



Massachusetts Department of Correction



Prison Population Trends

2010

August 2011



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After a slight dip in the Massachusetts Department of Correction (Massachusetts DOC) population from January 2009-2010, the change from 2010 to 2011 showed an equally slight increase. All in all the Massachusetts DOC population has remained essentially level from January 2008 through to the end of 2010. While the Massachusetts DOC population is driven primarily by criminally sentenced inmates, representing 90% of the jurisdiction population, notable change has occurred among civil commitments and detainees over the last decade.

This report reflects the second edition to report on data to include all Department populations beyond those criminally sentenced and to include and expand on data previously provided in separate annual reports. With other commitment types now included, we note the custody detainee (also referred to as the “awaiting trial”) population increased by 17% (or 80 inmates) from January 1, 2010-2011. While this increase included both male and female detainees, it was more significant among males, primarily comprised of “52A” awaiting trial inmates. At the same time, criminally sentenced inmates remained fairly constant.

Unlike other Department of Corrections (DOC), Massachusetts state prisons have multiple missions unique to DOC’s such that we house several hundred each of detainees; county criminally sentenced; and civilly committed inmates. Within those cohorts there is also variation by gender. It is important to note that these various sub-populations influence trends within and across the standing population and the flow of admissions and releases. For example, while females represented 6% of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population on January 1, 2011, 28% of all criminally sentenced releases in 2010 were female inmates. In a similar vein, 61% of the jurisdiction population in January 2011 were violent offenders, while far fewer new court commitments admitted during the course of a year (2010) are admitted for violent offenses (proportionally).

In 2010, the majority of releases were from medium security level prisons, which represent the highest number of state prisons in Massachusetts DOC. However from 2009 to 2010, there was an increase among the number of inmate releases from lower security (minimum and pre-release) and a decline in the number of releases from medium security facilities. A new section (“Releases to Street by Security Level”) added on page 38 of this report includes release broken out by security level and facility among criminally sentenced inmates released to the street – the same population we track for recidivism rates. Recidivism rates have been updated to reflect those based on the 2005 release cohort.

Another addition to this years’ report is a new table presented on page 42, providing average institutional lengths of stay per commitment type for each Massachusetts DOC facility. While this report is intended to capture the bulk of the major statistics and trends associated with the prison population, we continue to compliment the data contained herein with additional research briefs and other documents also posted on our website: www.mass.gov/doc.

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 2010*, 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 including 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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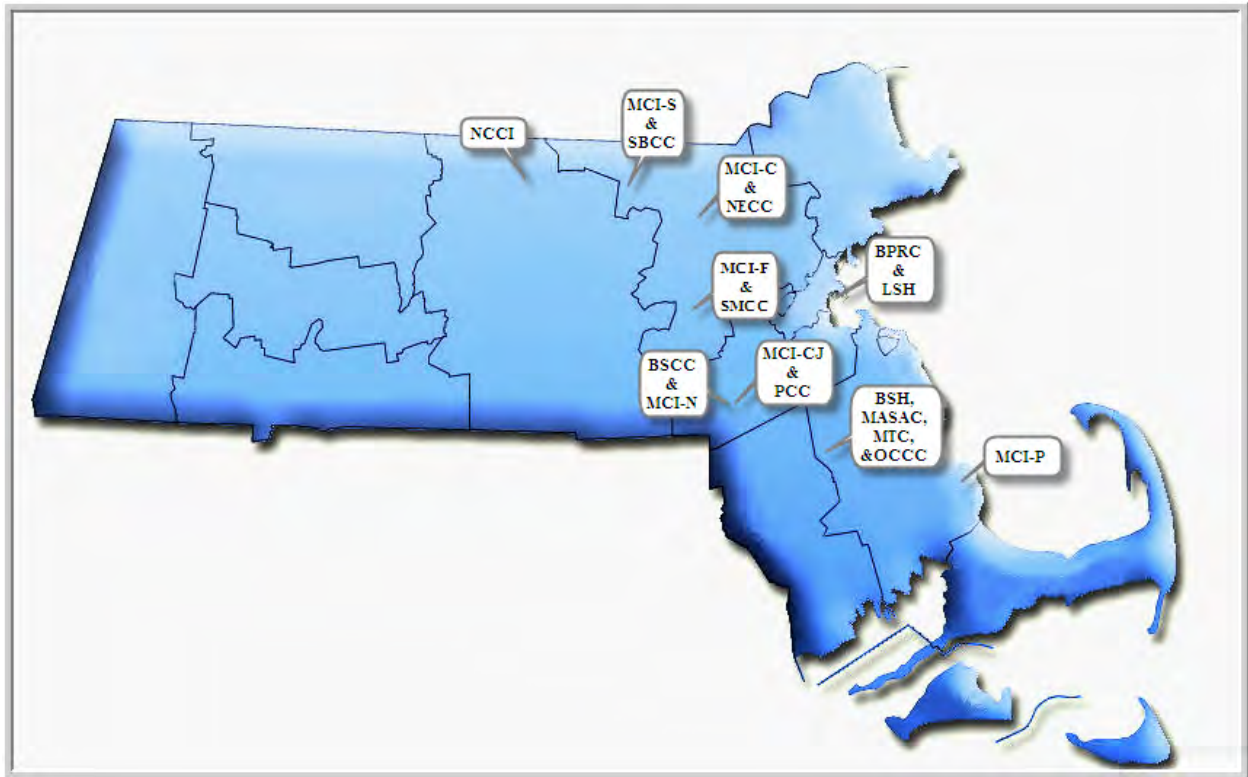
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Massachusetts DOC 2010 Institution Overview



Institution Overview

Bay State Correctional Center (BSCC)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993
- Opened: 1977 - Renovated: 1987 (New Building) - Expanded: 1990, 1995 & 2006
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$44,565
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 313
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 313
- 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 to a medium security institution. BSCC is the smallest medium security institution and is handicapped accessible.

Boston Pre-Release Center (BPRC)

Roslindale, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2000
- Opened: 1972 - Renovated: 2003 (New Building)
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$41,279
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 193
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 191
- Design Capacity: 150
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 127%
- 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, 2011 the majority of inmates were pre-release (153) with 40 minimum security inmates.

Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$128,915
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 389
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 387
- Design Capacity: 227
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 170%
- 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)	<i>Jamaica Plain, MA</i>
---	---------------------------------

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Medium • Opened: 1974 - Expanded: 1982, 1987 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$236,187 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 27 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 29 • Design Capacity: 24 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 117% • Operational Capacity: 29 |
|---|---|



The Massachusetts DOC, in partnership with the Department of Public Health, operates a correctional unit within the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital 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, 2011 the population consisted of 27 males; 17 criminally sentenced state inmates, 1 county sentenced inmates, 8 awaiting trial detainees, and 1 civil commitments. The average age of inmates housed on this date was 48 years old.

Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC)	<i>Bridgewater, MA</i>
---	-------------------------------

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Minimum • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993 • Opened: 1992 - Mission Change: 2002 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$65,907 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 135 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 154 • Design Capacity: 236 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 65% • Operational Capacity: 170 Sentenced: 70 & Civil Commitments: 100 |
|---|---|



MASAC is a facility separately housing both criminally sentenced male inmates, as an overcrowding relief measure, while the institutional focus is to provide services to males civilly committed under MGL 123, Section 35 participating in a detoxification program for up to 30 days. As of January 1, 2011 the two populations were about equal with 67 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 civilly committed 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)	<i>Bridgewater, MA</i>
---	-------------------------------

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Medium • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1997 • Opened: 1986 - Expanded: 1997 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$48,353 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 621 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 623 • Design Capacity: 561 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 111% • Operational Capacity: 654 Sentenced: 312 & Civil Commitments: 342 |
|--|---|



The MTC is a medium security facility separately housing criminally sentenced 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, 2011 there were 298 criminally sentenced inmates, 254 SDPs, and 69 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 2010): \$59,859
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 728
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 715 Maximum: 644 & Medium: 71
- Design Capacity: Maximum: 561 & Medium: 72
- ADP % Design Occupancy: Maximum: 115% & Medium: 99%
- 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, 2011 MCI-CJ housed 691 criminally sentenced inmates and 37 federal and awaiting trial detainees. There were 656 offenders housed in maximum security (105 of those in DDU) and 72 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 2010): \$39,824
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,318
- Design Capacity: 614
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 215%
- Operational Capacity: 1,390
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 1,308



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. MCI-C admits most court ordered awaiting trial detainees pursuant to MGL Ch 276 sec 52A. On January 1, 2011 MCI-C housed 1,008 criminally sentenced inmates and 300 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 2010): \$50,949
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 635
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 668 Medium: 469 & ATU: 199
- Design Capacity: Medium: 388 & ATU: 64
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 148% Medium: 121% & ATU: 311%
- 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, 2011, this medium security facility housed 468 criminally sentenced inmates, 160 detainees on awaiting trial status, and 7 civil commitments.

Institution Overview

MCI Norfolk (MCI-N)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$34,996
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 1,500
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,490
- Design Capacity: 1,084
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 137%
- Operational Capacity: 1,478



MCI-N is a facility housing male inmates with the distinction of being the largest medium security institution in the Massachusetts DOC. It was the first community based prison in the United States, created to be more spacious with a campus-like atmosphere and architecture. Inmate housing consists of eighteen dormitory-style living units and two modular units divided by a large central grass quadrangle.

MCI Plymouth (MCI-P)

Plymouth, MA

- Security Level: Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1952
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$40,856
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 200
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 195
- Design Capacity: 151
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 129%
- Operational Capacity: 227



MCI-P is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The institution originated as a Prison Camp in the 1950s on the grounds of the Myles Standish State Forest. MCI-P partners with and provides inmate community work crews and services to neighboring towns enhancing inmate reentry and reparation.

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 2010): \$35,402
- January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 1,472
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,483
Medium: 1,179 & Minimum: 304
- Design Capacity: Medium: 720 & Minimum: 299
- ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 164% & Minimum: 102%
- Operational Capacity: 1,458
Medium: 1,130 & Minimum: 328



MCI-S encompasses two facilities housing both medium and minimum custody level inmates. The majority of inmates are in medium security housing units (1,153) with 319 housed in minimum security on January 1, 2011. The two security levels were considered separate institutions until July 2002 when they were combined as one, operating under one administration. MCI-S is also the site of the Department's Regional Training Center. Along with an infirmary, MCI-S operates an Assisted Daily Living Unit for medium inmates.

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 2010): \$41,363 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 937 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 967
Medium: 939 & Minimum: 28 • Design Capacity: Medium: 568 & Minimum: 30 • ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 165% & Minimum: 93% • Operational Capacity: 1,054
Medium: 1,024 & Minimum: 30 |
|---|---|



NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates are in medium security housing units (911) with 26 housed in minimum security on January 1, 2011. 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
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- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Minimum & Pre-release • Initial ACA Accreditation: 1982 • Opened: 1932 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$38,209 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 270 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 271 • Design Capacity: 150 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 181% • Operational Capacity: 274
Minimum: 210 & Pre-Release: 64 |
|--|---|



NECC is a facility, operating under the administration of MCI Concord, housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates are in minimum security housing units (207) with 63 in pre-release on January 1, 2011. 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 2010): \$43,870 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 848 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 868
Medium: 714 & Minimum: 154 • Design Capacity: Medium: 480 & Minimum: 100 • ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 149% & Minimum: 154% • Operational Capacity: 908
Medium: 748 & Minimum: 160 |
|---|---|



A mission change was facilitated in 2010 at OCCC shifting their medium security operation to a mental health focused facility with the objective of providing needed mental health services more efficiently while at the same time promoting rehabilitation and reentry. The majority of inmates are in a medium security housing unit (704) with 144 housed in minimum security on January 1, 2011.

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 2010): \$34,454 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 186 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP):192 • Design Capacity: 100 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 192% • Operational Capacity: 200 • Minimum: 145 & Pre-release: 55 |
|--|---|



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 131 minimum and 55 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2011. 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 2010): \$38,272 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 126 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP):122 • Design Capacity: 125 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 98% • Operational Capacity: 185 • Minimum: 125 & Pre-release: 60 |
|---|--|



SMCC is a facility for criminally state and county sentenced females housing 101 minimum and 25 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2011. 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 skills and resources necessary for successful re-entry into the community while ensuring public safety.

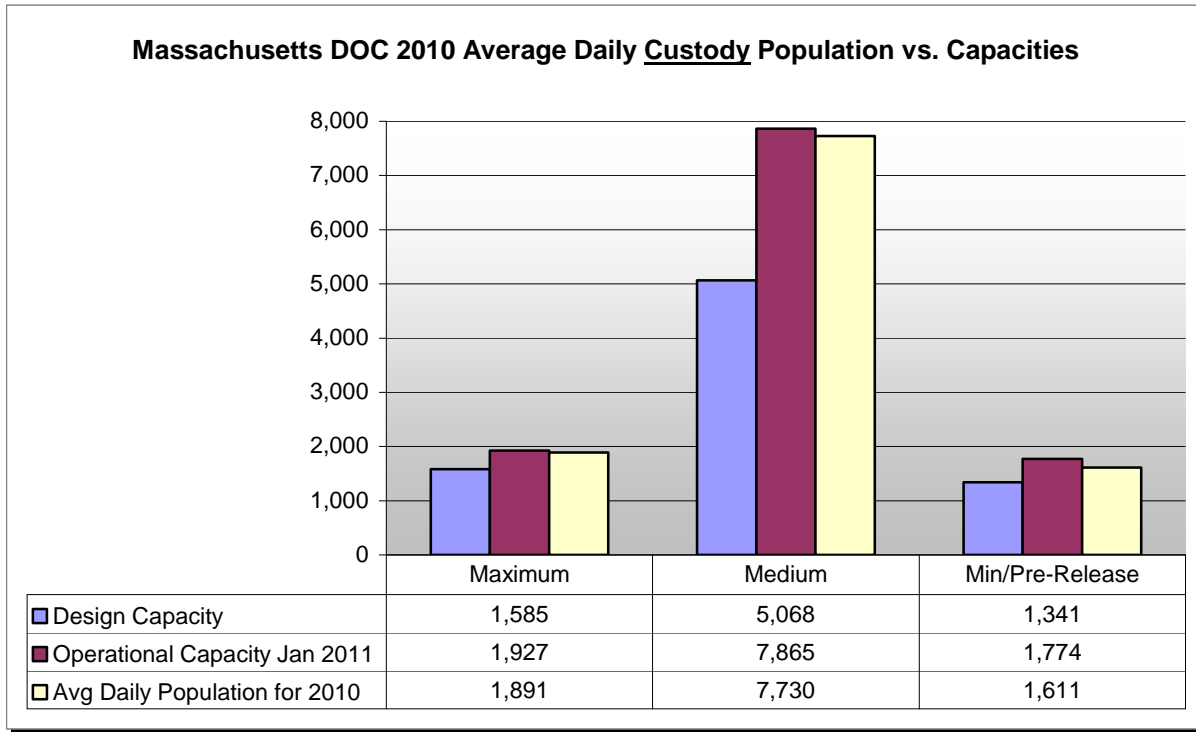
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center (SBCC)	Shirley, MA
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Level: Maximum • Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001 • Opened: 1998 • Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2010): \$46,398 • January 1, 2011 Facility Population: 1,252 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,247 • Design Capacity: 1,024 • ADP % Design Occupancy: 122% • 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



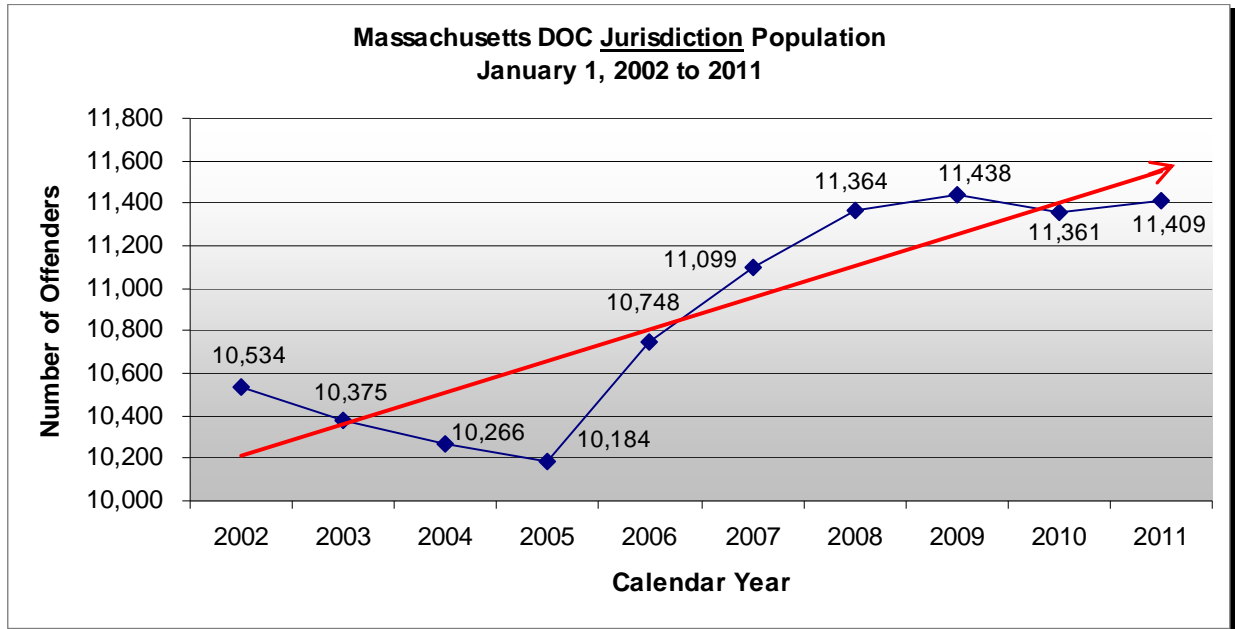
Total Massachusetts Department of Correction 2010
 Design Capacity¹ = 8,029
 Operational Capacity = 11,566
 Average Daily Population for 2010 (Custody Population) = 11,249
 Average Daily Population for 2010 (Jurisdiction Population) = 11,475

- ◆ **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, 2011.

¹ Includes Brooke House (20) and the Women and Children's Program (15) which are contract pre-release facilities.

**Massachusetts DOC 2010
Population Trends**

Population Trends



Massachusetts

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC's total prison population declined 3% from 2002 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 2011.

