civil Commitments: 100 |
|---|--|



MASAC is a facility separately housing both criminally sentenced male inmates and males civilly committed under MGL 123, Section 35 participating in a detoxification program for up to 30 days. As of January 1, 2009 the two populations were about equal with 70 criminally sentenced inmates and 68 civil commitments. The facility underwent a mission change in 2002 after the closing of Southeastern Correctional Center (SECC) when all detoxification services and programs for males formerly housed at SECC were moved to this facility and it was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center.

Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC)	Bridgewater, MA
---	------------------------

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Medium • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1997 • Opened: 1986 - Expanded: 1997 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$48,803 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 629 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 627 • Design Capacity: 561 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 112% • Operational Capacity: 654 Sentenced: 312 Civil Commitments: 342 |
|--|--|



The MTC is a medium security facility separately housing male inmates identified as sex offenders and those who have been civilly committed as sexually dangerous persons (SDPs) as defined by M.G.L. Chapter 123A resulting in a day to life commitment. The facility offers a comprehensive sexual offender treatment program intended to reduce the risks associated with reoffending. On January 1, 2010 there were 301 criminally sentenced inmates, 243 SDPs, and 85 temporary civil commitments.

Institution Overview

MCI-Cedar Junction (MCI-CJ) South Walpole, MA

- Security Level: Maximum Reception & Diagnostic Center w/ Medium Component
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2002
- Opened: 1956 - Expanded: 1991 Modular Unit, DDU
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$62,131
- January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 737
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 676 Maximum: 641 & Medium: 35
- Design Capacity: Maximum: 561 & Medium: 72
- ADP % Design Occupancy: Maximum: 114% & Medium: 49%
- Operational Capacity: 619 Maximum: 547 & Medium: 72



In 2009 the mission of MCI-CJ shifted from a maximum security institution to the Department’s Reception and Diagnostic Center for male offenders with a focus on the completion of assessments to determine an inmate’s initial classification designation and the development of individualized program plans. The Department Disciplinary Unit (DDU) for the Department’s most serious discipline issues is also located here. On January 1, 2010 MCI-CJ housed 700 criminally sentenced inmates and 37 federal and awaiting trial detainees. There were 668 offenders housed in maximum security (119 of those in DDU) and 69 in medium security.

MCI-Concord (MCI-C) Concord, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1878 - Renovations: 1999, 2005 Special Management Unit
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$38,672
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,303
- Design Capacity: 614
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 212%
- Operational Capacity: 1,404
- January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 1,219



MCI-C, the former Reception and Diagnostic Center for the Department, shifted to a medium security facility for male offenders when MCI-CJ took over the reception role in 2009. On January 1, 2010 MCI-C housed 958 criminally sentenced inmates and 261 awaiting trial detainees.

MCI-Framingham (MCI-F) & Awaiting Trial Unit (ATU) Framingham, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995
- Opened: 1877 - Expanded: 1965 4 Cottages & Health Services Unit Bldg., 1983 Modular Unit, 1989 Modular Unit, 1991 Betty Cole Smith Bldg.
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$49,602
- January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 586
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 613 Medium: 432 & ATU: 181
- Design Capacity: Medium: 388 & ATU: 64
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 136% Medium: 111% & ATU: 283%
- Operational Capacity: 628



MCI-F is the Department’s Reception and Diagnostic Center for female offenders providing a comprehensive network of gender responsive, trauma informed programming for women who are civilly committed, serving county and state criminal sentences, or awaiting trial detainees. It is the oldest operating female prison in the country. On January 1, 2010, this medium security facility housed 436 criminally sentenced inmates, 144 detainees on awaiting trial status, and 6 civil commitments.

Institution Overview

MCI Norfolk (MCI-N)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$35,177
- January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 1,480
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,511
- Design Capacity: 1,084
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 139%
- Operational Capacity: 1,478



MCI-N is a facility housing male inmates with the distinction of being the largest institution in the Massachusetts DOC housing the most inmates. It was the first ‘community based’ prison in the United States, created to be more spacious with a campus-like atmosphere and architecture.

MCI Plymouth (MCI-P)

Plymouth, MA

- Security Level: Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1952
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$39,614
- January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 193
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 205
- Design Capacity: 151
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 136%
- Operational Capacity: 227



MCI-P is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The institution originated as a Prison Camp in the 1950s. Work programs were established in 1967.

MCI Shirley (MCI-S)

Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995
- Opened: Minimum in 1972, Medium in 1991
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$35,566
- January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 1,432
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,474
Medium: 1,198 & Minimum: 276
- Design Capacity:
Medium: 720 & Minimum: 249
- ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 166% & Minimum: 111%
- Operational Capacity: 1,408
Medium: 1,130 & Minimum: 278



MCI-S is a male facility where the majority of inmates are in medium security housing units (1,161) with 271 housed in minimum security on January 1, 2010. The two security levels were considered separate institutions until July 2002 when they were combined as one, with bed space at the minimum reduced considerably. In years since, the bed space has been increased as needed. In 2003 an Assisted Living Unit was added to the medium section of the institution.

Institution Overview

North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI)	Gardner, MA
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- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Medium & Minimum • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989 • Opened: 1981 - Renovations: 1982, 1993 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$41,171 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 1,014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,030
Medium: 1,000 & Minimum: 30 • Design Capacity: Medium: 568 & Minimum: 30 • ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 176% & Minimum: 100% • Operational Capacity: 1,032
Medium: 1,002 & Minimum: 30 |
|---|--|



NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates are in medium security housing units (985) with 29 housed in minimum security on January 1, 2010. The institution is located on the land formerly occupied by the Gardner State Hospital which was open from 1902 until its doors were closed in 1976.

Northeastern Correctional Center (NECC)	Concord, MA
--	--------------------

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Minimum & Pre-release • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1982 • Opened: 1932 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$39,255 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 271 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 267 • Design Capacity: 150 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 178% • Operational Capacity: 274
Minimum: 210 & Pre-Release: 64 |
|--|---|



NECC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates are in minimum security housing units (209) with 62 in pre-release on January 1, 2010. The facility was originally the supporting farm for MCI-Concord. Currently the programming is designed to enable a smooth transition from confinement to the community. Community work crews provide cost effective labor to surrounding communities.

Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC)	Bridgewater, MA
--	------------------------

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Medium & Minimum • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989 • Opened: 1987 - Expanded: 1990 Modular Unit • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$42,606 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 935 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 968
Medium: 812 & Minimum: 156 • Design Capacity: Medium: 480 & Minimum: 100 • ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 169% & Minimum: 156% • Operational Capacity: 908
Medium: 748 & Minimum: 160 |
|---|---|



OCCC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates are in medium security housing unit (782) with 153 housed in minimum security on of January 1, 2010. Housing units at OCCC are named after Revolutionary War heroes in the spirit of the name which dates back to the founding of our nation fostering a sense of hope and 'new beginning'.

Institution Overview

Pondville Correctional Center (PCC)	Norfolk, MA
--	--------------------

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Minimum & Pre-release • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994 • Opened: 1990 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$33,914 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 193 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP):193 • Design Capacity: 100 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 193% • Operational Capacity: 200 Minimum: 145 & Pre-release: 55 |
|--|---|



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 138 minimum and 55 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2010. The original name of the facility was Norfolk Pre-Release Center (NPRC). The facility was constructed in 1975. In 1990, following significant renovations, the facility then became known as Pondville Correctional Center housing both minimum and pre-release inmates.

South Middlesex Correctional Center (SMCC)	Framingham, MA
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- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1983 • Opened: 1976 • Mission Change: 2002 all Female • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$35,002 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 128 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP):154 • Design Capacity: 125 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 123% • Operational Capacity: 185 Minimum: 125 & Pre-release: 60 |
|---|---|



SMCC is a facility for criminally sentenced females housing 103 minimum and 25 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2010. The facility began as a male facility and became a female facility on July 1, 2002 after a mission change. The community based environment encourages ongoing utilization of the skills and resources necessary for successful re-entry into the community while ensuring public safety.

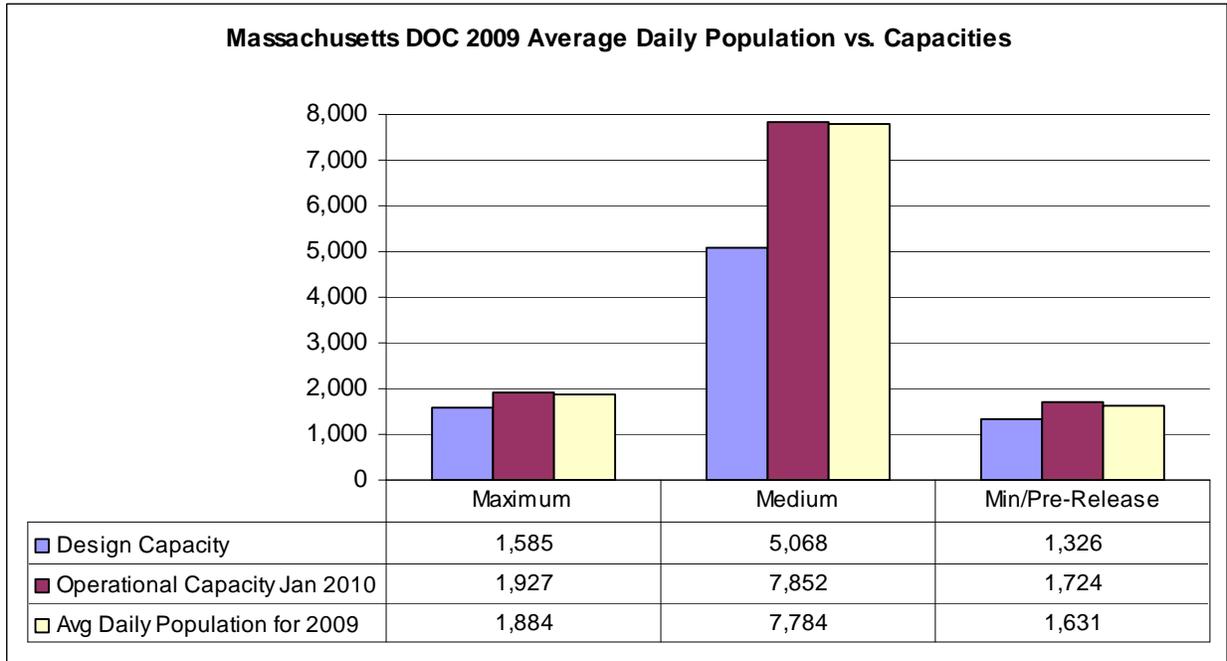
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center (SBCC)	Shirley, MA
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Maximum • Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001 • Opened: 1998 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2009): \$49,267 • January 1, 2010 Facility Population: 1,280 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,243 • Design Capacity: 1,024 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 121% • Operational Capacity: 1,380 |
|--|--|



SBCC is the one exclusively maximum security male facility in Massachusetts. SBCC is currently the newest state correctional facility in Massachusetts, opened on September 30, 1998. At the time, it was built with the highest degree of technological integration of any prison in the country, including a keyless security system and one of the largest camera matrix systems nationwide.

Institutional Capacity

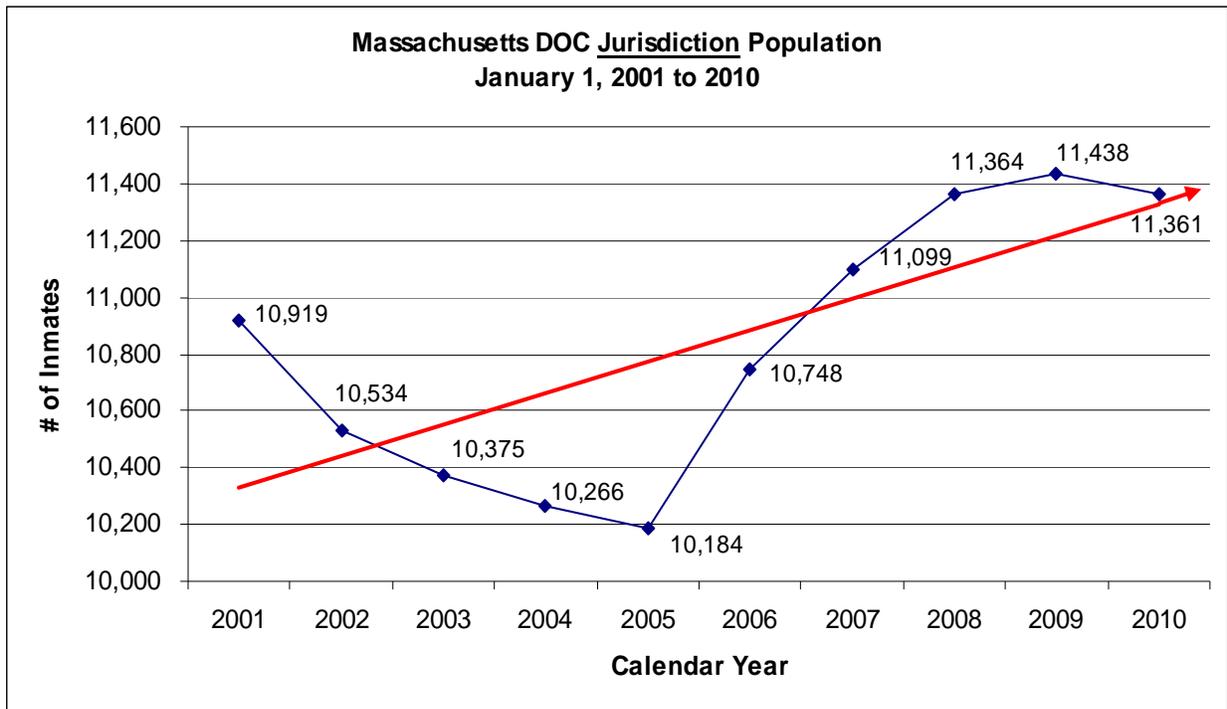


Total Massachusetts Department of Correction 2009
 Design Capacity = 7,979
 Operational Capacity = 11,503
 Average Daily Population for 2009 (Custody Population) = 11,299
 Average Daily Population for 2009 (Jurisdiction Population) = 11,536

- ◆ Massachusetts has experienced faster growth in our state prison population than the nation as a whole. Over the past 5 years, the state prison population has averaged 3.2% growth while the nation has grown at 1.7% per year. However, over the last decade (since 2000), the Massachusetts' state prison population has grown 2.1% overall while the nation has grown 7.8%.
- ◆ **Design Capacity** is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended to house in a facility.
- ◆ **Operational Capacity** is the total bed capacity across all DOC facilities throughout the agency on the last day of a given month. The capacity of a facility is the number of beds authorized for safe and efficient operation of the facility. It does not include beds reserved for discipline, investigations, infirmary, or other temporary holds because these beds are used for temporary or special purposes. When the special purpose(s) or circumstances do not apply, the beds are not occupied.
- ◆ The numbers utilized in this report associated with design and operational capacities are from January 1, 2010.

**Massachusetts DOC 2009
Population Trends**

Population Trends



Massachusetts

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC's total prison population declined 7% from 2001 to 2005, but experienced a steady increase of 12% from 2005 to 2009.
- ◆ There was a slight decrease of less than 1% between 2009 and 2010.

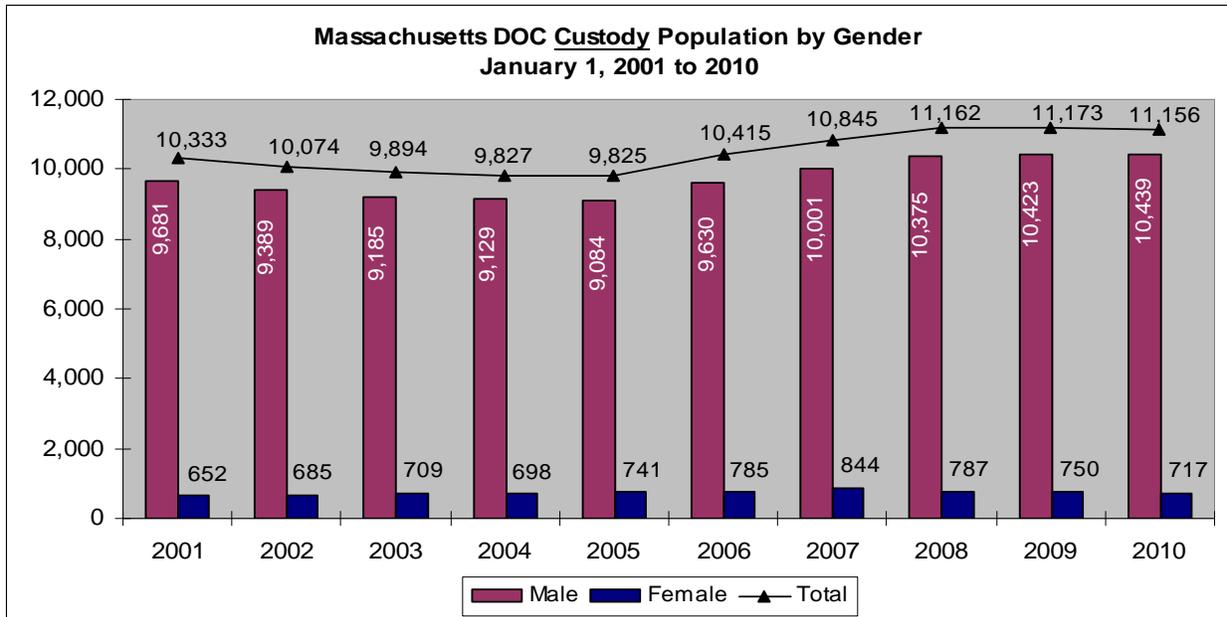
National

- ◆ The national imprisonment rate at year-end 2008 decreased for the second time since the year 2000 from 506 per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2007 to 504 per 100,000 in 2008.
- ◆ About 1 in every 198 persons in the U.S. resident population was incarcerated in state or federal prison at year-end 2008¹.
- ◆ In Massachusetts 218 out of every 100,000 residents were sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC.² This is equivalent to 1 out of every 459 persons in the Massachusetts population is incarcerated with the state prison system.

