



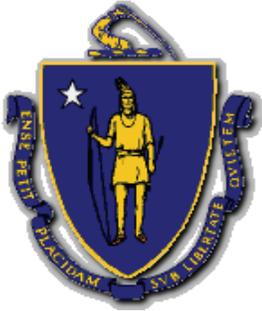
Massachusetts Department of Correction



Prison Population Trends

2011

June 2012



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite a leveling off from 2008-2010, the Massachusetts Department of Correction population has risen significantly since 2006.

- From 2005 to 2012, the jurisdiction population rose 16%; the custody population 17%.
- This increase was primarily driven by the criminally sentenced male population, who represented 85% (n=9,691) of the total custody population (n=11,467)

Over the last ten years the female Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) population has fluctuated, but the total custody population as of January 1, 2012 (n=780) was the highest since 2008. That also considers the transfer of 37 females to the western Massachusetts facility for women the last month of 2011. Even so, the total jurisdiction population of females on January 1, 2012 was 798 compared to 772 in 2011. And there was a shift, partially reflecting the change from the transfers to the female facility in Hampden County, of proportion by type of sentence.

- In 2011, pre-trial females represented 21% of the jurisdiction female population compared to 26% in 2012.
- In contrast, the county criminal commitments dropped from 35% in 2011 to 28% in 2012. The percent of state criminal commitments remained at 41%.
- The number of pre-trial (sometimes referred to as “awaiting trial”) inmates was back to the same high point it was 10 years ago (n=609) on January 1, 2012 having experienced a low point of 461 in 2009.
- Civil commitments have fluctuated over the last decade

In 2011, the average custody population was 11,475 inmates. By “design capacity,” MA DOC facilities were built to house 7,994 inmates, which resulted in an occupancy rate of 144% of design capacity. Acknowledging that prisons commonly exceed the builder’s original design capacity, operational capacities are derived, which in the case of the MA DOC for 2011 was 11,573. The occupancy rate of operational capacity was 99.2%, notably high for a prison.

While no significant shifts in demographics and other inmate characteristics were noted over the last year, it is important to realize differences among the types of commitment populations.

- The largest percent (43%) by race/ethnicity of the jurisdiction population was White, followed by 28% Black, 26% Hispanic, and 1% each of Asian, Native American and “other” heritage
- Notable exceptions by commitment type was 69% of civil commitments were White and 35% of pre-trial inmates were Black
- 93% of the total jurisdiction population was male; whereas 67% of the pre-trial inmates were male given how many county females the MA DOC house
- Approximately a quarter of the jurisdiction population is either 20-29, 30-39, or 40-49 years old; civil commitments, however, are older, on average
- The average age is 39 years for males (and overall), 36 years for females
- Almost half (49%) of the male criminally sentenced jurisdiction population is serving a governing person offense, followed by 22% drug, 14% sex, and 8% each for property and other offenses
- For females, 38% were serving a (governing) person offense, 25% property, 24% drug, 11% other and 2% sex

- The majority (63%) of the male criminally sentenced jurisdiction population have violent governing offenses compared to 40% of females

In line with the population increase over the last year, criminally sentenced admissions outpaced releases in 2011, resulting in an increase of 285 inmates. In comparison, releases outpaced admissions, by a lesser degree, in 2010 and 2009. At least a partial explanation of this shift can be attributed to a decrease in the release number and percent of inmates paroled.

- In 2011, 52% of releases to the street had (parole and/or probation) supervision, compared to 60-63% in the prior four years
- Post-release supervision among criminally sentenced inmates released to the street from MA DOC accounted for 48% no supervision, 34% probation only, 12% parole only, and 7% parole and probation supervision

Among MA DOC criminally sentenced releases to the street in 2011:

- The majority (57%) of inmates released from a medium security facility, 19% minimum, 14% pre-release and 10% maximum
- By county, the largest percent of releases go to Suffolk (20% or n=457) followed by Middlesex (14%), Worcester (13%), Hampden (12%) and Essex (11%) with those five counties comprising 70% of all releases to the street
- Variations in releasing communities occur by gender, largely due to the fact that some counties have the capacity to house their own female offenders, while others rely on the MA DOC to house their female pre-trial and/or sentenced populations
- While the most male and female inmates reported releasing to Boston, the order of the remaining top ten cities varied by gender with the first five reflected below:
 - Males: Boston (21%), Springfield (12%), Worcester (6%) and New Bedford (4%)
 - Females: Boston (11%), Worcester (7%), Lynn (5%), Ashland (4%), and Brockton (3%)

The last section of this report reflects an overview of our most current recidivism rates at the time of publication.

- The three year re-incarceration recidivism rate for the MA DOC among the 2007 release cohort was 43%, 27% among females and 24% among males
- Among the female release population, the recidivism rate for the 77 state sentenced releases was 30% versus 41% among the 846 county sentenced females

Recidivism rates are also broken out by security level of releasing institution, parole versus expiration of sentence, offense categories and race/ethnicity in this report. However, a more detailed analysis of recidivism data is provided in a separate Research Brief. This and a number of other Research Briefs and Reports are all posted on our website: www.mass.gov/doc, designed to supplement what is provided herein as a general overview of the prison population each year.

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 2011*, 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.

Pre-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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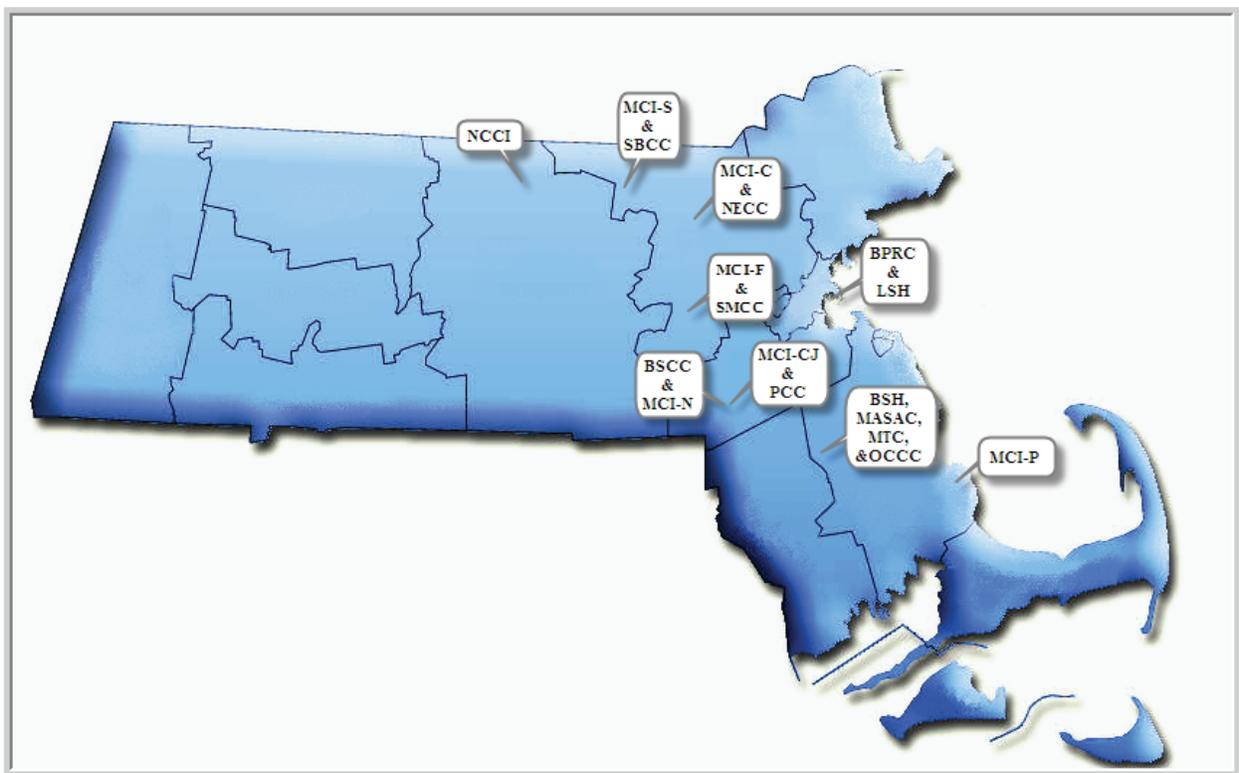
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Massachusetts DOC 2011 Institution Overview



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 2011): \$43,523
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 331
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 322
- Design Capacity: 266
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 121%
- Operational Capacity: 332



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 2011): \$38,519
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 186
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 184
- Design Capacity: 150
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 123%
- 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, 2012, the majority of inmates were pre-release (153) with 33 minimum security inmates.

Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$126,389
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 358
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 379
- Design Capacity: 227
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 167%
- 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, pre-trial detainees. Each individual civilly admitted to this facility is subject to a court-ordered evaluation under an applicable section of Massachusetts

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

Institution Overview

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

- Security Level: Medium
- Opened: 1974 - Expanded: 1982, 1987
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$239,856
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 17
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 24
- Design Capacity: 24
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 101%
- 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, 2012, the population consisted of 17 males; 7 criminally sentenced state inmates and 10 pre-trial detainees. The average age of inmates housed on this date was 52 years old.

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

- Security Level: Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993
- Opened: 1992 - Mission Change: 2002
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$67,988
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 122
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 149
- Design Capacity: 236
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 63%
- 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, 2012, the two populations were about equal with 63 criminally sentenced inmates and 59 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) Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1997
- Opened: 1986 - Expanded: 1997
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$46,702
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 628
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 629
- Design Capacity: 561
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 112%
- 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, 2012, there were 310 criminally sentenced inmates, 256 SDPs, and 62 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 2011): \$61,212
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 833
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 807
Maximum: 735 & Medium: 72
- Design Capacity: Maximum: 561 & Medium: 72
- ADP % Design Occupancy:
Maximum: 131% & Medium: 99%
- Operational Capacity: 646
Maximum: 574 & 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, 2012, MCI-CJ housed 798 criminally sentenced inmates and 35 federal and pre-trial detainees. There were 761 offenders housed in maximum security (125 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 2011): \$38,755
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,343
- Design Capacity: 614
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 219%
- Operational Capacity: 1,390
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 1,324



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 pre-trial detainees pursuant to MGL Ch 276 sec 52A. On January 1, 2012, MCI-C housed 1,061 criminally sentenced inmates and 263 pre-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 2011): \$49,011
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 631
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 666
Medium: 452 & ATU: 214
- Design Capacity: Medium: 388 & ATU: 64
- ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 116% & ATU: 334%
- 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 pre-trial detainees. It is the oldest operating female prison in the country. On January 1, 2012, this medium security facility housed 411 criminally sentenced inmates, 207 pre-trial detainees, and 13 civil commitments.

Institution Overview

MCI Norfolk (MCI-N)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$34,210
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 1,504
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,514
- Design Capacity: 1,084
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 140%
- 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 2011): \$38,951
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 184
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 184
- Design Capacity: 151
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 122%
- 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 2011): \$34,435
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 1,486
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,511
Medium: 1,198 & Minimum: 313
- Design Capacity: Medium: 720 & Minimum: 299
- ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 166% & Minimum: 105%
- 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 (1,175) with 311 housed in minimum security on January 1, 2012. The two security levels were considered separate institutions until July 2002, when they were combined as one, operating under one administration. MCI-S operates an infirmary and an Assisted Daily Living Unit for medium inmates. The Department's Regional Training Center is also located on the complex.

Institution Overview

North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI)

Gardner, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1981 - Renovations: 1982, 1993
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$42,433
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 1,012
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 966
Medium: 940 & Minimum: 26
- Design Capacity: Medium: 568 & Minimum: 30
- ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 165% & Minimum: 86%
- Operational Capacity: 1,022
Medium: 992 & Minimum: 30



NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates are in medium security housing units (989) with 23 housed in minimum security on January 1, 2012. 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

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1982
- Opened: 1932
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$36,507
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 265
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 266
- Design Capacity: 150
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 177%
- 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 (201) with 64 in pre-release on January 1, 2012. 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

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1987 - Expanded: 1990 Modular Unit
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$44,969
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 921
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 891
Medium: 751 & Minimum: 140
- Design Capacity: Medium: 480 & Minimum: 100
- ADP % Design Occupancy:
Medium: 156% & Minimum: 140%
- 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. On January 1, 2012, the majority of inmates were housed in a medium security unit (775) with 146 housed in minimum security.

Institution Overview

Pondville Correctional Center (PCC)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1990
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$33,528
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 190
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 191
- Design Capacity: 100
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 191%
- Operational Capacity: 200
- Minimum: 145 & Pre-release: 55



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 135 minimum and 55 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2012. 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

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1983
- Opened: 1976
- Mission Change: 2002 all Female
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$37,370
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 139
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 157
- Design Capacity: 125
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 126%
- Operational Capacity: 185
- Minimum: 140 & Pre-release: 45



SMCC is a facility for criminally state and county sentenced females housing 111 minimum and 28 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2012. 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)

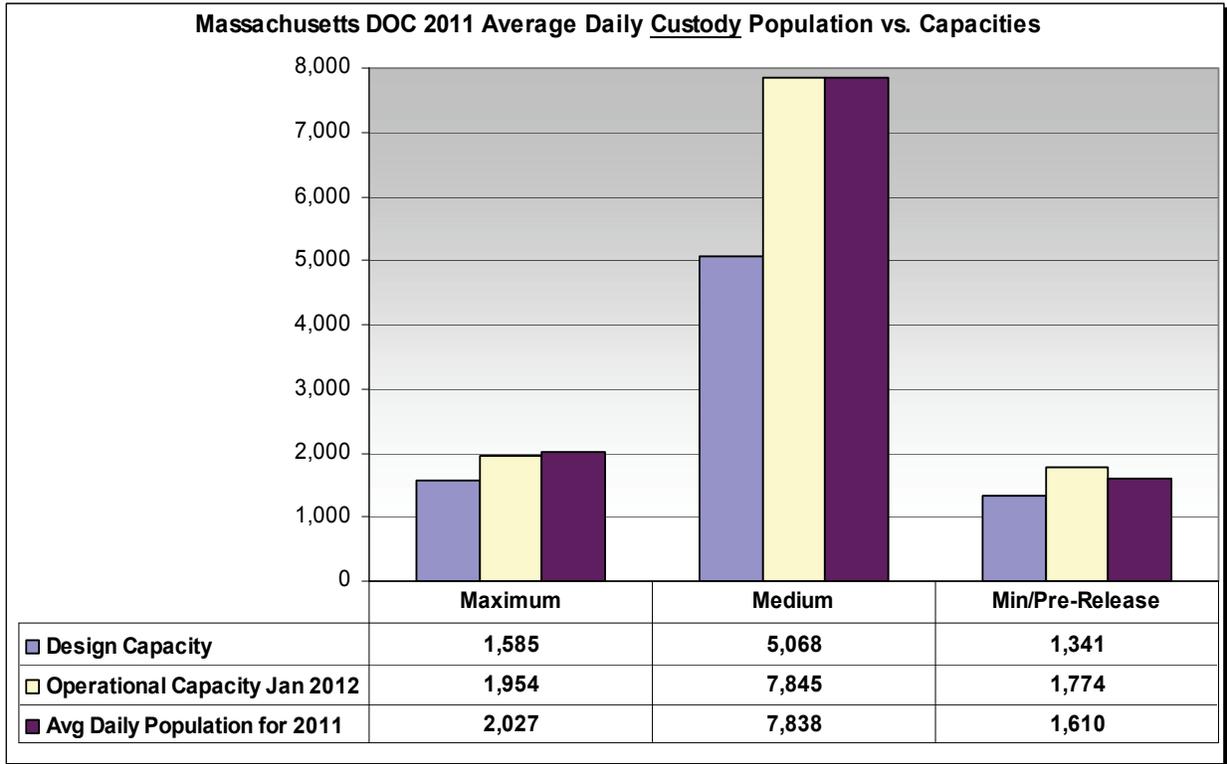
Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Maximum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1998
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2011): \$46,387
- January 1, 2012 Facility Population: 1,316
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,292
- Design Capacity: 1,024
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 126%
- 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