National

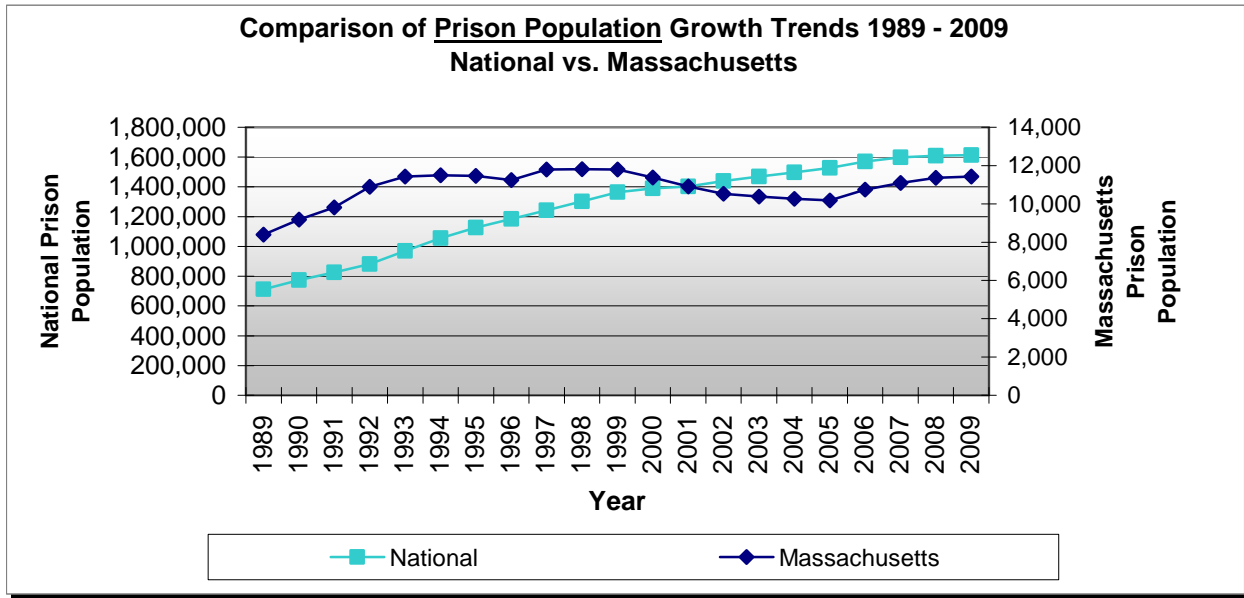
- ◆ The national imprisonment rate² at year-end 2009 decreased for the second straight year from 506 per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2007 to 502 per 100,000 in 2009.
- ◆ “Since 2000 the trend in the imprisonment rate for state prisoners has diverged from the trend in the number of state prisoners. The number of state prisoners increased by about an average of 1.3% per year from 2000 to 2009, but the imprisonment rate for state prisoners increased only from 432 to 442 per 100,000 U.S. residents. The relative stability in the state imprisonment rate means that the U.S. resident population increased faster than the prison population.”³
- ◆ The imprisonment rates in 28 states, including Massachusetts (218 to 213 per 100,000), decreased between 2008 and 2009, 18 states and the federal system experienced an increase and 4 states reported little change to their imprisonment rates during this time period.⁴

² The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

³ Bureau of Justice Statistics (December 2010). Prisoners in 2009 (NCJ231675). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

⁴ Ibid

Population Trends

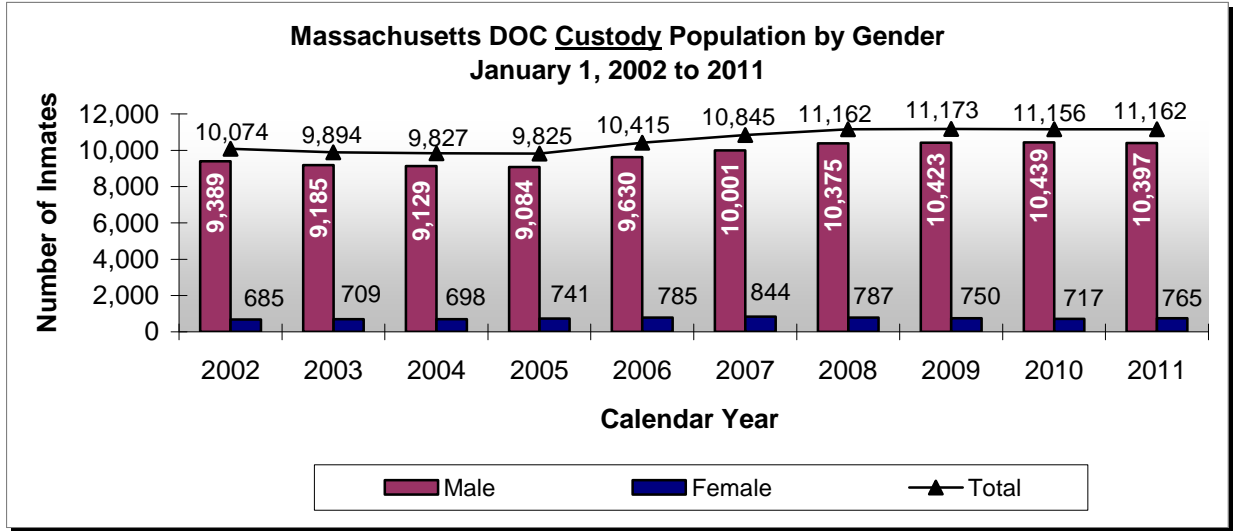


**Comparison of Prison Population Growth Trends 1989 - 2009
National vs. Massachusetts**

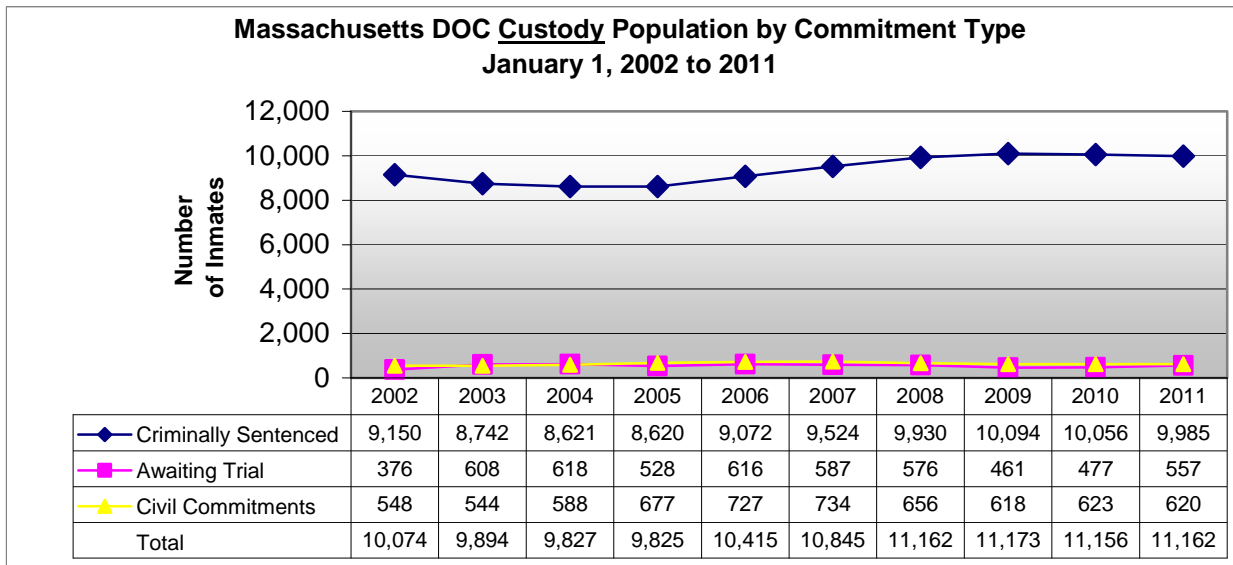
Year	National Jurisdiction Population		Massachusetts Jurisdiction Population	
	Population	Percent of Change	Population	Percent of Change
1989	712,364	8.6	8,399	9.2
1990	773,919	6.7	9,175	7.0
1991	825,559	6.9	9,820	10.9
1992	882,500	10.0	10,894	4.8
1993	970,444	8.7	11,422	0.6
1994	1,054,702	6.7	11,492	-0.3
1995	1,125,874	5.1	11,462	-1.9
1996	1,183,368	5.0	11,242	4.9
1997	1,242,153	4.8	11,794	0.1
1998	1,302,019	4.7	11,807	-0.1
1999	1,363,701	2.0	11,792	-3.5
2000	1,391,261	0.9	11,377	-4.0
2001	1,404,032	2.6	10,919	-3.5
2002	1,440,144	2.0	10,534	-1.5
2003	1,468,601	1.9	10,375	-1.1
2004	1,497,100	2.1	10,266	-0.8
2005	1,527,929	2.7	10,184	5.5
2006	1,569,945	1.8	10,748	3.3
2007	1,598,245	0.7	11,099	2.4
2008	1,609,759	0.2	11,364	0.7
2009	1,613,740	N/A	11,438	N/A

- ◆ The Massachusetts jurisdiction population experienced a 36% increase from 8,399 in 1989 to 11,438 in 2009.
- ◆ Between 1998 and 2005 Massachusetts experienced a 14% decrease followed by a 12% increase between 2005 and 2009.
- ◆ In contrast, the National jurisdiction population increased annually during this timeframe, although the growth rate slowed considerably through the years until it reached its lowest percent increase of .2% in 2009.

Population Trends

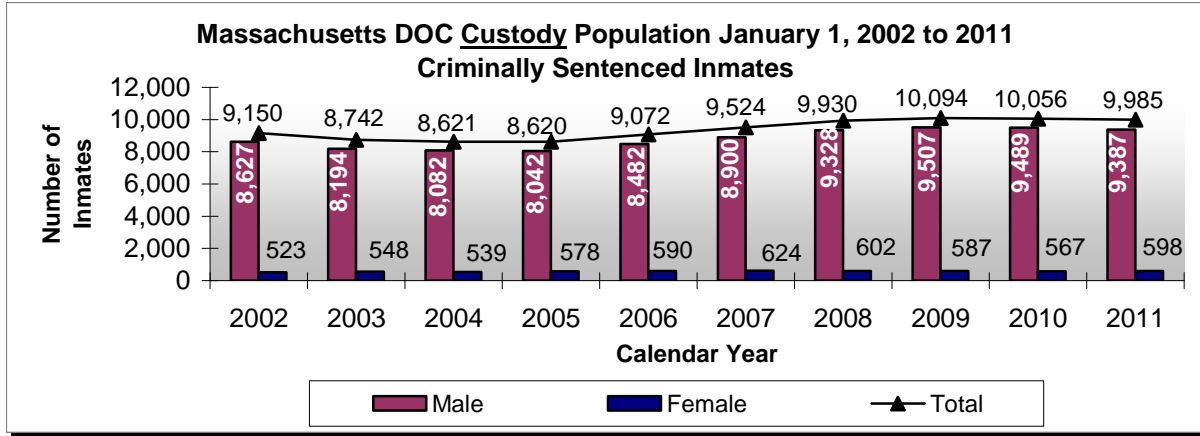


The Massachusetts DOC custody population showed an increase of 11% between January 1, 2002 and January 1, 2011. After a slight decline of over 2% from 2002 to 2005, there was a marked increase of 14% from 2005 to 2011. The population remained relatively constant between 2008 and 2011. Driving the total custody population were male inmates on a parallel course increasing 11% between 2002 and 2011 with a 3% decrease until 2005 followed by a 15% increase from 2005 to 2010. 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. Females experienced an increase of 7% between 2010 and 2011 while males experienced a negligible decrease of less than half a percent.

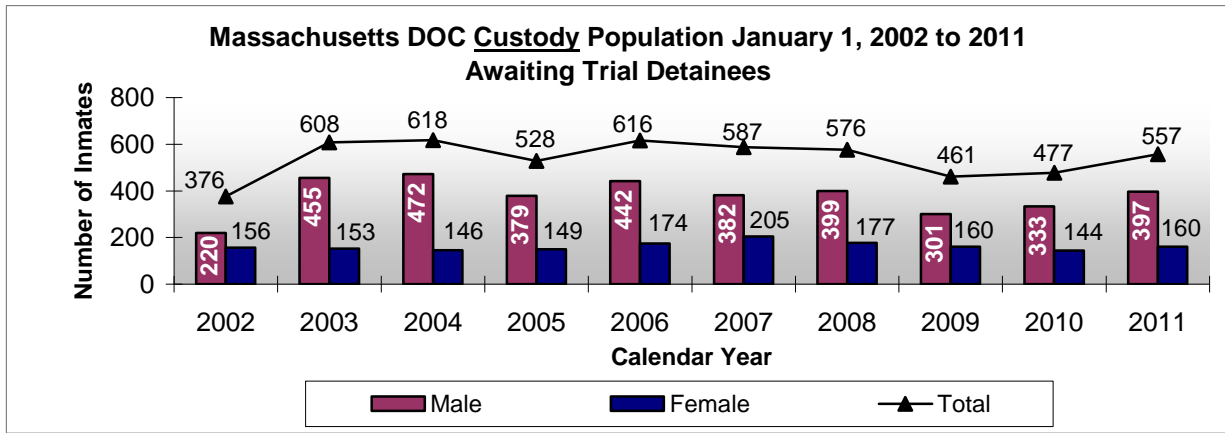


The Massachusetts DOC saw an increase in all of their commitment populations between January 1, 2002 and January 1, 2011, with the largest percent increase seen in the awaiting trial population (48%). Between 2010 and 2011, the awaiting trial population increased 17% while the criminally sentenced and civilly committed populations remained relatively constant with decreases of less than 1 percent.

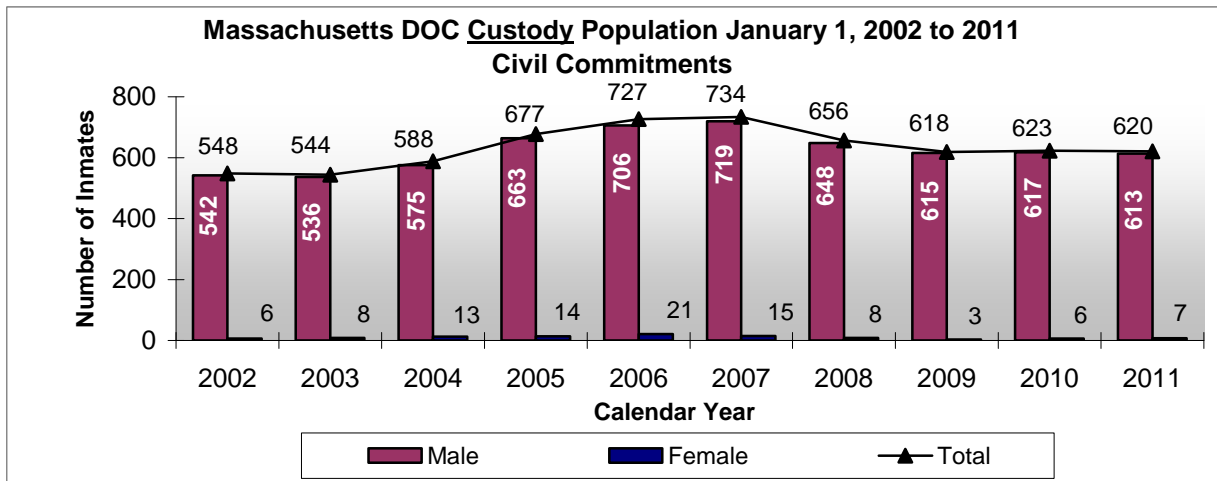
Population Trends



- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates approximate 89% of the Massachusetts DOC custody population.
- ◆ From 2002 through 2011 females experienced a greater percent increase (14%) than males (9%), who experienced a percent increase equivalent to the total criminally sentenced population (9%).

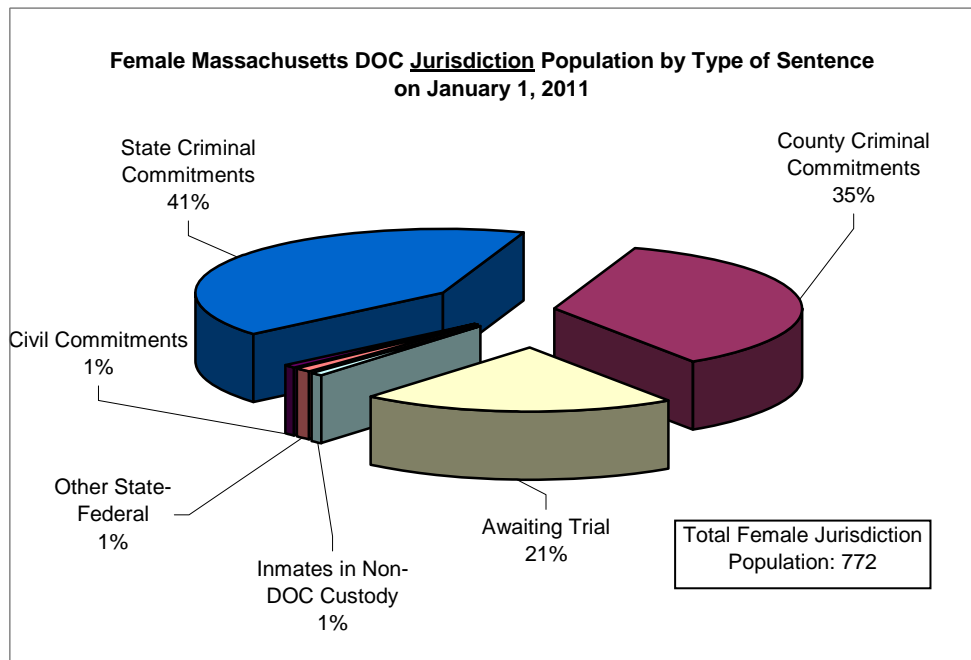
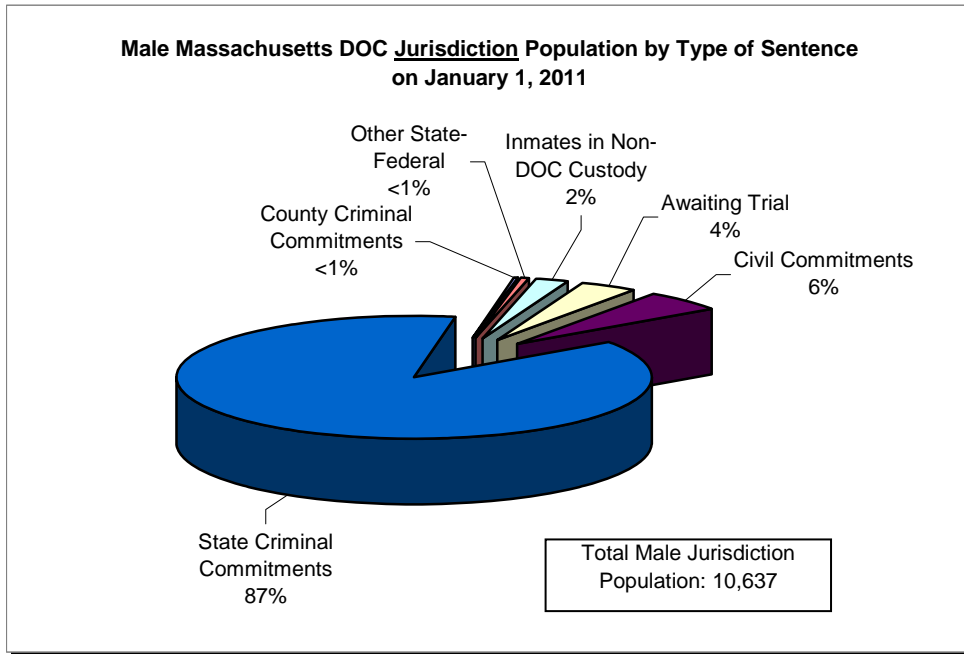


- ◆ Over the trend period the awaiting trial population experienced the greatest percent increase of all populations (48%), driven by males awaiting trial (80%).
- ◆ Males awaiting trial also had the highest percent increase (19%) from 2010 to 2011.