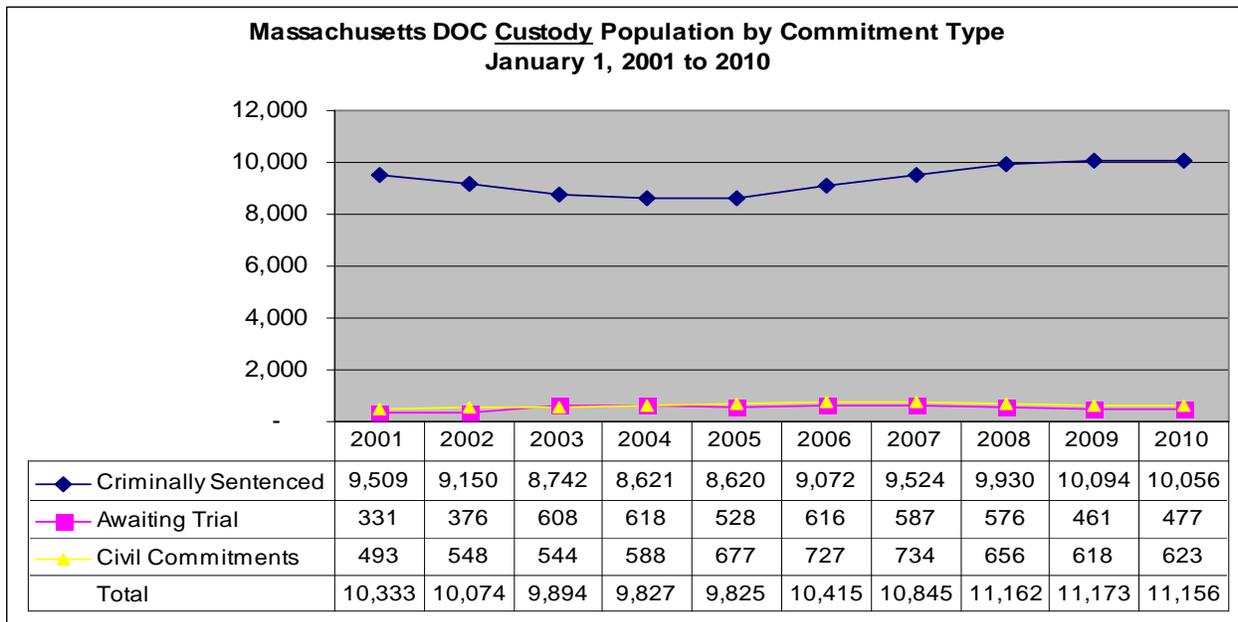
¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics (December 2009). *Prisoners in 2008* (NCJ228417). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice statistics.

² Ibid.

Population Trends

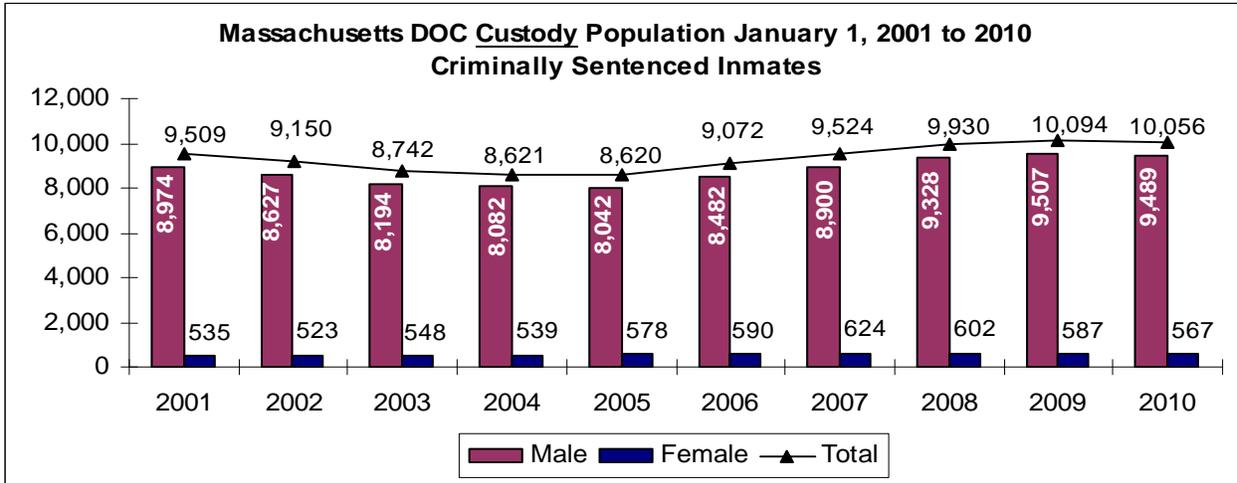


The Massachusetts DOC custody population showed an increase of 8% between 2001 and 2010. After a decline of 5% from 2001 to 2005, there was a marked increase of 14% from 2005 to 2010. The male population was on a parallel course with a 6% decrease followed by a 15% increase during this timeframe. The female population experienced more fluctuation during this time frame with several periods of increase followed by decline, most notably a 21% increase between 2004 and 2007 and a 15% decline between 2007 and 2010.

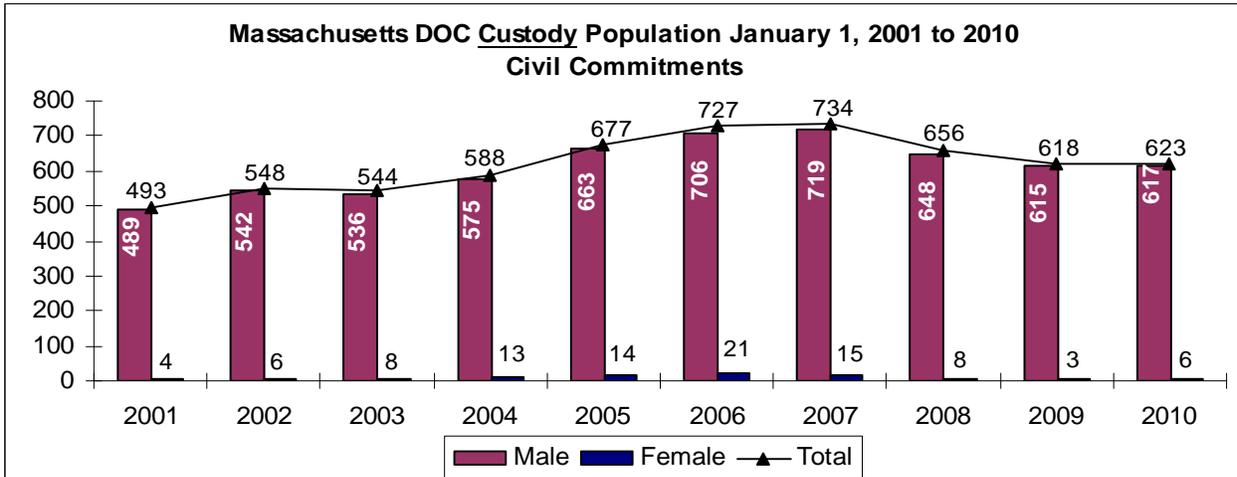


The Massachusetts Department of Correction saw an increase in all of their commitment populations between January 1, 2001 and January 1, 2010, with the largest percent increase seen in the awaiting trial population (44%). The awaiting trial population did show the most fluctuation in this time frame with numerous increases and decreases throughout. The criminally sentenced population showed an increase of 6%, with the civil population increasing 26%.

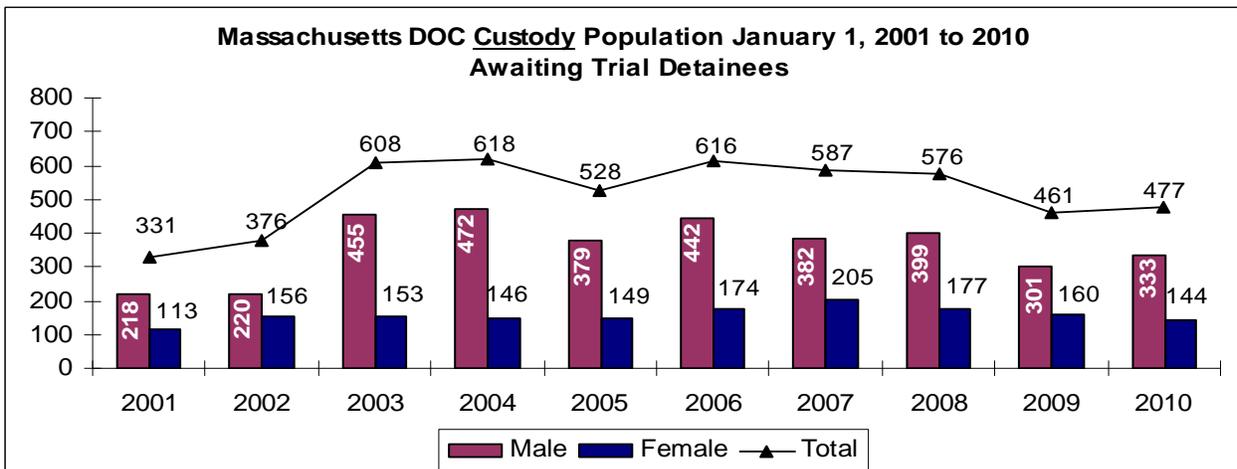
Population Trends



- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates approximate 90% of the Massachusetts DOC custody population.
- ◆ The percent increase for the criminally sentenced population was 6% for males and females.



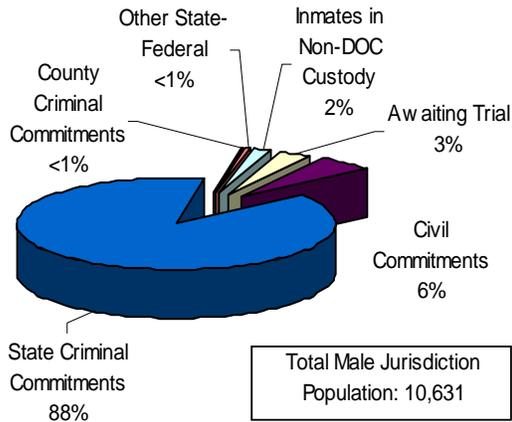
- ◆ The female population with the greatest percent increase was the civilly committed females (50%), increasing from 4 to 6 inmates from 2001 to 2010.



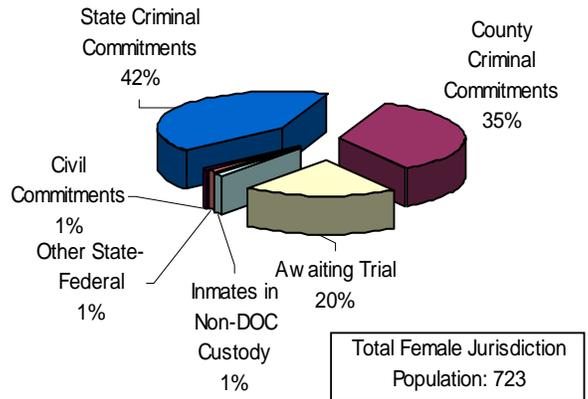
- ◆ Males awaiting trial experienced the greatest percent increase amongst males at 53%.

Population Trends

**Male Massachusetts Department of Correction
Jurisdiction Population by Type of Sentence on
January 4, 2010***



**Female Massachusetts Department of Correction
Jurisdiction Population by Type of Sentence on
January 4, 2010***



*Numbers vary slightly from other numbers in this report due to the date the data was obtained.

- ◆ The highest percentage of male inmates was state criminal commitments (88%) with other types of sentences making up a small percentage of the daily population.
- ◆ The percentage of state criminal commitments is much lower for females, only 42% while 35% are county commitments and 20% are awaiting trial.

**Massachusetts DOC 2009
Inmate Characteristics**

Inmate Characteristics by Gender

Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2010

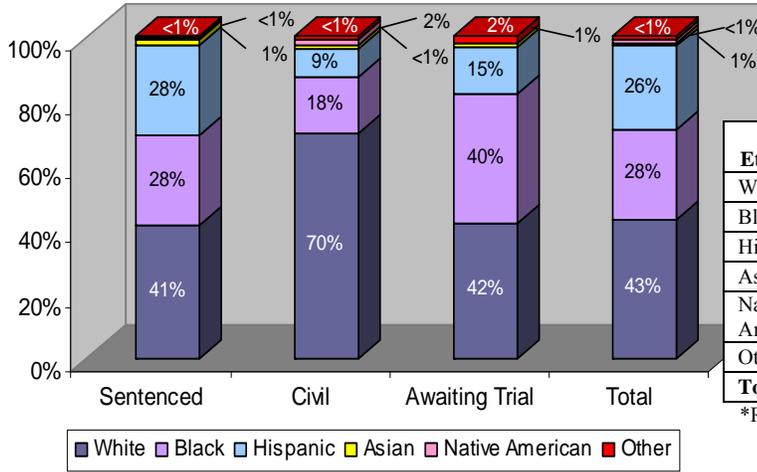
- ◆ 10,635 total population: 9,683 sentenced, 335 awaiting trial detainees, and 617 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age 39 years
- ◆ 61% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 1,755 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 52% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 47% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ 44% three year recidivism rate
- ◆ 21.4% were open mental health cases with 18.1% on psychotropic medication
- ◆ Average length of stay of 4.75 years for state criminally sentenced including all paroles and discharges
- ◆ Average length of stay of 4.52 years for **state** criminally sentenced releases to the street

Females Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2010

- ◆ 726 total population: 576 sentenced, 144 awaiting trial detainees, and 6 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age 36 years
- ◆ 37% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 92 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 48% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 43% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ 40% three year recidivism rate for total female population; 25% three year for **state** sentenced inmates and 42% for **county** sentenced populations
- ◆ 60.8% were open mental health cases with 52.5% on psychotropic medication
- ◆ Average length of stay of slightly less than 1 year for **all** criminally sentenced releases to the street
- ◆ Average length of stay of 4.22 years for **state** criminally sentenced releases to the street and 179 days for **county** criminally sentenced releases to the street

Inmate Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Race/Ethnicity* and Commitment Type on January 1, 2010

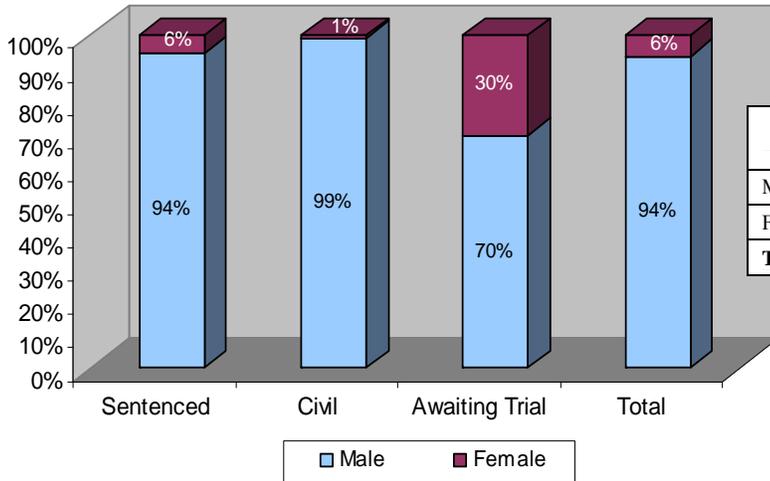


Race/Ethnicity*	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
White	4,231	436	201	4,868
Black	2,894	109	192	3,195
Hispanic	2,886	54	70	3,010
Asian	139	6	5	150
Native American	57	13	0	70
Other	52	5	11	68
Total	10,259	623	479	11,361

*Race/Ethnicity is self-reported by inmate at time of admission.

The racial/ethnic composition of the criminally sentenced population closely mirrors that of the total inmate population. Civil commitments have the largest percentage of white offenders (70%), while the awaiting trial population has a close proportion of White (42%) and Black (40%) offenders.