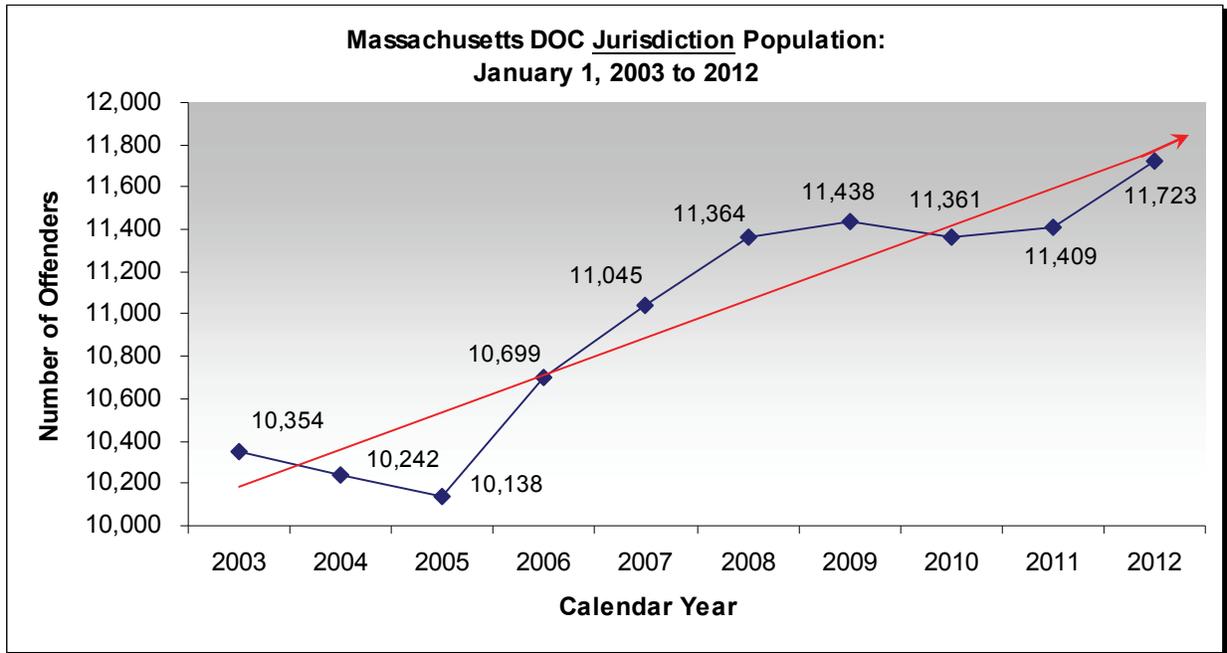


Total Massachusetts Department of Correction 2011
 Design Capacity = 7,994
 Operational Capacity = 11,573
 Average Daily Population for 2011 (Custody Population) = 11,475
 Average Daily Population for 2011 (Jurisdiction Population) = 11,732

- ◆ **Design Capacity** is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended to house in a facility.
- ◆ **Operational Capacity** 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.
- ◆ The numbers utilized in this report associated with design and operational capacities are from January 1, 2012.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Population Trends

Population Trends



Massachusetts

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC's total prison population declined 2% between 2003 and 2005, and then experienced an increase of 16% between 2005 and 2012.
- ◆ There was a slight decrease of less than 1% between 2009 and 2010, followed by an increase of 3% between 2010 and 2012.

National

- ◆ The national imprisonment rate at year-end 2010¹ was 500 sentenced inmates² per 100,000 U.S. residents (or 1 in 200 residents), continuing the decline since a peak in the imprisonment rate in 2007 (506 per 100,000).³
- ◆ "The overall U.S. prison population declined in 2010 for the first time since 1972. State and federal prisoners numbered 1,612,395 at year-end 2010, a decrease of 0.3% (5,575 prisoners) from year-end 2009."⁴
- ◆ The imprisonment rates in 34 states, including Massachusetts (213 to 200 per 100,000) decreased between 2009 and 2010, while 16 states experienced an increase and the federal system remained the same during this time period.⁵

¹ Year-end 2010 statistics were the most recent national statistics available at this time.

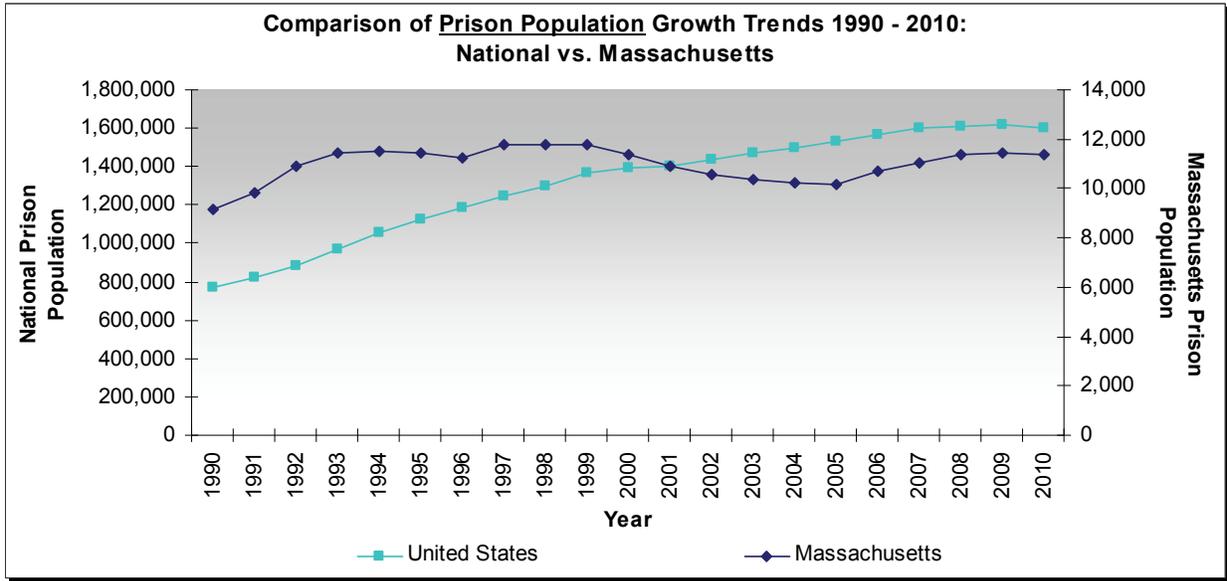
² The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

³ Bureau of Justice Statistics (December 2011). Prisoners in 2010 (NCJ236096). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

Population Trends

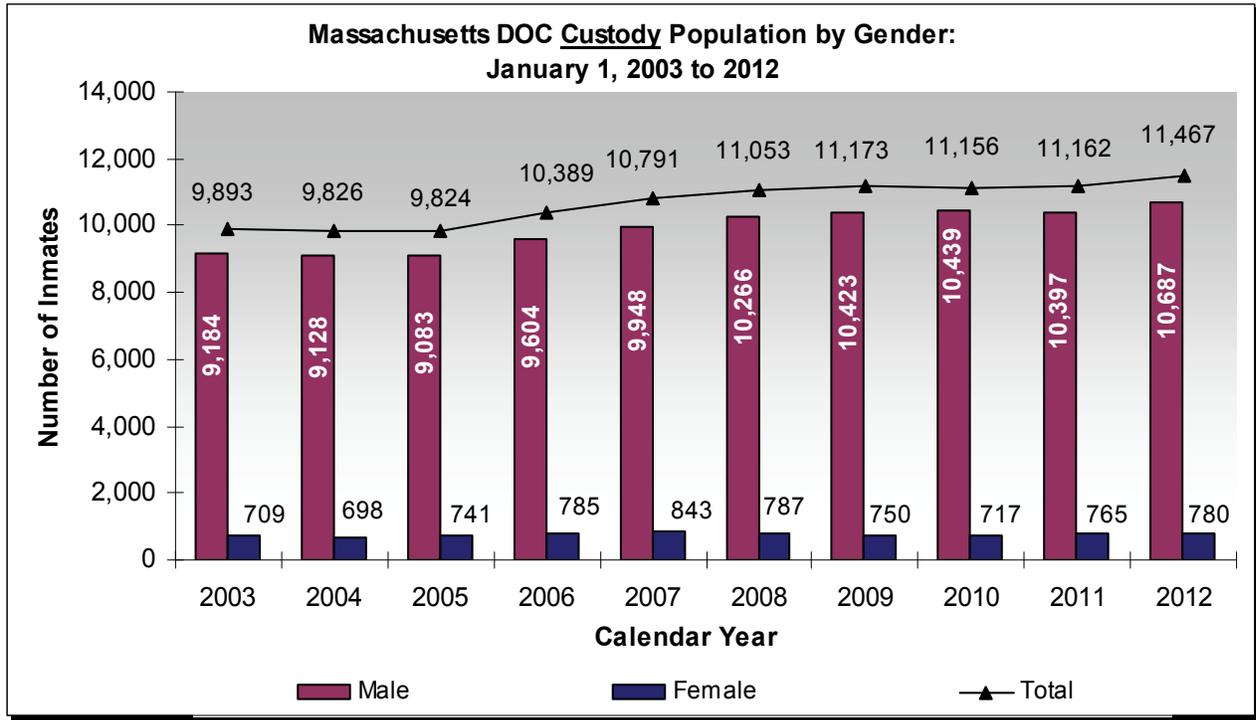


**Comparison of Prison Population Growth Trends 1990 – 2010:
National vs. Massachusetts**

Year	National Jurisdiction Population		Massachusetts Jurisdiction Population	
	Population	Percent of Change	Population	Percent of Change
1990	773,919	8.6	9,175	9.2
1991	825,559	6.7	9,820	7.0
1992	882,500	6.9	10,894	10.9
1993	970,444	10.0	11,422	4.8
1994	1,054,702	8.7	11,492	0.6
1995	1,125,874	6.7	11,462	-0.3
1996	1,183,368	5.1	11,242	-1.9
1997	1,242,153	5.0	11,794	4.9
1998	1,302,019	4.8	11,807	0.1
1999	1,363,701	4.7	11,792	-0.1
2000	1,391,261	2.0	11,377	-3.5
2001	1,404,032	0.9	10,919	-4.0
2002	1,440,144	2.6	10,534	-3.5
2003	1,468,601	2.0	10,354	-1.7
2004	1,497,100	1.9	10,242	-1.1
2005	1,527,929	2.1	10,138	-1.0
2006	1,569,945	2.7	10,699	5.5
2007	1,598,245	1.8	11,045	3.2
2008	1,609,759	0.7	11,364	2.9
2009	1,613,740	0.2	11,438	0.7
2010	1,605,127	-0.5	11,361	-0.7

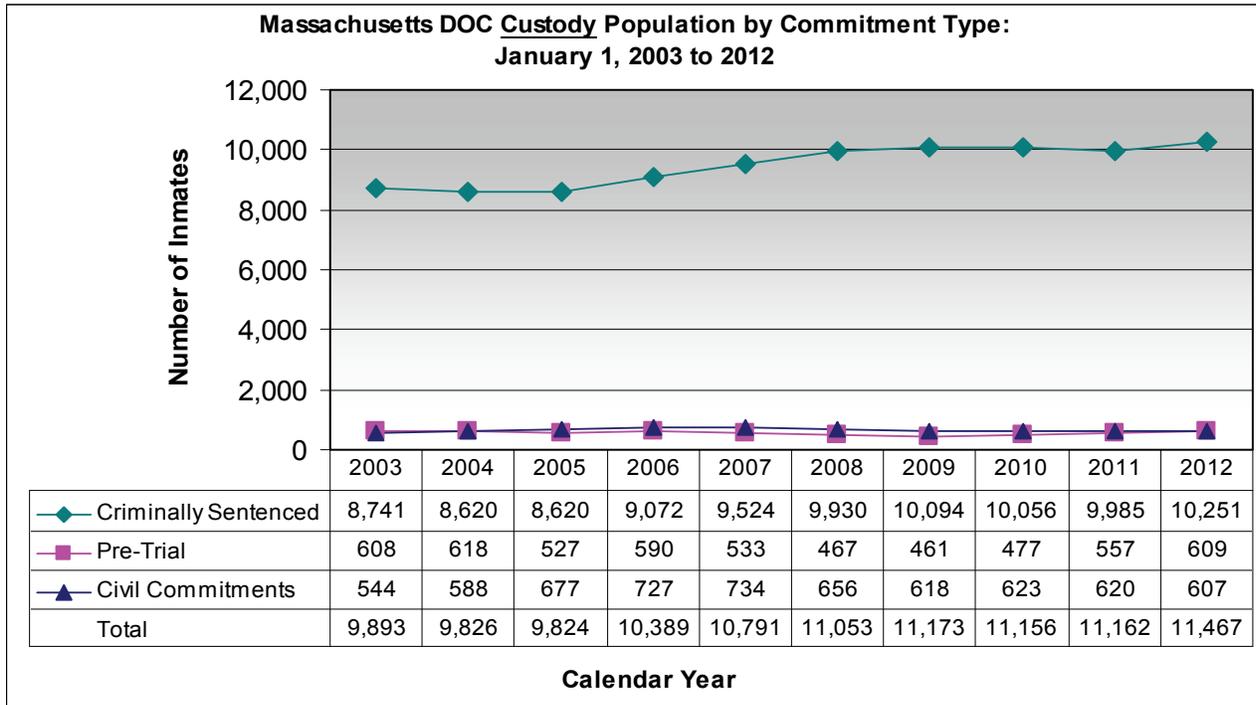
- ◆ The Massachusetts jurisdiction population experienced a 24% increase from 9,175 in 1990 to 11,361 in 2010.
- ◆ Between 1998 and 2005 Massachusetts experienced a 14% decrease followed by a 13% increase between 2005 and 2009.
- ◆ In contrast, the national jurisdiction population increased annually between 1990 and 2009 before experiencing its first decrease in 2010 of less than 1%.
- ◆ Similar to the national jurisdiction population, the Massachusetts jurisdiction population decreased less than 1% between 2009 and 2010.

Population Trends

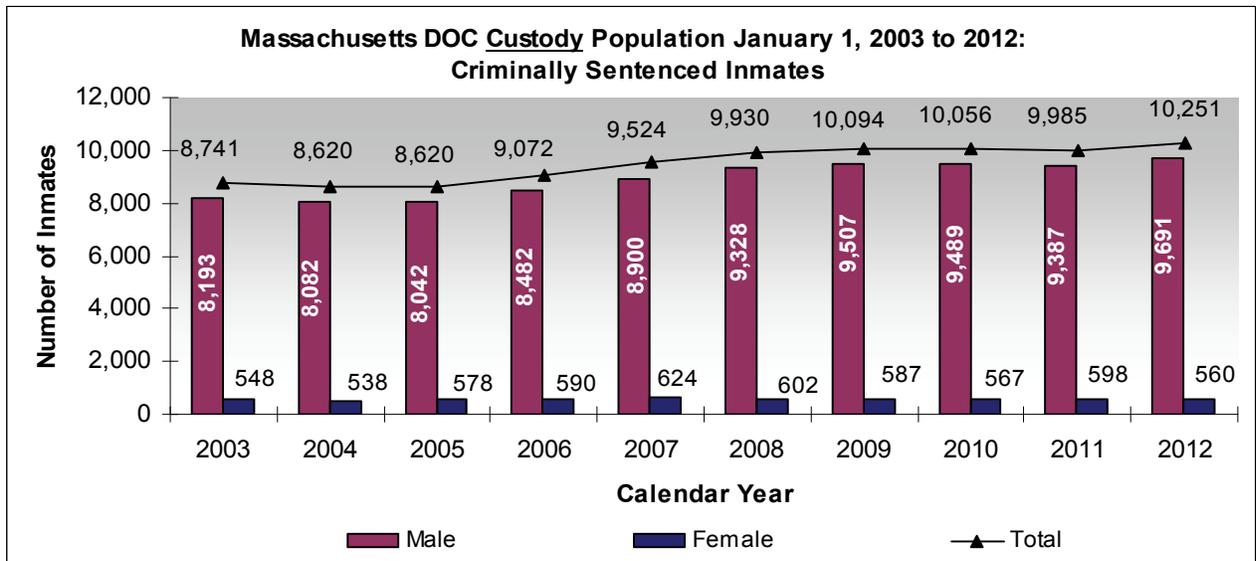


- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC custody population showed an increase of 16% between January 1, 2003 and January 1, 2012. After a slight decline of less than 1% between 2003 and 2005, there was a clear increase of 17% between 2005 and 2012. The population remained relatively constant between 2009 and 2011 before spiking in 2012, a 3% increase from 11,162 inmates in 2011 to 11,467 inmates in 2012.
- ◆ Male inmates increased 16% between 2003 and 2012, driving the total custody population growth.
- ◆ The female population experienced more fluctuation than their male counterparts during this time period, most notably a 21% increase between 2004 and 2007 and a 15% decline between 2007 and 2010. Females experienced a 2% increase between 2011 and 2012 similar to the 3% increase in the male population.