- ◆ The total and male civilly committed population each experienced a 13% increase from 2002 to 2011.
- ◆ Civilly committed females have had the smallest population with a low of 3 and a high of 21 from 2002 to 2011.

Population Trends



- ◆ The highest percentage of male inmates on January 1, 2011 was state criminal commitments (87%), 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 41% while 35% are county commitments and 21% are awaiting trial. This discrepancy is because many counties do not have the capacity to house females.

**Massachusetts DOC 2010
Inmate Characteristics**

Inmate Characteristics by Gender

Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2010

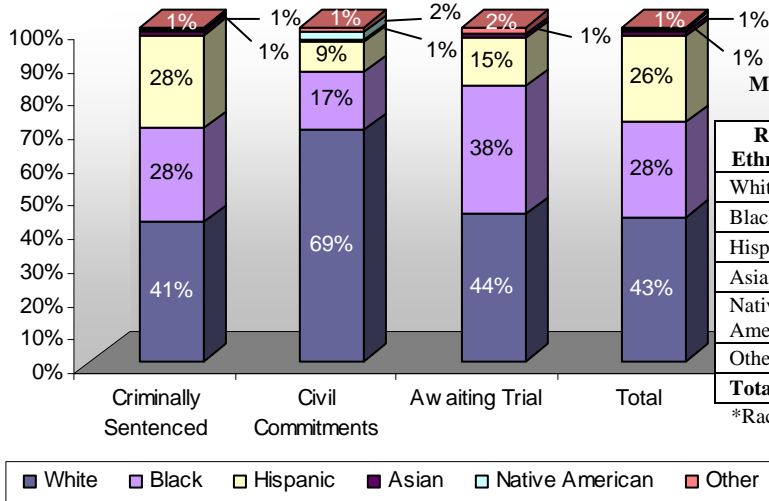
- ◆ 10,637 total males in the jurisdiction population: 9,617 sentenced, 407 awaiting trial detainees, and 613 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age is 39 years
- ◆ 62% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 1,559 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 72% of male drug offenders were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 49% 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
- ◆ The three year recidivism rate was 44%
- ◆ 21.7% were open mental health cases with 18.3% on psychotropic medication

Females Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2010

- ◆ 772 total females in the jurisdiction population: 605 sentenced, 160 awaiting trial detainees, and 7 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age is 36 years
- ◆ 37% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 87 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 4% of female drug offenders were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 41% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 37% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ The three year recidivism rate was 45% for the total female population; 27% for **state** sentenced inmates and 47% for **county** sentenced populations
- ◆ 59.3% were open mental health cases with 51.2% on psychotropic medication

Inmate Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Race/Ethnicity* and Commitment Type on January 1, 2011

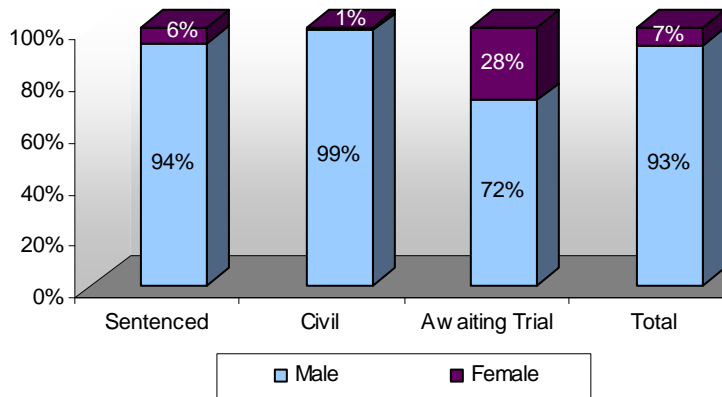


Race/Ethnicity*	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
White	4,240	428	250	4,918
Black	2,906	108	216	3,230
Hispanic	2,816	56	83	2,955
Asian	133	4	6	143
Native American	64	15	0	79
Other	63	9	12	84
Total	10,222	620	567	11,409

*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 (69%), while the awaiting trial population has a close proportion of White (44%) and Black (38%) offenders.

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Gender and Commitment Type on January 1, 2011



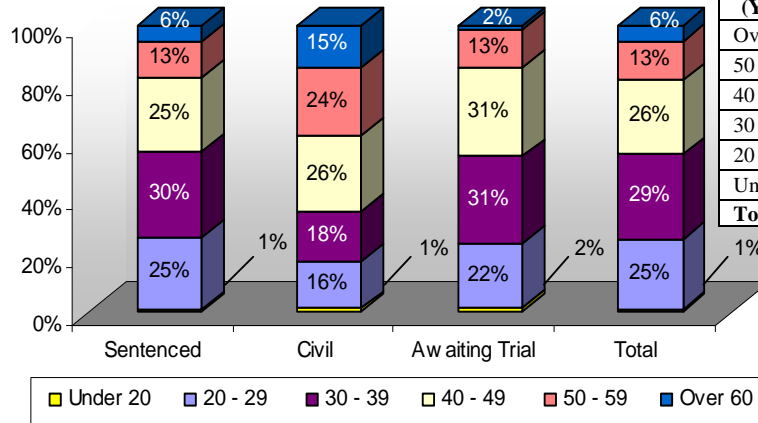
	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Male	9,617	613	407	10,637
Female	605	7	160	772
Total	10,222	620	567	11,409

Twenty-eight percent of the awaiting trial population on January 1, 2011 was female, a far greater percentage than both the sentenced and civilly committed populations.⁵

⁵ 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, 2011

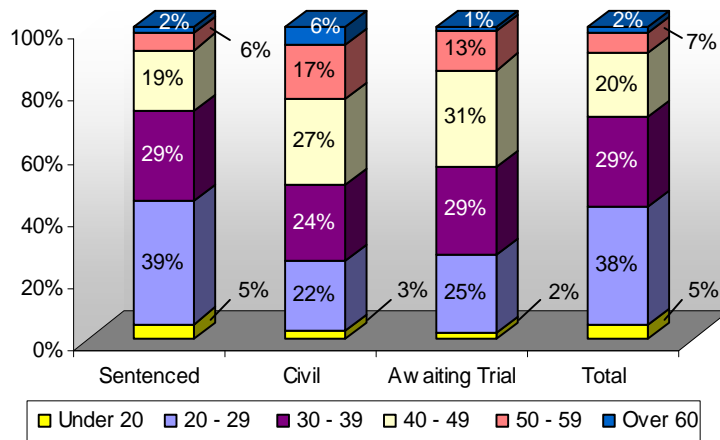


Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2011

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Over 60	590	93	9	692
50 - 59	1,298	147	75	1,520
40 - 49	2,594	163	176	2,933
30 - 39	3,078	109	173	3,360
20 - 29	2,588	100	125	2,813
Under 20	74	8	9	91
Total	10,222	620	567	11,409

The oldest inmates on January 1, 2011 were civil commitments with 65% age 40 years or older, differing from civil commitment's age at incarceration where the majority was between 20 and 49 years (73%).

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Incarceration and Commitment Type in on January 1, 2011



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Incarceration and Commitment Type in on January 1, 2011

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Over 60	163	36	7	206
50 - 59	586	108	71	765
40 - 49	1,970	169	175	2,314
30 - 39	2,993	151	163	3,307
20 - 29	4,024	139	140	4,303
Under 20	486	17	11	514
Total	10,222	620	567	11,409

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 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.

Inmate Characteristics by Age, Age at Time of Incarceration, and Release

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type on January 1, 2011

	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	18 Years	18 Years	21 Years	18 Years
Oldest	87 Years	84 Years	76 Years	87 Years
Female				
Mean	37 Years	26 Years	33 Years	36 Years
Median	36 Years	26 Years	31 Years	35 Years
Youngest	18 Years	20 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	66 Years	32 Years	61 Years	66 Years
Total				
Mean	39 Years	45 Years	38 Years	39 Years
Median	37 Years	46 Years	38 Years	38 Years
Youngest	18 Years	18 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	87 Years	84 Years	76 Years	87 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 (26 years) of all the populations. Criminally sentenced males and females have the closest average age (39 years for males and 37 years for females).

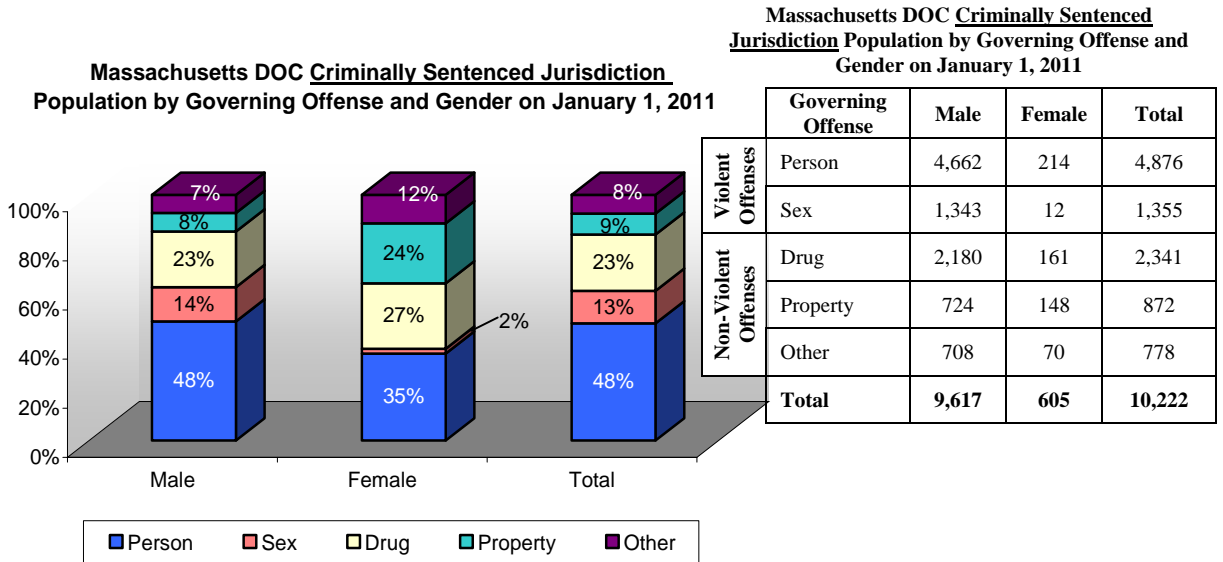
Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at Time of Incarceration in on January 1, 2011

	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	76 Years	82 Years
Female				
Mean	35 Years	26 Years	33 Years	34 Years
Median	34 Years	26 Years	31 Years	33 Years
Youngest	18 Years	20 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	66 Years	32 Years	61 Years	66 Years
Total				
Mean	33 Years	39 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	76 Years	82 Years

Massachusetts DOC 2010 Jurisdiction Population Age Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at Time of Release

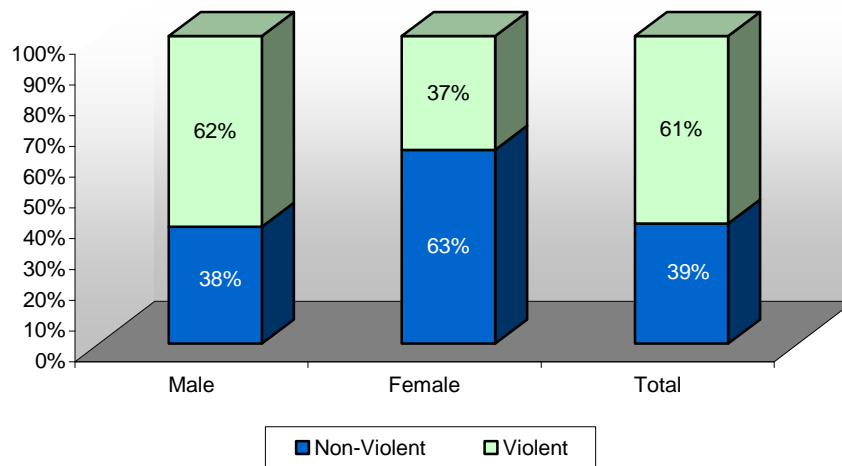
	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Total
Male				
Mean	37 Years	36 Years	41 Years	38 Years
Median	35 Years	33 Years	42 Years	37 Years
Youngest	18 Years	17 Years	19 Years	17 Years
Oldest	87 Years	77 Years	76 Years	87 Years
Female				
Mean	35 Years	33 Years	32 Years	33 Years
Median	33 Years	30 Years	30 Years	31 Years
Youngest	18 Years	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	73 Years	68 Years	71 Years	73 Years
Total				
Mean	36 Years	36 Years	36 Years	36 Years
Median	35 Years	33 Years	35 Years	35 Years
Youngest	18 Years	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	87 Years	77 Years	76 Years	87 Years

Inmate Characteristics by Offense Types



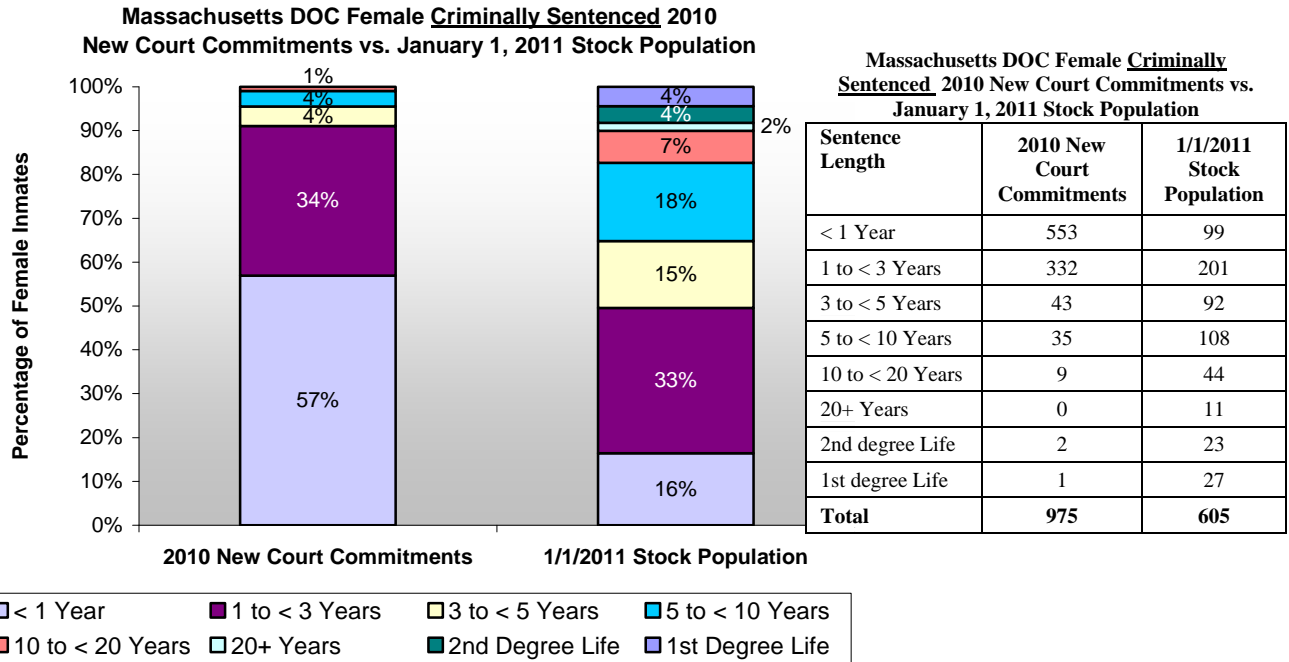
- ◆ The majority of male offenders committed a violent governing offense⁶ (62%) driven by person offenses (48%).
- ◆ Drug offenses (23%) were the second most prevalent category for male offenders.
- ◆ Female offenders, like males, most prevalent governing offense categories were person (35%) and drug offenses (27%), but in contrast to males, the majority of female offenders were committed for a non-violent governing offense (63%).

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Violent/Non-Violent Offense and Gender on January 1, 2011

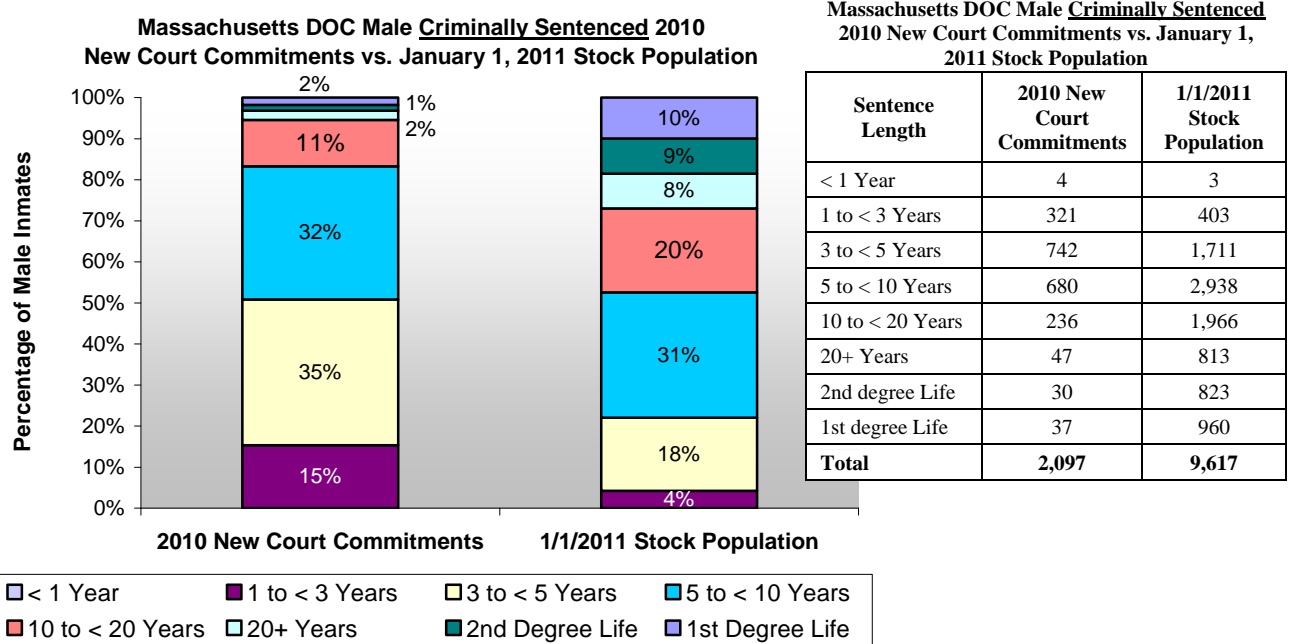


⁶ See 'Caveats and Definitions' section at the end of this report for the definitions of governing offense and the offense types.

Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths



Note: The categories of "20+ Years", "2nd Degree Life", and "1st Degree Life" for 2010 female new court commitments are not included above as there were zero with a sentence of "20+ Years" and less than one percent with a "1st or 2nd degree Life" sentence.



Note: The category of "<1 Year" for 2010 male new court commitments and the 1/1/2011 Stock Population are not included above as less than one percent fell into each of these categories.