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Gender and Commitment Type on January 1, 2010

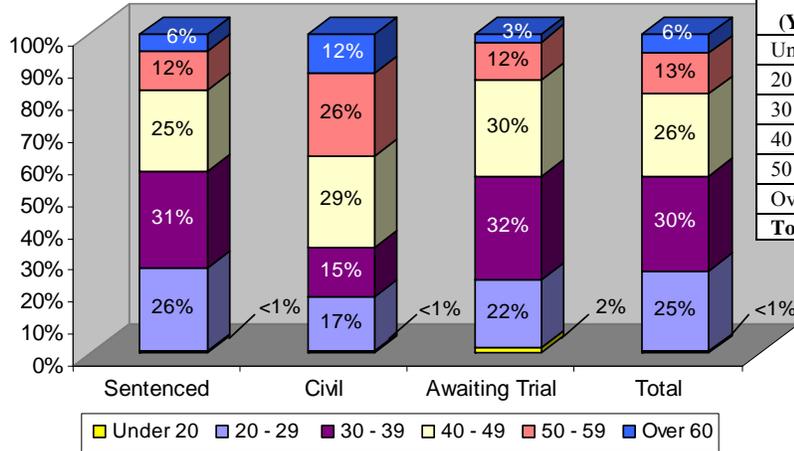


	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Male	9,683	617	335	10,635
Female	576	6	144	726
Total	10,259	623	479	11,361

Thirty percent of the awaiting trial population on January 1, 2010 was female, a far greater percentage than both the sentenced and civilly committed populations. MCI-Framingham has two Awaiting Trial units (ATUs) designated to house female detainees. Historically, it was thought that low numbers of female offenders awaiting trial could be more efficiently housed together in one centralized facility than in separate and distinct county facilities. Many counties were not equipped with adequate, or in a number of cases, any housing for females awaiting trial. However, the awaiting trial female population has increased steadily over time exceeding expectations and county facilities have been renovated or newly built so this reasoning has become outdated.

Inmate Characteristics by Age and Age at Time of Incarceration

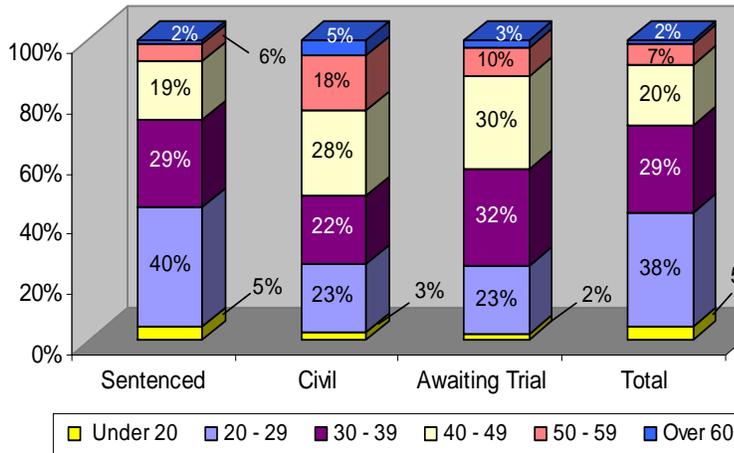
Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2010



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2010

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Under 20	72	5	8	85
20 - 29	2,642	106	103	2,851
30 - 39	3,129	94	154	3,377
40 - 49	2,594	180	144	2,918
50 - 59	1,255	162	58	1,475
Over 60	567	76	12	655
Total	10,259	623	479	11,361

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type on January 1, 2010



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Incarceration and Commitment Type on January 1, 2010

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Under 20	486	16	10	512
20 - 29	4,074	143	109	4,326
30 - 39	2,987	140	155	3,282
40 - 49	1,973	177	146	2,296
50 - 59	578	115	47	740
Over 60	161	32	12	205
Total	10,259	623	479	11,361

- ◆ At the time of incarceration the majority of inmates were between the ages of 20 and 39 years (67%). Over one-third were between 20 and 29 years old.
- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates most closely followed the total population with 69% between the ages of 20 and 39 years at the time of incarceration.
- ◆ The oldest inmates on January 1, 2010 were civil commitments with 67% age 40 years or older, differing from age at incarceration where the majority was between 20 and 49 years (74%).
- ◆ Awaiting trial inmates' ages were similar at incarceration and on January 1, 2010 for all age groups, indicating a more transitional population with shorter stays. Slightly over 62% were between the ages of 30 and 49 years for both.

Inmate Characteristics by Age and Age at Time of Incarceration

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type on January 1, 2010

	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Male				
Mean	39 Years	45 Years	40 Years	39 Years
Median	37 Years	46 Years	40 Years	38 Years
Youngest	17 Years	17 Years	21 Years	17 Years
Oldest	86 Years	83 Years	67 Years	86 Years
Female				
Mean	37 Years	30 Years	33 Years	36 Years
Median	37 Years	28 Years	32 Years	36 Years
Youngest	18 Years	19 Years	18 Years	18 Years
Oldest	72 Years	43 Years	61 Years	72 Years
Total				
Mean	39 Years	45 Years	38 Years	39 Years
Median	37 Years	46 Years	38 Years	38 Years
Youngest	17 Years	17 Years	18 Years	17 Years
Oldest	86 Years	83 Years	67 Years	86 Years

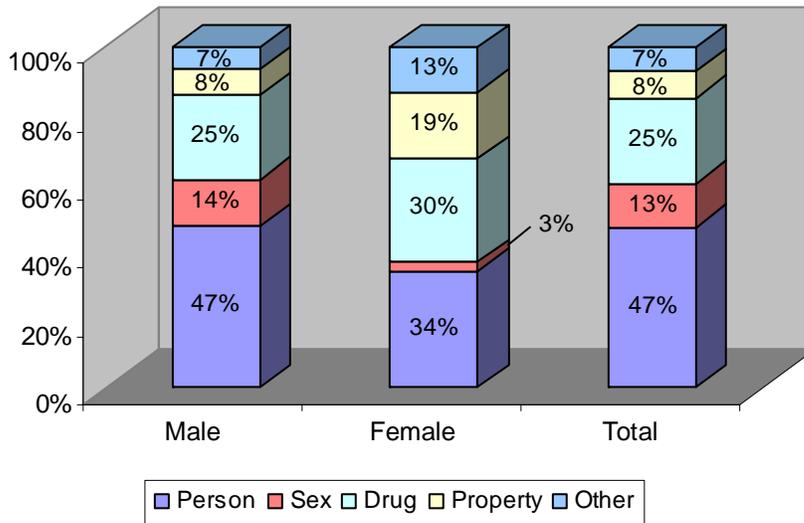
On average, civil commitments are the oldest inmates (45 years). This is clearly driven by the male civil commitment population with female civil commitments the youngest on average (30 years) of all the populations. Criminally sentenced males and females have the closest average age (39 years for males and 37 years for females). About 75% of criminally sentenced males and females are between 25 and 44 years old.

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at Time of Incarceration for inmates in on January 1, 2010

	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Male				
Mean	33 Years	40 Years	40 Years	34 Years
Median	31 Years	40 Years	40 Years	32 Years
Youngest	15 Years	17 Years	20 Years	15 Years
Oldest	79 Years	82 Years	67 Years	82 Years
Female				
Mean	35 Years	30 Years	33 Years	35 Years
Median	34 Years	28 Years	31 Years	34 Years
Youngest	17 Years	19 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	67 Years	43 Years	61 Years	67 Years
Total				
Mean	33 Years	40 Years	38 Years	34 Years
Median	31 Years	40 Years	38 Years	32 Years
Youngest	15 Years	17 Years	17 Years	15 Years
Oldest	79 Years	82 Years	67 Years	82 Years

Inmate Characteristics by Offense Types

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2010

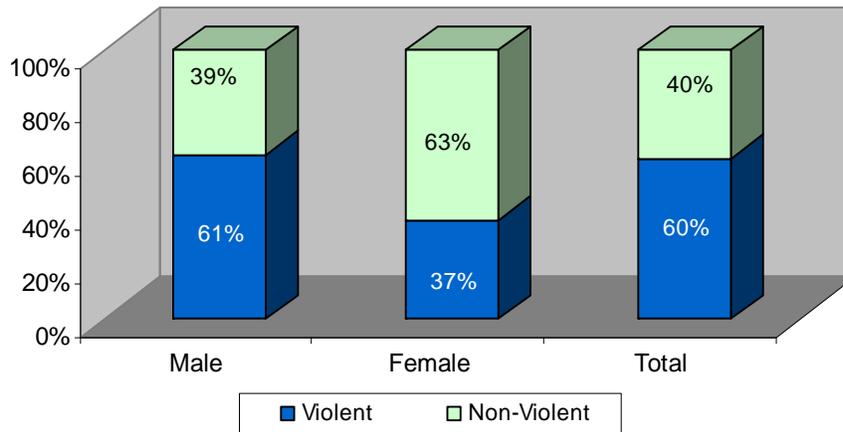


Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2010

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	4,575	197	4,772
	Sex	1,333	15	1,348
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	2,396	175	2,571
	Property	733	112	845
	Other	646	77	723
	Total	9,683	576	10,259

The majority of male offenders committed a violent governing offense³ (61%) being driven by person offenses (47%). Drug offenses (25%) were the second most prevalent category for male offenders. Female offenders highest two governing offense categories was also person (34%) and drug offenses (30%), but unlike males, the majority of female offenders were committed for a non-violent governing offense (63%).

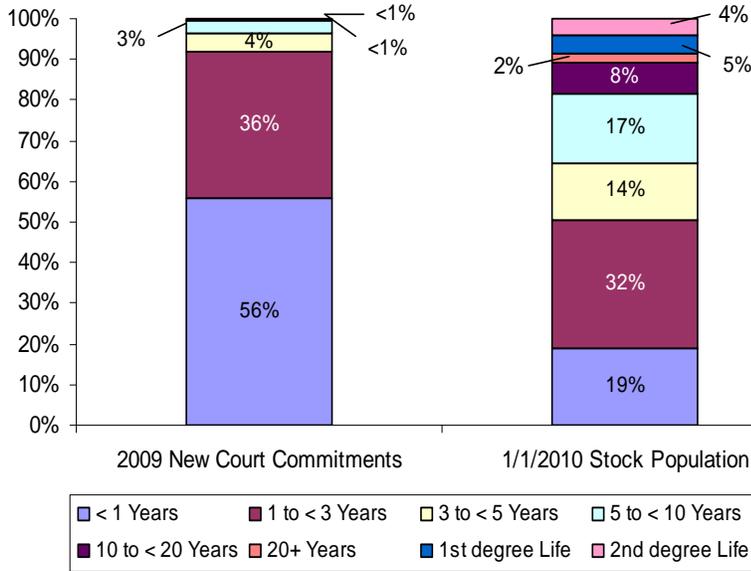
Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentence Jurisdiction Population by Violent/Non-Violent Offense and Gender on January 1, 2010



³ See 'Caveats and Definitions' section at the end of this report for the definitions of governing offense and the offense types.

Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

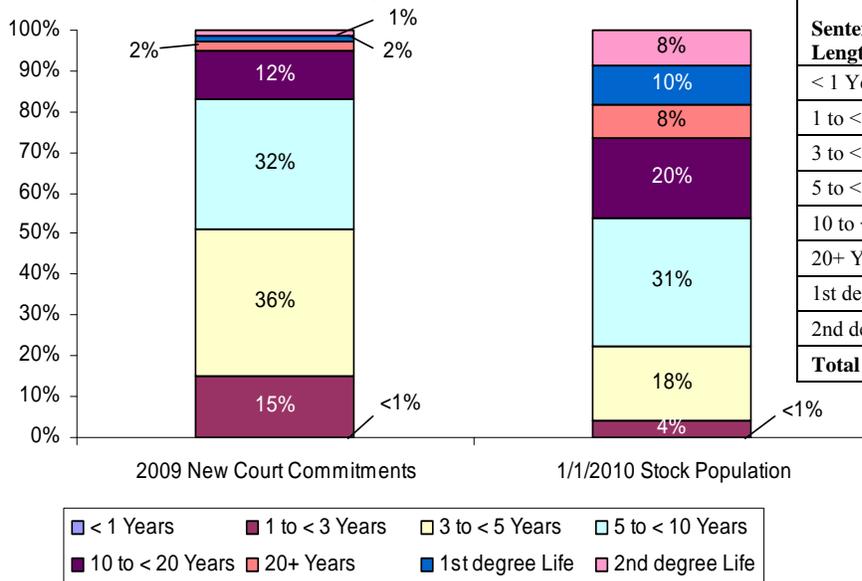
Female Criminally Sentenced 2009 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2010 Stock Population Sentence Lengths



Female Criminally Sentenced 2009 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2010 Stock Population

Sentence Length	2009 New Court Commitments	1/1/2010 Stock Population
< 1 Years	510	109
1 to < 3 Years	327	182
3 to < 5 Years	40	81
5 to < 10 Years	27	97
10 to < 20 Years	4	45
20+ Years	0	12
1st degree Life	2	27
2nd degree Life	0	23
Total	910	576

Male Criminally Sentenced 2009 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2010 Stock Population Sentence Lengths



Male Criminally Sentenced 2009 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2010 Stock Population

Sentence Length	2009 New Court Commitments	1/1/2010 Stock Population
< 1 Years	2	3
1 to < 3 Years	314	411
3 to < 5 Years	765	1,756
5 to < 10 Years	680	3,028
10 to < 20 Years	249	1,934
20+ Years	42	798
1st degree Life	37	930
2nd degree Life	25	823
Total	2,114	9,683

The comparison of new court commitments to the stock population are meaningful in that they show who is coming into the DOC (commitments) versus who is “stacking up” in the population (stock). Over time, it is the long term offenders that stack up in the population. For example, on any given day approximately 18% of the stock population is serving a Life sentence, but these offenders make up only 2% of new court commitments.

Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

The majority of females were serving sentences of less than one year and 1 to less than 3 years for both 2009 new court commitments and the January 1, 2010 stock population. The male stock population was serving longer sentences on average (5 to less than 10 years and 10 to less than 20 years) than the male 2009 new court commitments whose majority were serving 3 to less than 5 years and 5 to less than ten years). As mentioned in regards to awaiting trial female detainees, the Massachusetts DOC houses females awaiting trial and criminally sentenced for numerous counties, therefore many women with shorter sentences are held at MCI-Framingham.

Typically there are almost as many county criminally sentenced females in the custody of the Massachusetts DOC as there are state criminally sentenced. Among the criminally sentenced females in DOC custody on January 1, 2010:

- ◆ 54% were state sentenced
- ◆ 45% were county sentenced
- ◆ 1% were out of state/federally sentenced

Not surprisingly, sentence lengths vary by offense type. The table below reflects (maximum) sentence lengths below and above 3 year terms by governing offense as well as by gender. Distinct differences appear, especially by gender whereby men have longer sentences for property offenses while females have shorter terms, but this may be due to the different types of property offenses and the overrepresentation of county sentences in the female population versus the male population. A similar trend is noted among “other” offenses.

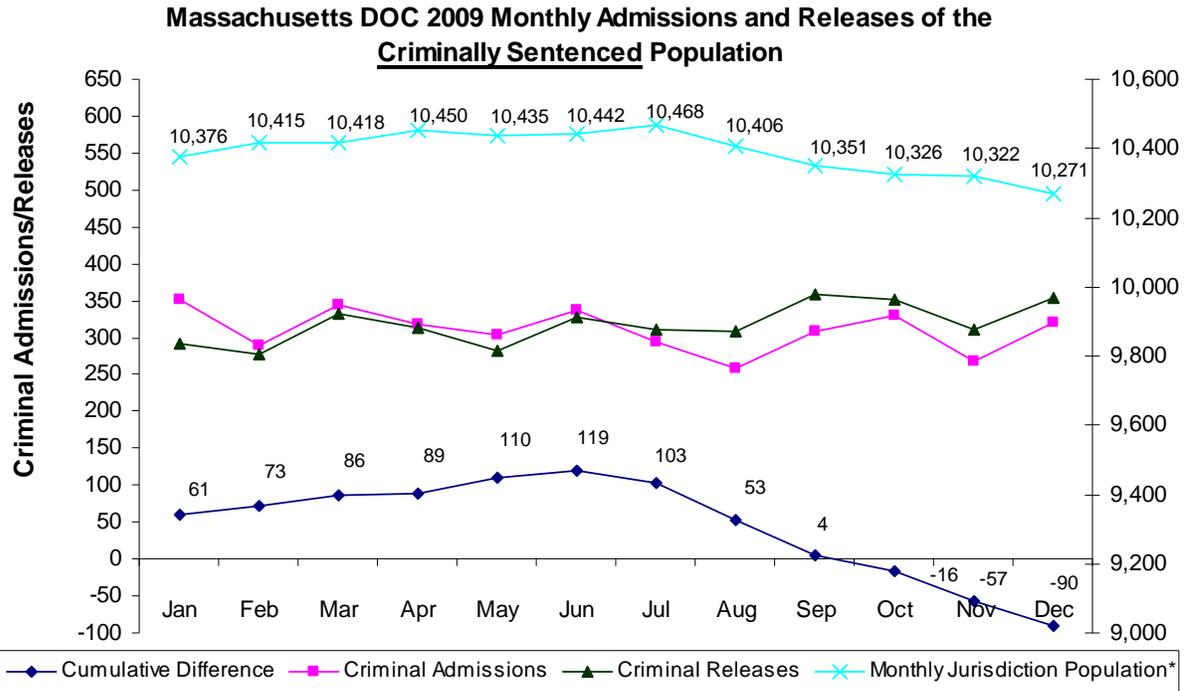
Criminally Sentenced Population by Offense and Sentence Length on January 1, 2010

	Governing Offense	Males		Females		Total	
		Sent < 3 Yrs	Sent > 3 Yrs	Sent < 3 Yrs	Sent > 3 Yrs	Sent < 3 Yrs	Sent > 3 Yrs
Violent Offenses	PERSON	136	4,439	52	145	188	4,584
	SEX	27	1,306	2	13	29	1,319
Non-Violent Offenses	PROPERTY	76	657	92	20	168	677
	DRUG	124	2,272	78	97	202	2,369
	OTHER	51	595	67	10	118	605
	Total	414	9,269	291	285	705	9,554

Drug offenses represent the second highest governing offense type for both males and females following person offenses. The vast majority of drug offenders were serving sentences associated with a mandatory minimum term. There were a total of 1,847 inmates (or 72%) sentenced for a mandatory drug governing offense, 1,755 males and 92 females.