Population Trends

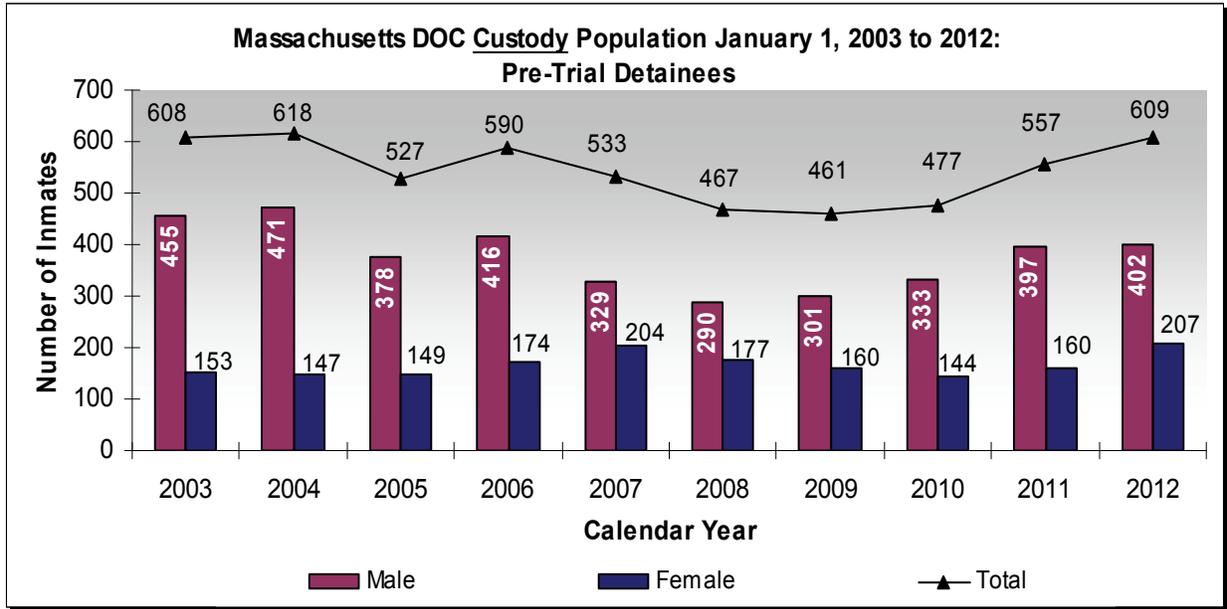


The Massachusetts DOC saw an increase in all of their commitment populations between January 1, 2003 and January 1, 2012, with the largest percent increase seen in the criminally sentenced population (17%). Between 2011 and 2012, the civilly committed population decreased by 2% whereas both the criminally sentenced and pre-trial populations experienced an increase, 3% and 9% respectively.

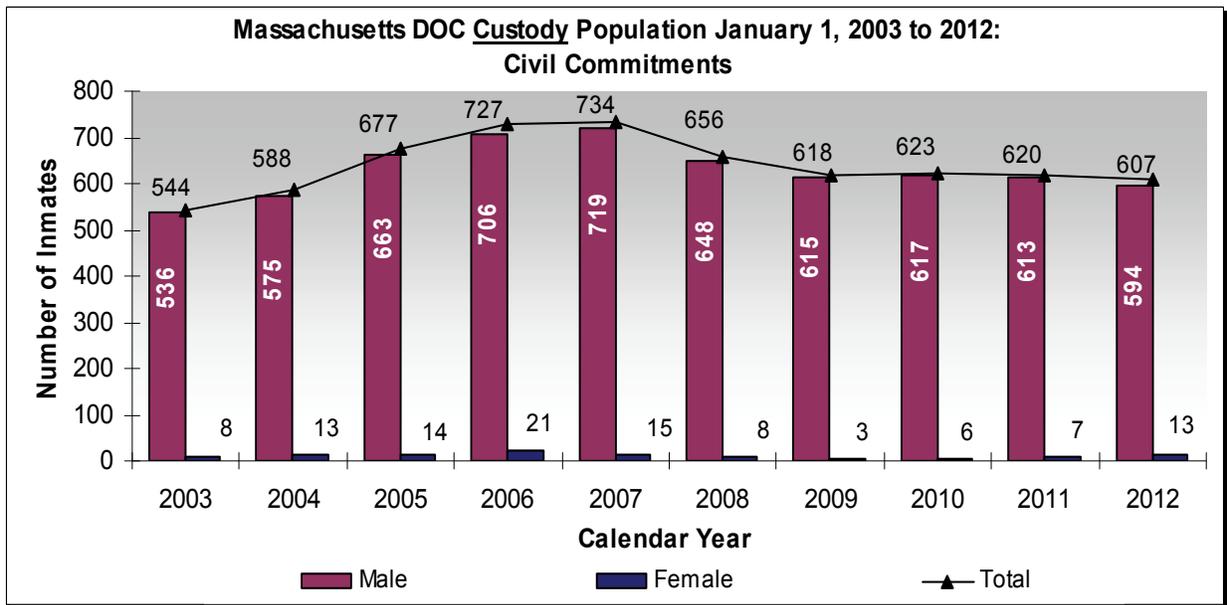


- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates comprise 89% of the Massachusetts DOC custody population.
- ◆ From 2003 through 2012, males experienced a greater percent increase (18%) than females (2%). The total criminally sentenced population experienced a 17% increase over the same time period.

Population Trends

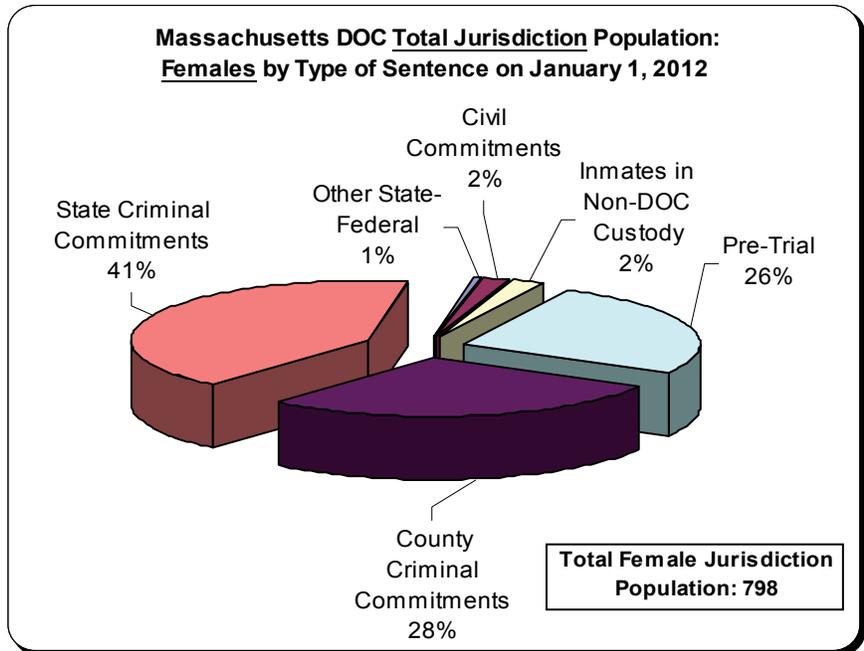
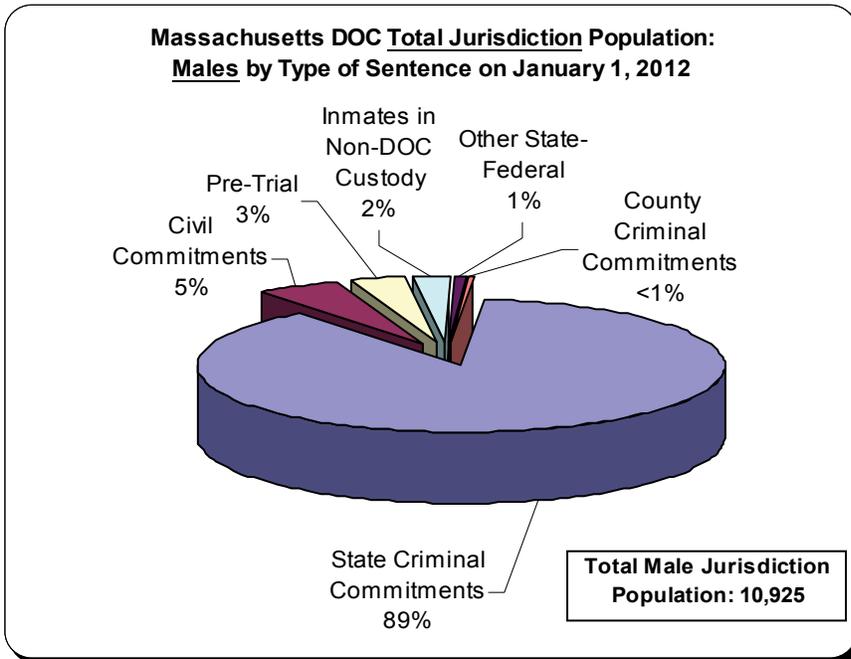


- ◆ Despite fluctuations over the trend period, the pre-trial population had a difference of one inmate between 2003 and 2012 (608 to 609).
- ◆ In 2003, males made up 75% of the pre-trial population compared to 66% in 2012. While the total population remained almost identical, the proportion of males and females made a clear shift.



- ◆ After experiencing an increase between 2003 and 2007 (35% and 34% respectively), the total and male civilly committed population each experienced a decrease of 17% between 2007 and 2012.
- ◆ Averaging 11 inmates a year over the trend period, female civilly committed inmates represent the smallest population with a low of 3 in 2009 and a high of 21 in 2006.

Population Trends



- ◆ The highest percentage of male inmates on January 1, 2012 was state criminal commitments (89%), 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 at 41% while 28% are county commitments and 26% are pre-trial. This discrepancy is because many counties do not have the capacity to house females.

Please Note: Throughout this document percentages do not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Inmate Characteristics

Inmate Characteristics by Gender

Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2012

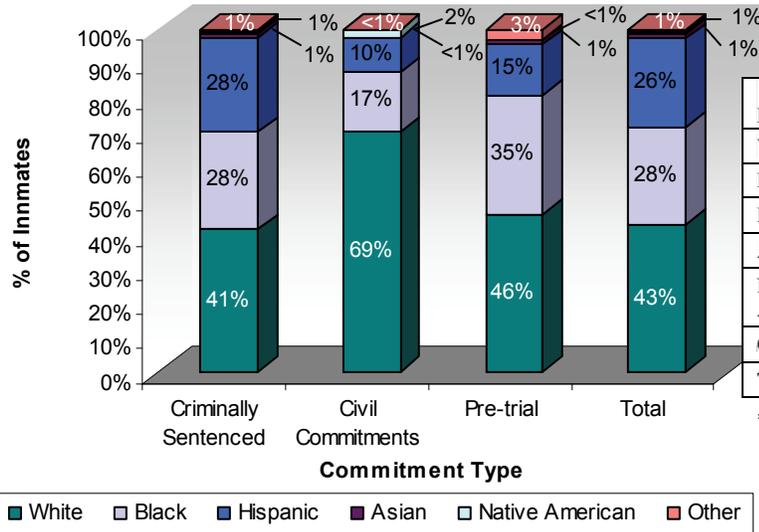
- ◆ 10,925 total males in the jurisdiction population: 9,915 sentenced, 416 pre-trial detainees, and 594 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 39 years old
- ◆ 57% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 1,519 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 71% of male drug offenders were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 51% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 45% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ The 2007 three year recidivism rate was 44%
- ◆ 22% were open mental health cases with 17% on psychotropic medication

Females Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2012

- ◆ 798 total females in the jurisdiction population: 576 sentenced, 209 pre-trial detainees, and 13 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 36 years old
- ◆ 29% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 83 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 59% of female drug offenders were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 40% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 38% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ The 2007 three year recidivism rate was 40% for the total female population; 30% for **state** sentenced inmates and 41% for **county** sentenced populations
- ◆ 63% were open mental health cases with 56% on psychotropic medication

Inmate Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population:
Race/Ethnicity* by Commitment Type on January 1, 2012**



**Massachusetts DOC Total Jurisdiction Population:
Race/Ethnicity by Commitment Type on January 1, 2012**

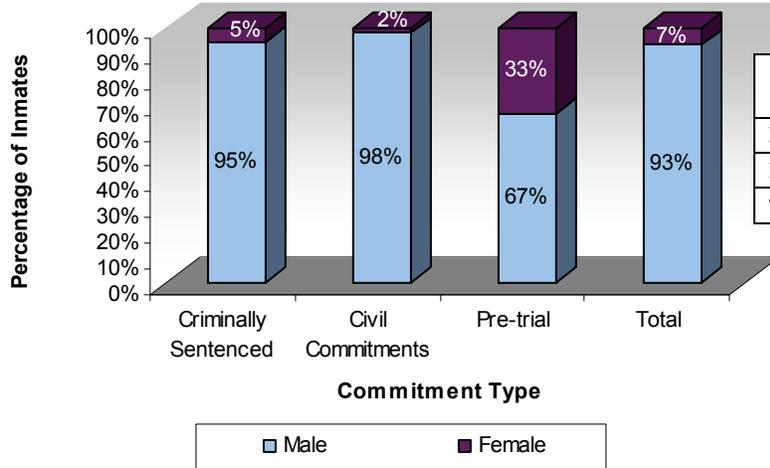
Race/Ethnicity*	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-trial	Total
White	4,350	421	287	5,058
Black	2,986	104	219	3,309
Hispanic	2,886	63	94	3,043
Asian	145	2	5	152
Native American	64	15	2	81
Other	60	2	18	80
Total	10,491	607	625	11,723

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

*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. Of all the populations, civil commitments had the greatest percentage of White offenders (69%), while the pre-trial population had the greatest percentage of Black offenders.

**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population:
Gender by Commitment Type on January 1, 2012**



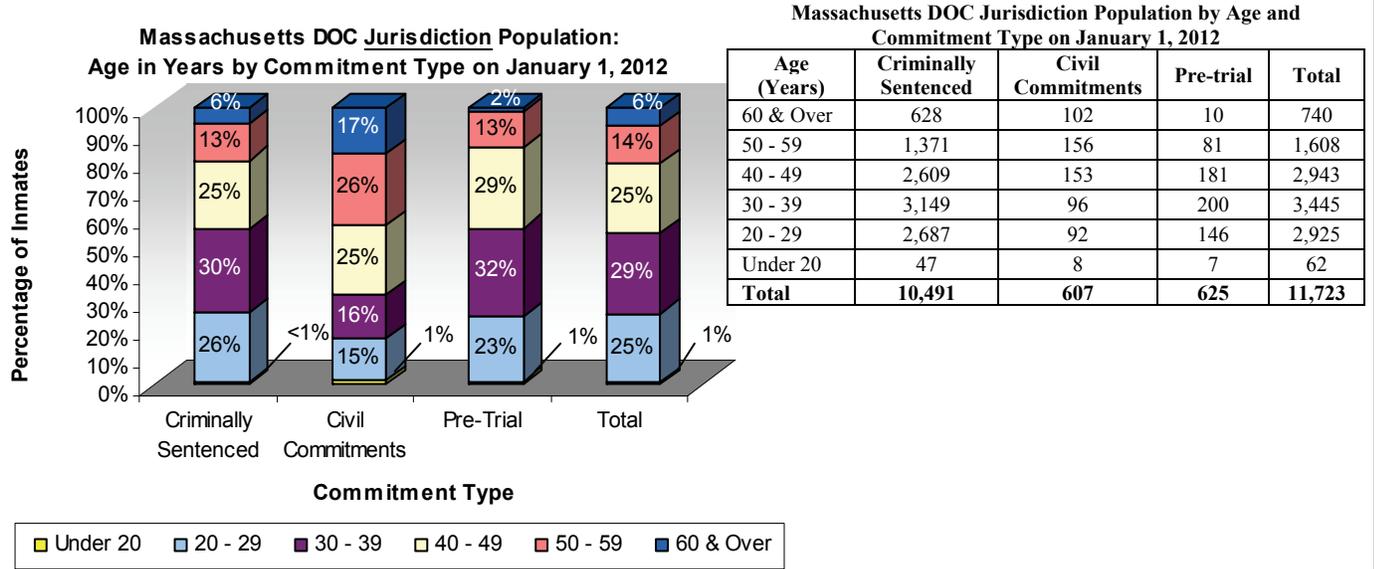
Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Gender and Commitment Type on January 1, 2012