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 female new court commitments were serving sentences of less than one year and 1 to less than 3 years while the majority of females in the January 1, 2011 stock population were serving 1 to less than 3 years and 3 to less than 5 years. 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 2010 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 is state criminally sentenced. Among the criminally sentenced females in DOC custody on January 1, 2011:

- ◆ 53% were state sentenced;
- ◆ 46% were county sentenced;
- ◆ and 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. 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.

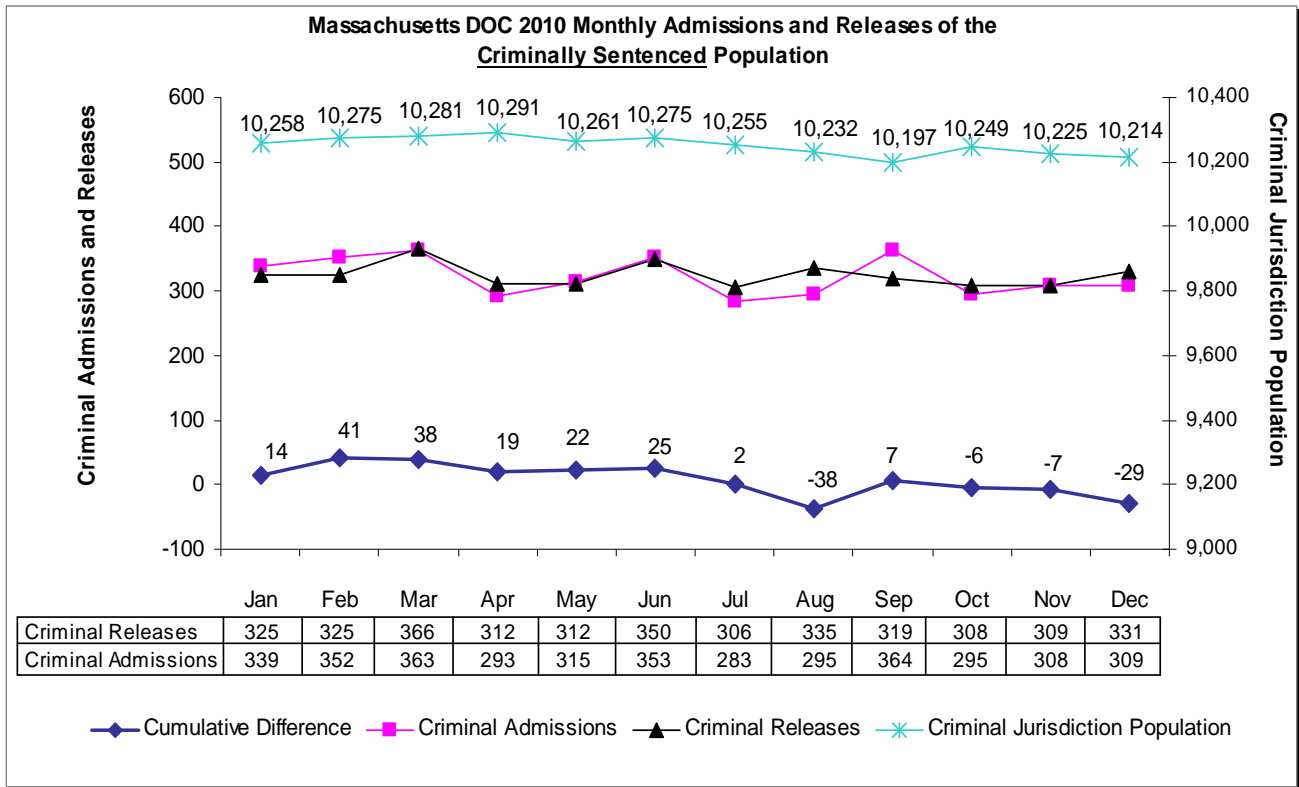
Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Offense and Sentence Length on January 1, 2011

	Governing Offense	Males		Females		Total	
		< 3 Years	> 3 Years	< 3 Years	> 3 Years	< 3 Years	> 3 Years
Violent Offenses	PERSON	150	4,512	60	154	210	4,666
	SEX	14	1,329	2	10	16	1,339
Non-Violent Offenses	DRUG	105	2,075	63	98	168	2,173
	PROPERTY	71	653	117	31	188	684
	OTHER	66	642	58	12	124	654
	TOTALS	406	9,211	300	305	706	9,516
		9,617		605		10,222	

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 1,646 inmates (or 75% of drug offenders) sentenced for a mandatory drug governing offense, 1,559 males and 87 females.

**Massachusetts DOC 2010
Admissions and Releases**

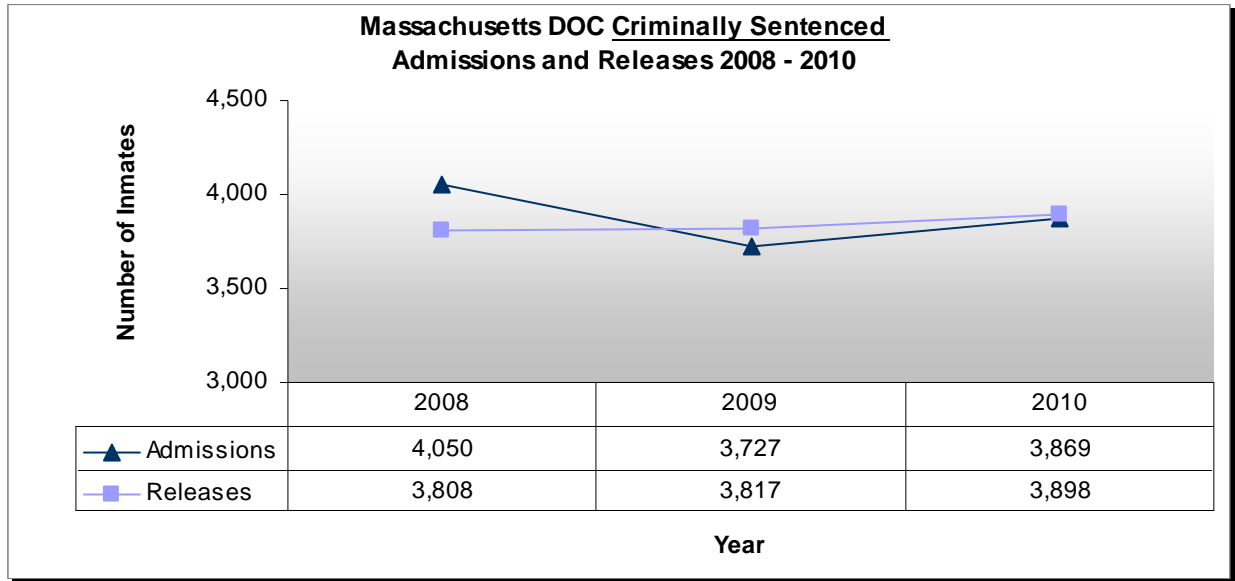
Admissions and Releases



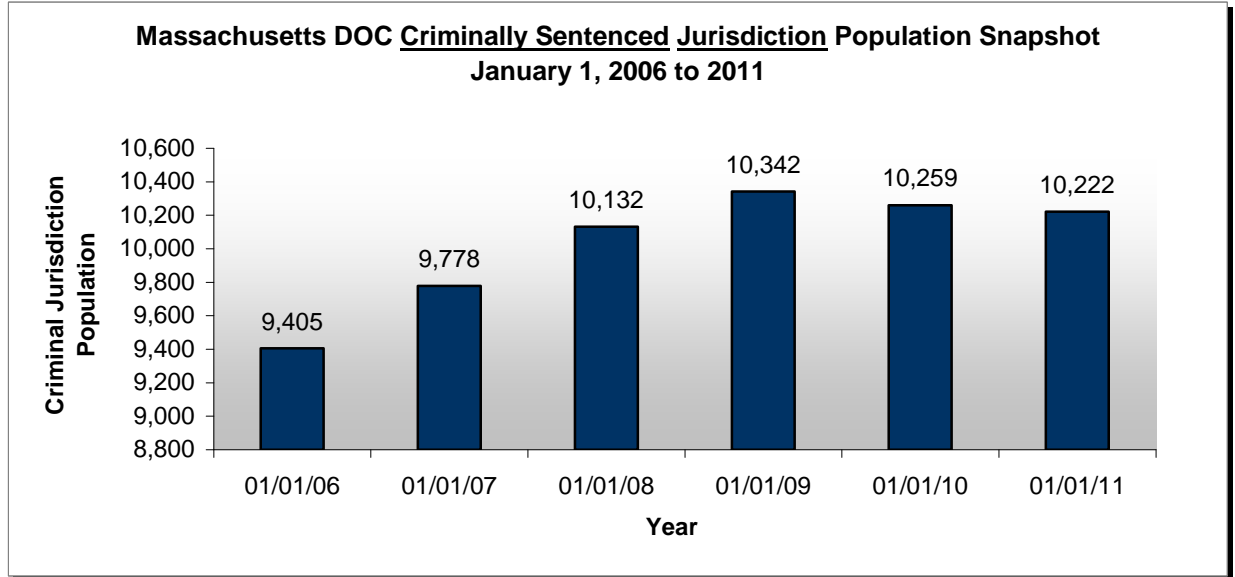
Note: Monthly Jurisdiction Population is based on the average of the weekly counts of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.

- ◆ The number of criminal admissions and releases fluctuated throughout calendar year 2010, with releases slightly outpacing admissions.
- ◆ Criminal admissions ranged from a low of 283 to a high of 364, while criminal releases were slightly higher, ranging from a low of 306 to a high of 366.
- ◆ The difference in criminal admissions and releases resulted in a deficit of 29 inmates, resulting in a decline in the average monthly criminal stock population by the end of the year.
- ◆ The average population for the month of January was 10,258, compared to a monthly average of 10,214 for the month of December.

Admissions and Releases



During 2008, the number of criminal admissions far outpaced the number of criminal releases, resulting in a 2% increase in the criminal jurisdiction population⁷ when comparing January 1, 2008 and January 1, 2009 populations.

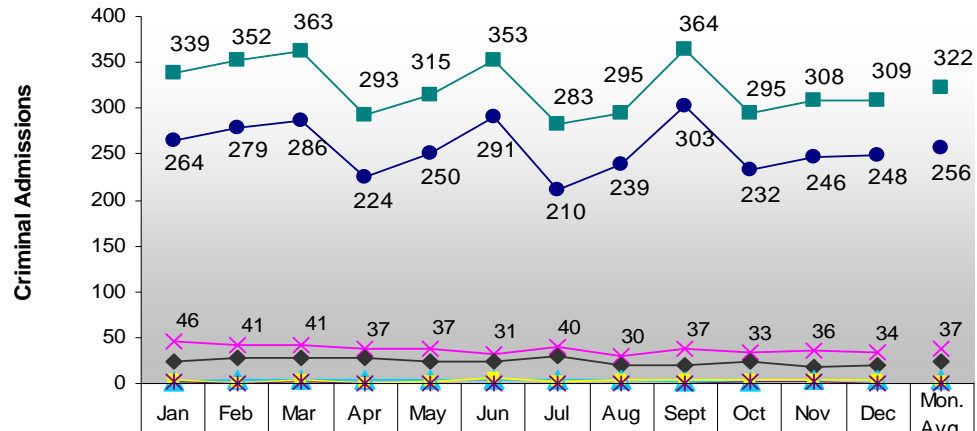


Comparing the three year trend of snapshot data from January 1, 2006 to January 1, 2009, there was a steady growth resulting in a 10% increase in the jurisdiction population. From January 1, 2009 to January 1, 2011 the trend reversed resulting in a 1% decrease.

⁷ This includes criminally sentenced inmates under the jurisdiction of the MA DOC serving their sentence in the Massachusetts Department of Correction and other non DOC facilities.

Admissions and Releases

2010 Criminally Sentenced Admissions to the Massachusetts DOC by Type and Month

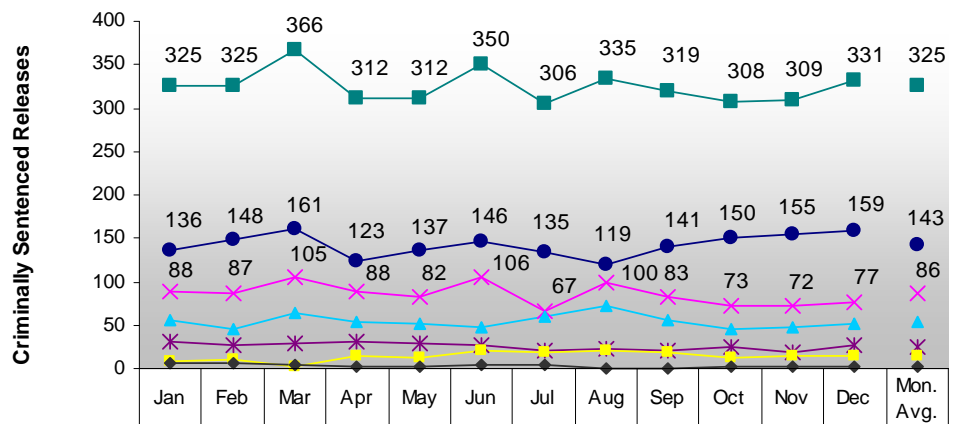


● New Court Commitment	264	279	286	224	250	291	210	239	303	232	246	248	256
✱ Parole Violation / Detainer	46	41	41	37	37	31	40	30	37	33	36	34	37
◆ Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	23	28	28	28	24	23	29	19	20	24	18	20	24
▲ Probation Violation	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	1	2	4	3	3
■ Re-Admit from Court Release	3	0	3	0	1	5	1	3	3	3	3	4	2
✱ Escapee Returns	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
■ Total Admissions	339	352	363	293	315	353	283	295	364	295	308	309	322

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

Total criminal admissions during 2010 were driven by new court commitments to the MA DOC. New Court Commitments ranged from a low of 210 to a high of 303, averaging 256 per month, while total admissions averaged 322 per month.

2010 Criminally Sentenced Releases from Massachusetts DOC by Type and Month



● Expiration of Sentence to Street	136	148	161	123	137	146	135	119	141	150	155	159	143
✱ Parole to Street/Release from Parole Detainer	88	87	105	88	82	106	67	100	83	73	72	77	86
▲ Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	55	46	63	54	51	47	60	73	56	46	48	52	54
✱ Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	30	27	29	31	28	27	21	22	20	24	18	27	25
■ Court Release	9	11	3	14	12	20	19	20	19	13	14	14	14
◆ Other Release	7	6	5	2	2	4	4	1	0	2	2	2	3
■ Total	325	325	366	312	312	350	306	335	319	308	309	331	325

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

Admissions and Releases

2010 Criminally Sentenced Admissions to the Massachusetts DOC by Admission Type and Gender

Admission Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Number of Admissions	Percent Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent Admissions
New Court Commitment	975	86%	2,097	77%	3,072	79%
Probation Violation	34	3%	3	0%	37	1%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	75	7%	368	13%	443	11%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	48	4%	236	9%	284	7%
Re-Admit from Court Release	2	0%	27	1%	29	1%
Escapee Return	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Total Admissions	1,134	100%	2,735	100%	3,869	100%

Seventy-nine percent of the criminally sentenced admissions to the MA DOC during 2010 resulted from new court commitments, accounting for 86% of female and 77% of male admissions.

2010 Criminally Sentenced Releases from the Massachusetts DOC by Release Type and Gender

Release Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Street	520	47%	1,190	43%	1,710	44%
Parole to Street/Release from Parole Detainer	256	23%	772	28%	1,028	26%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	153	14%	498	18%	651	17%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	148	13%	156	6%	304	8%
Court Release	27	2%	141	5%	168	4%
Other Release	2	0%	35	1%	37	1%
Total Releases	1,106	100%	2,792	100%	3,898	100%

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

- ◆ Releases to the street are a subset of all releases, and includes releases that fall into the categories of expiration of sentence to the street and parole to the street/release from a parole detainer. Sixty-two percent of the 2,738 releases to the street were released expiration of sentence to the street and 38% were paroled to the street/released from parole detainer.
- ◆ In 2010 there were 2,738 criminally sentenced offenders released to the street; females accounted for 776 releases, an increase of 23 compared with 2009 (753), while males decreased by 57 from 2,019 in 2009 to 1,962 in 2010.
- ◆ Looking at the jurisdiction population, there were 39 deaths in 2010, 37 males and 2 females.

Admissions and Releases

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Admissions by Admission Type 2008 - 2010

Admission Type	2008		2009		2010	
	Number Admissions	Percent Admissions	Number Admissions	Percent Admissions	Number Admissions	Percent Admissions
New Court Commitment	3,330	82%	3,024	81%	3,072	79%
Probation Violation	57	1%	36	1%	37	1%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	400	10%	433	12%	443	11%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	252	6%	225	6%	284	7%
Re-Admit from Court Release	2	0%	4	0%	29	1%
Escapee Return	9	0%	5	0%	4	0%
Total Admissions	4,050	100%	3,727	100%	3,869	100%

- ◆ New court commitment admissions as a percent of total admissions has decreased each year from 2008 – 2010.
- ◆ During 2008 new court commitments accounted for 82% of the admissions.
- ◆ New court commitments percentage of the total admissions decreased in 2009 and 2010, accounting for 81% and 79% of admissions, respectively.
- ◆ The number of new court commitments in 2010 decreased by 8% compared to the 2008 new court commitments, decreasing from 3,330 to 3,072 commitments, a difference of 258.

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Releases by Release Type 2008 - 2010

Release Type	2008		2009		2010	
	Number Releases	Percent of Releases	Number Releases	Percent of Releases	Number Releases	Percent of Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Street	1,717	45%	1,694	44%	1,710	44%
Parole to Street/Release from Parole Detainer	1,013	27%	1,078	28%	1,028	26%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	664	17%	601	16%	651	17%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	322	8%	335	9%	304	8%
Court Release	55	1%	78	2%	168	4%
Other Release	37	1%	31	1%	37	1%
Total Releases	3,808	100%	3,817	100%	3,898	100%

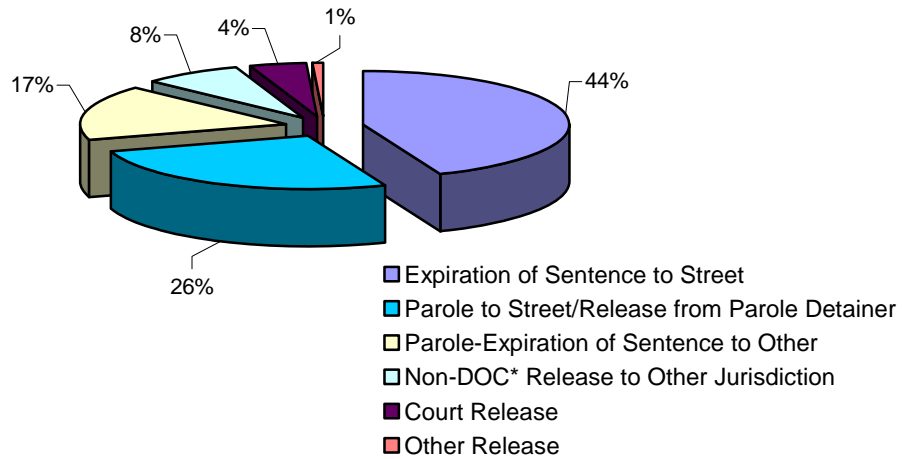
*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

There were three escapes⁸ during 2010 all of whom were returned to DOC custody. Escapees were male and ranged in age from 26 to 37 years old. Two inmates escaped from a pre-release facility and one escaped from a minimum security facility.