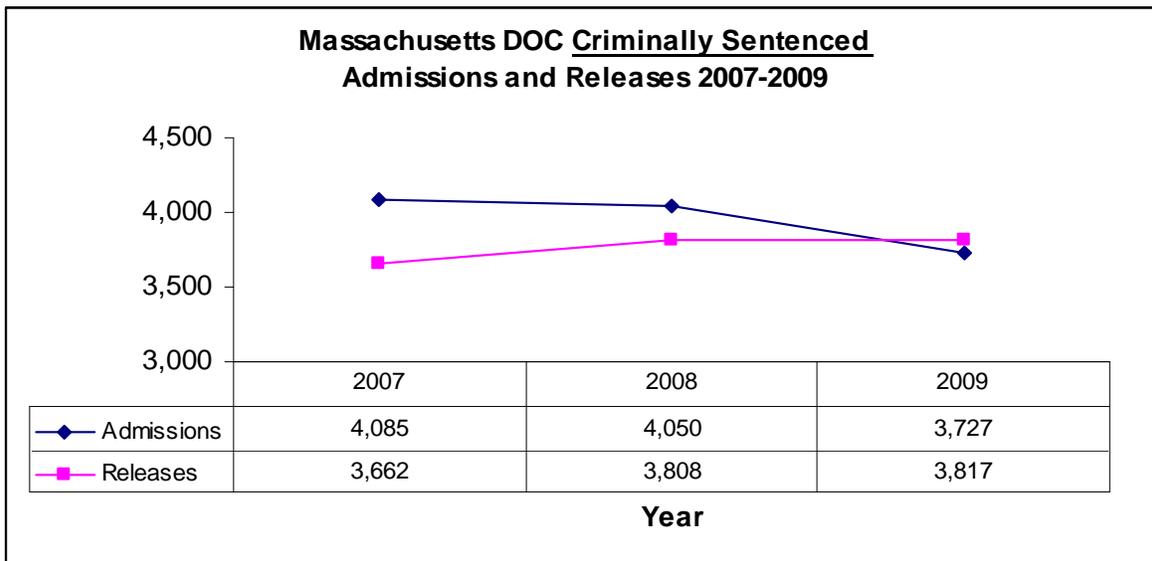
**Massachusetts DOC 2009
Admissions and Releases**

Admissions and Releases

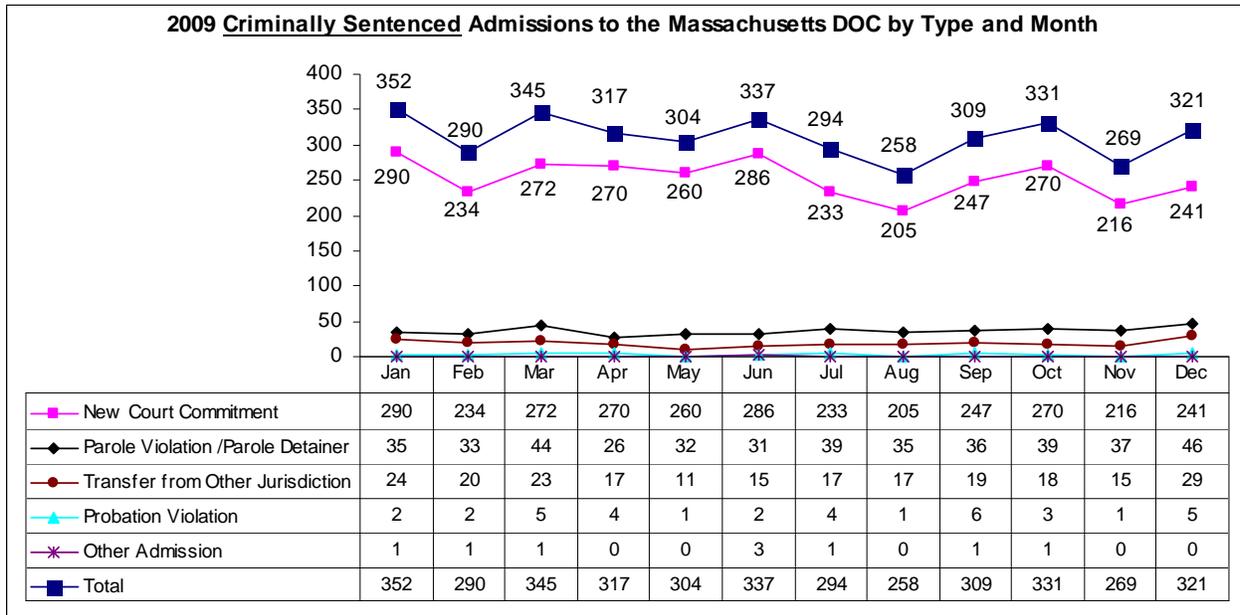


Note: Monthly snapshot represents Massachusetts DOC criminally sentenced inmates in Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction on the last Monday of each month. The cumulative difference is not equal to the difference between the first and last days in the population trend period.

During the first six months of 2009, the number of monthly criminal admissions to the Massachusetts DOC outpaced the number of criminal releases. Beginning in July and for the remainder of 2009, the number of criminal releases was greater than the number of criminal admissions. The difference in criminal admissions and releases resulted in a cumulative difference of -90 inmates. This is evident in the decline in the Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction criminal stock population beginning in August of 2009.



Admissions



Monthly new court commitment admissions to the Massachusetts DOC during 2009 mirrored the monthly criminal admissions. Total criminal admissions averaged 311 per month, with an average of 252 criminal new court commitments per month during the twelve month period.

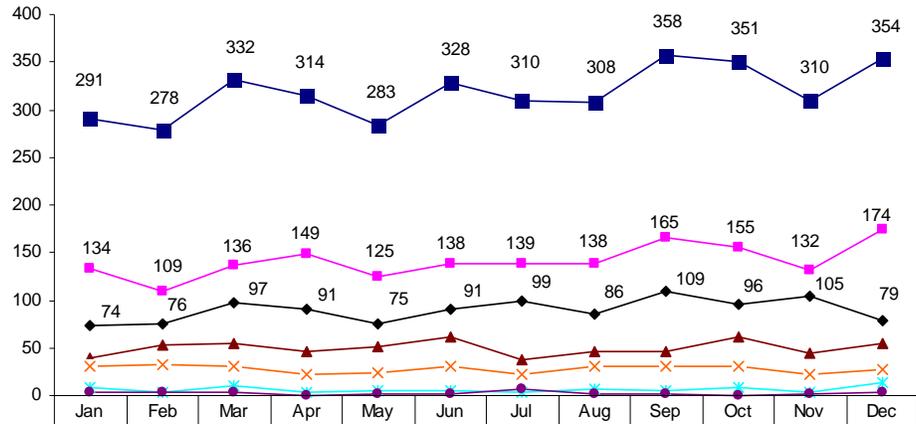
2009 Criminally Sentenced Admissions	Female	Percent Admissions	Male	Percent Admissions	Total	Percent Admissions
New Court Commitment	910	86%	2,114	79%	3,024	81%
Parole Violation /Detainer	71	7%	362	14%	433	12%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	50	5%	175	7%	225	6%
Probation Violation	32	3%	4	0%	36	1%
Other Admission	0	0%	9	0%	9	0%
Total Admissions	1,063	100%	2,664	100%	3,727	100%

During 2009, 3,024 inmates were new court commitments to the Massachusetts DOC, accounting for 86% of the female and 79% of the male criminal admissions.

Criminally Sentenced Admissions 2007 - 2009	2007		2008		2009	
	Number Admissions	Percent Admissions	Number Admissions	Percent Admissions	Number Admissions	Percent Admissions
New Court Commitment	3,316	81%	3,330	82%	3,024	81%
Parole Violation/Detainer	433	11%	400	10%	433	12%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	256	6%	252	6%	225	6%
Probation Violation	57	1%	57	1%	36	1%
Other Admission	23	1%	11	0%	9	0%
Total	4,085	100%	4,050	100%	3,727	100%

Releases

2009 Criminally Sentenced Releases from the Massachusetts DOC by Type and Month



Expiration of Sentence to Street	134	109	136	149	125	138	139	138	165	155	132	174
Parole to Street/Release from Parole Detainer	74	76	97	91	75	91	99	86	109	96	105	79
Parole-Expiration of Sentence-Release- to Other	40	53	55	47	52	62	38	46	47	61	45	55
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	31	33	30	23	24	30	23	31	30	30	22	28
Court Release	8	3	11	4	5	5	4	6	5	9	4	14
Other Release	4	4	3	0	2	2	7	1	2	0	2	4
Total	291	278	332	314	283	328	310	308	358	351	310	354

*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

2009 Criminally Sentenced Releases	Female	Percent Releases	Male	Percent Releases	Total	Percent Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Street	493	46%	1,201	44%	1,694	44%
Parole to Street/Release from Parole Detainer	260	24%	818	30%	1,078	28%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence-Release-to Other	115	11%	486	18%	601	16%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	181	17%	154	6%	335	9%
Court Release	28	3%	50	2%	78	2%
Other Release	3	0%	28	1%	31	1%
Total Releases	1,080	100%	2,737	100%	3,817	100%

*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

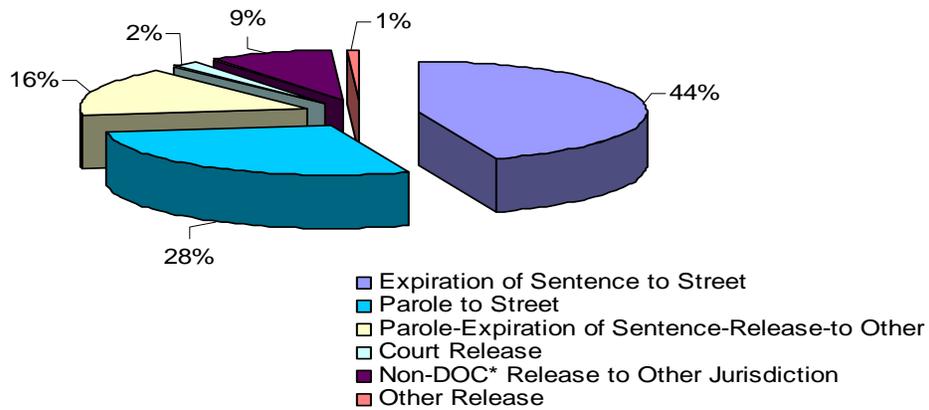
- ◆ Releases to the street are a subset of all releases including expiration of sentence and parole to street.
- ◆ There were 5 escapes during 2009 all of whom were returned to DOC custody. Escapees were male and ranged in age from 25 to 51 years. Four inmates were from a pre-release institution and 1 was from minimum security.

Criminally Sentenced Releases 2007 - 2009	2007		2008		2009	
	Number Releases	Percent Releases	Number Releases	Percent Releases	Number Releases	Percent Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Street	1,648	45%	1,717	45%	1,694	44%
Parole to Street/Release from Parole Detainer	949	26%	1,013	27%	1,078	28%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence-Release-to Other	582	16%	664	17%	601	16%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	372	10%	322	8%	335	9%
Court Release	68	2%	55	1%	78	2%
Other Release	43	1%	37	1%	31	1%
Total Releases	3,662	100%	3,808	100%	3,817	100%

*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

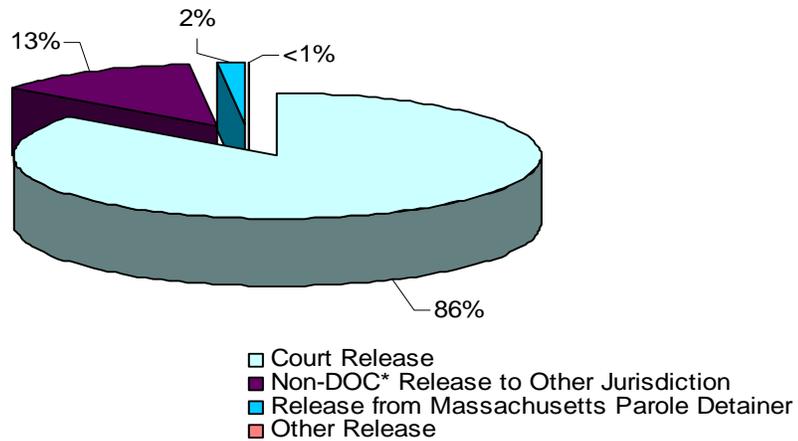
Releases by Release Type

2009 Criminally Sentenced Releases by Release Type



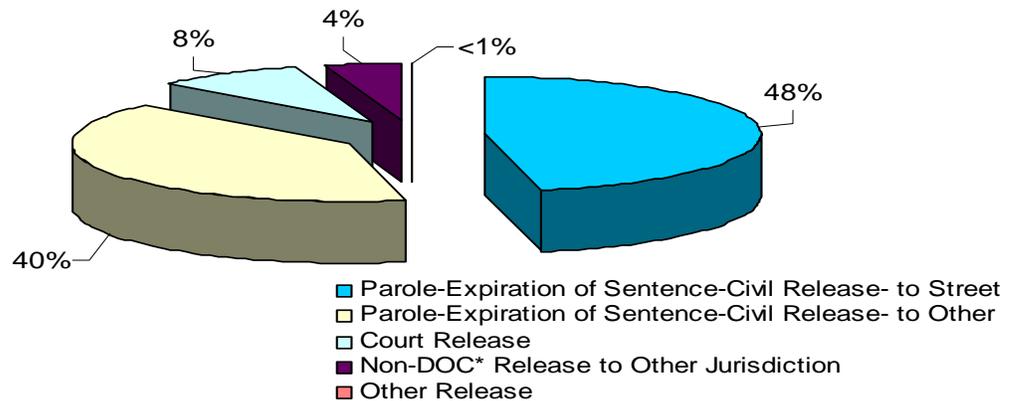
*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

2009 Awaiting Trial Detainee Releases by Release Type



*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

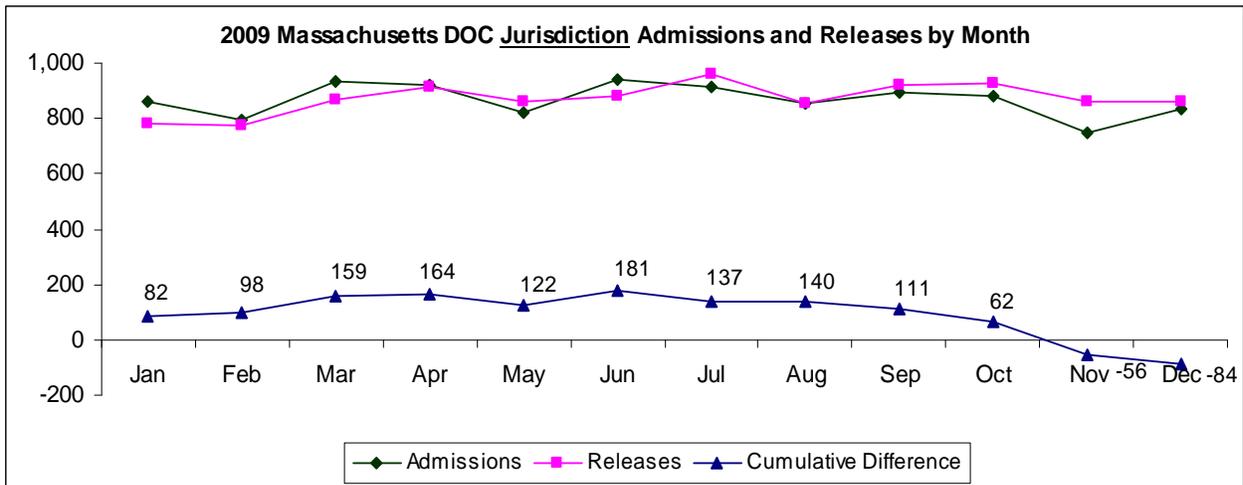
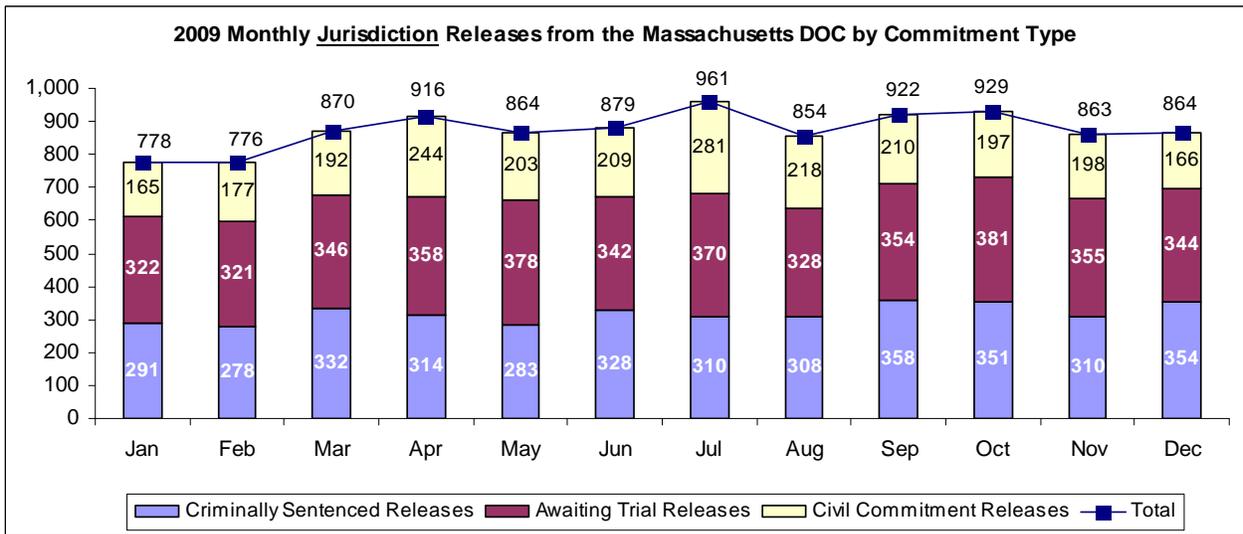
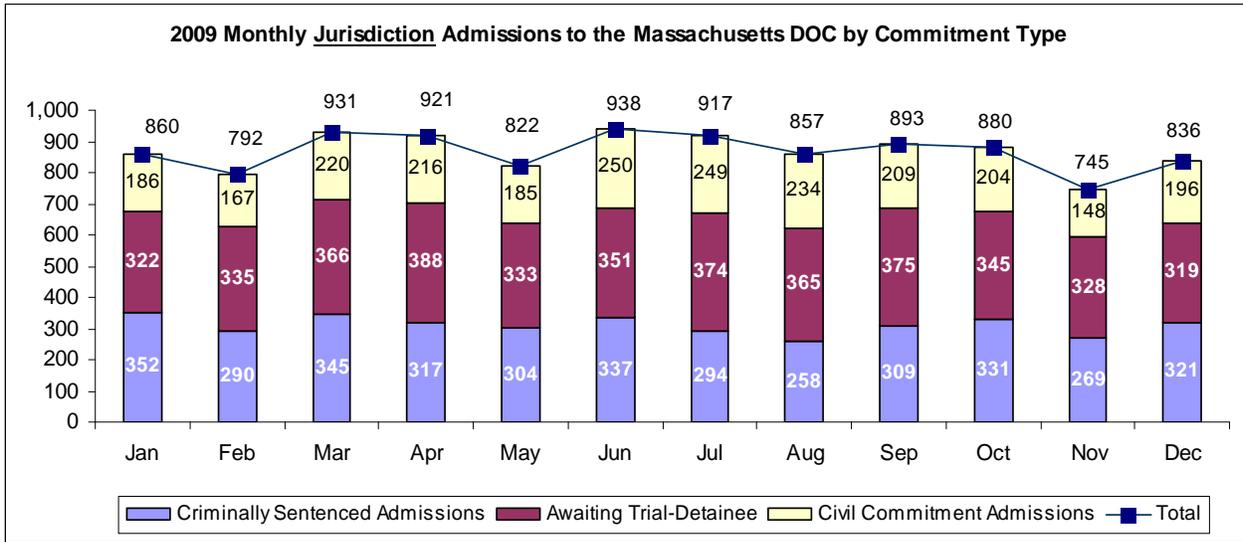
2009 Civil Commitment Releases by Release Type