	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-trial	Total
Male	9,915	594	416	10,925
Female	576	13	209	798
Total	10,491	607	625	11,723

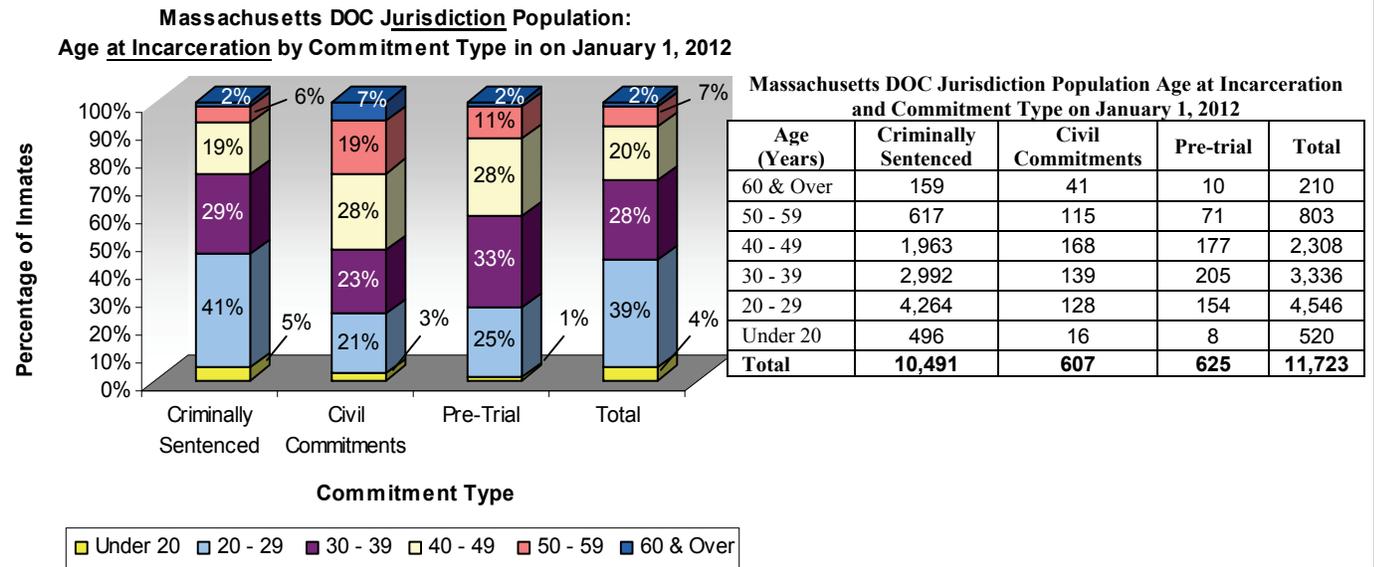
On January 1, 2012, 33% of pre-trial detainees were female, a far greater percentage than both the sentenced and civilly committed populations.⁶

⁶ MCI-Framingham has two awaiting trial units (ATUs) designated to house female pre-trial detainees. This is unique as pre-trial detainees are largely housed by the counties for males. Many counties are not equipped with adequate, or in a number of cases, any housing for pre-trial females.

Inmate Characteristics by Age and Age at Time of Incarceration



The oldest group of inmates on January 1, 2012 were civil commitments with 68% age 40 years or older, differing from civil commitment's age at incarceration where the majority of inmates (72%) were between the ages of 20 and 49.



- ◆ At the time of incarceration, the majority of inmates were between the ages of 20 and 39 (67%) with nearly 40% between the ages of 20 and 29.
- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates most closely followed the total population with 70% between the ages of 20 and 39 at the time of incarceration.
- ◆ Five percent of inmates in the prison population on January 1, 2012 were pre-trial detainees. The age of detainees was similar at both the time of incarceration and on January 1, 2012 suggesting a more transitional population with shorter institutional 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, 2012

	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-trial	Total
Male				
Mean	39 Years	46 Years	40 Years	39 Years
Median	37 Years	47 Years	40 Years	38 Years
Youngest	17 Years	17 Years	22 Years	17 Years
Oldest	88 Years	85 Years	71 Years	88 Years
Female				
Mean	37 Years	34 Years	33 Years	36 Years
Median	35 Years	33 Years	30 Years	34 Years
Youngest	18 Years	19 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	67 Years	53 Years	63 Years	67 Years
Total				
Mean	39 Years	46 Years	38 Years	39 Years
Median	37 Years	47 Years	37 Years	38 Years
Youngest	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	88 Years	85 Years	71 Years	88 Years

The data demonstrates that on January 1, 2012 civil commitments were the oldest inmates (46 years). This was largely driven by the male civil commitment population (46 years), as female civil commitments on average were considerably younger (34 years). Compared to other commitment types, criminally sentenced males and females were the most similar in age of all populations at 39 and 37 respectively.

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at Time of Incarceration in on January 1, 2012

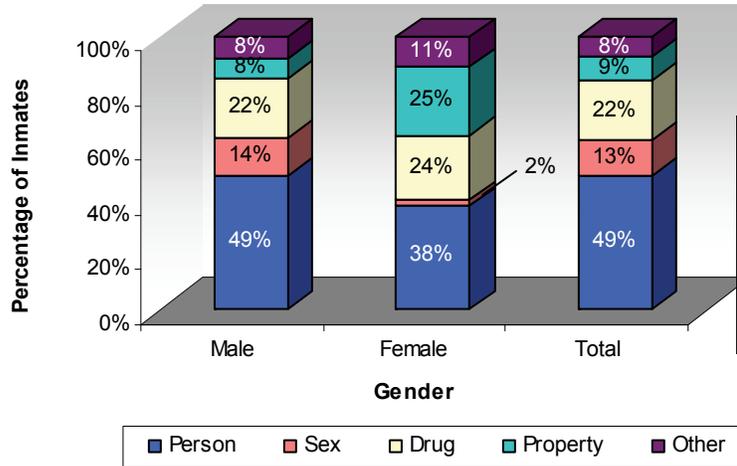
	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-trial	Total
Male				
Mean	33 Years	40 Years	40 Years	34 Years
Median	31 Years	41 Years	39 Years	31 Years
Youngest	15 Years	17 Years	21 Years	15 Years
Oldest	79 Years	82 Years	71 Years	82 Years
Female				
Mean	34 Years	34 Years	33 Years	34 Years
Median	32 Years	33 Years	30 Years	32 Years
Youngest	18 Years	19 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	65 Years	53 Years	63 Years	65 Years
Total				
Mean	33 Years	40 Years	37 Years	34 Years
Median	31 Years	41 Years	37 Years	31 Years
Youngest	15 Years	17 Years	17 Years	15 Years
Oldest	79 Years	82 Years	71 Years	82 Years

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Jurisdiction Population Age Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at Time of Release

	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-trial	Total
Male				
Mean	37 Years	36 Years	41 Years	38 Years
Median	35 Years	33 Years	41 Years	37 Years
Youngest	18 Years	17 Years	20 Years	17 Years
Oldest	92 Years	77 Years	77 Years	92 Years
Female				
Mean	35 Years	33 Years	33 Years	33 Years
Median	32 Years	30 Years	31 Years	31 Years
Youngest	17 Years	18 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	67 Years	66 Years	72 Years	72 Years
Total				
Mean	36 Years	35 Years	36 Years	36 Years
Median	34 Years	32 Years	35 Years	34 Years
Youngest	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	92 Years	77 Years	77 Years	92 Years

Inmate Characteristics by Offense Types

**Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population:
Governing Offense by Gender on January 1, 2012**

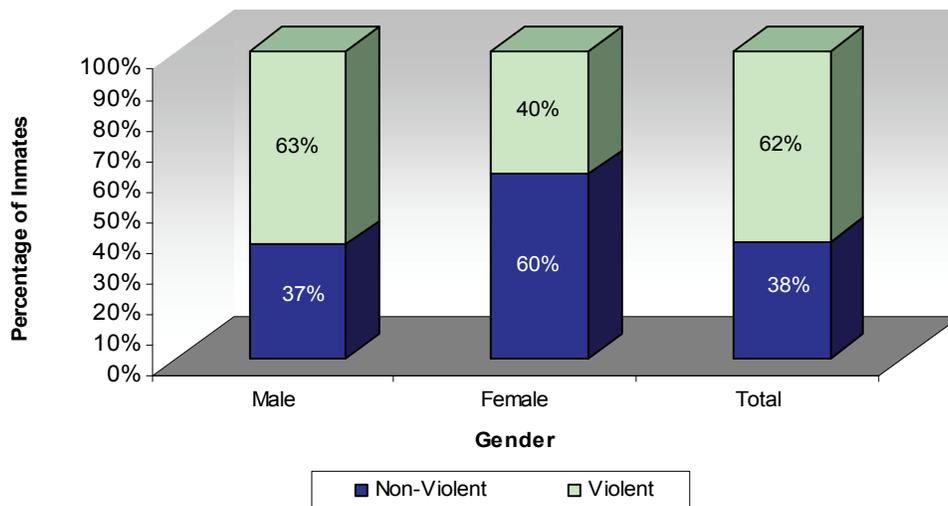


Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2012

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	4,883	219	5,102
	Sex	1,363	9	1,372
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	2,142	141	2,283
	Property	770	145	915
	Other	757	62	819
	Total	9,915	576	10,491

- ◆ The majority of male offenders (63%) committed a violent governing offense.⁷ Most of the male violent governing offenses were person offenses (78%), while 22% were a governing sex offense.
- ◆ Drug offenses represented the second most prevalent category for male offenders comprising 22% of the criminally sentenced male population.
- ◆ Similar to males, the most common governing offense for females was a person offense (38%). Property offenses were the second most prevalent category (25%) followed closely by drug offenses (24%).
- ◆ In contrast to male offenders, the majority of female offenders were committed for a non-violent governing offense (60%).

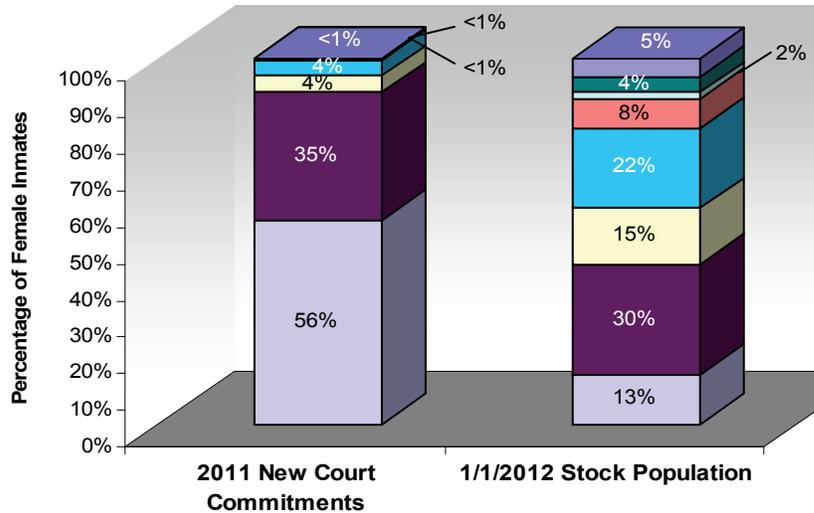
**Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population:
Violent/Non-Violent Offense by Gender on January 1, 2012**



⁷ 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

Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2011 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2012 Stock Population: Sentence Length



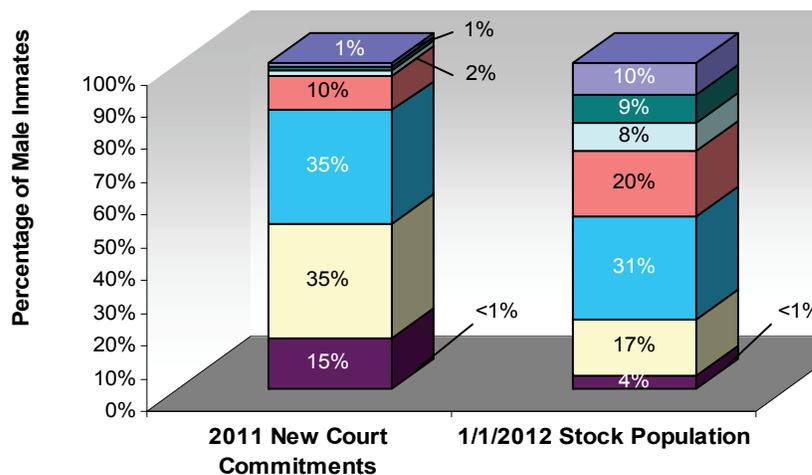
Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2011 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2012 Stock Population: Sentence Length

Sentence Length	2011 New Court Commitments	1/1/2012 Stock Population
< 1 Year	472	77
1 to < 3 Years	297	174
3 to < 5 Years	37	89
5 to < 10 Years	36	126
10 to < 20 Years	4	47
20+ Years	0	10
2nd degree Life	1	25
1st degree Life	1	28
Total	848	576



Note: There were no female new court commitments in 2011 with a sentence length of "20+ Years".

Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2011 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2012 Stock Population: Sentence Length



Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2011 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2012 Stock Population: Sentence Length

Sentence Length	2011 New Court Commitments	1/1/2012 Stock Population
< 1 Year	11	4
1 to < 3 Years	322	395
3 to < 5 Years	730	1,718
5 to < 10 Years	723	3,108
10 to < 20 Years	216	2,025
20+ Years	38	812
2nd degree Life	27	863
1st degree Life	25	989
Total*	2,092	9,914

*Sentence length was unknown for 1 male new court commitment and one male from the 1/1/2012 stock population.



The comparisons of new court commitments to the stock population are significant in that they demonstrate who is entering into the DOC (commitments) versus who is "stacking up" in the population (stock). The above charts and tables illustrate that 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; however, these offenders only account for 2% of new court commitments.

Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

Ninety-one percent of female new court commitments were serving a sentence less than three years, whereas only 44% of females in the January 1, 2012 stock population were serving a sentence less than three years. Comparatively, 85% of male new court commitments were serving a sentence greater than one year and less than ten years, while only 53% of the males in the January 1, 2012 stock population were serving a sentence greater than one year and less than ten years. As mentioned earlier in this report, the Massachusetts DOC houses females who are pre-trial and those that are criminally sentenced for numerous counties; thus, many women are serving shorter sentences due to serving county sentences with the DOC, which are shorter terms than state sentences.

From January 1, 2011 to January 1, 2012, the percentage of state criminally sentenced female inmates in MA DOC custody increased (6%), while the percentage of county criminally sentenced female inmates decreased (6%). Among the criminally sentenced females in MA DOC custody on January 1, 2012:

- ◆ 59% (N=330) were state sentenced
- ◆ 40% (N=225) were county sentenced
- ◆ and 1% (N=5) were out of state/federally sentenced

Naturally, sentence lengths vary by offense type. The following table reflects maximum sentence lengths less than 3 years and equal to or greater than 3 years by governing offense type and gender. The maximum sentence lengths are based on the total maximum number of days an inmate can serve on their commitment, which is the sum of their consecutive sentences. Sixty-one percent of males were serving a violent governing offense with a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more. The female population differed from the male population with only 29% serving a violent governing offense with a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more, while 33% of females were serving a non-violent governing offense with a maximum sentence length less than 3 years.

**Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2012:
Governing Offense by Sentence Length and Gender**

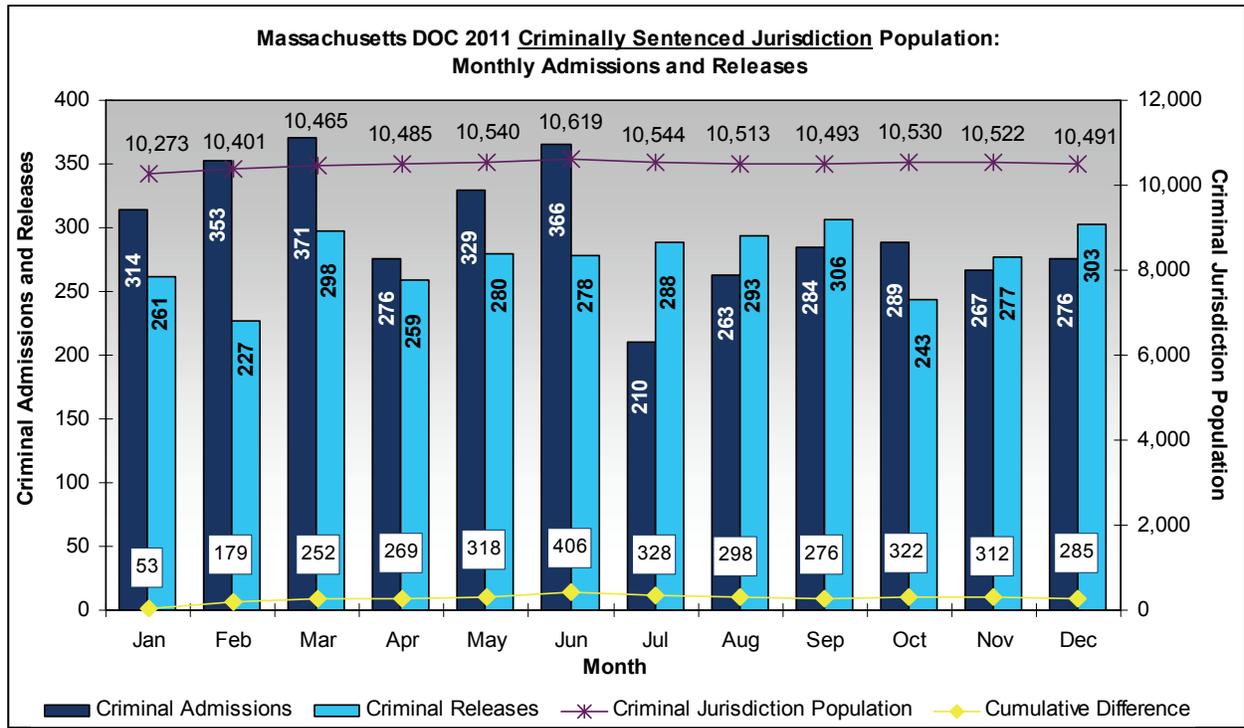
		Governing Offense		Males		Females		Total	
		< 3 Years	> 3 Years	< 3 Years	> 3 Years	< 3 Years	> 3 Years		
Violent Offenses	PERSON	149	4,733	57	162	206	4,895		
	SEX	17	1,346	2	7	19	1,353		
Non-Violent Offenses	DRUG	103	2,039	40	101	143	2,140		
	PROPERTY	60	710	105	40	165	750		
	OTHER	70	687	47	15	117	702		
TOTALS		399	9,515	251	325	650	9,840		
		9,914		576		10,490			

Note: One male "person" offender's sentence length was unknown and not included in the table above

Following person offenses, drug offenses represent the second highest governing offense type for both males and females. A majority of drug offenders were serving sentences associated with a mandatory minimum term. There were a total of 1,602 inmates sentenced for a mandatory drug governing offense: 1,519 males and 83 females.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Admissions and Releases

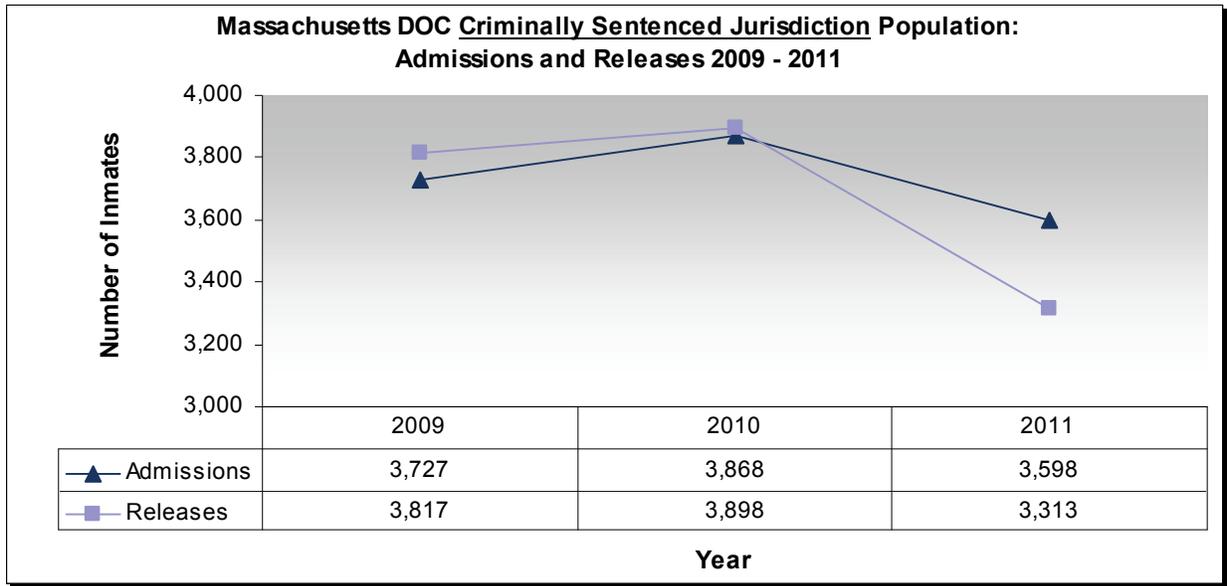
Admissions and Releases



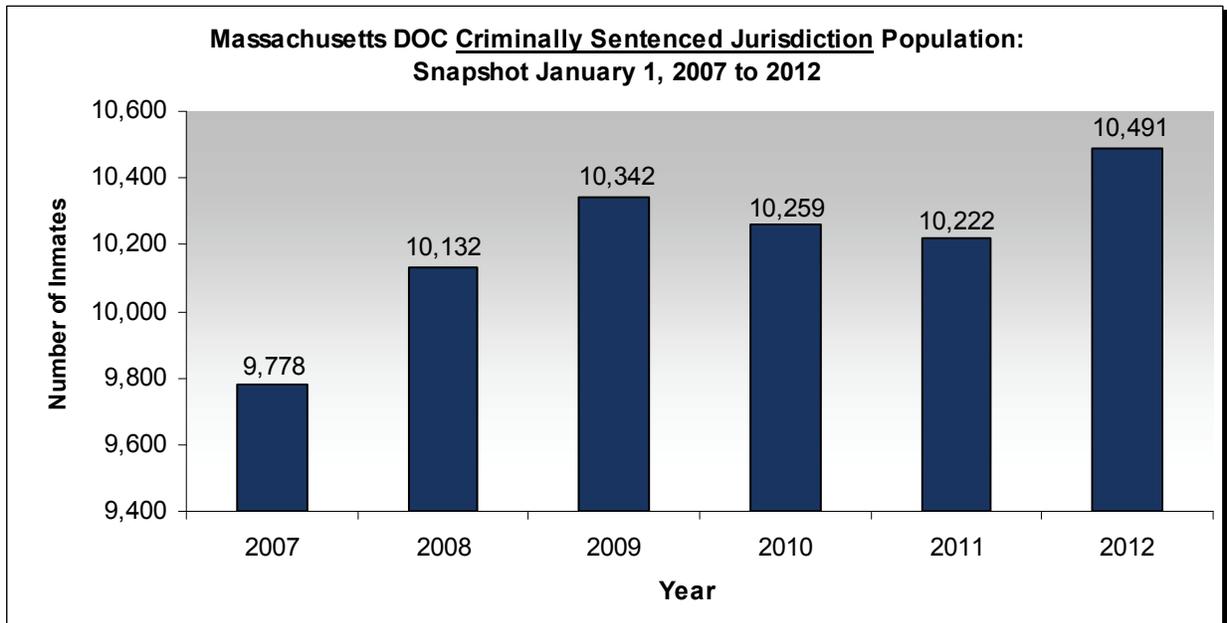
Note: Monthly Jurisdiction Population is based on the end of the month count of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.

- ◆ The number of criminal admissions and releases fluctuated throughout the 2011 calendar year, with admissions ultimately outpacing releases, a contrast from 2010 where releases slightly outpaced admissions.
- ◆ Criminally sentenced admissions outpaced releases for the first half of calendar year 2011 and with the exception of October, releases outpaced admissions during the second half of the calendar year.
- ◆ Criminal admissions ranged from 210 to 371 admissions in a given month, while criminal releases ranged from 227 to 306 inmates releases in a given month.
- ◆ The cumulative difference in criminal admissions and releases resulted in an increase of 285 inmates, which increased the number of inmates amongst the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population at the end of the year.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced snapshot population at the end of January was 10,273, and at the end of December this population increased by 2% to 10,491 inmates.

Admissions and Releases



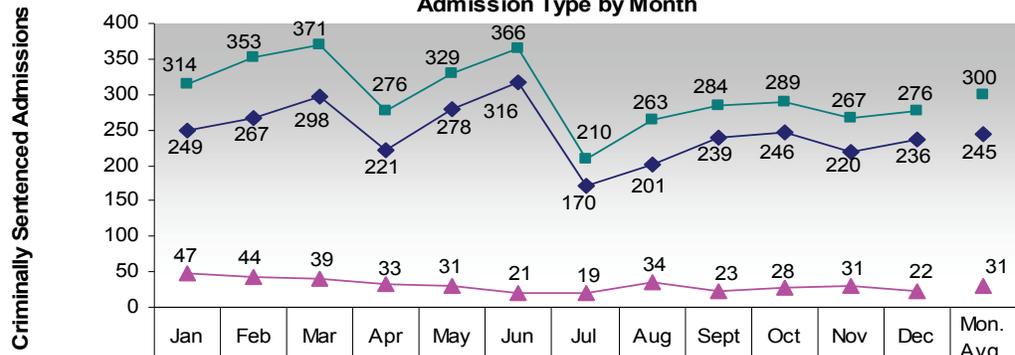
In 2009 and 2010, criminally sentenced releases outpaced the number of criminal admissions, resulting in a 1% decrease in the criminal jurisdiction population, when comparing January 1, 2009 and January 1, 2011 populations. During 2011, both criminal admissions and releases were lower than the previous two years, with releases experiencing a more notable decline. The greater number of admissions during 2011 resulted in an increased snapshot population on January 1, 2012.



Comparing the criminally sentenced jurisdiction snapshot populations from January 1, 2007 to January 1, 2009 there was a steady increase resulting in a 6% growth in the population. While from January 1, 2010 to January 1, 2012 the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population increased slightly in number by 2%; overall, from 2007 to 2012 the snapshot population of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population increased in number by 7%.

Admissions and Releases

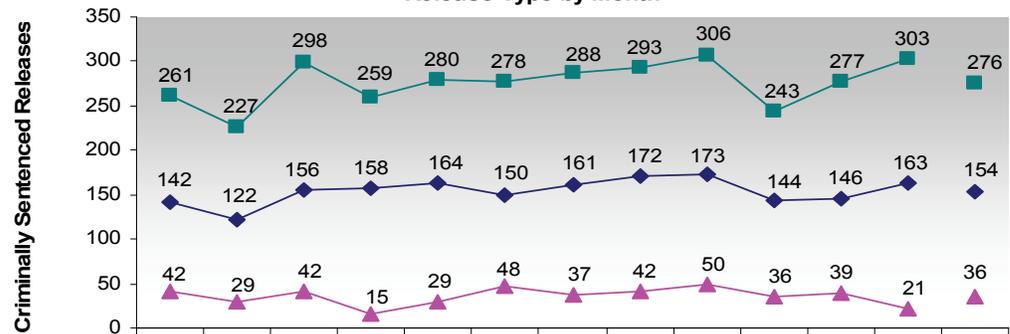
2011 **Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Admissions to the Massachusetts DOC:**
Admission Type by Month



◆ New Court Commitment	249	267	298	221	278	316	170	201	239	246	220	236	245
◆ Parole Violation /Detainer	47	44	39	33	31	21	19	34	23	28	31	22	31
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	15	30	24	13	18	22	15	22	13	8	14	12	17
Probation Violation	2	4	4	5	1	4	4	5	3	4	2	4	4
Re-Admit from Court Release	1	7	6	3	0	2	2	1	6	3	0	2	3
Escapee Returns	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Total Admissions	314	353	371	276	329	366	210	263	284	289	267	276	300

- ◆ Total criminal admissions during 2011 were driven by new court commitments to the MA DOC. New court commitments ranged from 170 to 316 inmates, averaging 245 per month, while total admissions averaged 300 per month.
- ◆ Notably, parole violation/detainer admissions were above the monthly average for the first four months of the calendar year.

2011 **Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases from the Massachusetts DOC:**
Release Type by Month



◆ Expiration of Sentence to Street	142	122	156	158	164	150	161	172	173	144	146	163	154
◆ Parole to Street	42	29	42	15	29	48	37	42	50	36	39	21	36
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	42	37	57	44	59	45	55	44	45	32	50	55	47
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	20	22	34	25	21	25	24	29	28	25	30	53	28
Court Release	13	13	6	10	5	7	6	6	4	4	9	6	7
— Total	261	227	298	259	280	278	288	293	306	243	277	303	276

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

Releases to the street, which includes expiration of sentence to street, and parole to street, averaged 190 monthly releases.

Admissions and Releases

**Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Admissions:
Admission Type by Gender**

Admission Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions
New Court Commitment	848	85%	2,093	80%	2,941	82%
Probation Violation	40	4%	2	<1%	42	1%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	51	5%	321	12%	372	10%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	55	6%	151	6%	206	6%
Re-Admit from Court Release	2	<1%	31	1%	33	1%
Escapee Return	1	<1%	3	<1%	4	<1%
Total Admissions	997	100%	2,601	100%	3,598	100%

During 2011, 82% of criminally sentenced admissions to the MA DOC were a result of new court commitments, accounting for 85% of female and 80% of male admissions.

**Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases:
Release Type by 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	583	57%	1,268	56%	1,851	56%
Parole to Street	110	11%	320	14%	430	13%
Release from Parole Detainer	1	<1%	9	<1%	10	<1%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	128	12%	437	19%	565	17%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	181	18%	155	7%	336	10%
Court Release	23	2%	66	3%	89	3%
Other Release	3	<1%	29	1%	32	1%
Total Releases	1,029	100%	2,284	100%	3,313	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 include releases that fall into the categories of expiration of sentence to the street and parole to the street. Eighty-one percent of the 2,281 criminally sentenced releases to the street in 2011 were released via expiration of sentence to the street and 19% were paroled to the street.
- ◆ Females accounted for 693 releases to the street, a decrease of 78 releases compared with 2010 (771), while males decreased by 368 from 1,956 in 2010 to 1,588 in 2011.
- ◆ Lastly, there were 28 deaths in the jurisdiction population during 2011: 27 males and 1 female.

Admissions and Releases

**Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Admissions:
Admission Type by Year
2009 - 2011**

Admission Type	2009		2010		2011	
	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions
New Court Commitment	3,024	81%	3,071	79%	2,941	82%
Probation Violation	36	1%	37	1%	42	1%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	433	12%	443	11%	372	10%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	225	6%	284	7%	206	6%
Re-Admit from Court Release	4	<1%	29	1%	33	1%
Escapee Return	5	<1%	4	<1%	4	<1%
Total Admissions	3,727	100%	3,868	100%	3,598	100%

- ◆ New court commitment admissions as a percent of total admissions ranged from 79% in 2010 to 82% in 2011.
- ◆ From 2010 to 2011, the number of new court commitment admissions decreased by 4%, from 3,071 to 2,941.
- ◆ Parole violation-parole detainer admissions as a percent of total admissions was the only admission type to experience an annual percentage decrease during the trend period, from 12% in 2009 to 10% in 2011.
- ◆ The number of total admissions in 2011 decreased by 7% compared to the total number of admissions in 2010, decreasing from 3,868 to 3,598, a difference of 270 admissions.

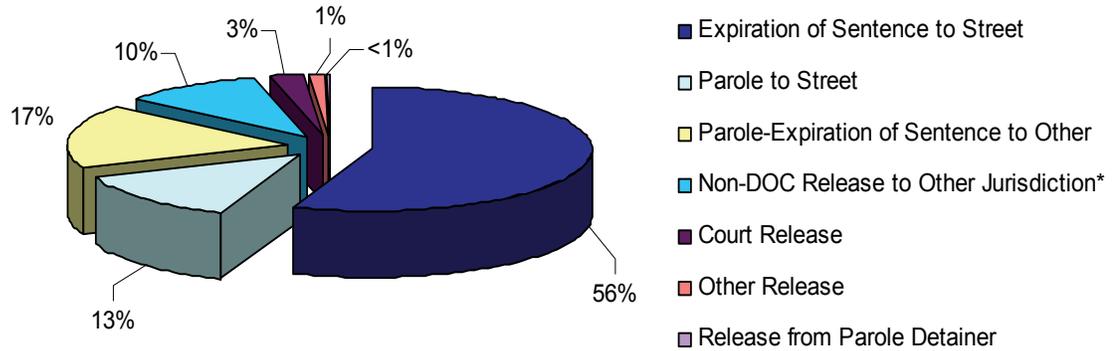
**Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases:
Release Type by Year
2009 - 2011**

Release Type	2009		2010		2011	
	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Street	1,694	44%	1,711	44%	1,851	56%
Parole to Street	1,065	28%	1,017	26%	430	13%
Release from Parole Detainer	11	<1%	11	<1%	10	<1%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	607	16%	651	17%	565	17%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	329	9%	300	8%	336	10%
Court Release	77	2%	168	4%	89	3%
Other Release	35	1%	41	1%	32	1%
Total Releases	3,818	100%	3,899	100%	3,313	100%

During 2011, there were three escapes all of whom returned to MA DOC custody. Two of the escapees were male, and one was female, ranging in age from 24 to 39. Both male escapees were minimum custody and the female inmate was pre-release custody.