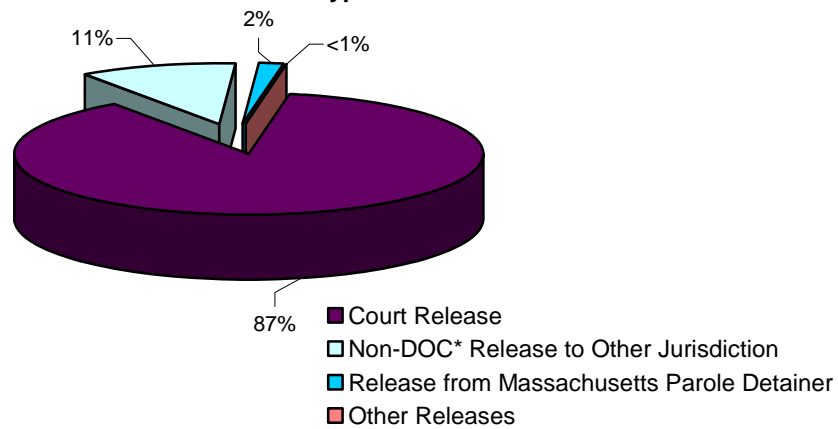
⁸ One escape was not included in the report as at the time the data was collected the inmate was not entered as an escape in the Inmate Management System (IMS).

Releases by Release Type

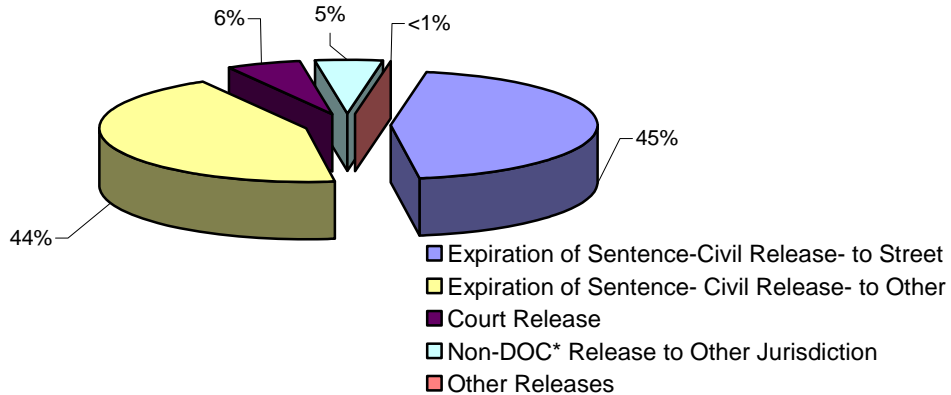
2010 Criminally Sentenced Releases from the Massachusetts DOC by Release Type



2010 Awaiting Trial Detainee Releases from the Massachusetts DOC by Release Type

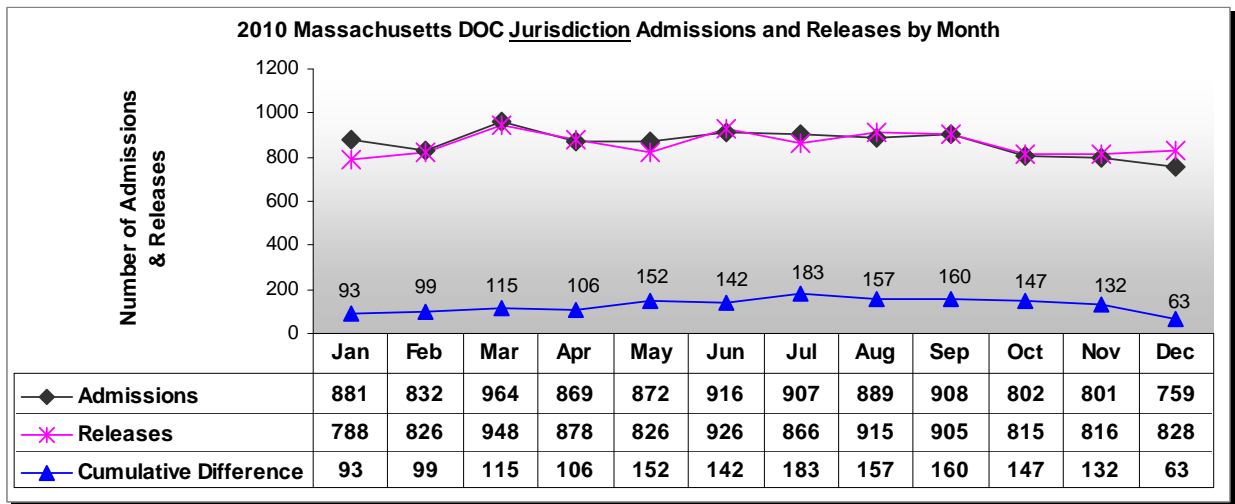
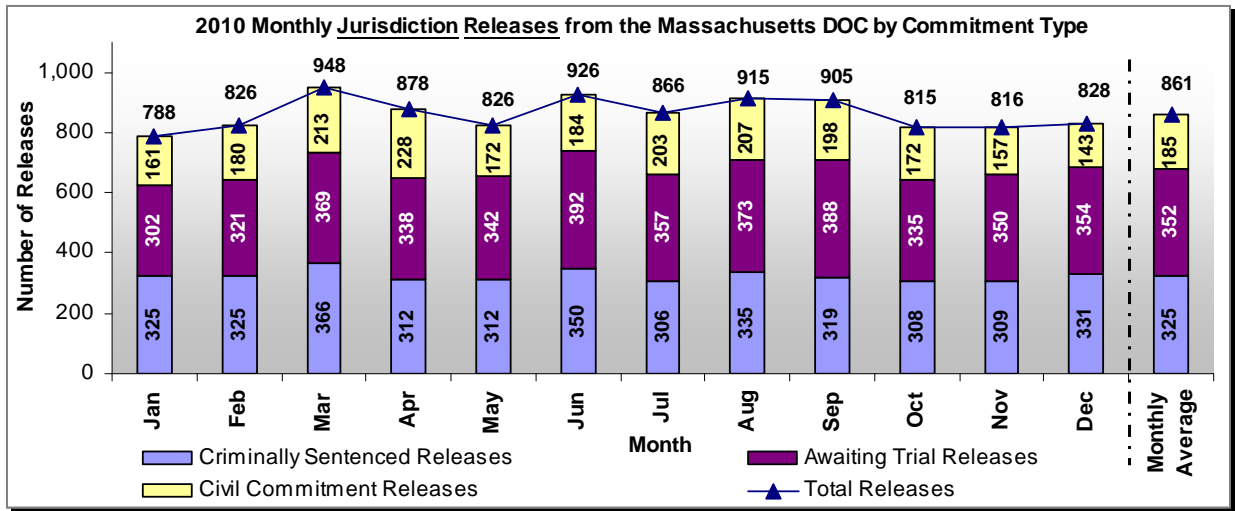
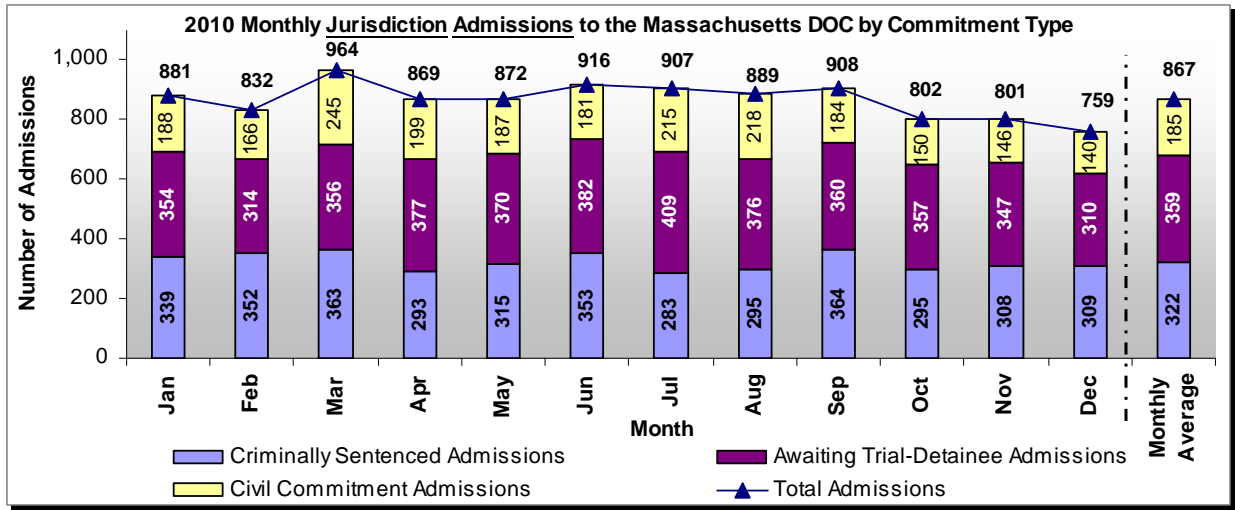


2010 Civil Commitment Releases from the Massachusetts DOC by Release Type



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

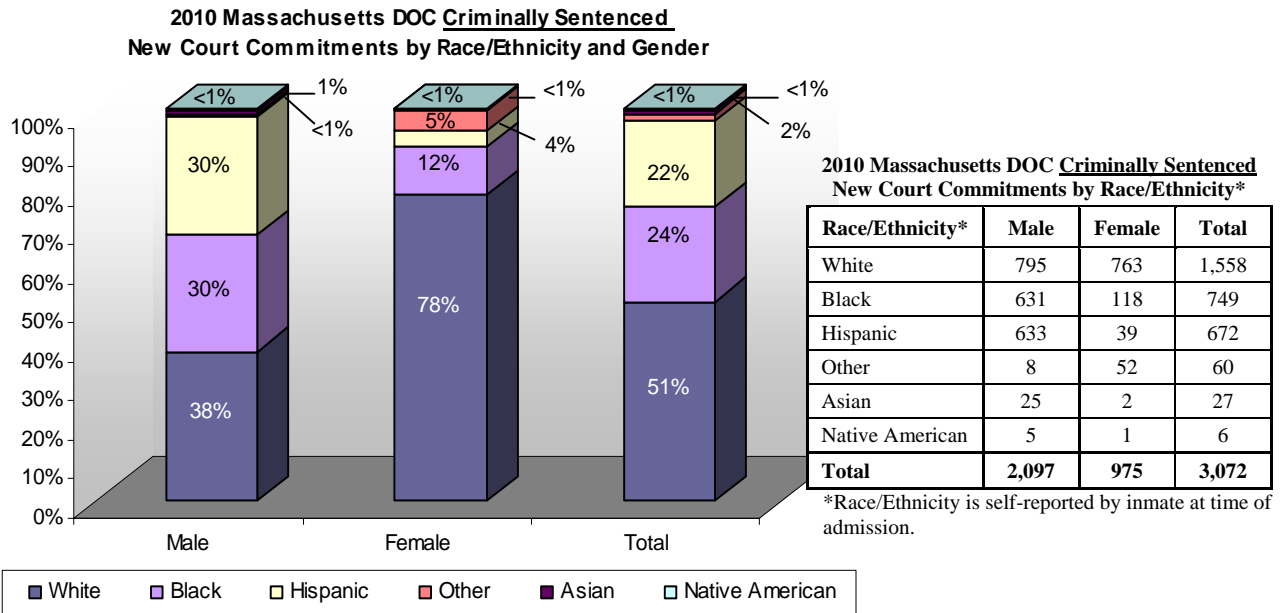
Criminal, Civil, and Awaiting Trial Admissions and Releases



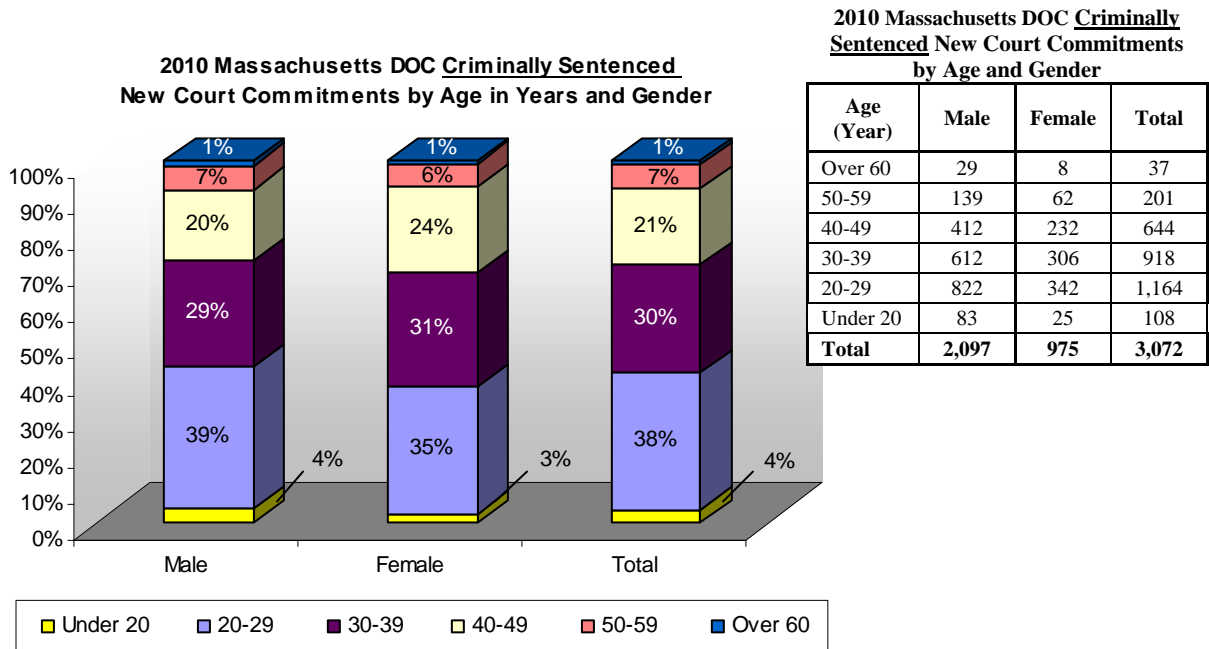
By July 2010, admissions to the MA DOC had outpaced releases resulting in a surplus of 183 inmates. The surplus experienced in July was diminished by the end of the trend period as releases outpaced admissions for the last few months of the year, resulting in cumulative difference of 63 additional admissions.

**Massachusetts DOC 2010
Admissions by New Court Commitments**

Admissions by New Court Commitments



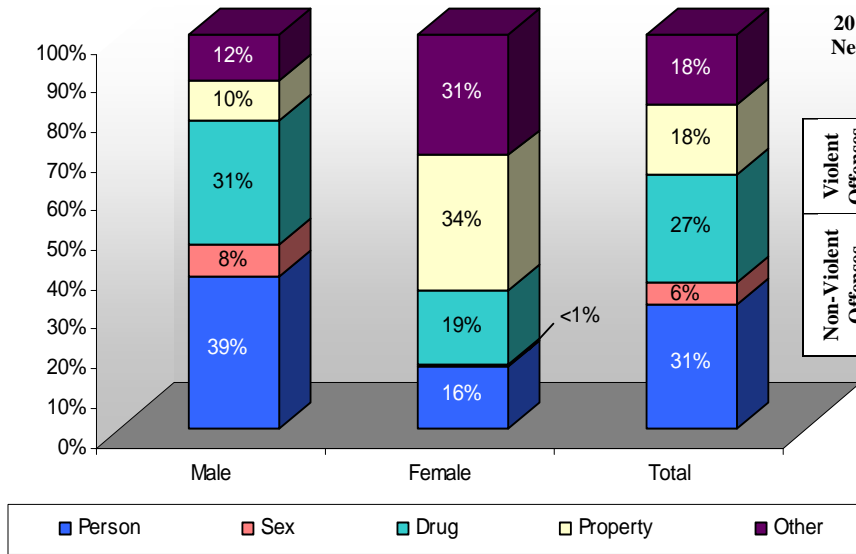
For males, the majority of criminally sentenced new court commitments were White (38%), followed by Black and Hispanic (both 30%). The majority of female new court commitments were White (78%), followed by Black (12%) and “Other” (5%).



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, 35% for females and 39% 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

**2010 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced
New Court Commitments by Governing Offense and Gender**

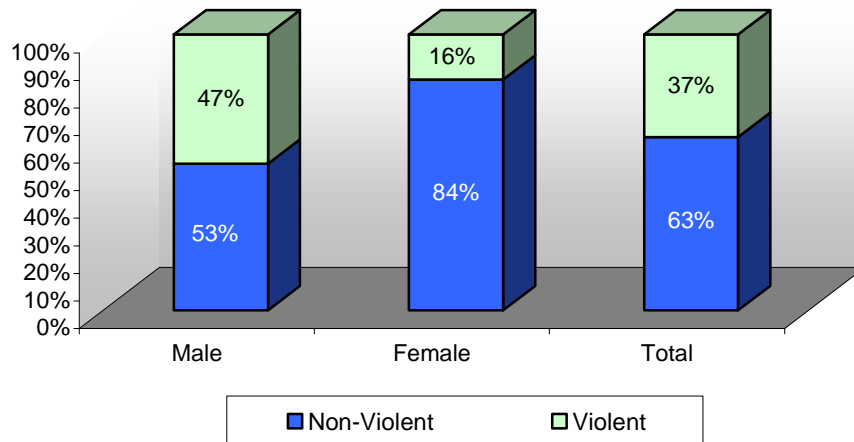


**2010 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced
New Court Commitments by Governing Offense**

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	811	153	964
	Sex	172	6	178
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	653	184	837
	Property	218	333	551
	Other	243	299	542
	Total	2,097	975	3,072

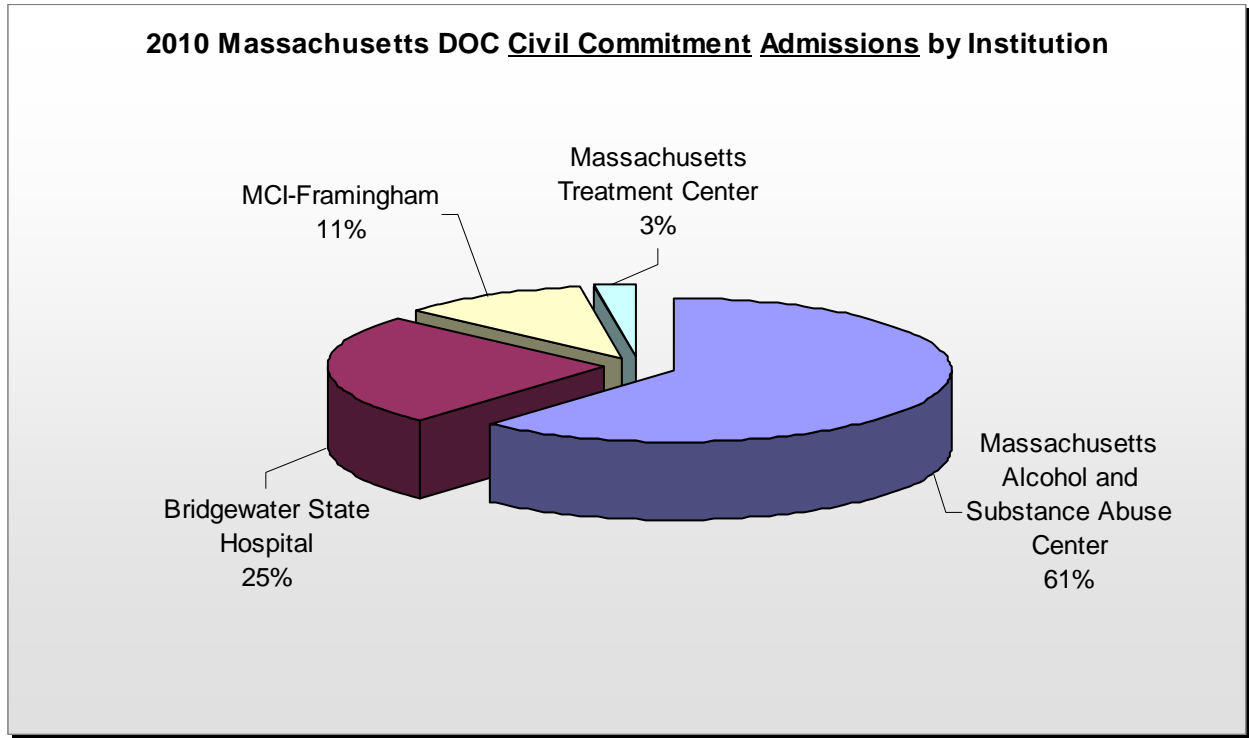
The governing offense for the majority of female new court commitments was a property offense (34%) followed by an offense of “other” (31%). For males, the majority of commitments were for a person offense (39%) followed by a drug offense (31%). The least common governing offense among male and female new court commitments was a sex offense, particularly for female offenders (less than 1%).