*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Looking at the jurisdiction population, there were 30 deaths in 2009, 27 males and 3 females.

Criminal, Civil, and Awaiting Trial Admissions and Releases

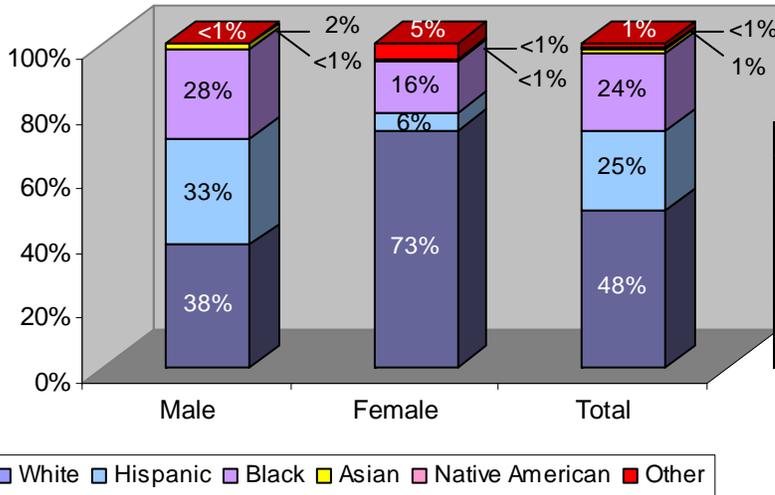


As previously noted, the number of releases outpaced admissions during the last 4 months of 2009 resulting in a very slight decrease of the overall stock population.

Massachusetts DOC 2009
Admissions by New Court Commitments

Admissions by New Court Commitments

2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



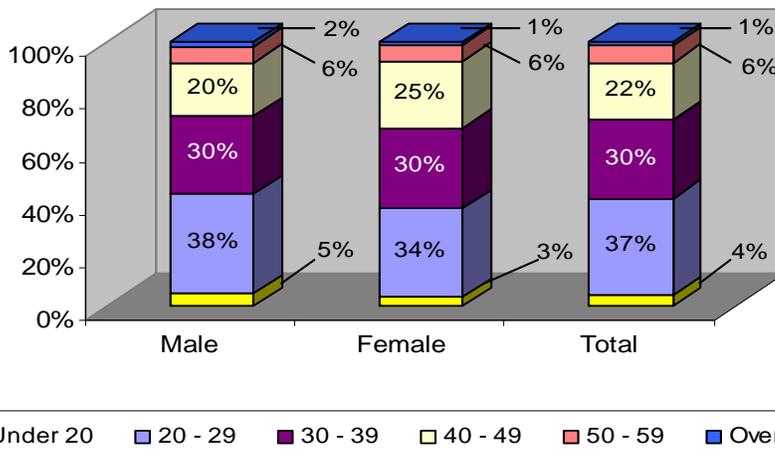
2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity*	Male	Female	Total
White	798	663	1,461
Hispanic	690	52	742
Black	587	146	733
Asian	32	3	35
Native American	5	3	8
Other	2	43	45
Total	2,114	910	3,024

*Race/Ethnicity is self-reported by inmate at time of admission.

For males, the majority of criminally sentenced new court commitments were White (38%), followed by Hispanic (33%) and Black (28%). The majority of female new court commitments were White (73%), followed by Black (16%) and Hispanic (6%).

2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Age and Gender



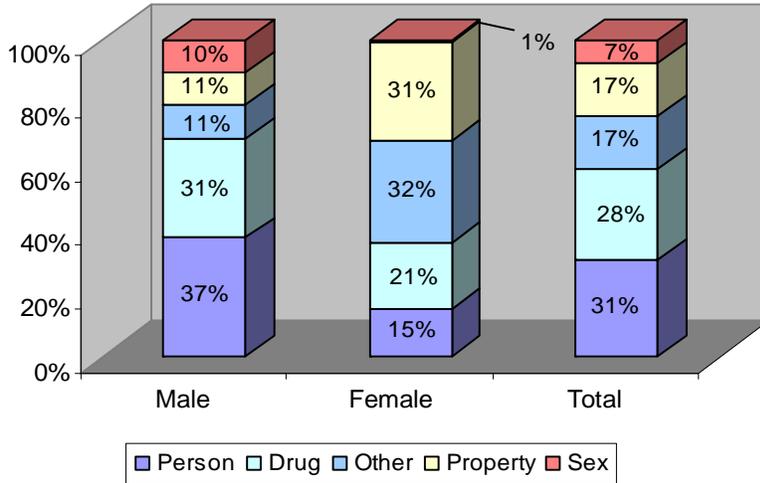
2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Age and Gender

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 20	97	29	126
20 - 29	798	309	1,107
30 - 39	628	277	905
40 - 49	424	230	654
50 - 59	134	56	190
Over 60	33	9	42
Total	2,114	910	3,024

Males and females were relatively similar when looking at the age for criminally sentenced new court commitments. A significant number were between 20-29 years of age, 34% for females and 38% for males. As age increased, the number of new court commitments decreased (with the exception of offenders under 20 years old).

Admissions by New Court Commitments

2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Governing Offense and Gender

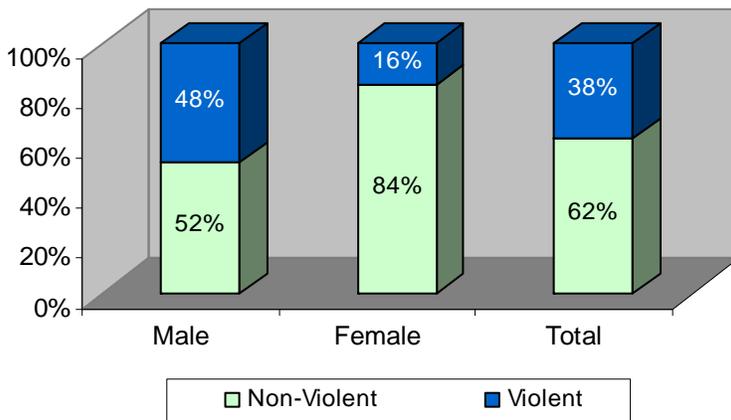


2009 Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Governing Offense

Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Person	792	140	932
Drug	663	189	852
Other	222	291	513
Property	223	282	505
Sex	214	8	222
Total	2,114	910	3,024

The majority of female offender new court commitments were for a governing offense of “other” (32%) followed by property offense (31%). For males, the majority of commitments were for a person offense (37%) followed by a drug offense (31%). The least common governing offense among male and female new court commitments was a sex offense, particularly for female offenders.

2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Violent/Non-violent Offense and Gender

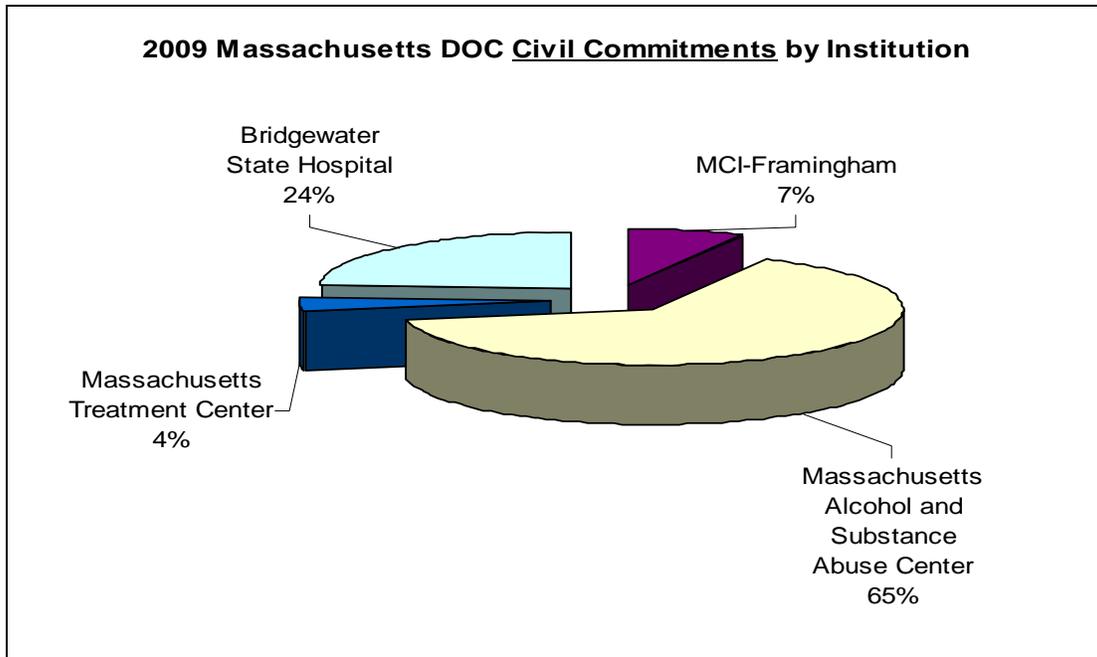


2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Violent/Non-Violent Offense and Gender

	Male	Female	Total
Non-Violent	762	1,108	1,870
Violent	148	1,006	1,154
Total	910	2,114	3,024

Unlike the January 1, 2010 stock population, new court commitments were more likely to be non-violent offenders (62%) driven by females (84%). The flow of male new court commitments in 2009 were slightly more likely to be non-violent offenders (52%) compared to the January 1, 2010 male stock population who were committed for more violent offenses (61%).

Admissions by New Court Commitments



Civil commitments to the DOC generally break out into three areas: “Mental Health Commitments,” “Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments” (also known as “Section 35’s”) and “Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments.” Civil commitments represent over one-third of DOC overall admissions. Female civil commitments are housed at MCI-Framingham. Male civil commitments are housed in three facilities: “Section 35’s” are held at the Massachusetts Alcohol and Treatment Center (MASAC), “Mental Health Commitments” are held at Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH) and “Sexually Dangerous Persons” are held at the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC), all of which are located on the DOC Bridgewater Complex.

- ◆ Most (65%) of the civil commitments in 2009 were “Section 35’s” admitted to MASAC (stays at MASAC are limited to 30 day commitments, which creates a significant turnover)
- ◆ The vast majority (84%) of female civil commitments were also “Section 35’s.” The other type of civil commitment for female held at the DOC were for civil contempt of court (n=30 inmates or 16% of the civil commitment female population in 2009)
- ◆ The majority (66%) of Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDP’s) committed to the MTC were for probable cause
- ◆ Commitments to BSH represent the second highest admission rate of civil commitments, with approximately 600 individuals admitted in 2009

**Massachusetts DOC 2009
Releases to the Street**

Releases to Street by Supervision Type

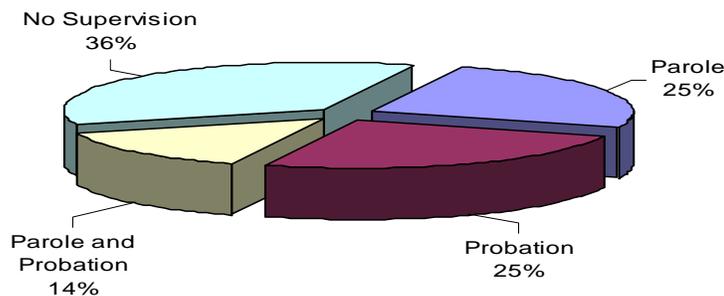
Post Release Supervision of Criminally Sentenced Inmates Released to the Street from the MA DOC 2005 - 2009

Post Release Supervision Type	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Parole Supervision (only)	535	22%	531	22%	594	23%	657	24%	689	25%
Probation Supervision (only)	566	24%	618	26%	659	26%	636	23%	706	25%
Parole and Probation Supervision (both)	287	12%	290	12%	321	13%	345	13%	389	14%
No Post Release Supervision	990	42%	952	40%	988	39%	1,081	40%	988	36%
Total	2,378	100%	2,391	100%	2,562	100%	2,719	100%	2,772	100%

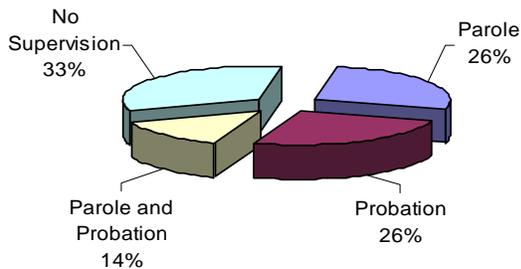
Post Release Supervision	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Supervision	1,388	58%	1,439	60%	1,574	61%	1,638	60%	1,784	64%
No Supervision	990	42%	952	40%	988	39%	1,081	40%	988	36%
Total	2,378	100%	2,391	100%	2,562	100%	2,719	100%	2,772	100%

- ◆ In 2009 there were 2,772 criminally sentenced offenders released to the street, 753 females and 2,019 males.
- ◆ The percentage of releases to the street via expiration of sentence decreased from 63% in 2007 to 61% in 2009 while paroles to the street increased from 37% to 39%.
- ◆ Inmates with Probation terms to serve post-release result from a sentence on another offense to be served “after” their prison term. Up until 2007 more inmates released to the street from the Massachusetts DOC had probation terms than were paroled and those with both forms of supervision (parole and probation) accounted for 12-14% of releases over the last 5 years.