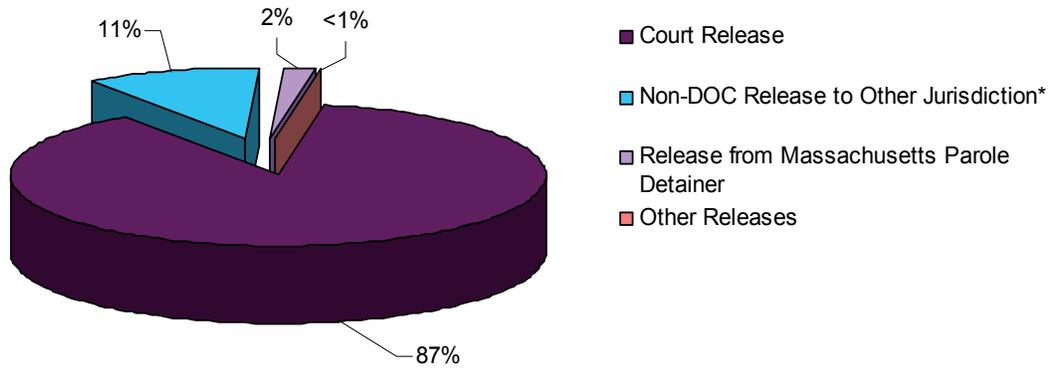
Releases by Release Type

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



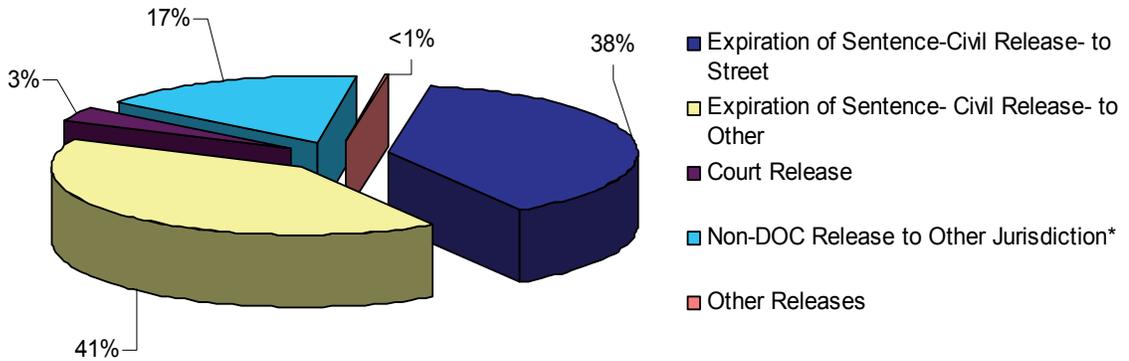
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Pre-trial Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



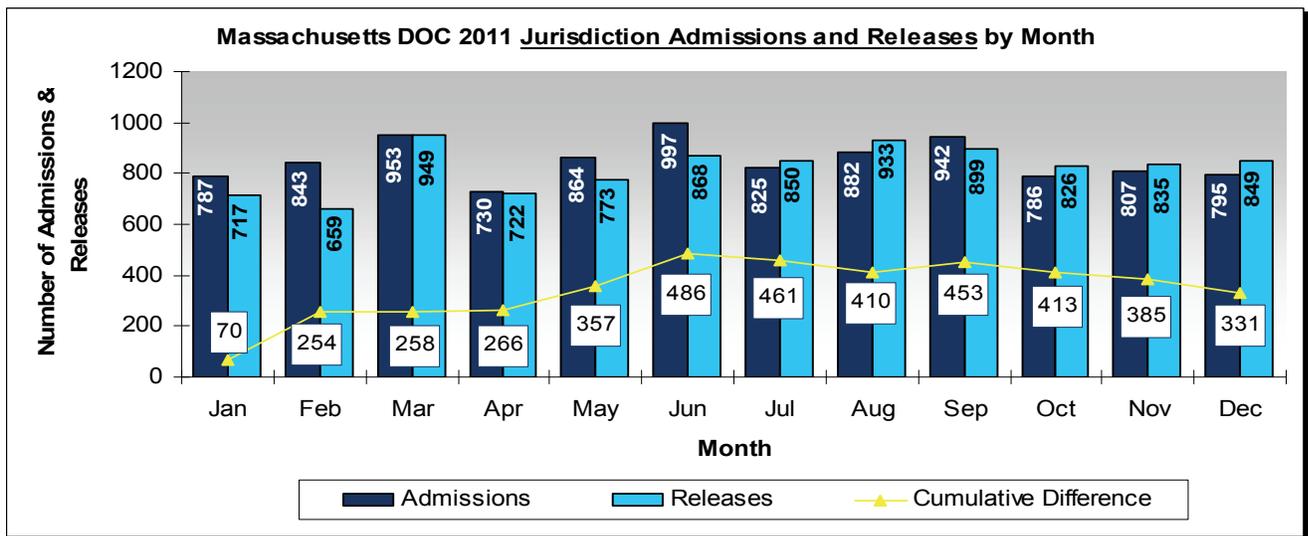
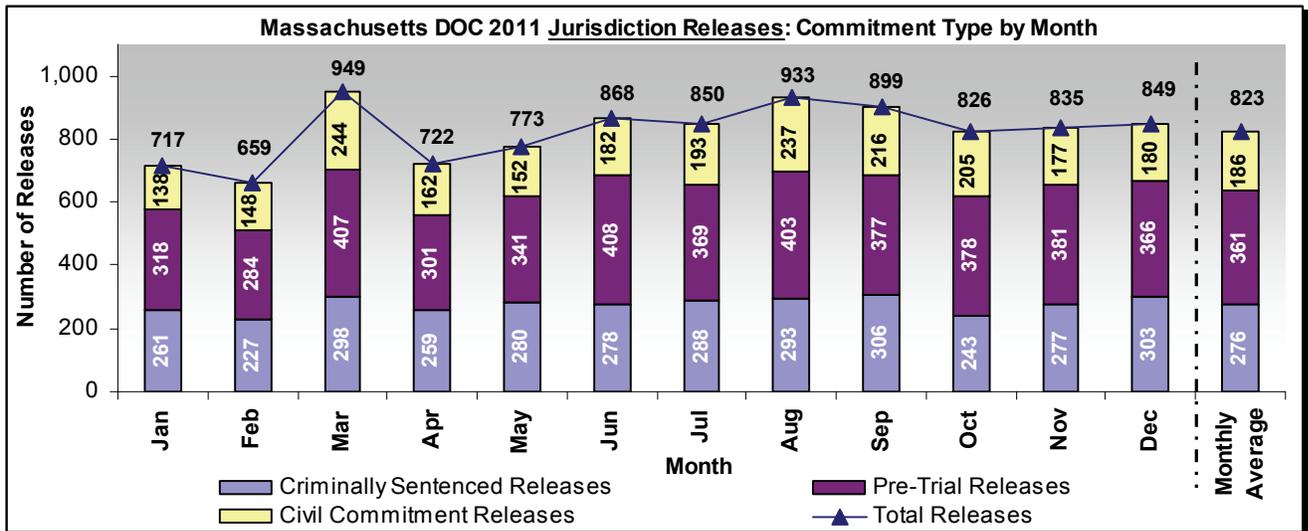
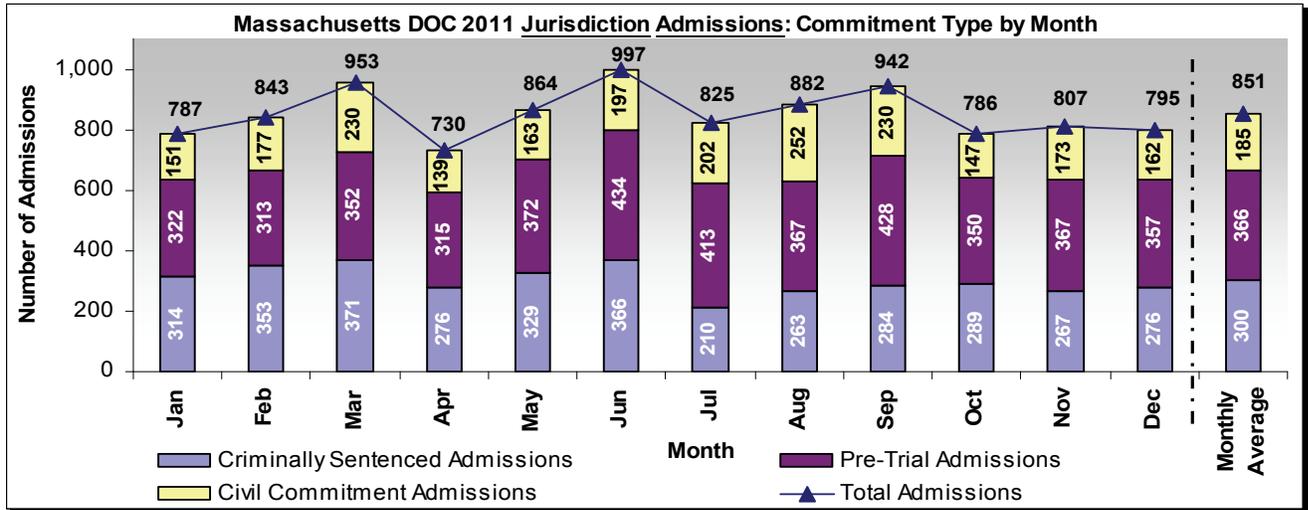
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Civil Commitment Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county or another state's jurisdiction released to county or another state's jurisdiction.

Criminal, Civil, and Pre-trial Admissions and Releases

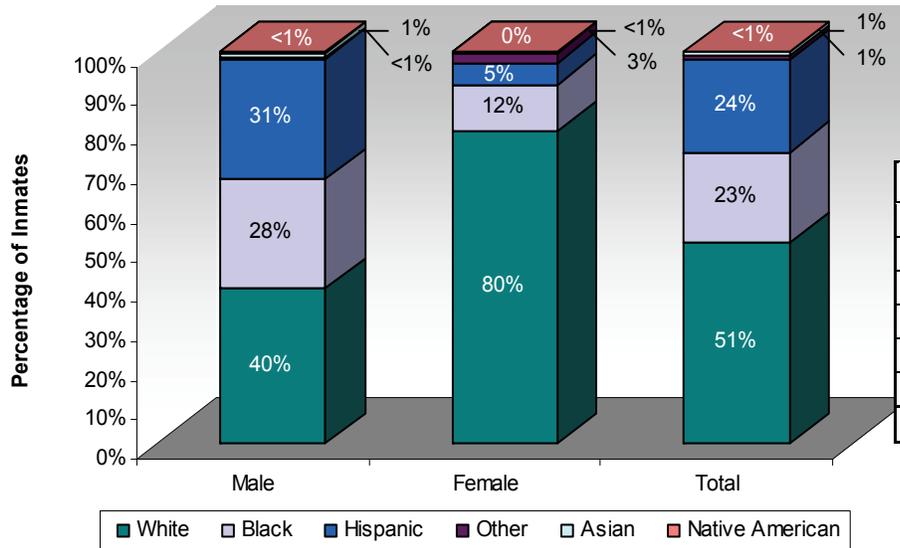


Between January and June of the 2011 calendar year, admissions outpaced releases resulting in an increase of 486 inmates. As releases outpaced admissions between July and December, the overall annual cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulted in 331 additional admissions.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Admissions by New Court Commitments

Admissions by New Court Commitments

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Race/Ethnicity by Gender



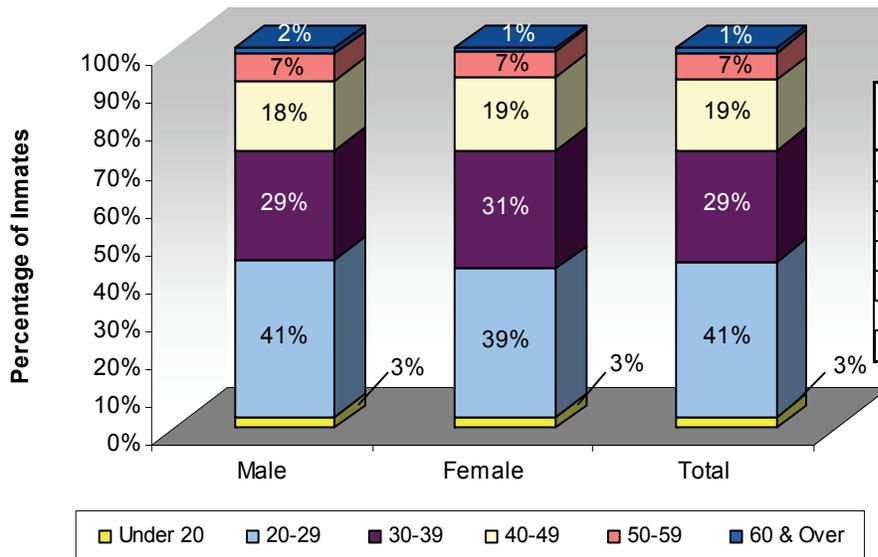
Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Race/Ethnicity* by Gender

Race/Ethnicity*	Male	Female	Total
White	832	676	1,508
Black	578	101	679
Hispanic	645	46	691
Other	6	22	28
Asian	25	3	28
Native American	7	0	7
Total	2,093	848	2,941

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

For males, the majority of criminally sentenced new court commitments were White (40%), followed by Hispanic (31%) and Black (28%). The majority of female criminally sentenced new court commitments were White (80%), followed by Black (12%) and Hispanic (5%).

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Age in Years at Commitment by Gender



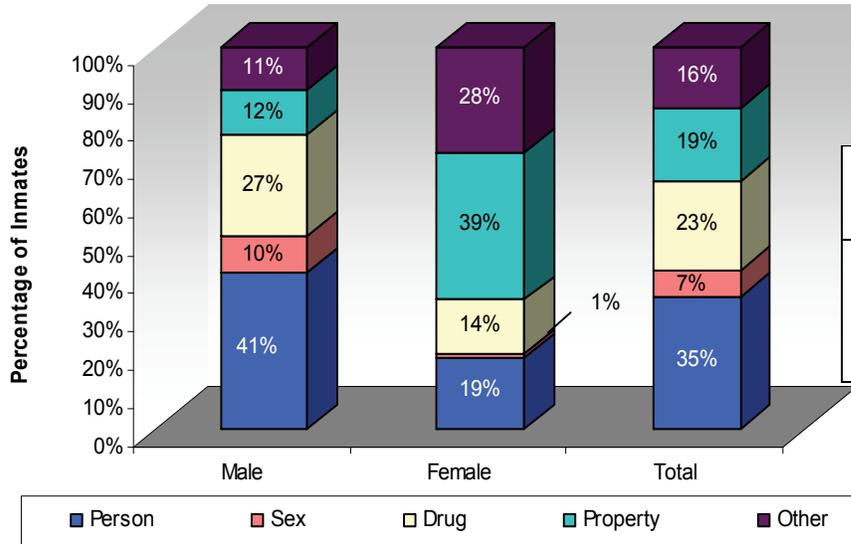
Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Age at Commitment by Gender

Age (Years)	Male	Female	Total
60 & Over	32	5	37
50-59	147	61	208
40-49	387	164	551
30-39	599	263	862
20-29	868	332	1,200
Under 20	60	23	83
Total	2,093	848	2,941

Males and females were relatively similar when looking at the age at commitment for criminally sentenced new court commitments. A fairly large number were between 20 and 29 years of age: 41% for male and 39% for females. Overall, as age increased, the number of new court commitments decreased (with the exception of inmates under 20 years old).