**2010 Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced
New Court Commitments by Violent/Non-Violent Offense and Gender**



Unlike the January 1, 2011 stock population, new court commitments were more likely to be non-violent offenders (63%) driven by females (84%). The flow of male new court commitments in 2010 were slightly more likely to be non-violent offenders (53%) compared to the January 1, 2011 male stock population who were committed for more violent offenses (62%).

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 20% 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.

- ◆ The majority of civil commitments (1,370) in 2010 were “Section 35’s” admitted to MASAC (stays at MASAC are limited to a 30 day commitment, which creates a significant turnover).
- ◆ Commitments to BSH represent the second highest admission rate of civil commitments, with approximately 555 individuals admitted in 2010.

**Massachusetts DOC 2010
Releases to the Street**

Releases to Street by Supervision Type

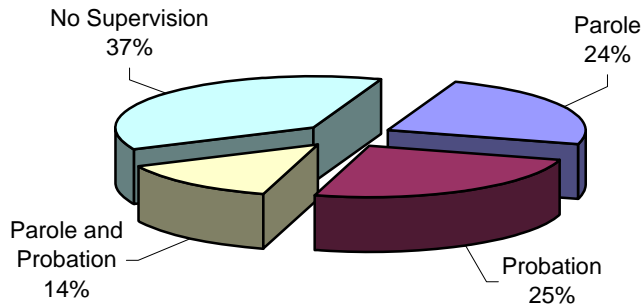
Post Release Supervision of Criminally Sentenced Inmates Released to the Street from the Massachusetts DOC 2006 - 2010

Post Release Supervision Type	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Parole Supervision (only)	531	22%	594	23%	657	24%	689	25%	653	24%
Probation Supervision (only)	618	26%	659	26%	636	23%	706	25%	685	25%
Parole and Probation Supervision (both)	290	12%	321	13%	345	13%	389	14%	375	14%
No Post Release Supervision	952	40%	988	39%	1,081	40%	988	36%	1,025	37%
Total	2,391	100%	2,562	100%	2,719	100%	2,772	100%	2,738	100%

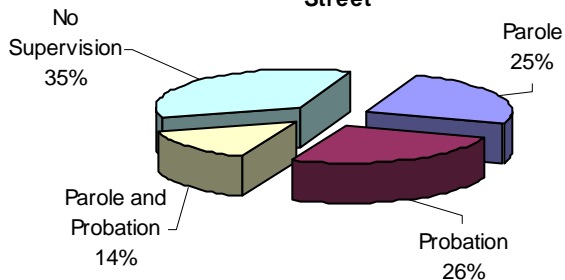
Post Release Supervision	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Supervision	1,439	60%	1,574	61%	1,638	60%	1,784	64%	1,713	63%
No Supervision	952	40%	988	39%	1,081	40%	988	36%	1,025	37%
Total	2,391	100%	2,562	100%	2,719	100%	2,772	100%	2,738	100%

- ◆ The percentage of releases to the street via expiration of sentence increased from 61% (1,694) in 2009 to 62% (1,710) in 2010 while paroles to the street decreased from 39% (1,078) to 38% (1,028).
- ◆ Inmates with probation terms to serve post-release result from a suspended portion of a sentence to be served in the community after the current prison term. After a brief reverse of trend in 2008 and 2009, in 2010 more inmates released to the street from the Massachusetts DOC with probation terms (25%) than were paroled (24%). Those with both forms of supervision (parole and probation) accounted for 12-14% of releases over the last 5 years.

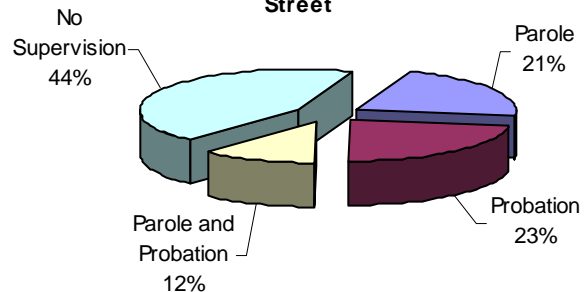
**Supervision Type of 2010 Massachusetts DOC
Total Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street**



**Supervision Type of 2010 Massachusetts DOC
Male Criminally Sentenced Release to the Street**

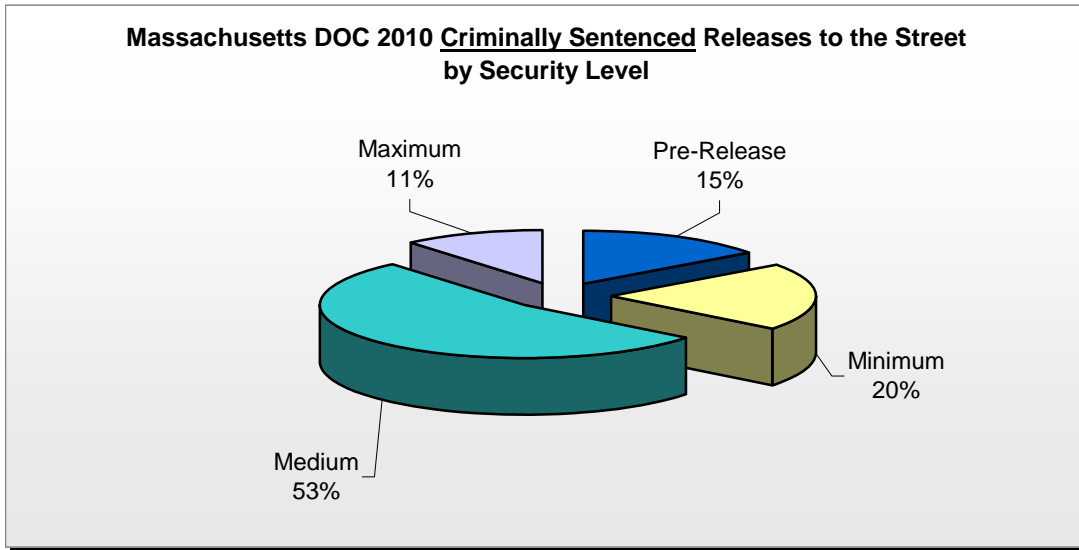


**Supervision Type of 2010 Massachusetts DOC
Female Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street**

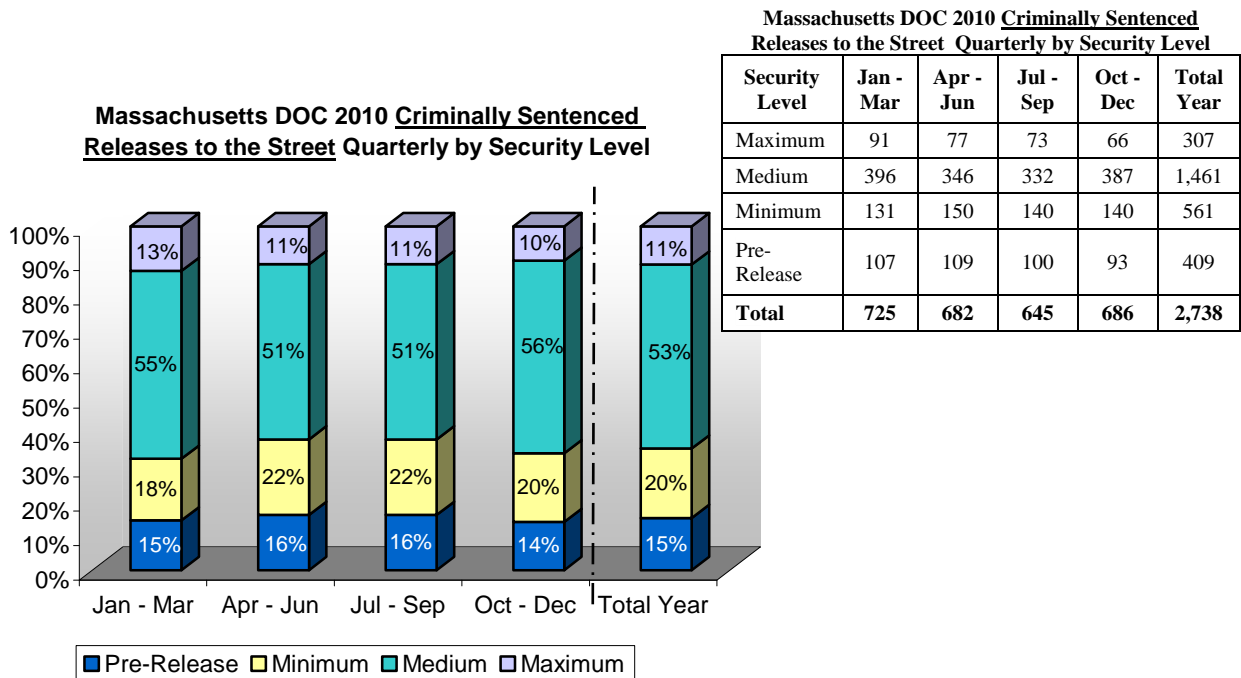


Sixty-five percent of the male and 56% of female releases to the street during 2010 received post release supervision. The percent of inmates released to the street under criminal justice supervision has increased over the past several years, from 60% of the 2,391 criminally sentenced releases during 2006, to 63% of the 2,738 criminally sentenced releases during 2010.

Releases to Street by Security Level



- ◆ Releases from lower security (minimum and pre-release) increased from 940 releases in 2009 to 970 in 2010.
- ◆ There was a decrease in medium security releases from 1,567 in 2009 to 1,461 in 2010.



The majority of criminally sentenced releases to the street were from medium security (1,461), followed by 970 released from lower security (minimum and pre-release).

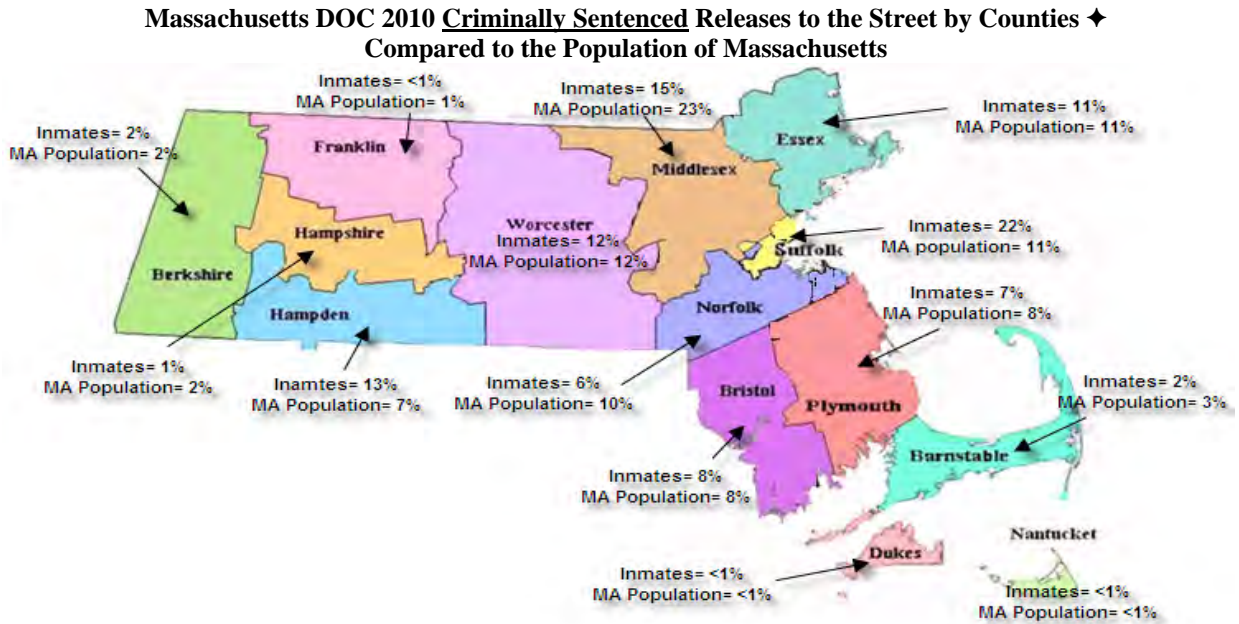
Releases to Street by Security Level

Massachusetts DOC 2010 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Security Level and Institution

Institution	Security Level				
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pre-Release	Total
Male					
Baystate Correctional Center	0	31	0	0	31
Boston Pre-Release Center	0	0	32	180	212
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	1	0	0	1
Brooke House	0	0	0	39	39
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	0	3	0	0	3
MCI Cedar Junction	144	3	0	0	147
MCI Concord	0	210	0	0	210
MCI Gardner	0	109	16	0	125
MCI Norfolk	0	150	0	0	150
MCI Plymouth	0	0	71	0	71
MCI Shirley	0	229	109	0	338
Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	0	20	0	20
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	45	0	0	45
Northeastern Correctional Center	0	0	49	71	120
Old Colony Correctional Center	0	85	60	0	145
Pondville Correctional Center	0	0	52	67	119
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center	162	0	0	0	162
Female					
MCI Framingham	0	573	0	0	573
South Middlesex Correctional Center	0	0	143	42	185
Spectrum Women's and Children's Program	0	0	0	5	5
Total DOC Facilities	306	1439	552	404	2,701
County, Federal, Interstate	1	22	9	5	37
Total Jurisdiction	307	1,461	561	409	2,738

- ◆ When comparing facility of release in 2010, the majority of criminally sentenced inmates were released to the street from MCI-Framingham (573) followed by MCI-Shirley (338) and Boston Pre-Release Center (212).
- ◆ A number of facilities house multiple security level designations. When comparing security level of release, the greatest number of male criminally sentenced releases to the street were medium security releases from MCI-Shirley (229) and MCI-Concord (210) followed by pre-release releases from Boston Pre-Release Center (180).
- ◆ The majority of females were medium security releases from MCI-Framingham (573) followed by minimum security releases from South Middlesex Correctional Center (143).

Release Address by County



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

The above map reflects a comparison of the percentage of the Massachusetts population residing in a county to the percentage of criminally sentenced inmates releasing to the county. Hampden and Suffolk counties both had a higher percentage of inmates releasing to the county (35% combined) than the percentage of Massachusetts residents residing there (18% combined).

Massachusetts DOC 2010 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Massachusetts County and Gender ♦*

Female †			Male			Total		
County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage
Middlesex	158	21%	Suffolk	494	26%	Suffolk	590	22%
Essex	130	17%	Hampden	311	16%	Middlesex	388	15%
Worcester	118	16%	Middlesex	230	12%	Hampden	331	13%
Suffolk	96	13%	Worcester	209	11%	Worcester	327	12%
Plymouth	91	12%	Essex	171	9%	Essex	301	11%
Norfolk	73	10%	Bristol	170	9%	Bristol	204	8%
Bristol	34	5%	Plymouth	103	5%	Plymouth	194	7%
Hampden	20	3%	Norfolk	90	5%	Norfolk	163	6%
Barnstable	14	2%	Berkshire	39	2%	Berkshire	42	2%
Berkshire	3	<1%	Barnstable	27	1%	Barnstable	41	2%
Hampshire	3	<1%	Hampshire	23	1%	Hampshire	26	1%
Franklin	2	<1%	Franklin	18	<1%	Franklin	20	<1%
Dukes	1	<1%	Nantucket	2	<1%	Nantucket	2	<1%
Nantucket	0	0%	Dukes	0	0%	Dukes	1	<1%
Unknown	0	0%	Unknown	2	<1%	Unknown	2	<1%
Total	743	100%	Total	1,889	100%	Total	2,632	100%

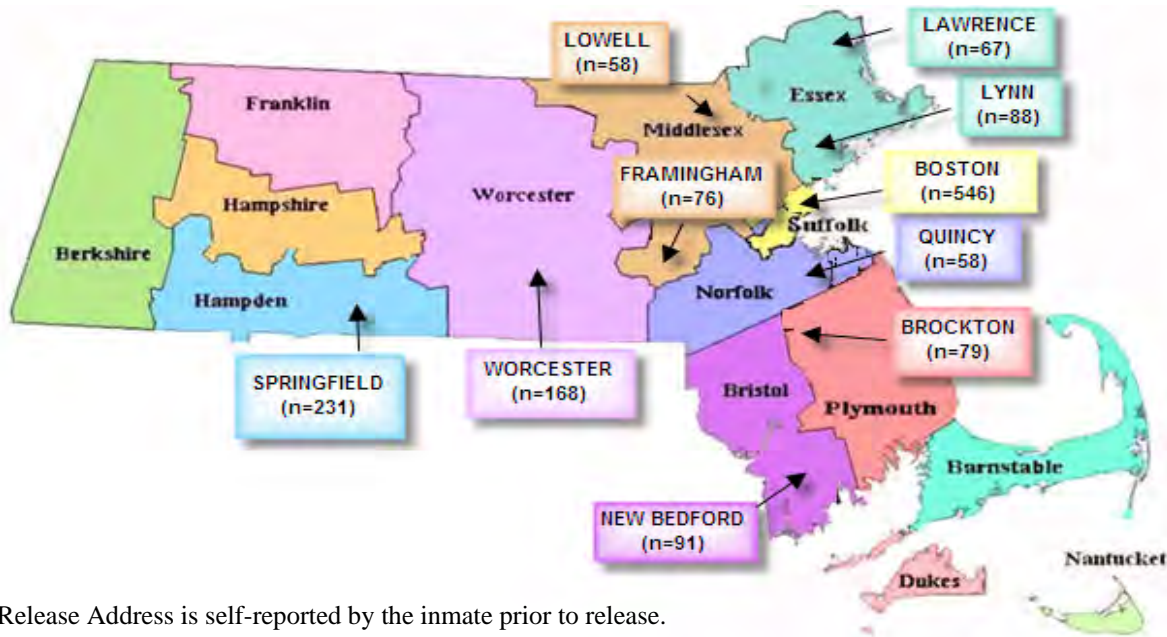
♦ Release Address is self-reported by the releasing inmates.