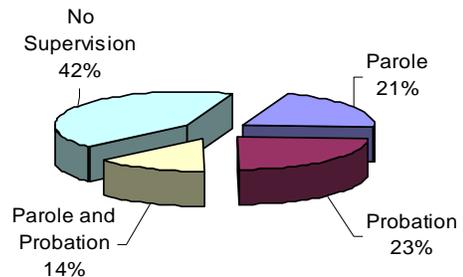
Supervision Type of 2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases



Supervision Type of 2009 Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced Releases



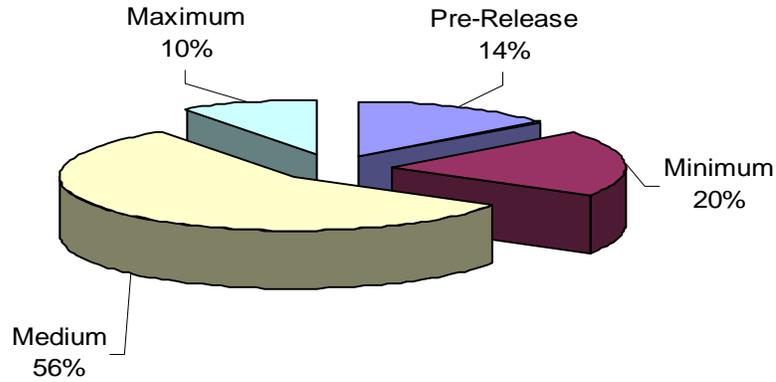
Supervision Type of 2009 Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced Releases



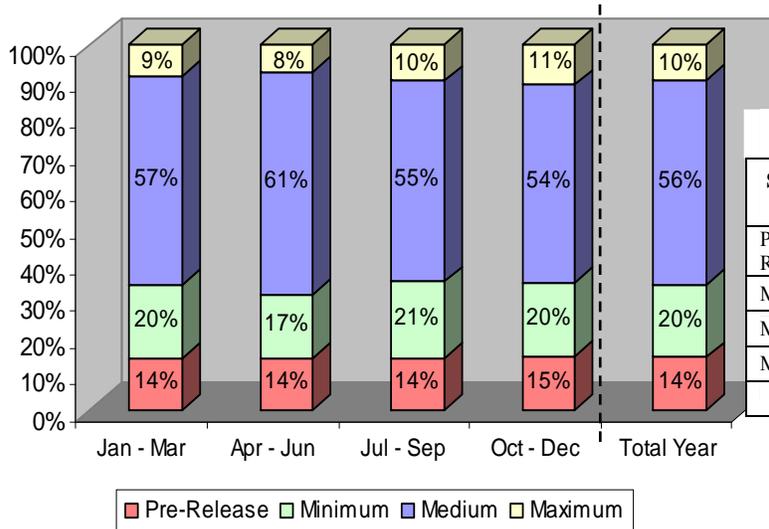
Sixty-six percent of the male and 58% of female releases to the street during 2009 received post release supervision. The percent of inmates released to the street under criminal justice supervision has increased over the past several years, from 58% of the 2,378 criminally sentenced releases during 2005, to 64% of the 2,772 criminally sentenced releases during 2009.

Releases to Street by Security Level

Massachusetts DOC 2009 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Security Level



Massachusetts DOC 2009 Quarterly Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Security Level



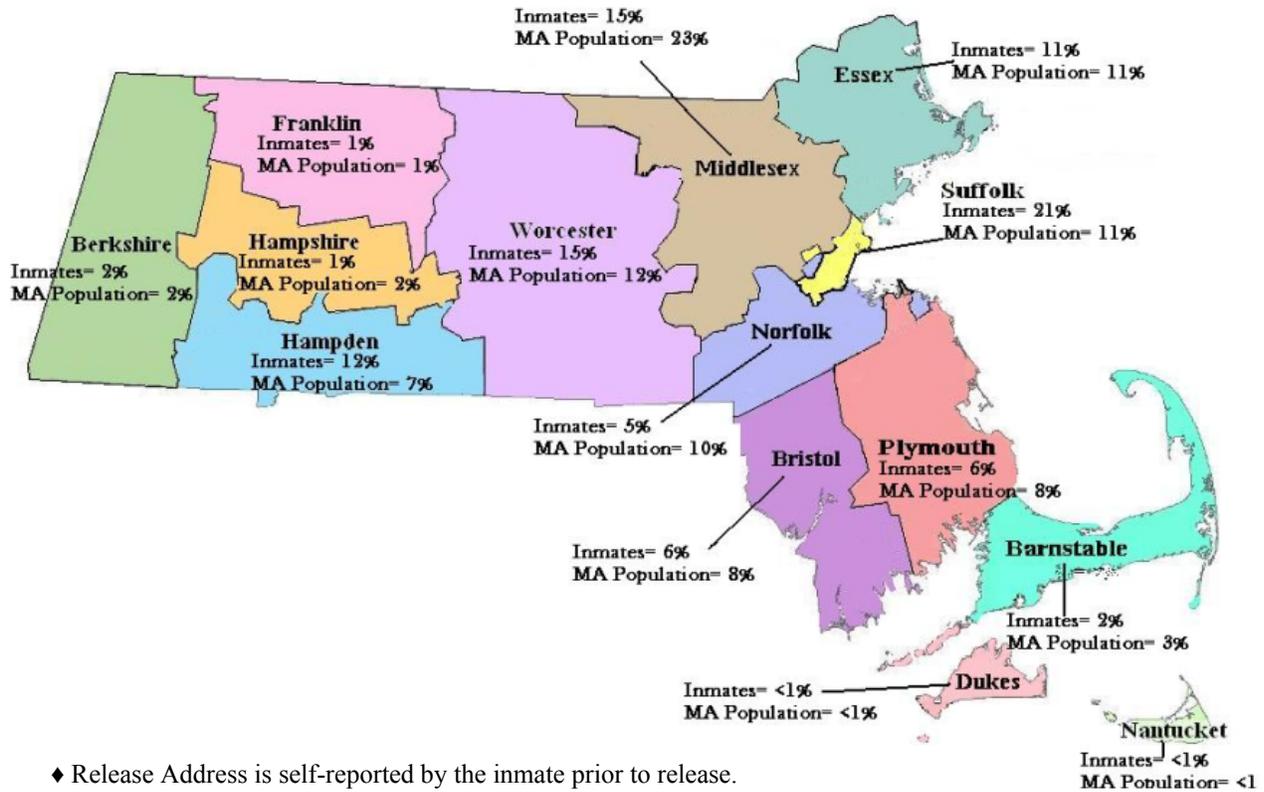
Massachusetts DOC 2009 Criminally Sentenced Released to the Street Quarterly by Security Level

Security Level	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Total Year
Pre-Release	91	94	103	108	396
Minimum	125	117	153	149	544
Medium	356	407	402	402	1,567
Maximum	54	51	78	82	265
Total	626	669	736	741	2,772

- ◆ Releases from lower security (minimum and pre-release) increased from 874 releases in 2008 to 940 in 2009.
- ◆ There was a decrease in medium security releases from 1,633 in 2008 to 1,567 in 2009.

Release Address by County

2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Counties ♦
Compared to the Population of Massachusetts



2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by County and Gender ♦*

Female †			Male			Total		
County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage
Middlesex	170	23%	Suffolk	473	23%	Suffolk	582	21%
Worcester	148	20%	Hampden	314	16%	Worcester	412	15%
Essex	122	16%	Worcester	264	13%	Middlesex	408	15%
Suffolk	109	14%	Middlesex	238	12%	Hampden	331	12%
Plymouth	75	10%	Essex	178	9%	Essex	300	11%
Norfolk	50	7%	Bristol	160	8%	Bristol	178	6%
Bristol	18	2%	Norfolk	93	5%	Plymouth	168	6%
Hampden	17	2%	Plymouth	93	5%	Norfolk	143	5%
Barnstable	12	2%	Berkshire	38	2%	Barnstable	44	2%
Hampshire	5	<1%	Barnstable	32	2%	Berkshire	42	2%
Berkshire	4	<1%	Hampshire	23	1%	Hampshire	28	1%
Franklin	1	<1%	Franklin	12	<1%	Franklin	13	<1%
Dukes	0	0%	Dukes	1	<1%	Dukes	1	<1%
Nantucket	0	0%	Nantucket	1	<1%	Nantucket	1	<1%
Total	731	100%	Total	1,920	100%	Total	2,651	100%

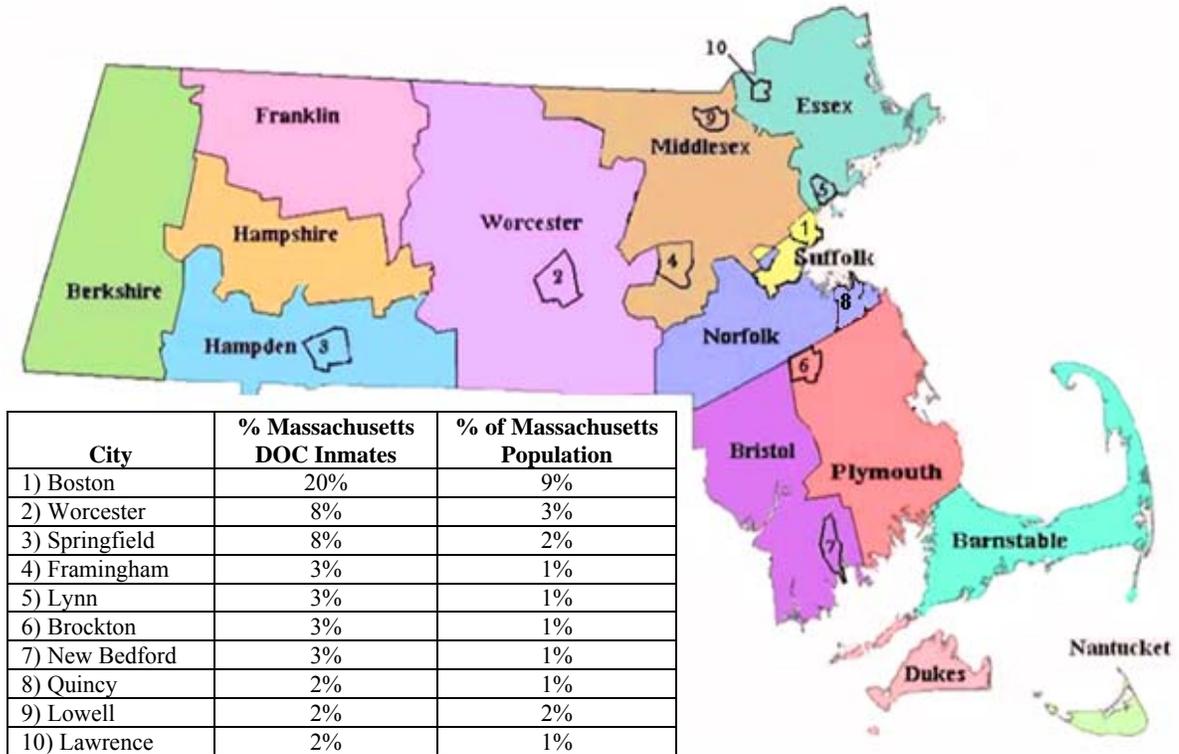
♦ Release Address is self-reported by the releasing inmates.

* Four percent of the total criminally sentenced releases to the street (3% of the female releases and 5% of the male releases) were to locations outside of Massachusetts.

† Note that data may be skewed by the fact some counties do not house their female inmates resulting in a higher representation at the DOC.

Release Address by Top Ten Cities

**2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Top Ten Cities♦
Comparison to the Population of Massachusetts**



♦ Release Address is self-reported by the inmate prior to release.

2009 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Top Ten Releases to the Street Cities by Gender♦*

City	Female†	Percentage	City	Male	Percentage	City	Total	Percentage
Boston	103	14%	Boston	438	22%	Boston	541	20%
Worcester	58	8%	Springfield	215	11%	Worcester	232	8%
Brockton	35	5%	Worcester	174	9%	Springfield	225	8%
Lynn	34	5%	New Bedford	76	4%	Framingham	95	3%
Framingham	33	4%	Framingham	62	3%	Lynn	86	3%
Ashland	27	4%	Lynn	52	3%	Brockton	85	3%
Lowell	18	2%	Brockton	50	2%	New Bedford	85	3%
Westborough	18	2%	Quincy	45	2%	Quincy	61	2%
Haverhill	17	2%	Fall River	43	2%	Lowell	49	2%
Quincy	16	2%	Holyoke	40	2%	Lawrence	47	2%

♦ Release Address is self-reported by the inmate prior to release.

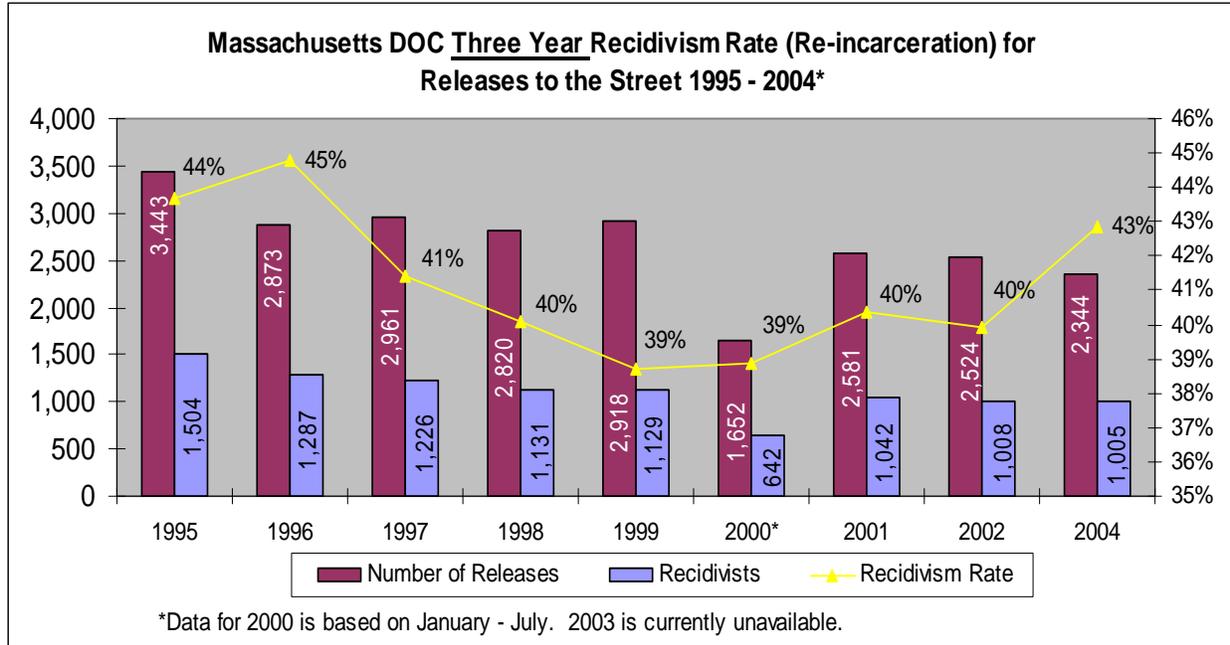
* Four percent of the total criminally sentenced releases to the street (3% of the female releases and 5% of the male Releases) were to locations outside of Massachusetts.

† Note that data may be skewed by the fact some counties do not house their female inmates resulting in a higher representation at the DOC.

Massachusetts DOC Recidivism Trends

Recidivism Trends

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from a DOC facility during 2004 who is **re-incarcerated** for a new sentence or violation of parole or probation to a Massachusetts State or County facility or to a Federal facility within three years of his/her release. Types of re-incarceration include technical violation of parole, parole violation with a new offense, return to county custody, return to state or federal custody, technical violation of probation, and probation violation with a new offense. An inmate who is re-incarcerated due to a technical violation of parole or probation is re-incarcerated for violating the terms of the conditions set forth regarding their release in the community, not for committing a new offense.



After a decline between 1995 and 1997, the rate of recidivism remained fairly consistent, hovering around 40% between 1997 and 2002 until a slight increase to 43% among 2004 releases.

Massachusetts DOC 2004 Three Year Recidivism Rate for Releases to the Street by Security Level of Releasing Institution

Security Level	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Maximum	174	57%	n.a	n.a	174	57%
Medium	854	45%	569	42%	1,423	44%
Lower	559	38%	188	35%	747	37%
Total	1,587	44%	757	40%	2,344	43%

Maximum security releases have the highest recidivism rate at 57%, while those released from security have the lowest at 37%. Female releases have a slightly lower recidivism rate (40%) than both the total population (43%) and male inmates (44%) with a 42% recidivism rate for those released from a medium security facility and 35% for those releasing from minimum security.

Recidivism Trends

Three Year Recidivism Rate Female 2004 Releases to the Street by Sentence Type

Sentence Type	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
State Sentence	84	25%
County Sentence	673	42%
Total	757	40%

- ◆ Female inmates releasing from a county sentence have a much higher recidivism rate (42%) than those releasing from a state sentence (25%).

The following table provides a comparison of the recidivism rates⁴ of inmates released during 2004, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations.