Admissions by New Court Commitments

**Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Governing Offense by Gender**

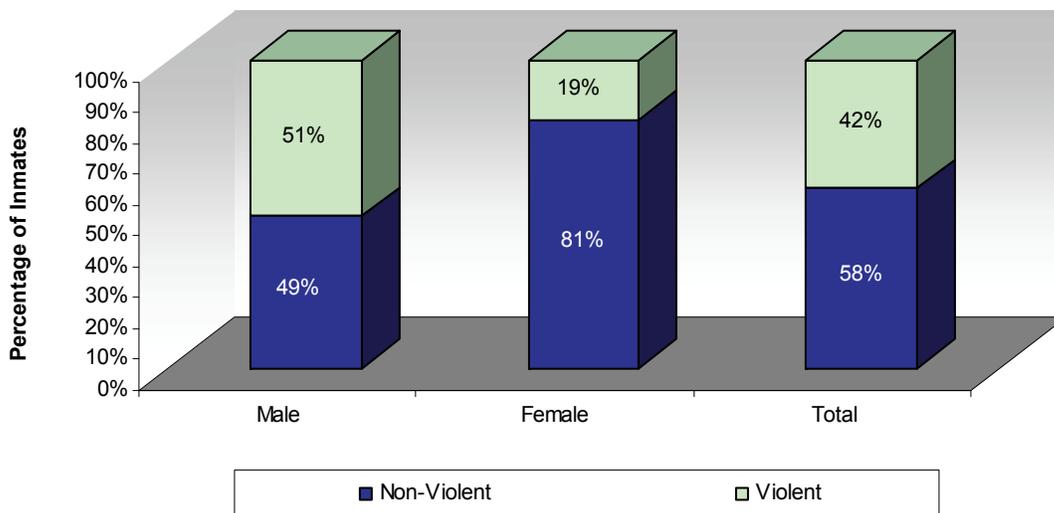


**Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Governing Offense by Gender**

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	858	159	1,017
	Sex	199	6	205
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	562	121	683
	Property	244	328	572
	Other	230	234	464
	Total	2,093	848	2,941

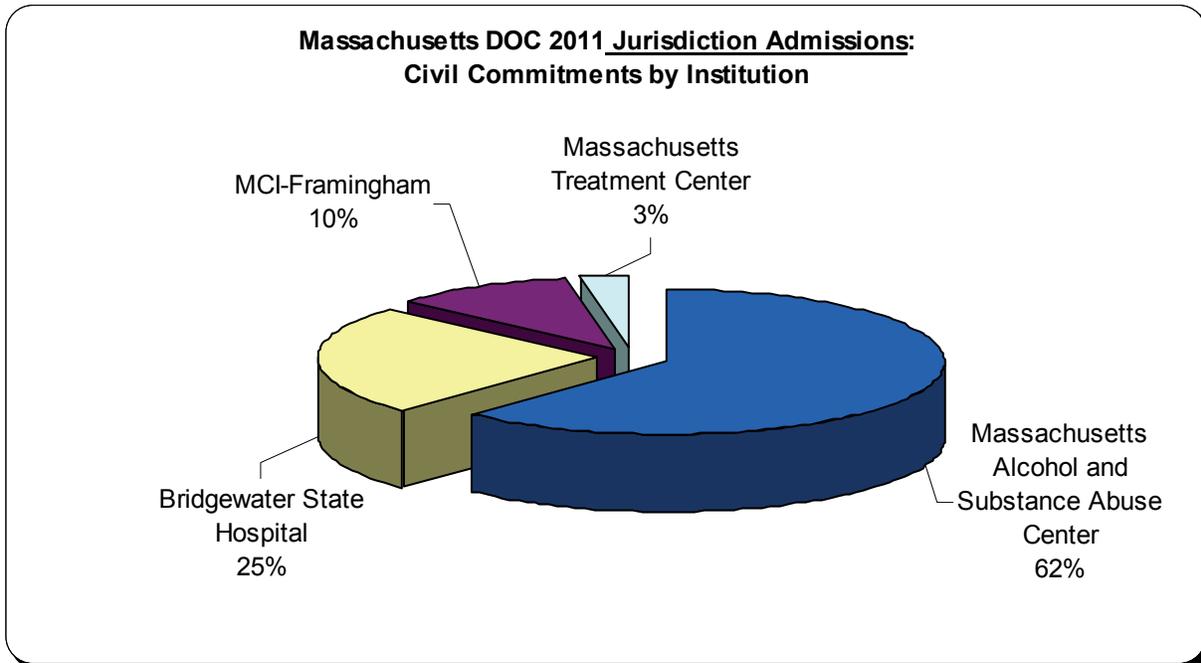
The most common governing offense for female new court commitments was a property offense (39%) followed by an offense of “other” (28%). For males, the most common was a person offense (41%) followed by a drug offense (27%). The least common governing offense among male and female new court commitments was a sex offense, particularly for females (1%).

**Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Violent/Non-Violent Offense by Gender**



New court commitments were more likely to have a non-violent governing offense in 2011 (58%) when compared to the January 1, 2012 stock population (38% - refer to page 20). This is reflective of the female new court commitments, 81% of which had a non-violent governing offense. Male new court commitments were more evenly split with 49% having a non-violent governing offense.

Admissions by New Court Commitments



Massachusetts DOC 2011 Jurisdiction Admissions: Civil Commitments by Institution

Institution	Female	Male	Total
Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	1,381	1,381
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	545	545
MCI-Framingham	232	0	232
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	63	63
Total	232	1,989	2,221

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 and over 40% of new court commitments in 2011. 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 Substance Abuse 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 (1,381 out of 2,222) in 2011 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 545 individuals admitted in 2011.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Releases to the Street

Releases to Street by Supervision Type

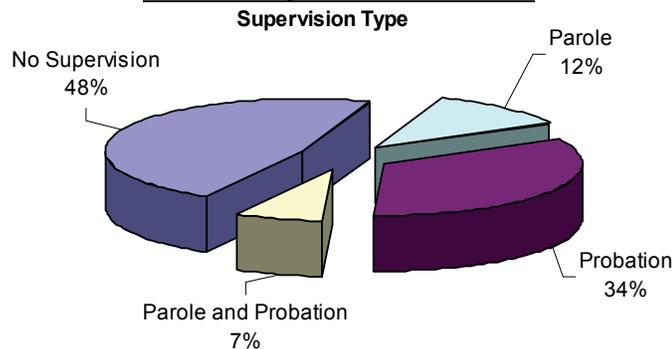
Post Release Supervision of Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Inmates Released to the Street from the Massachusetts DOC: 2007 - 2011

Post Release Supervision Type	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Parole Supervision (only)	594	23%	657	24%	689	25%	653	24%	267	12%
Probation Supervision (only)	659	26%	636	23%	706	25%	685	25%	766	34%
Parole and Probation Supervision (both)	321	13%	345	13%	389	14%	375	14%	163	7%
No Post Release Supervision	988	39%	1,081	40%	988	36%	1,025	37%	1,085	48%
Total	2,562	100%	2,719	100%	2,772	100%	2,738	100%	2,281	100%

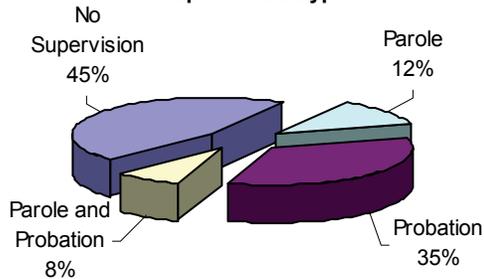
Post Release Supervision	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Supervision	1,574	61%	1,638	60%	1,784	64%	1,713	63%	1,196	52%
No Supervision	988	39%	1,081	40%	988	36%	1,025	37%	1,085	48%
Total	2,562	100%	2,719	100%	2,772	100%	2,738	100%	2,281	100%

- ◆ As a result of changes made to the Massachusetts parole system in 2011, the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street decreased by 17% between 2010 (2,738) and 2011 (2,281).
- ◆ This decline was a result of a significant decrease in the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street via parole supervision. From 2010 to 2011, the percentage of inmates paroled to the street decreased from 24% to 12%.
- ◆ Inmates with probation terms to serve post-release result from a suspended portion of a sentence to be served in the community after their current prison term or a probation term to serve as part of their sentence. During this five year trend period, the percentage of inmates released with probation supervision ranged from a low of 23% in 2008 to a high of 34% in 2011.

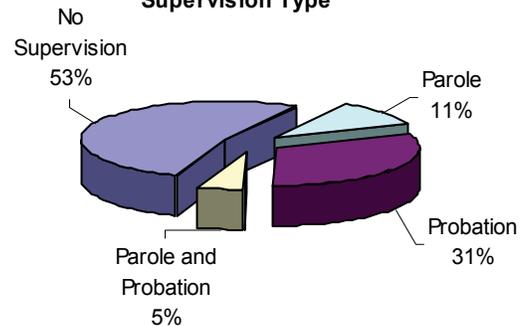
Massachusetts DOC 2011 Total Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street:



Massachusetts DOC 2011 Male Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street:
Supervision Type

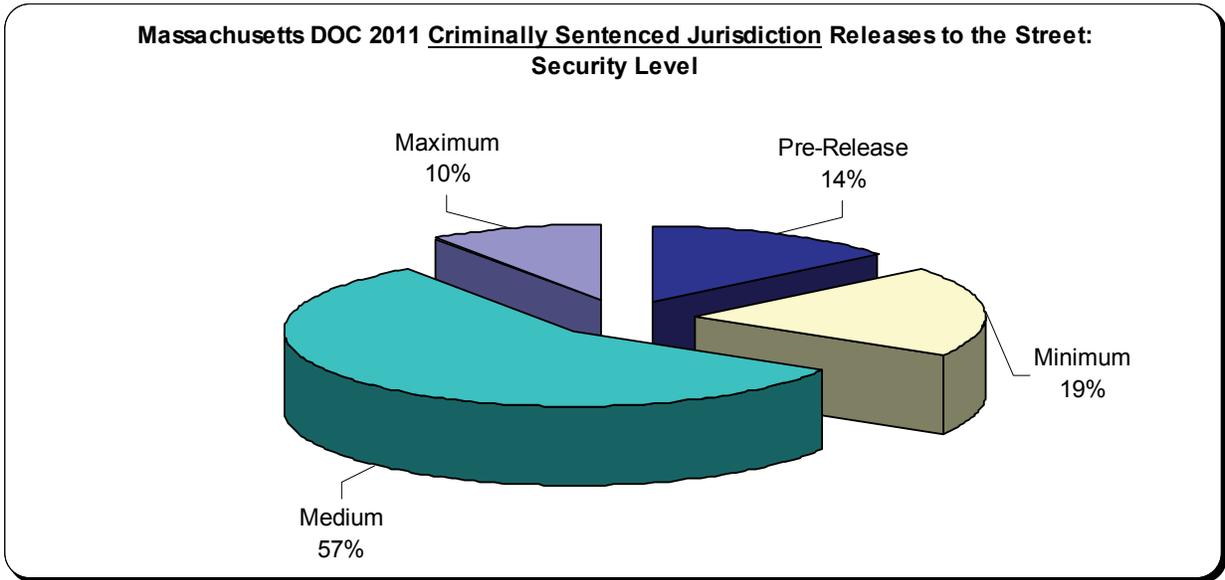


Massachusetts DOC 2011 Female Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street:
Supervision Type



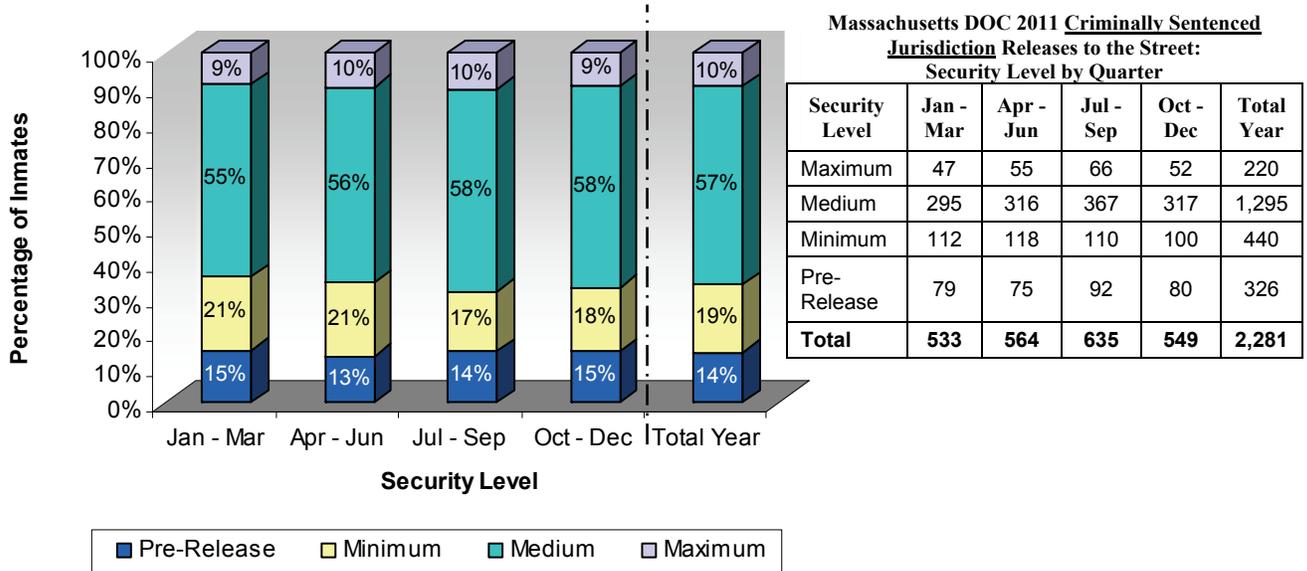
Female offenders were more likely than male offenders to release to the street with no post-release supervision during 2011, 53% and 45%, respectively. Male and female offenders supervised in the community had similar distributions between types of post-release supervision. Over a third of male and female releases were released with probation only, between 5% and 8% were released to parole and probation supervision, and approximately 12% were released to parole supervision only.

Releases to Street by Security Level



- ◆ Overall, the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street decreased by 17% from 2,738 releases in 2010 to 2,281 releases in 2011.
- ◆ Releases from lower security units (minimum and pre-release) decreased from 970 releases in 2010 to 766 releases in 2011.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: Security Level by Quarter



The majority of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street were from medium security units (1,295) followed by releases from lower security units (766).

Releases to Street by Security Level

**Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street:
Institution by Security Level**

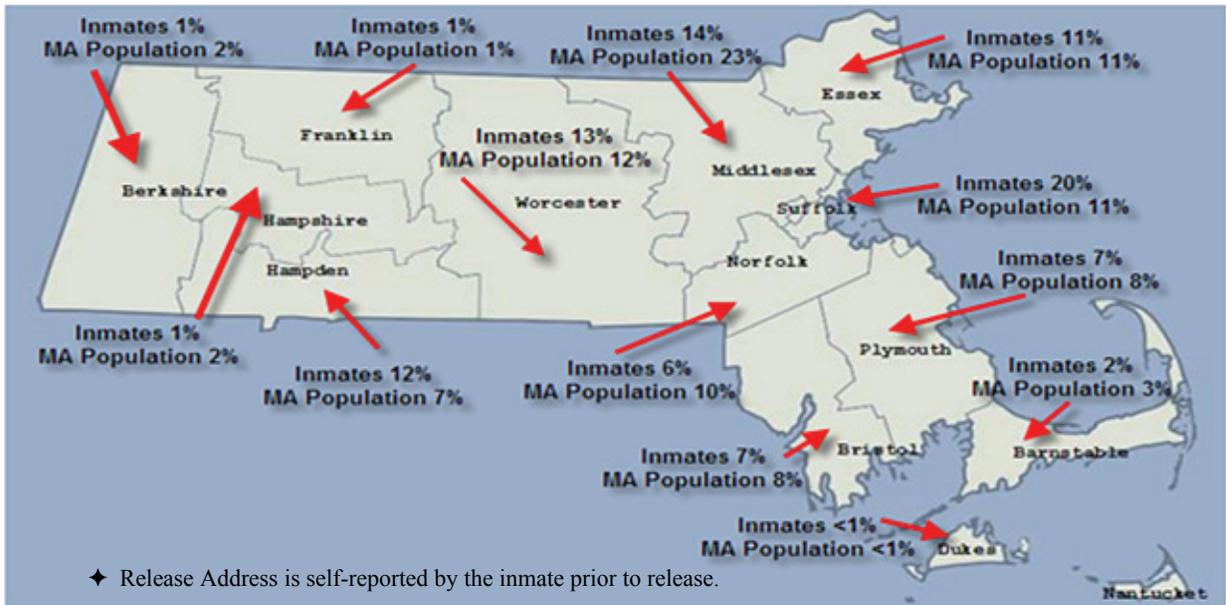
Institution	Security Level				Total
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pre-Release	
Male					
Baystate Correctional Center	0	45	0	0	45
Boston Pre-Release Center	0	0	17	111	128
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	4	0	0	4
Brooke House	0	0	0	26	26
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	0	2	0	0	2
MCI Cedar Junction	98	6	0	0	104
MCI Concord	0	200	0	0	200
MCI Gardner	0	107	9	0	116
MCI Norfolk	0	132	0	0	132
MCI Plymouth	0	0	40	0	40
MCI Shirley	0	154	62	0	216
Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	0	18	0	18
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	50	0	0	50
Northeastern Correctional Center	0	0	47	55	102
Old Colony Correctional Center	0	100	33	0	133
Pondville Correctional Center	0	0	47	51	98
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center	122	0	0	0	122
Female					
MCI Framingham	0	473	0	0	473
South Middlesex Correctional Center	0	0	161	37	198
Spectrum Women's and Children's Program	0	0	0	12	12
Total DOC Facilities	220	1,273	434	292	2,219
County, Federal, Interstate	0	22	6	34	62
Total Jurisdiction	220	1,295	440	326	2,281

- ◆ A number of state correctional institutions have multi-level security classifications.
- ◆ When comparing facility of release in 2011, the majority of criminally sentenced inmates were released to the street from MCI-Framingham (473). The high number of releases from MCI-Framingham is in part a result of female county offenders serving their county sentence at MCI-Framingham, who serve shorter terms resulting in high offender turnover rates from this facility. Additionally, MCI-Framingham is the only medium security state facility for female offenders.
- ◆ When comparing security level of release, the greatest number of criminally sentenced males released to the street were from medium security institutions and include MCI-Concord, (200), MCI-Shirley (154) and MCI-Norfolk (132).