* One hundred and six criminally sentenced inmates released to states outside of Massachusetts were not included in the above table. This represents 4% of the total criminally sentenced releases to the street (4% of the female releases and 4% of the male releases).

† 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

Massachusetts DOC 2010 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Top Ten Cities♦



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

Fifty-three percent of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street during 2010 reported a release address in one of the top ten cities listed on the map above. Boston was the city with the greatest number of releases (546) followed by Springfield (231) and Worcester (168). Females differed slightly from males and the total population with a second most frequent release city of Lynn (50).

Massachusetts DOC 2010 Criminally Sentenced Top Ten Releases to the Street Cities by Gender♦*

Female†			Male			Total		
City	Number	Percentage	City	Number	Percentage	City	Number	Percentage
Boston	90	12%	Boston	456	23%	Boston	546	20%
Lynn	50	6%	Springfield	222	11%	Springfield	231	8%
Worcester	42	5%	Worcester	126	6%	Worcester	168	6%
Brockton	29	4%	New Bedford	79	4%	New Bedford	91	3%
Ashland	24	3%	Lawrence	54	3%	Lynn	88	3%
Framingham	24	3%	Framingham	52	3%	Brockton	79	3%
Lowell	24	3%	Holyoke	50	3%	Framingham	76	3%
Quincy	24	3%	Brockton	50	3%	Lawrence	67	3%
Haverhill	22	3%	Fall River	39	2%	Lowell	58	2%
Fitchburg	13	2%	Lynn	38	2%	Quincy	58	2%

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

* One hundred and six criminally sentenced inmates released to states outside of Massachusetts were not included in the above table. This represents 4% of the total criminally sentenced releases to the street (4% of the female releases and 4% of the male releases).

† 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
Institutional Average Length of Stay**

Institutional Length of Stay

Massachusetts DOC 2010 Releases to the Street Average Institutional Length of Stay in Days by Commitment Type

Institution	Commitment Type							
	Criminally Sentenced		Civil Commitments		Awaiting Trial		Total Population	
	Length of Stay	Number	Length of Stay	Number	Length of Stay	Number	Length of Stay	Number
Baystate Correctional Center	1,028	313	0	0	0	0	1,028	313
Boston Pre-Release	169	193	0	0	0	0	169	193
Bridgewater State Hospital	653	137	867	242	241	10	776	389
Brooke House	62	17	0	0	0	0	62	17
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	12	18	N/A	1	138	8	49	27
MA Alcohol & Substance Abuse Center	240	67	16	68	0	0	127	135
MA Treatment Center	970	322	1,870	300	0	0	1,404	622
MCI-Cedar Junction	211	691	0	0	239	37	212	728
MCI-Concord	346	1,008	0	0	124	300	295	1,308
MCI-Framingham	686	468	14	7	111	160	533	635
MCI-Norfolk	1,514	1,494	0	0	137	6	1,509	1,500
MCI-Plymouth	249	200	0	0	0	0	249	200
MCI-Shirley	685	1,461	0	0	136	11	680	1,472
NCCI-Gardner	1,051	932	0	0	181	5	1,047	937
Northeastern Correctional Center	309	270	0	0	0	0	309	270
Old Colony Correctional Center	611	848	0	0	0	0	611	848
Pondville Correctional Center	272	186	0	0	0	0	272	186
South Middlesex Correctional Center	209	126	0	0	0	0	209	126
Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	458	1,230	N/A	2	230	20	454	1,252
Spectrum Women and Children's Program	N/A	4	0	0	0	0	79	4

Note: Institutions listed as N/A are not available due to small population size.

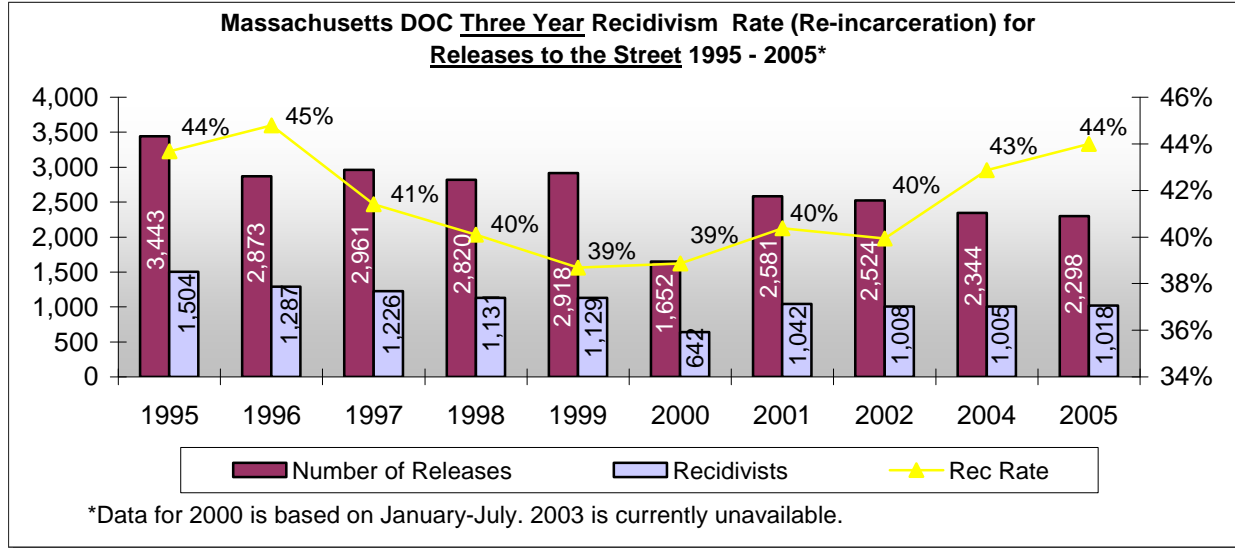
For the purposes of this report institutional length of stay was derived from the January 1, 2011 data file of the active Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population, including those sentenced to criminal and civil sentences, and those awaiting trial from the inmate management system (IMS) admission movement history. Institution length of stay was calculated by a time analysis. The most recent transfer date to the facility or the most recent break in custody (release) from the Massachusetts DOC for each inmate in each institution was subtracted from January 1, 2011, and descriptive statistics were taken across each institution.

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population average length of stay was almost 2 years (720 days) on January 1, 2011.
- ◆ Inmates under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC housed in a county, federal or other states facility averaged an institutional length of stay of almost 3 years (1,087 days).
- ◆ The institutions with the longest lengths of stay were MCI- Norfolk (1,509 days) driven by the criminally sentenced population (1,514 days), the Massachusetts Treatment Center (1,404 days) driven by the civilly committed population (1,870 days), and NCCI-Gardner (1,047 days) also driven by the criminally sentenced population (1,051 days).

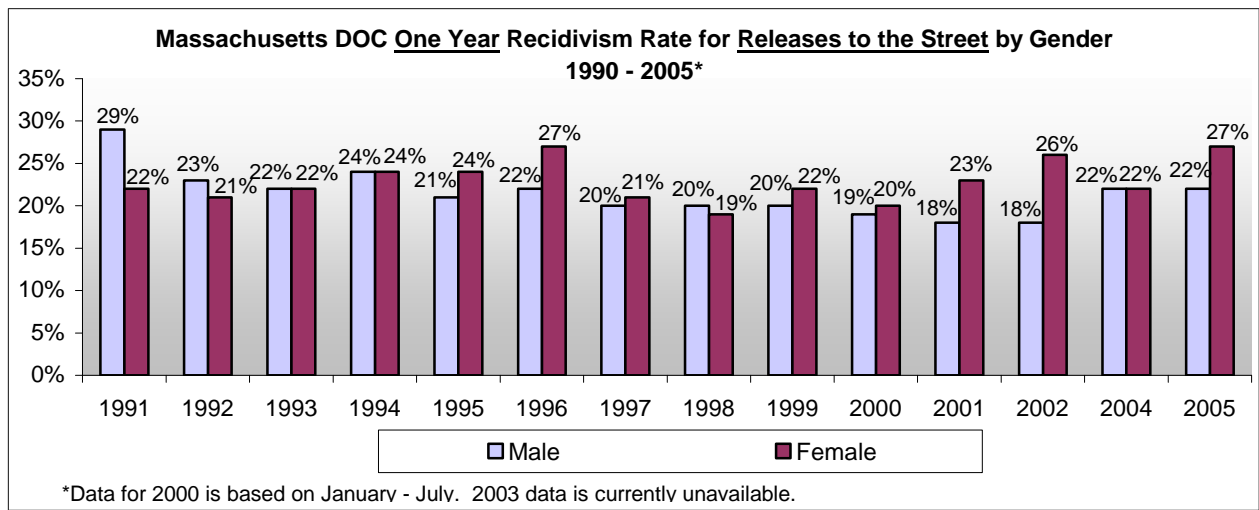
Massachusetts DOC Recidivism Trends

Recidivism Trends

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from a DOC facility during 2005 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.⁹ 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 and then 44% among 2005 releases.



⁹ A parolee's supervision may expire before the end of the three-year recidivism time period.

Recidivism Trends

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for 2005 Releases to the Street
by Security Level of Releasing Institution and Gender**

Security Level	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Maximum	123	58%	n.a	n.a	123	58%
Medium	778	47%	661	48%	1,439	47%
Lower	499	37%	237	35%	736	36%
Total	1,400	44%	898	45%	2,298	44%

- ◆ Recidivism rates for inmates released during 2005 were positively correlated with the security level of the inmates releasing facility.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for male inmates increased as the security level of the releasing institution increased. Male inmates released from lower¹⁰ security had the lowest recidivism rate, with 37% of those inmates re-incarcerated within three-years of their release to the street. The recidivism rate for males released from medium security was 47%, while the rate for males released from maximum security was 58%, the highest of all security levels designations.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female inmates released from a lower security facility was 35%, whereas females who were released from a medium security facility had a recidivism rate of 48%.

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for Female
2005 Releases to the Street by Sentence Type¹¹**

Sentence Type	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
State Sentence	97	27%
County Sentence ¹²	801	47%
Total	898	45%

- ◆ Female inmates releasing from a county sentence have a much higher recidivism rate (47%) than those releasing from a state sentence (27%).
- ◆ Females serving a county sentence drive the total female three year recidivism rate (45%).

¹⁰ Lower security includes minimum, minimum pre-release, state pre-release, and contract pre-release facilities.

¹¹ Due to the minimal number of county correctional facilities that house female offenders, many females released during 2005 who receive a county sentence from the court serve that sentence at the Massachusetts DOC.

¹² Includes inmates released from Massachusetts DOC serving a county sentence.

Recidivism Trends

The following table provides a comparison of the recidivism rates¹³ of inmates released during 2005, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations.

Massachusetts Three-Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates Excluding and Including Technical Violators for 2005 Releases to the Street

Three Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates <u>Excluding</u> Technical Violations									
Gender	Number of Releases	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	898	194	22%	109	12%	49	6%	352	39%
Male	1,400	213	15%	202	14%	125	9%	540	39%
Total	2,298	411	18%	311	14%	174	8%	892	39%
Three Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates <u>Including</u> Technical Violations									
Gender	Number of Releases	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
		Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	898	246	27%	109	12%	45	5%	400	45%
Male	1,400	313	22%	193	14%	112	8%	618	44%
Total	2,298	559	24%	302	13%	157	7%	1,018	44%

- ◆ Of the 1,018 inmates who were a recidivist using the definition including technical violations, 202 were re-incarcerated for a technical parole or probation violation. One hundred and eighty-two were technical parole violations and 20 were technical violations of probation.
- ◆ Of the 202 inmates who returned for a technical violation, 76 of them had another return within the three-year period that was used when determining the recidivism rate excluding technical violations.
- ◆ Overall, the recidivism rate decreased by five percentage points, from 44% to 39% when excluding technical violations. The recidivism rate for female inmates decreased from a rate of 45% to a rate of 39%. Male inmates recidivism rates, decreased from 44% to 39% when excluding technical violations.
- ◆ Majority of technical violations occurs within the first year of release. When excluding technical violators in the first year, the recidivism rate was 18%, when they were included, the recidivism rate increased to 24%. For the second and third year there was no significant difference in the total recidivism rate when including technical violators.

¹³ 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

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2005 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	501	51%	294	49%	795	50%
Expiration of Sentence	899	40%	604	42%	1,503	41%
Total Releases	1,400	44%	898	45%	2,298	44%

- ◆ Of the 2,298 inmates released to the street during 2005, 795 (35%) were paroled to the street, while 1,503 (65%) were released via Expiration of Sentence.
- ◆ Inmates paroled to the street had a higher recidivism rate (50%) than the recidivism rate of inmates released Expiration of Sentence (41%).

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2005 Releases to the Street by Race/Ethnicity and Gender¹⁴

Race/Ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Caucasian	575	40%	673	45%	1,248	43%
African American/Black	422	50%	103	38%	525	47%
Hispanic	393	45%	112	43%	505	45%
Native American/Alaskan Native	7	n.a.	3	n.a.	10	n.a.
Asian	3	n.a.	3	n.a.	6	n.a.
Other	0	n.a.	4	n.a.	4	n.a.
Total	1,400	44%	898	45%	2,298	44%

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

- ◆ Within three years of their release to the street, male inmates who reported a race of African American/Black had a recidivism rate of 50%, followed by Hispanic male inmates who recidivated at a rate of 45%.
- ◆ Of the 898 female releases, Caucasian inmates had a recidivism rate of 45%. Hispanic and African American/Black female inmates' recidivated at 43% and 38%, respectively.

¹⁴ For releases where the numeric value was less than 20, recidivism rates were not reported in the table.

Recidivism Trends

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2005 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	185	54%	238	50%	423	52%
Person	635	52%	158	40%	793	50%
Other	93	43%	267	46%	360	45%
Drug	365	33%	233	41%	598	36%
Sex	122	19%	2	n.a.	124	19%
Total	1,400	44%	898	45%	2,298	44%

- ◆ The recidivism rate for property offenders was higher than other offense types for both male and female releases.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for male property offenders was 54%, followed by person offenders who recidivated at a rate of 52%.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female property offenders was 50%, followed by females in the other offense category, with a recidivism rate of 46%.

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2005 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	757	47%	160	39%	917	46%
Non-Violent	643	41%	738	46%	1,381	43%
Total	1,400	44%	898	45%	2,298	44%

Non-violent offenders released during 2005 had a recidivism rate of 43% compared to a rate of 46% for violent offenders.

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2005 Releases to the Street by Mandatory Minimum Drug Sentence and Gender

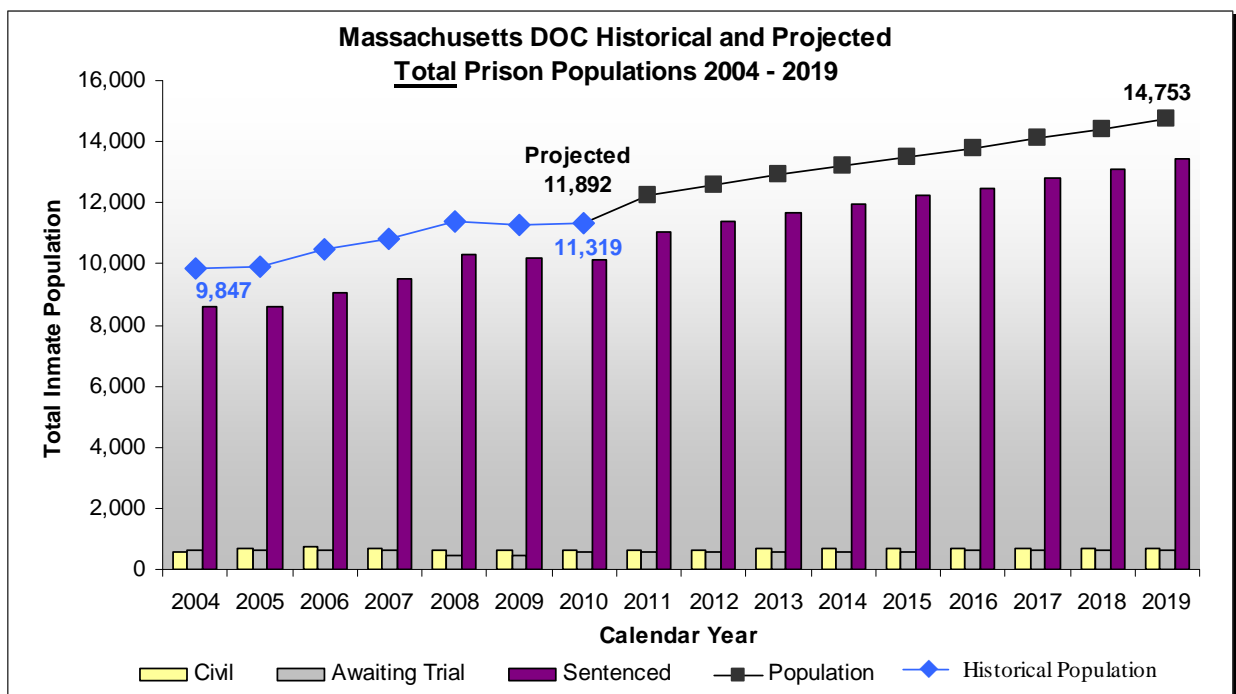
Drug Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Non-Mandatory Drug Offense	168	46%	209	43%	377	44%
Mandatory Drug Offense	197	23%	24	21%	221	23%
Total	365	33%	233	41%	598	36%

Of the 598 inmates who were serving a governing drug offense at the time of their release, thirty-seven percent were serving a mandatory drug sentence (n = 221). Mandatory drug offenders had a lower recidivism rate than non-mandatory drug offenders, recidivating at a rate of 23%, compared to a recidivism rate of 44% for non-mandatory drug offenders. The average time served on their current incarceration for drug offenders was 29 months. The non-mandatory drug offenders on average were incarcerated for 18 months, compared to mandatory drug offenders who were incarcerated on average for 47.4 months.