Three Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates Excluding Technical Violations for 2004 Releases to the Street

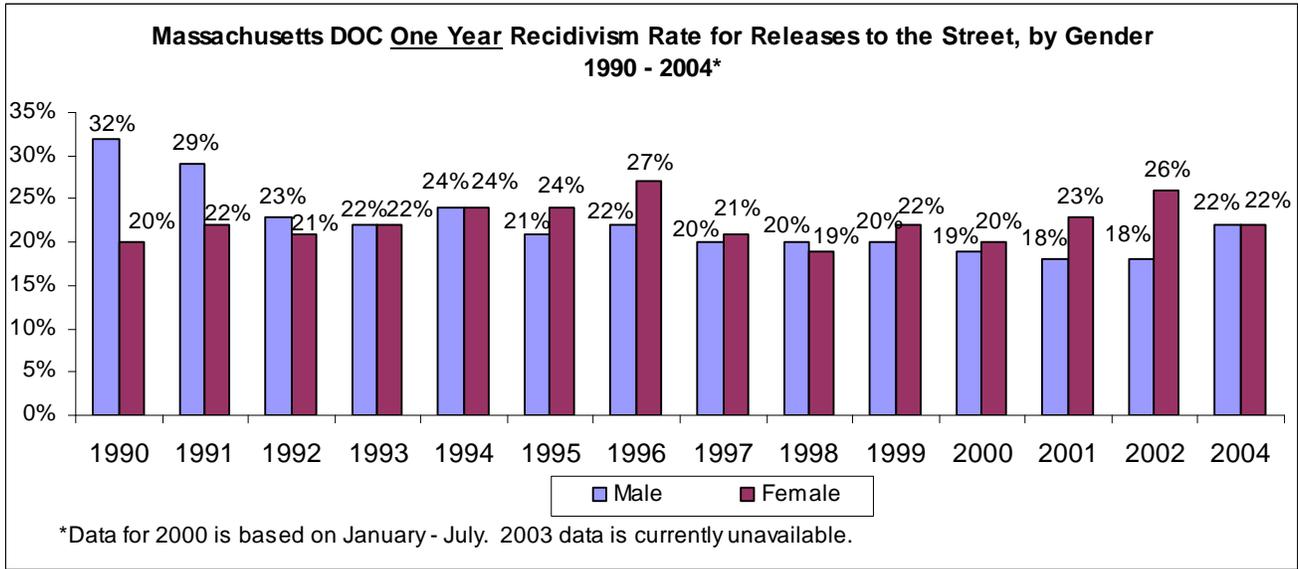
		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Gender	Number of Releases	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	757	113	15%	100	13%	53	7%	266	35%
Male	1,587	244	15%	231	15%	116	7%	591	37%
Total	2,344	357	15%	331	14%	169	7%	857	37%

		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Gender	Number of Releases	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	757	165	22%	90	12%	50	7%	305	40%
Male	1,587	351	22%	241	15%	108	7%	700	44%
Total	2,344	516	22%	331	14%	158	7%	1,005	43%

- ◆ Of the 1,005 inmates who were a recidivist including technical violations, 214 were re-incarcerated for a technical parole or probation violation. One hundred and ninety-four were technical parole violations and 20 were technical violations of probation.
- ◆ Of the 214 inmates who returned for a technical violation, 66 of them had another return within the three-year period that was used when determining the recidivism rate excluding technical violations.

⁴ To calculate the recidivism rate excluding technical violations, the first non-technical re-incarceration was used. A non-technical violation would be a parole or probation violation with a new offense, or a new court commitment to a facility. It is important to note that inmates returned originally for a technical violation are re-incarcerated for some period of time during the three-year follow-up period. Though many are re-incarcerated for short periods of time, the inmate's opportunity to commit new crime is diminished. This is a potential issue, with the non-technical definition showing lower recidivism rates resulting from an inmate's inability to commit a new crime for a portion of the three-year follow-up.

Recidivism Trends



Differences in one year recidivism rates by gender went from being the most disparate in 20 years among 2002 releases (18% for males and 26% for females), to being equal among 2004 releases (22%).

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2004 Releases to the Street by Release Type and Gender

Release Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Parole To Street	621	51%	282	45%	903	49%
Expiration of Sentence	966	40%	475	38%	1,441	39%
Total Releases	1,587	44%	757	40%	2,344	43%

Of the 2,344 inmates released to the street during 2004, 903 (39%) were paroled to the street, while 1,441 (61%) were released via expiration of sentence. Inmates paroled to the street had a significantly⁵ higher recidivism rate (49%) than the recidivism rate of inmates released via expiration of sentence (39%). This held true for male inmates, while female recidivism rates by type of release were approaching statistical significance⁶.

⁵ Pearson's Chi-Square test was used to determine statistical significance ($p \leq 0.05$).

⁶ $p = .058$.

Recidivism Trends

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2004 Releases to the Street by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Race/Ethnicity*	Male		Female		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
White	719	43%	571	43%	1,290	43%
Black	451	47%	94	32%	545	44%
Hispanic	404	44%	85	33%	489	42%
Native American	10	n.a.	4	n.a.	14	n.a.
Asian	1	n.a.	2	n.a.	3	n.a.
Other	2	n.a.	1	n.a.	3	n.a.
Total	1,587	44%	757	40%	2,344	43%

*Race/Ethnicity is self-reported by inmate at time of admission.

- ◆ Within three years of their release to the street, Black male inmates had a recidivism rate of 47%, followed by Hispanic inmates who recidivated at a rate of 44%, closely followed by White inmates at 43%.
- ◆ Of the 757 female releases, White inmates had the highest recidivism rate at 43%, followed by Hispanic inmates with 33% re-incarcerated within three years of their release to the street.

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2004 Releases to the Street by Offense Category and Gender

Offense Category	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Property	224	62%	188	45%	412	54%
Person	771	48%	143	34%	914	46%
Other	81	44%	234	39%	315	41%
Drug	332	35%	187	42%	519	38%
Sex	179	21%	5	n.a.	184	20%
Total	1,587	44%	757	40%	2,344	43%

The recidivism rate for property offenders was higher than for all other offense types for both male and female releases. The recidivism rate for male property offenders was 62%, followed by person offenders who recidivated at a rate of 48%. The recidivism rate for female property offenders was 45%, followed by drug offenders with a recidivism rate of 42%. The difference in recidivists and non-recidivists groups was found to be significant when broken out by offense type for males and for the total release cohort.

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2004 Releases to the Street by Violent Offense and Gender

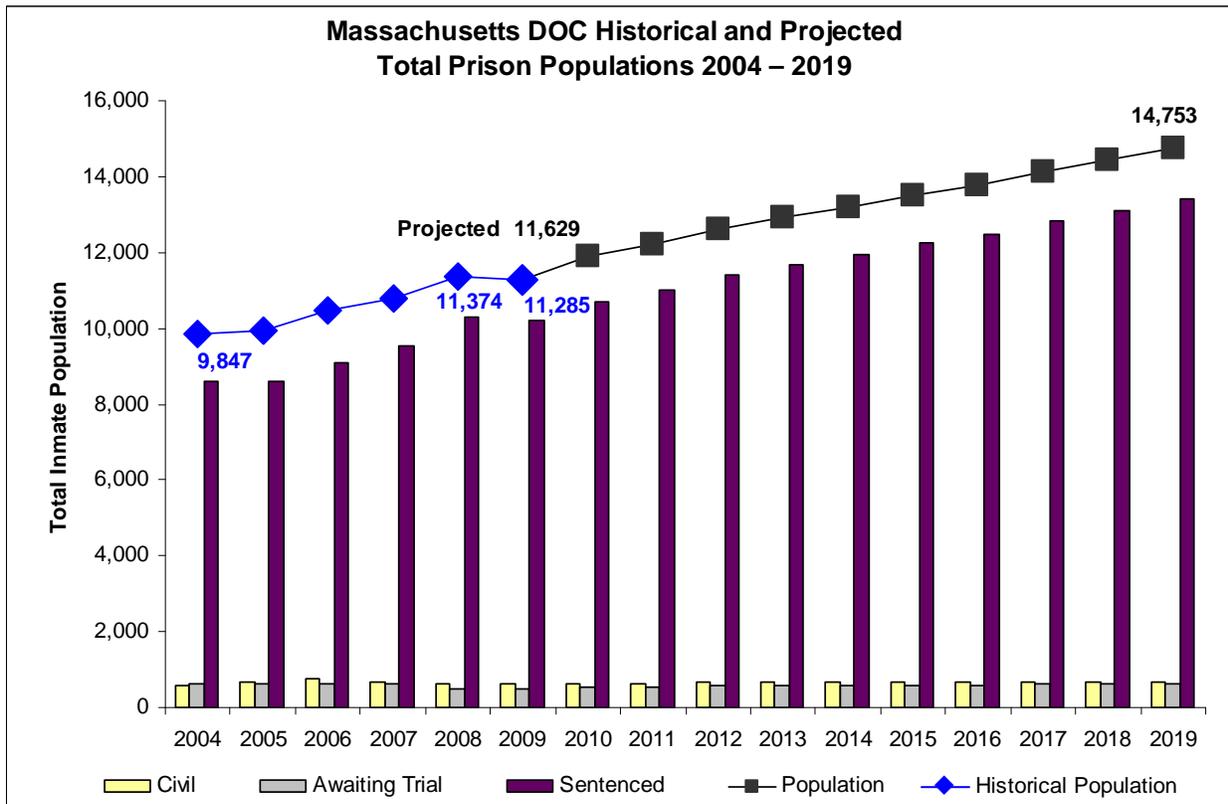
Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Violent	950	43%	148	33%	1,098	42%
Non-Violent	637	46%	609	42%	1,246	44%
Total	1,587	44%	757	40%	2,344	43%

Non-violent offenders released during 2004 had a recidivism rate of 44% compared to a rate of 42% for violent offenders. This correlates to the higher recidivism rates consistently associated with property offenders, particularly in contrast to the significantly low rates reflected by sex offenders.

**Massachusetts DOC 2009
Population Projections**

Population Projections

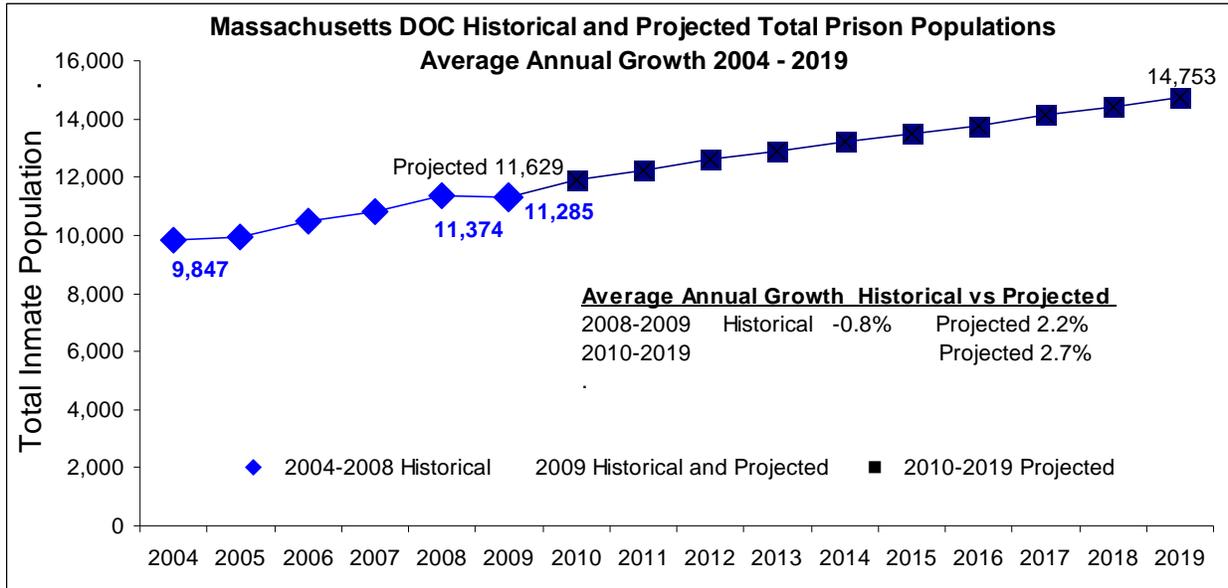
In 2009, the Massachusetts DOC contracted with the *JFA* Institute to work with the DOC Research and Planning Division to produce a ten year projection of the DOC total prison population (2009-2019). The key drivers for this forecast were number of prisoners sentenced by the courts, types of crimes they had been sentenced for and sentence length imposed by the type of crime. The Massachusetts DOC prison population is unique compared to other states such that we house individuals civilly committed and awaiting trial as well as those serving a county criminal sentence. *JFA* adjusted their model to include and distinguish these sub-populations and provided the following population projections. The graphs herein represent the historical and projected counts based on population projections provided by the *JFA* Institute and the historical (actual) counts provided by the Massachusetts DOC.



- ◆ In 2009, the Massachusetts DOC release population outpaced the admission population causing a decrease in the Massachusetts DOC stock population from July to December.
- ◆ The civil commitment projections are based on average annual changes in the past. Civil commitments in Massachusetts are court ordered placements to Massachusetts DOC supervision. Since these cases are usually mental health evaluations, substance addicts or sexually dangerous cases, there is not a practical way to predict the number of court referrals in the future.
- ◆ The awaiting trial projections are based on average annual changes in the past. Based on historical counts for the awaiting trial population, it is assumed that the awaiting trial admissions population will increase at the same rate as the criminally sentenced population which is by an annual average change of 2.2 percent.

Population Projections

In the population projections, the total Massachusetts DOC prison population includes criminally sentenced, awaiting trial and civil commitments excluding male county sentenced inmates. Information regarding the process for obtaining the data used for projection purposes is located in the Caveats and Definitions section at the end of this report.



- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC total prison population counts from 2008 to 2009 were projected to increase by 2.2%; the historical increase was -0.8%.
- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC total prison population 2009 projected count was 11,629; the total prison population historical 2009 count was 11,285 representing a percentage difference of -3.0% between the projected and historical.
- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC total prison population from 2010 to 2019 is projected to grow to 14,753 with an average annual increase of 2.7% over the next 10 years.

Population Projections

Total Massachusetts DOC Historical and Projected Prison Population by Commitment Type*

	Civil	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced	Total
2004	588	638	8,621	9,847
2005	677	622	8,620	9,919
2006	754	646	9,072	10,472
2007	661	606	9,524	10,791
2008	624	471	10,279	11,374
2009	619	481	10,185	11,285
2010	639	535	10,718	11,892
2011	644	551	11,030	12,225
2012	650	565	11,389	12,604
2013	655	578	11,674	12,907
2014	660	584	11,966	13,210
2015	665	597	12,241	13,503
2016	670	601	12,483	13,754
2017	676	608	12,837	14,121
2018	681	626	13,124	14,431
2019	687	646	13,420	14,753

*2004-2009 Historical counts
 2010-2019 Projected counts
 2004-2019 Civil and Awaiting trial – average monthly counts

- ◆ 2009 projected total criminally sentenced prison population count was 10,476; historical count was 10,185 with a variance of 291 and a percentage difference of -2.8 %.
- ◆ 2009 projected total civil population count was projected to grow to 634; historical count was 619 with a variance of 15 and a percentage -2.4%.
- ◆ 2009 projected awaiting trial population count was 519; historical count was 481 with a variance of 38 and a percentage difference of -7.9%
- ◆ 2009 projected total prison population count was 11,629; historical count was 11,285 with a variance of 344 and a percentage difference of -3.0%.

Population Projections

Male Total Massachusetts DOC Historical and Projected Prison Population by Commitment Type*

	Civil	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced	Total
2004	575	458	8,082	9,115
2005	663	441	8,042	9,146
2006	735	449	8,482	9,666
2007	652	396	8,900	9,948
2008	622	322	9,677	10,621
2009	613	334	9,612	10,559
2010	629	370	10,083	11,082
2011	633	386	10,386	11,405
2012	639	391	10,727	11,757
2013	644	397	10,985	12,026
2014	649	400	11,260	12,309
2015	654	403	11,516	12,573
2016	659	404	11,741	12,804
2017	664	410	12,070	13,144
2018	669	428	12,353	13,450
2019	675	445	12,617	13,737

*2004-2009 Historical counts
 2010-2019 Projected counts
 2004-2019 Civil and Awaiting trial – average monthly counts

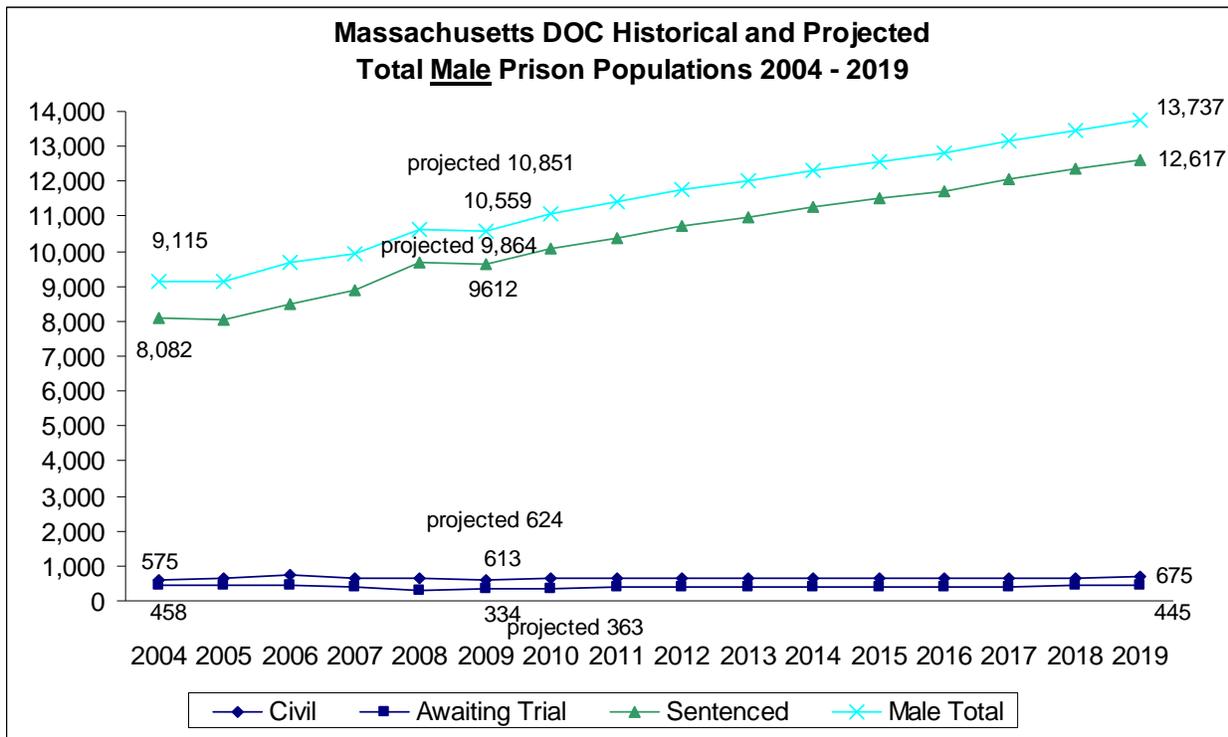
2008 historical criminally sentenced male population count was 9,677; in 2009 the count was 9,612 with a variance of 65 and a percentage difference of -0.7%

2009 projected criminally sentenced male population count was 9,864; historical count was 9,612 with a variance of 252 and a percentage difference of -2.6%.