**Massachusetts DOC 2010
Population Projections**

Population Projections

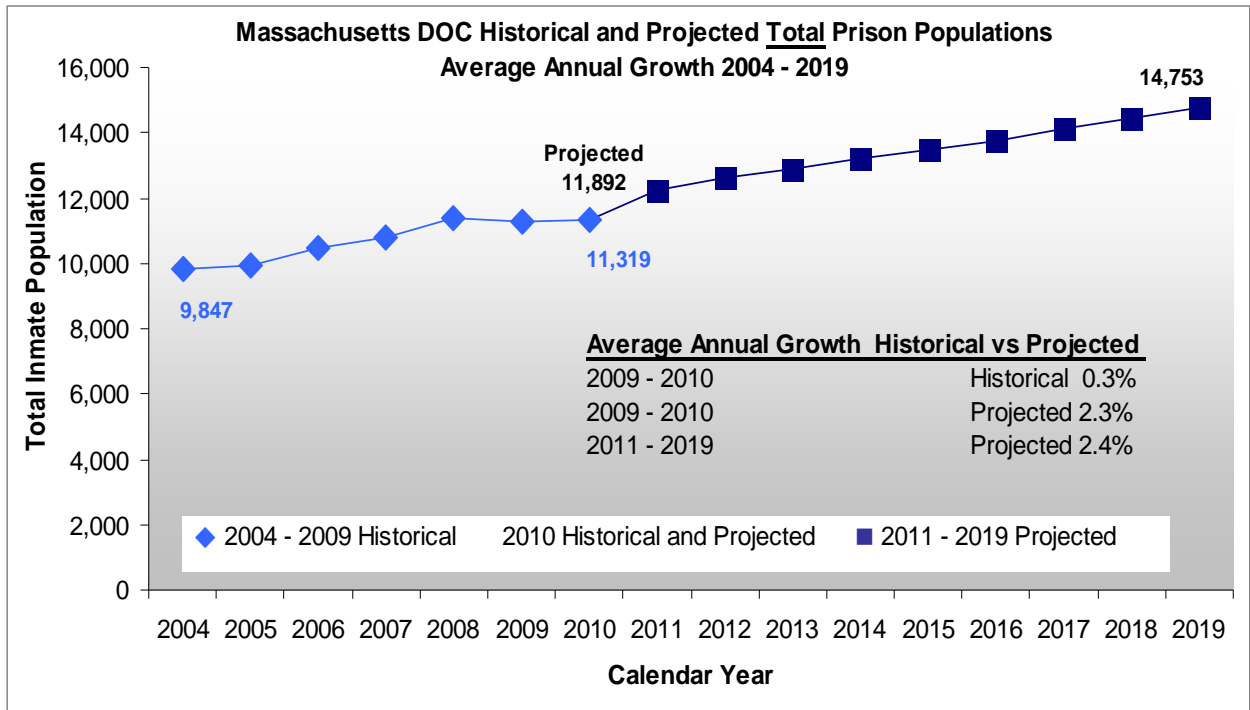
In 2009, the Massachusetts DOC contracted with the JFA Institute to work with the DOC Research and Planning Division to produce a ten year projection of the DOC total prison population (2009-2019). The key drivers for this forecast were number of prisoners sentenced by the courts, types of crimes they 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 2010, the Massachusetts DOC release population outpaced the admission population causing a decrease in the Massachusetts DOC stock population from August 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.
- ◆ The awaiting trial projections are based on average annual changes in the past. Based on awaiting trial population historical counts, it is assumed that the awaiting trial admissions population will increase at this same rate. In 2010, there was an increase in the total awaiting trial population counts causing the historical count to exceed the projected count by 32 inmates (historical 567; projected 535).

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 count from 2009 to 2010 was projected to increase by 2.3%; the historical increase was 0.3%. In 2009, the total prison population was 11,285; in 2010, the population was 11,319 resulting in an increase of 34 inmates with a 0.3% percentage difference.
- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC total prison population 2010 projected count was 11,892; the total prison population historical 2010 count was 11,319 resulting in a variance of 573 with a -4.8% percentage difference between the projected and historical.
- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC total prison population from 2011 to 2019 is projected to grow to 14,753 with an average annual increase of 2.4 % over the next 8 years.

Population Projections

**Total Massachusetts DOC Historical and
Projected Prison Population by Commitment Type
2004 - 2019***

	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	620	567	10,132	11,319
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 - 2010 Historical counts
 2011 - 2019 Projected counts
 2004 - 2019 Civil and Awaiting trial – average monthly counts

- ◆ In 2010, the projected total civil population count was projected to grow to 639; the historical count was 620, resulting in a variance of 19 with a -3.0% percentage difference.
- ◆ In 2010 the projected awaiting trial population count was 535; the historical count was 567, resulting in a variance of -32 with a 6.0% percentage difference. In 2010, the awaiting trial historical count exceeded the projected count.
- ◆ In 2010, the projected total criminally sentenced prison population count was 10,718; the historical count was 10,132, resulting in a variance of 586 with a of -5.5 % percentage difference.
- ◆ In 2010, the projected total prison population count was 11,892; the historical count was 11,319, resulting in a variance of 573 with a -4.8% percentage difference.
- ◆ In 2009, the total prison population was 11,285; in 2010, the population was 11,319, resulting in an increase of 34 inmates with a 0.3% percentage difference.
 - In 2009, the total male prison population count was 10,559 and in 2010, the male population was 10,547, resulting in a variance of 12.
 - In 2009, the total female prison population count was 726 and in 2010, the female population was 772, resulting in a variance of 46.

Population Projections

Total Male Massachusetts DOC Historical and Projected Prison Population by Commitment Type 2004 - 2019*

	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	613	407	9,527	10,547
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

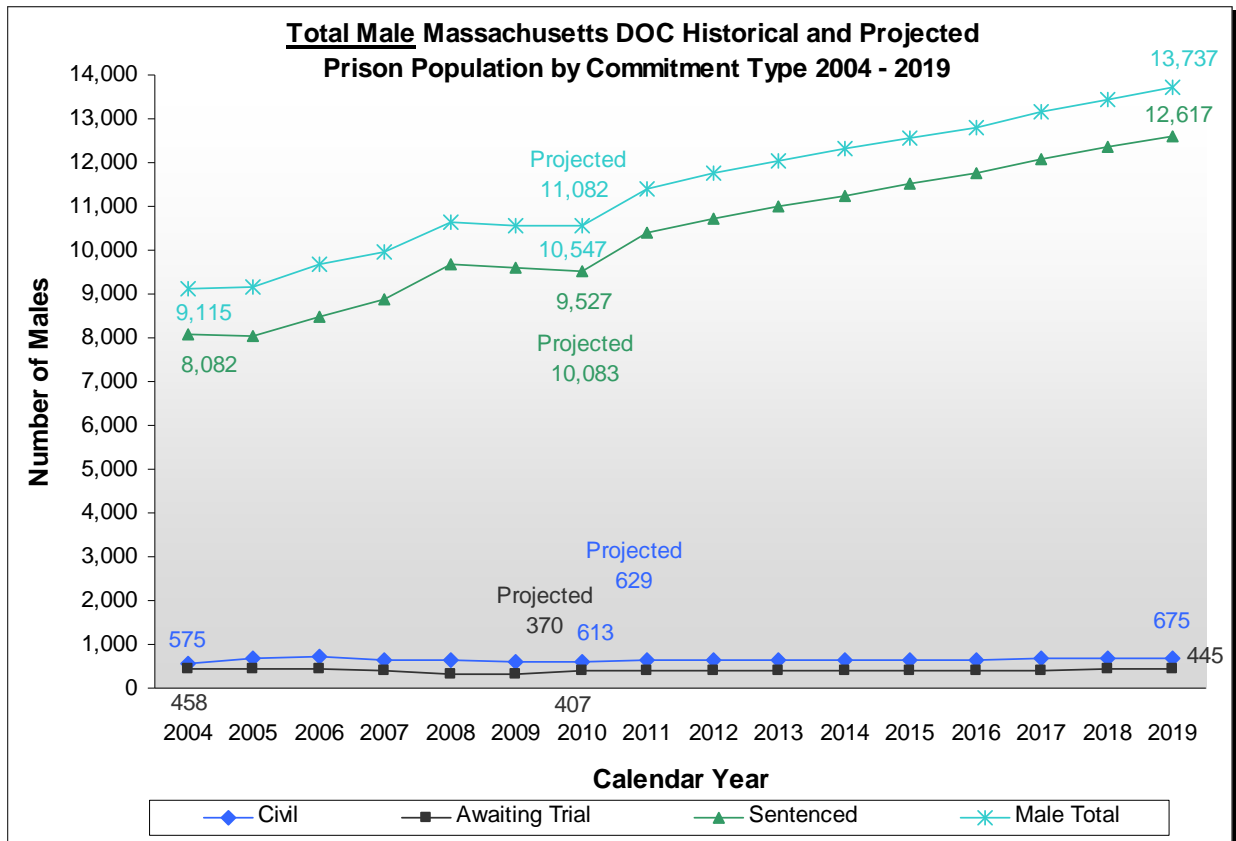
*2004-2010 Historical counts
 2011-2019 Projected counts
 2004-2019 Civil and Awaiting trial – average monthly counts

2010 projected civil male population count was 629; historical count was 613, resulting in a variance of 16 with a -2.5% percentage difference.

2010 projected awaiting trial male population count was 370; historical count was 407, resulting in a variance of 37 with a 10.0% percentage difference.

2010 projected criminally sentenced male population count was 10,083; historical count was 9,527, resulting in a variance of 556 with a -5.5% percentage difference.

2010 projected total male population count was 11,082; historical count was 10,547, resulting in a variance of 535 with a -4.8% percentage difference.



Population Projections

Total Female Massachusetts DOC Historical and Projected Prison Population by Commitment Type 2004 - 2019*

	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	7	160	605	772
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

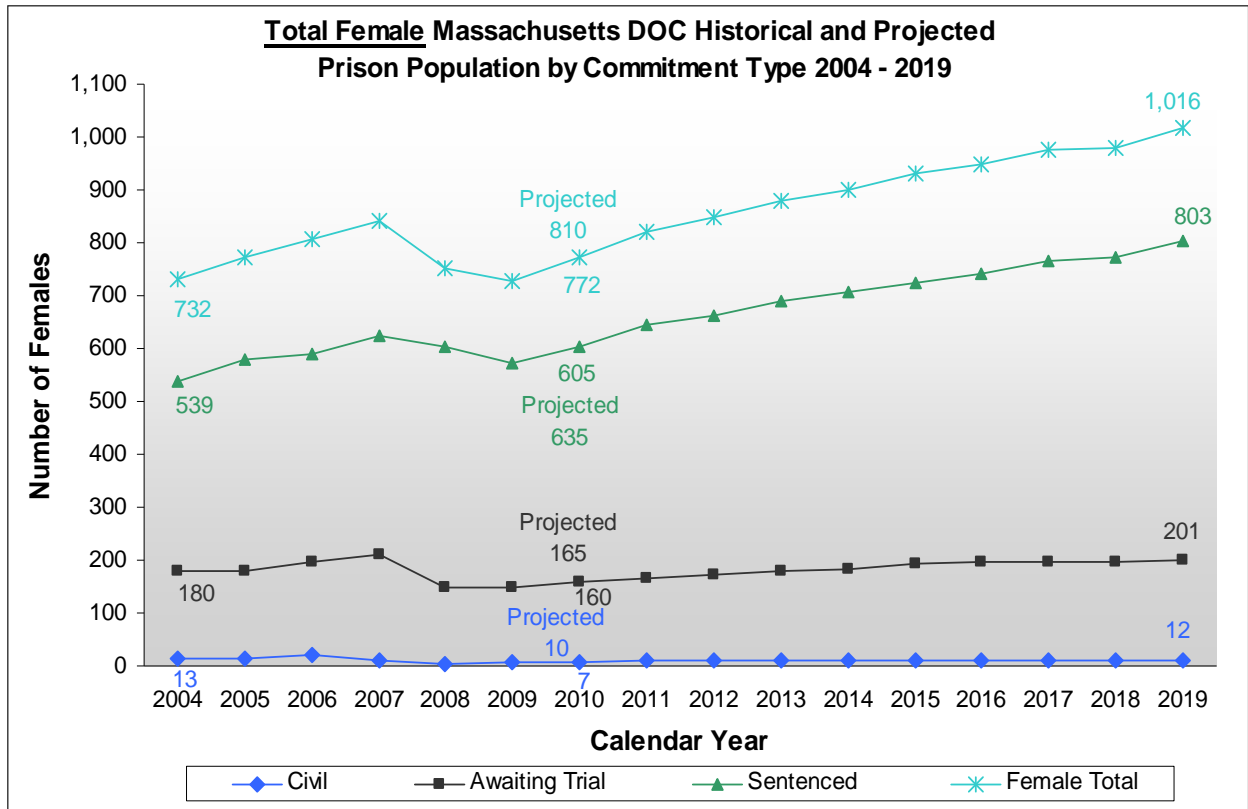
*2004-2010 Historical counts
 2011-2019 Projected counts
 2004-2019 Civil and Awaiting trial – average monthly counts

2010 projected civil female population count 10; historical count was 7, resulting in a variance of 3.

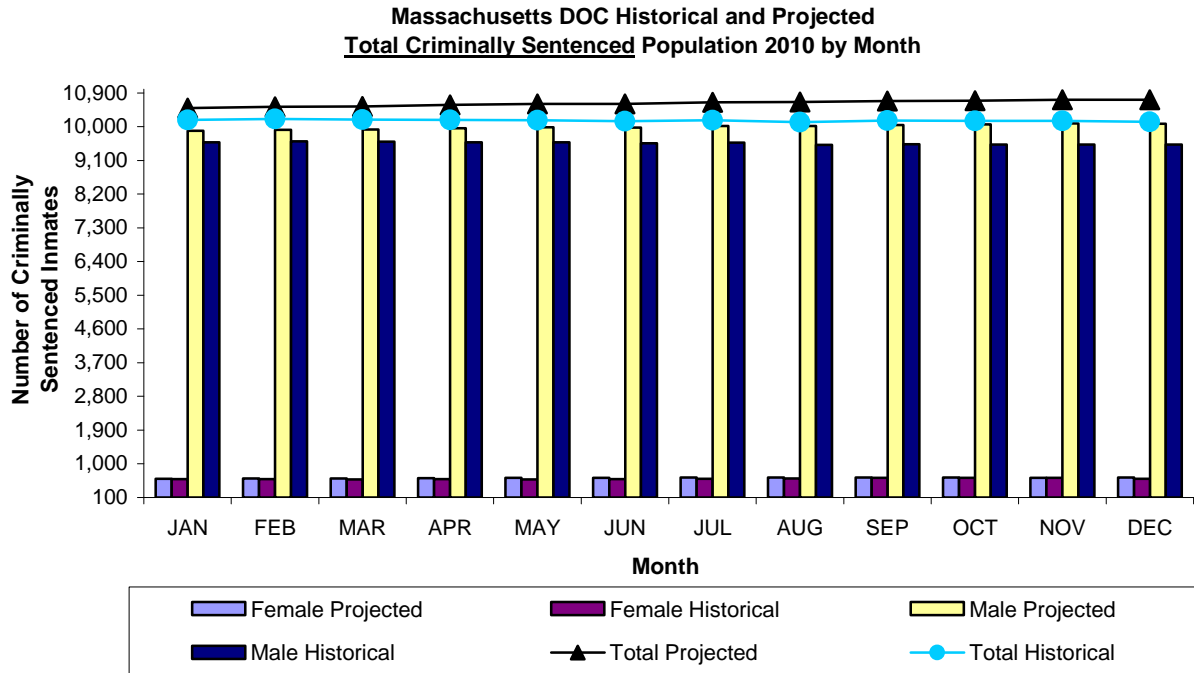
2010 projected awaiting trial female population count 165; historical count was 160 resulting in a variance of 5, with a of -3.0% percentage difference.

2010 projected criminally sentenced female population count was 635; historical count was 605, resulting in a variance of 30 with a -4.7% percentage difference.

2010 projected total female population was 810; historical count was 772, resulting in a variance of 38 and a -4.7% percentage difference.



Population Projections



Male	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Projected	9,892	9,916	9,927	9,958	9,982	9,979	10,017	10,020	10,046	10,061	10,084	10,083
Historical	9,588	9,611	9,605	9,584	9,585	9,556	9,572	9,514	9,533	9,522	9,523	9,527
Variance	304	305	322	374	397	423	445	506	513	539	561	556
%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-3.2%	-3.8%	-4.0%	-4.2%	-4.4%	-5.0%	-5.1%	-5.4%	-5.6%	-5.5%
Female	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Projected	605	614	613	622	629	628	637	640	635	634	631	635
Historical	593	594	589	593	589	594	603	611	631	630	629	605
Variance	12	20	24	29	40	34	34	29	4	4	2	30
%	-2.0%	-3.3%	-3.9%	-4.7%	-6.4%	-5.4%	-5.3%	-4.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-4.7%
Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Projected	10,497	10,530	10,540	10,580	10,611	10,607	10,654	10,660	10,681	10,695	10,715	10,718
Historical	10,181	10,205	10,194	10,177	10,174	10,150	10,175	10,125	10,164	10,152	10,152	10,132
Variance	316	325	346	403	437	457	479	535	517	543	563	586
%	-3.0%	-3.1%	-3.3%	-3.8%	-4.1%	-4.3%	-4.5%	-5.0%	-4.8%	-5.1%	-5.3%	-5.5%

Note: (-) indicates a negative number.

The male criminally sentenced population projected and historical monthly counts result in a monthly variance ranging from 304 to 561, and a percentage difference of -5.6% to -3.1% with the largest variances between counts occurring August through December.

The monthly female criminally sentenced population projected and historical monthly counts result in a monthly variance ranging from 2 to 40, and a percentage difference of -6.4% to -0.3% with no consistent variances between projected and historical counts.

The total criminally sentenced population projected and historical monthly counts result in a monthly variance ranging from 316 to 590, and a percentage difference of -5.5% to -3.1% with the largest variances between counts occurring August through December.

**Massachusetts DOC 2010
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. **Yearly Criminally Sentenced:** The 2004-2009 historical **yearly** totals are based on end of calendar year counts. The 2010 historical and projected **yearly** counts are based on end of calendar year counts. The 2011 -2019 projected **yearly** counts are based on end of calendar year counts. **Monthly Criminally Sentenced:** The 2010 **monthly** historical and projected totals are based on end of the month counts. **Yearly Civil and Awaiting Trial:** The 2006–2019 historical and projected **yearly** counts are based on average monthly counts.

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 2010 was calculated by adding together the count from the first Monday of each week, broken out by institution then dividing by 52.

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/her sentence at the expiration of his/her 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

Institutional Length of Stay	The number of days between the most recent transfer date to the given facility or the most recent break in custody and January 1, 2011. Trips to hospitals, court, or temporary holds are not considered a break in custody.
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).
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 2010, 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.
Non-violent Offense	Any offense that falls under the Property, Drug or Other Offense categories.

Definitions

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.
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 (n = 11) 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 supervision of a probation officer.
Probation Violation	A Probation Violation admission designates that an inmate has been returned to resume serving a previously imposed sentence (return on a split sentence) following a revocation of their terms of probation. Split sentences to the state prison were eliminated for offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactments of the "Truth in Sentencing Law".
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 was 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 s/he 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/her term, less any statutory or earned good time. Under the “new” system none of the reduction is attributable to statutory good time.

House of Correction or “County Sentence”

Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, if an offender was 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 changed because of the elimination of statutory good time. There was 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.