2009 projected civil male population count was 624; historical count was 613 with a variance of 11 and a percentage difference of -1.8%.

2009 projected awaiting trial male population count was 363; historical count was 334 with a variance of 29 and a percentage difference of -8.7%.

2009 projected total male population count was 10,851; historical count was 10,559 with a variance of 292 and a percentage difference of -2.8%.



Population Projections

Female Total Massachusetts DOC Historical and Projected Prison Population by Commitment Type*

	Civil	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced	Total
2004	13	180	539	732
2005	14	181	578	773
2006	19	197	590	806
2007	9	210	624	843
2008	2	149	602	753
2009	6	147	573	726
2010	10	165	635	810
2011	11	165	644	820
2012	11	174	662	847
2013	11	181	689	881
2014	11	184	706	901
2015	11	194	725	930
2016	11	197	742	950
2017	12	198	767	977
2018	12	198	771	981
2019	12	201	803	1,016

*2004-2009 Historical counts
 2010-2019 Projected counts
 2004-2019 Civil and Awaiting trial – average monthly counts

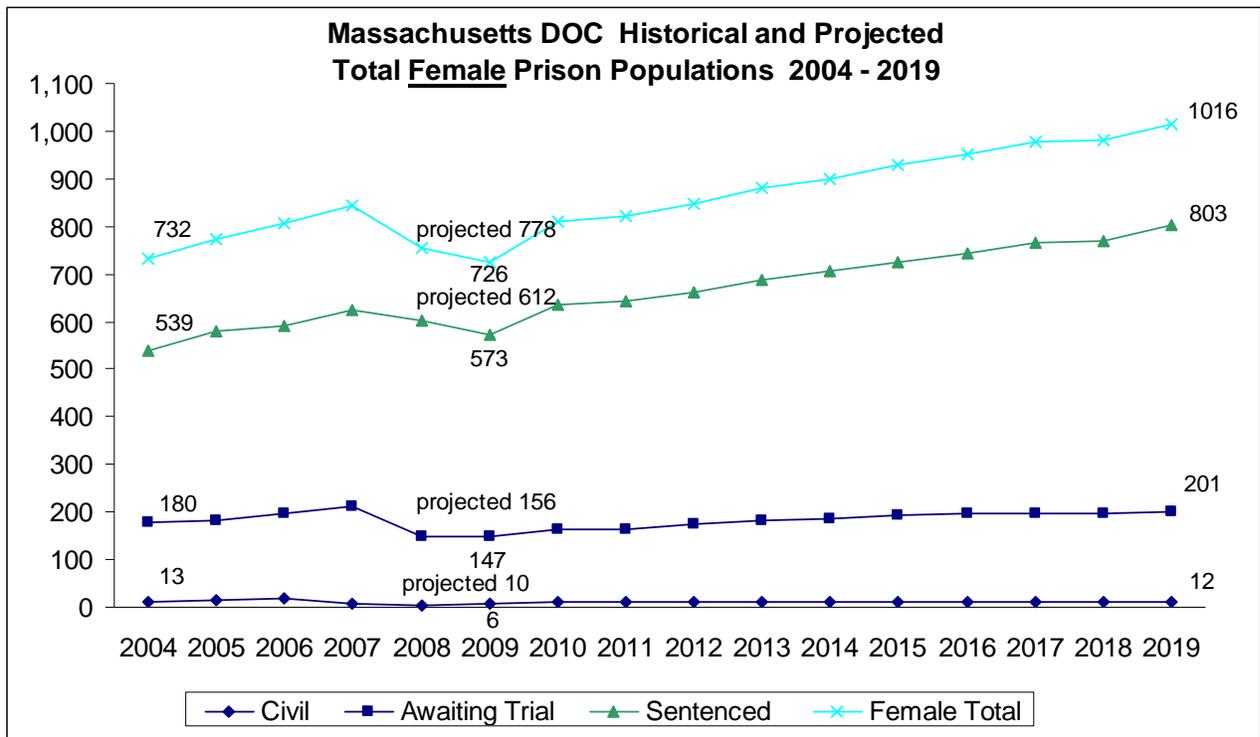
2008 historical criminally sentenced female population count was 753; in 2009 the count was 573 with a variance of 27 and a percentage difference of -3.6%

2009 projected criminally sentenced female population count was 612; historical count was 573 with a variance of 39 and a percentage difference of -6.4%

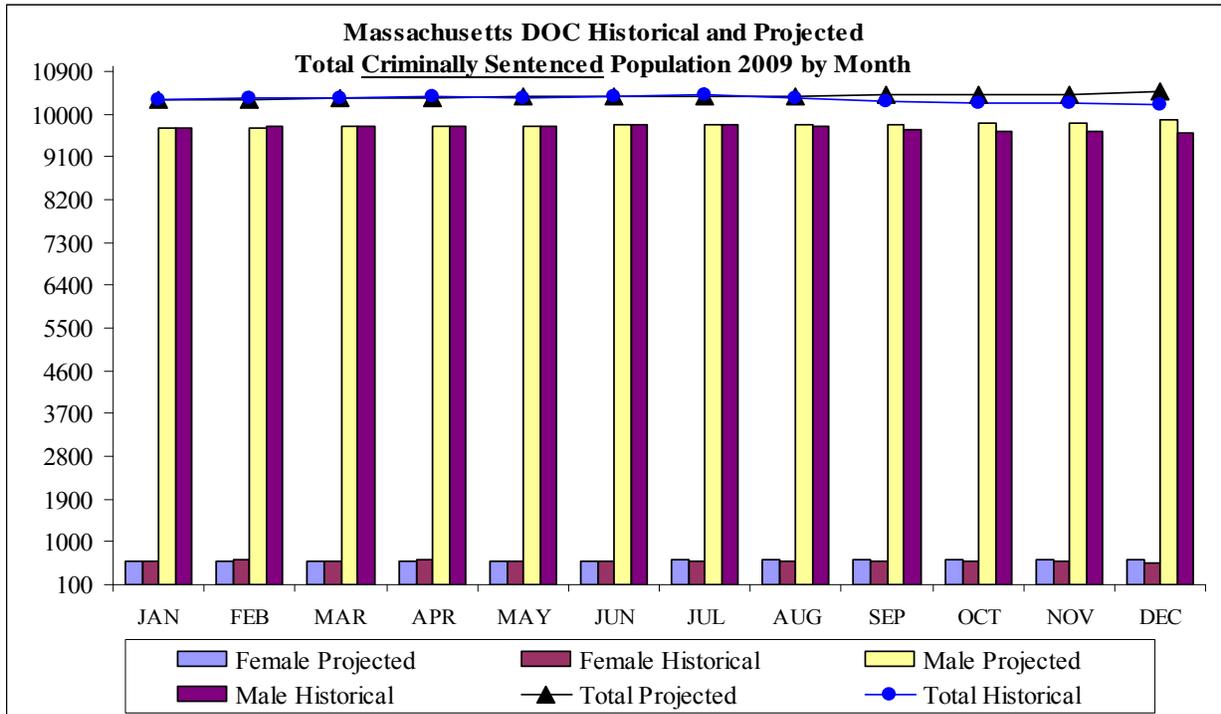
2009 projected civil female population count 10; historical count was 6 with a variance of 4.

2009 projected awaiting trial female population count 156; historical count was 147 with a variance of 9 and a percentage difference of -5.8%.

2009 projected total female population was 778; historical count was 726 with a variance of 52 and a percentage difference of -6.7%.



Population Projections



Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Projected	10291	10307	10317	10336	10355	10365	10371	10377	10408	10419	10413	10476
Historical	10294	10332	10335	10365	10350	10361	10388	10326	10269	10243	10244	10185
Variance	(3)	(25)	(18)	(29)	5	4	(17)	51	139	176	169	291
%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.5%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-2.8%
Male	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Projected	9695	9716	9722	9735	9749	9757	9761	9765	9789	9809	9804	9864
Historical	9689	9723	9744	9754	9743	9760	9781	9731	9678	9644	9650	9612
Variance	6	(7)	(22)	(19)	6	(3)	(20)	34	111	165	154	252
%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-2.6%
Female	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Projected	596	591	595	601	606	608	610	612	619	610	609	612
Historical	605	609	591	611	607	601	607	595	591	599	594	573
Variance	(9)	(18)	4	(10)	(1)	7	3	17	28	11	15	39
%	1.5%	3.0%	-0.7%	1.7%	0.2%	-1.2%	-0.5%	-2.8%	-4.5%	-1.8%	-2.5%	-6.4%

Note: () Indicates a negative number.

The total criminally sentenced population projected and historical monthly counts result in a monthly variance ranging from -29 to 291, a percentage difference of -2.78% to 0.49% with an annual average difference of -0.59%.

The male criminally sentenced population projected and historical monthly counts result in a monthly variance ranging from -22 to 252, a percentage difference of -2.55% to 0.20% with an annual average difference of -0.56%.

The monthly female criminally sentenced population projected and historical monthly counts result in a monthly variance ranging from -18 to 39, a percentage difference of -6.37% to 3.05% with an annual average difference of -1.16%.

**Massachusetts DOC 2009
Caveats and Definitions**

Caveats and Definitions

Caveat for Population Projections

Historical counts are based on the actual totals obtained from the Massachusetts DOC Inmate Management System (IMS) database. The 2004-2007 criminally sentenced historical yearly totals are based on beginning of year counts. The 2008-2019 criminally sentenced historical and projected yearly counts are based on end of year counts. The 2009 criminally sentenced historical and projected monthly totals are based on the end of the month counts. The 2006–2019 historical and projected yearly counts for awaiting trial and civil commitments are based on average monthly counts not using the peaking factor.

ACA Acronym standing for “American Correctional Association.”

Admissions Inmates committed to the Department of Correction, bearing a committing institution’s identification number, who arrive at a facility as a result of a court order, a transfer from another facility, the execution of a parole violation warrant or the execution of an escape warrant.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments Court commitments based upon competent medical testimony that said person is an alcoholic or substance abuser and there is a likelihood of serious harm as a result of his/her alcoholism or substance abuse. A court may order such person to be committed for a period not to exceed 30 days. See Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 123, §35 (Also known as “Section 35’s).

Average Daily Population (ADP) The average daily population for calendar year 2009 was taken from the Massachusetts Department of Correction’s Quarterly Report on the Status of Overcrowding, *First Quarter 2010* report (Table 2). Average daily population was calculated by adding together the last count of each month, broken out by institution then dividing by 12.

Awaiting Trial or “Detainee” An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime to include male and female county detainees, male county detainees transferred to state facilities under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 276, section 52A, and federal detainees (both male and female).

Civil Commitment or “Civil” The involuntary commitment of an individual via legal means to incarcerate an individual against their will.

Commitments Newly sentenced and committed inmates admitted to a committing institution as prescribed by law.

Definitions

Court Release	Inmates released from the Massachusetts Department of Correction via court release including the following: Habeas to Court – Sentenced Habeas to Court – Did not Return Habeas to Court – Return with new case number Habeas to Court – Received forthwith sentence Court Release – Sentence revoked/stayed/vacated Bailed-Released on personal recognizance Bailed-Released on personal recognizance to a warrant
Criminally Sentenced or “Sentenced”	An individual who has been found guilty of a criminal offense through legal means, and is required to be incarcerated.
Custody Population	An individual is considered to be in Massachusetts DOC custody when they are being held in a Massachusetts DOC facility.
Design Capacity	Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended to house in a facility.
DOC	Acronym standing for ‘Department of Correction’.
Drug Offense	Massachusetts General Law Chapter 94C Offenses including distribution or possession with intent to distribute, drug violation school/park, and trafficking.
Escape	The act by which an inmate, lawfully sentenced or admitted to the custody of the Department of Correction, leaves the confines of a correctional institution, the custody of escorting officers, or fails to return from an authorized release to the community at the designated time.
Expiration Of Sentence	An inmate is discharged from his sentence at the expiration of his term, less any statutory or earned good time. Statutory good time was eliminated for all offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactment of the “Truth in Sentencing” law.
Governing Offense	Individuals may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. The governing offense is that associated with the longest maximum discharge date.
Historical Population	This is one of two terms utilized in determining population trends; it refers to the actual number of inmates in Massachusetts DOC total population.

Definitions

Jurisdiction Population

An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the inmate is being held to include those incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facilities as well as those housed in correctional facilities outside of the Massachusetts DOC (Massachusetts Houses of Correction, other state's correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Length of Stay

Length of stay (LOS) represents an inmate's total length of stay based on the inmate's admission and release dates. LOS equals the number of days from the admission date to the release date based on an inmate's commitment number. **For inmates with multiple admissions and releases, total length of stay is the accumulation of LOS for each admission and release.** Jail credits are included in this total length of stay.

Mandatory Minimum Sentence

The provision of a criminal penalty for a particular offense which specifies the minimum term of incarceration and prohibits suspension of any sentence, placement on file, continuance without a finding, probation, and release on parole until the minimum term of imprisonment has been served.

Mental Health Commitments

Court ordered evaluations of competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility and treatment for mentally ill adults who by virtue of their mental illness are in need of hospitalization under conditions of strict security. Primarily this population is incarcerated at Bridgewater State Hospital. See Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 123, §§7-18.

New Court Commitment

Individuals committed by the courts to the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) 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 category 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 2009, each court commitment for that individual is counted separately.

Non DOC Releases to Other Jurisdiction

Transfers a Non DOC inmate (from a county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction) out of DOC custody back to the agency that has authority over them.

Definitions

Non-violent Offense	Any offense that falls under the Property, Drug or Other Offense categories.
Operational Capacity	Total bed capacity across all Massachusetts DOC facilities throughout the agency on the last day of a given month. The capacity of a facility is the number of beds authorized for safe and efficient operation of the facility. Does not include beds reserved for discipline, investigations, infirmary, or other temporary holds because these beds are used for temporary or special purposes. When the special purpose(s) or circumstances do not apply, the beds are not occupied.
Other Offenses	Miscellaneous offenses that are not clearly categorized into one of the other offense categories of Person, Property, Sex or Drug including obstruction of justice, habitual criminal, prostitution and some weapons possession.
Other Releases	Deaths and escapes.
Parole	Inmates released on parole are under the supervision of parole while in the community and may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. A parolee's supervision may expire before the end of the three-year recidivism time period.
Parole or Expiration of Sentence to Other	Inmates who were released from their current sentence via expiration or parole to one of the following: Parole to Out of State Sentence Parole to Federal Authority Parole to Immigration Parole to a From and After House of Correction Sentence Parole to Warrant Parole to a From and After Department of Correction Sentence Expiration Release to Out of State Sentence Expiration Release to Federal Authority Expiration Release to Immigration Expiration Release to From and After House of Correction Sentence Expiration Release to Warrant Expiration Release to From and After/Concurrent at Department of Correction Expiration to Civil Commitment Parole to Civil Commitment Release from Civil Commitment to Warrant

Definitions

Parole to Street/Release from Parole Detainer	Includes both inmates released from the Massachusetts DOC to Parole supervision and a small number of those released from a temporary Parole detainer which are grouped for reporting purposes.
Parole Violator/Detainer	Parolee who violates a condition(s) of parole. An inmate may be returned to prison for a parole violation with a new offense or technical parole violation. For reporting purposes those inmates returned on a parole detainer are included in this group.
Person Offense	Crimes Against Person (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 offenses) including assault and battery, kidnapping, manslaughter, and murder.
Probation	Probation is a court-ordered sanction placed on a person convicted of a crime. The offender is allowed to remain in the community under the strict supervision of a probation officer.
Projected Population	In determining inmate overcrowding trends, figures for future years are reported as the projected population. Some factors considered in determining these projected numbers include trends in new court commitments as well as trends in release data.
Property Offense	Crimes Against Property (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 266 offenses) including arson, burglary and fraud.
Recidivism Rate	Represents the percentage of releases in a category who are recidivists.
Release to Street	A release to street occurs when an inmate is released from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of parole or discharge to the street. Conditions warranting a release to street include: Parole, Good Conduct Discharge (GCD), and Expiration of Sentence.

Definitions

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.

House of Correction or “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 Sentence

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.

Sex Offense

Sex Offenses against the Person consists of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 (Crimes Against the Person) and Chapter 272 offenses (Crimes Against Chastity, Morality, Decency and Good Order) including rape, unnatural acts, and indecent assault & battery on a child under 14.

Definitions

Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments

Court ordered temporary commitments pending adjudication of sexual dangerousness and day to life commitments for those adjudicated as sexually dangerous persons. See Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 123A.

Stock Population

The stock population is a snapshot of inmates of all commitment types incarcerated on a given day. These can include all awaiting trial detainees, civil commitments, criminally sentenced and transfer inmates. This information can be used as a gauge to determine population trends in different categories, i.e. stock jurisdiction or stock custody population over time.

Technical Violation

A violation of parole conditions that does not necessarily constitute grounds for revoking parole or being arrested for a new offense.

Violent Offense

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