The majority of criminally sentenced females were medium security releases from MCI-Framingham (473) followed by minimum security releases from South Middlesex Correctional Center (161).

Release Address by County

**Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Counties ♦
Compared to the Population of Massachusetts in 2010**



Note: 2010 County population statistics were the most recent statistics available.

The above map demonstrates the percentage of the Massachusetts population residing in each county in 2010 compared to the percentage of criminally sentenced MA DOC inmates released to each county in 2011. Suffolk, Hampden, and Worcester were the only three counties with a higher percentage of inmates released to the county (45% combined) than the percentage of Massachusetts residents residing there (30% Combined). In contrast, Middlesex County represented 23% of the Massachusetts population but only 14% of the releases from the MA DOC.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: County by Gender ♦

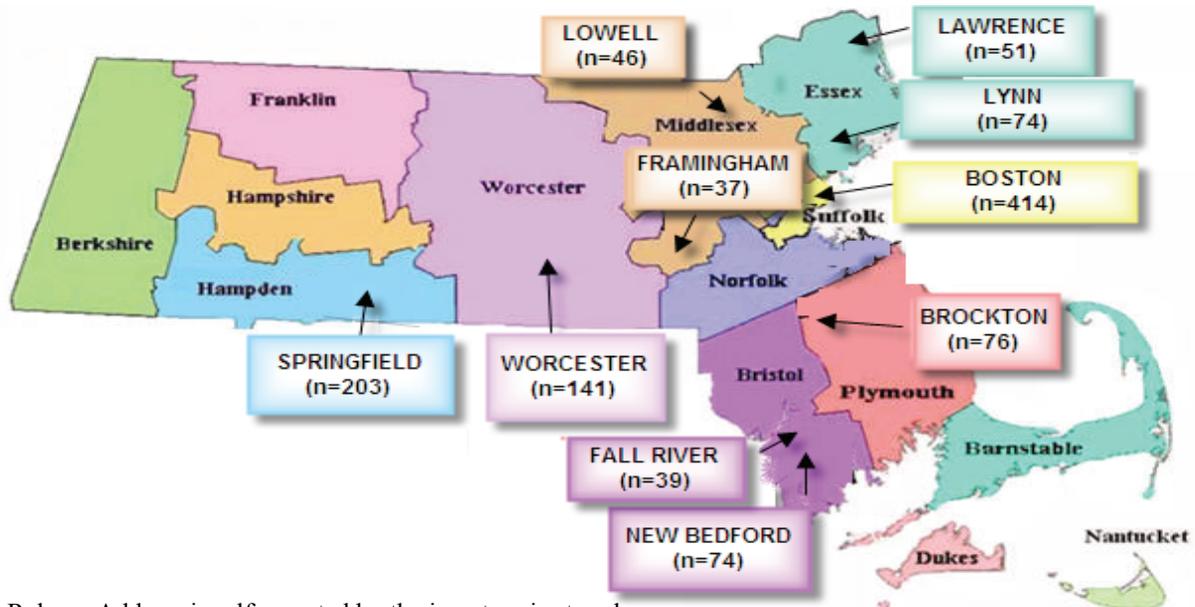
Female†			Male			Total		
County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage
Middlesex	166	24%	Suffolk	375	24%	Suffolk	457	20%
Worcester	126	18%	Hampden	271	17%	Middlesex	327	14%
Essex	116	17%	Worcester	181	11%	Worcester	307	13%
Suffolk	82	12%	Middlesex	161	10%	Hampden	285	12%
Plymouth	69	10%	Essex	146	9%	Essex	262	11%
Norfolk	51	7%	Bristol	122	8%	Plymouth	167	7%
Bristol	34	5%	Plymouth	98	6%	Bristol	156	7%
Hampden	14	2%	Norfolk	77	5%	Norfolk	128	6%
Barnstable	9	1%	Berkshire	33	2%	Barnstable	36	2%
Hampshire	3	0%	Barnstable	27	2%	Berkshire	33	1%
Franklin	2	0%	Franklin	10	1%	Franklin	12	1%
Dukes	1	0%	Hampshire	9	1%	Hampshire	12	1%
Berkshire	0	0%	Dukes	1	0%	Dukes	2	0%
Sub-Total	673	97%	Sub-Total	1,511	95%	Sub-Total	2,184	96%
Outside MA	20	3%	Outside MA	77	5%	Outside MA	97	4%
Total	693	100%	Total	1,588	100%	Total	2,281	100%

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

† 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 2011 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Top Ten Cities♦



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

Fifty-one percent of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street in 2011 reported a release address in one of the top ten cities listed in the above map. Boston was the city with the greatest number of releases (414) followed by Springfield (203) and Worcester (141). The male population mirrored the total population. Females' release locations differed from males' and the total population with the city of Worcester (47) as the second most frequent city of release followed by Lynn (38).

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Top Ten Releases to the Street: City by Gender♦†

Female*			Male			Total		
City	Number	Percentage	City	Number	Percentage	City	Number	Percentage
Boston	75	11%	Boston	339	21%	Boston	414	18%
Worcester	47	7%	Springfield	196	12%	Springfield	203	9%
Lynn	38	5%	Worcester	94	6%	Worcester	141	6%
Ashland	29	4%	New Bedford	56	4%	Brockton	76	3%
Brockton	24	3%	Brockton	52	3%	Lynn	74	3%
Haverhill	19	3%	Lawrence	40	3%	New Bedford	74	3%
Framingham	18	3%	Holyoke	36	2%	Lawrence	51	2%
Lowell	18	3%	Lynn	36	2%	Lowell	46	2%
New Bedford	18	3%	Fall River	32	2%	Fall River	39	2%
Fitchburg	13	2%	Lowell	28	2%	Framingham	37	2%

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

† Calculations include inmates released to states outside of Massachusetts.

* Female releases include MCI-Framingham, South Middlesex Correctional Institution, the Women and Children's Program and both state and county sentences.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Institutional Average Length of Stay

Institutional Length of Stay

**Massachusetts DOC 2011 Average Institutional Length of Stay in Days on January 1, 2012:
Institution by Commitment Type**

Institution	Commitment Type							
	Criminally Sentenced		Civil Commitments		Pre-trial		Total Population	
	Length of Stay	Number of Inmates	Length of Stay	Number of Inmates	Length of Stay	Number of Inmates	Length of Stay	Number of Inmates
Bay State Correctional Center	950	331	0	0	0	0	950	331
Boston Pre-Release	230	186	0	0	0	0	230	186
Bridgewater State Hospital	555	118	808	232	482	8	717	358
Brooke House	66	10	0	0	0	0	66	10
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	30	7	0	0	43	10	39	17
MA Alcohol & Substance Abuse Center	310	63	14	59	0	0	167	122
MA Treatment Center	918	325	1,882	303	0	0	1,384	628
MCI-Cedar Junction	144	798	0	0	253	35	149	833
MCI-Concord	459	1,061	0	0	118	263	392	1,324
MCI-Framingham	777	411	12	13	77	207	531	631
MCI-Norfolk	1,588	1,501	0	0	101	3	1,585	1,504
MCI-Plymouth	330	184	0	0	0	0	330	184
MCI-Shirley	753	1,474	0	0	61	12	748	1,486
NCCI-Gardner	1,074	1,004	0	0	180	8	1,067	1,012
Northeastern Correctional Center	365	265	0	0	0	0	365	265
Old Colony Correctional Center	686	889	0	0	26	32	663	921
Pondville Correctional Center	281	190	0	0	0	0	281	190
South Middlesex Correctional Center	242	139	0	0	0	0	242	139
Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	481	1,285	0	0	241	31	475	1,316
Spectrum Women and Children's Program	122	10	0	0	0	0	122	10

Note: On June 1, 2009, MCI-Cedar Junction became the reception center for sentenced inmates where they are housed temporarily prior to classification, affecting the average length of stay (LOS). Also affecting average LOS, one third of the population at MCI-Framingham is serving a House of Correction sentence.

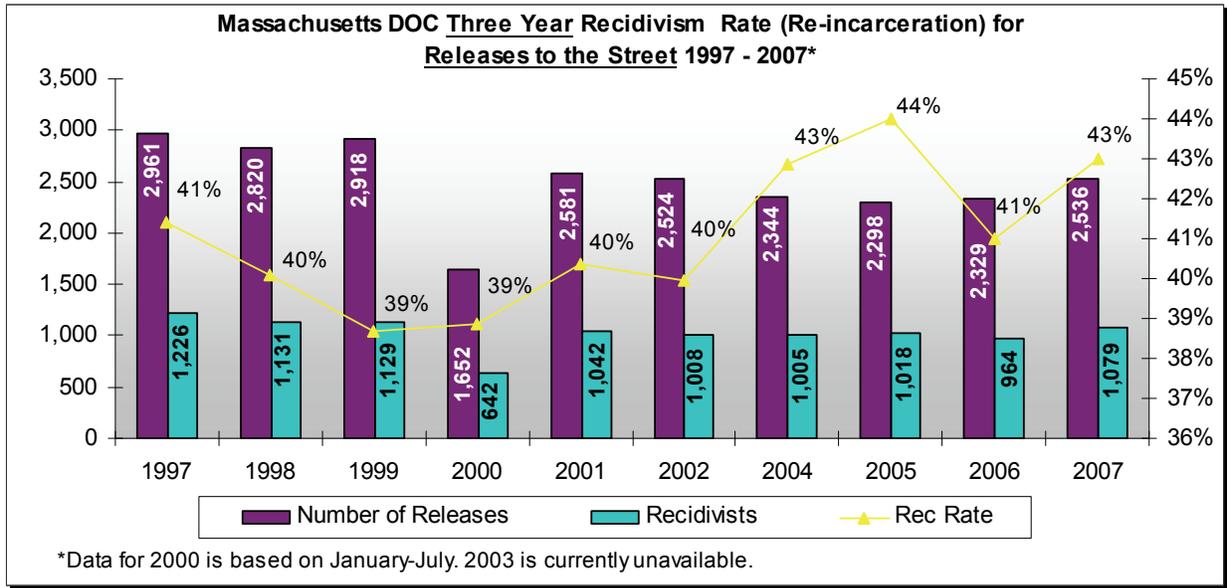
For the purposes of this report institutional length of stay was derived from the January 1, 2012 data file of the active Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population, including those sentenced to criminal and civil sentences and pre-trial detainees from the inmate management system (IMS) admission movement history. Institutional length of stay is the number of days between January 1, 2012 and the most recent transfer date to the facility or the most recent break in custody from the Massachusetts DOC.

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population average length of stay was just over 2 years (746 days) on January 1, 2012.
- ◆ Inmates under the jurisdiction of the DOC housed in a county, federal or other state’s facility had an average institutional length of stay of over 2 years as well (825 days).
- ◆ The three institutions with the longest average lengths of stay were MCI-Norfolk (1,585 days) housing a high percentage of lifers, Massachusetts Treatment Center housing a high percentage of civil and day to life commitments, and NCCI Gardner (1,067 days).

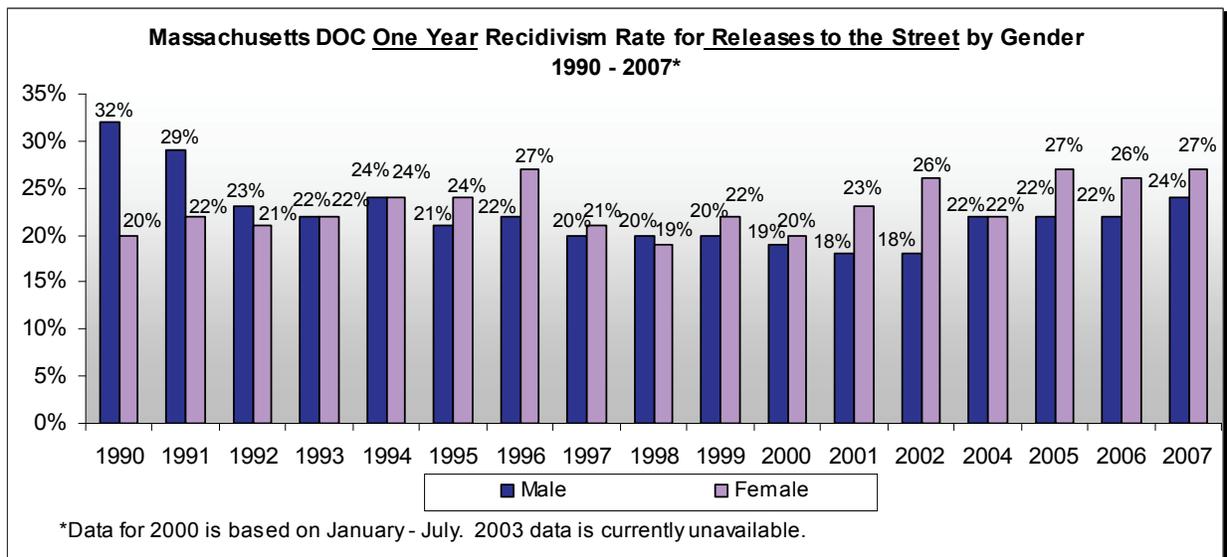
**Massachusetts DOC 2011
Recidivism Trends and 2007 Recidivism Rates**

Recidivism Trends and 2007 Recidivism Rates

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from a DOC facility during 2007 who is **re-incarcerated** for a new sentence or violation of parole or probation to a Massachusetts state or county facility or to a federal facility within three years of his/her release. Types of re-incarceration include technical violation of parole, parole violation with a new offense, return to county custody, return to state or federal custody, technical violation of probation, and probation violation with a new offense. An inmate who is re-incarcerated due to a technical violation of parole or probation is re-incarcerated for violating the terms of the conditions set forth regarding their release in the community, not for committing a new offense.



The trend in recidivism rates experienced between 1997 and 2002 hovered around 40% and then increased in 2004 to 43% and again in 2005 to 44%. The recidivism rate decreased in 2006 to 41%, mirroring more closely the rates experienced prior to the recent increase. In 2007 the recidivism rate increased back up to 43%.



Recidivism Trends and 2007 Recidivism Rates

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for 2007 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	158	62%	n.a.	n.a.	158	62%
Medium	904	47%	639	42%	1,543	45%
Lower	551	34%	284	36%	835	34%
Total	1,613	44%	923	40%	2,536	43%

- ◆ Recidivism rates for inmates released during 2007 were positively correlated with the security level of the inmates releasing facility. The recidivism rate for both male and female inmates increased as the security level of the releasing institution increased.
- ◆ Male inmates released from lower⁸ security had the lowest recidivism rate, with 34% 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 62%, the highest of all security levels.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female inmates released from a lower security facility was 36%, whereas females who were released from a medium security facility had a recidivism rate of 42%.

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for Female 2007 Releases to the Street by Sentence Type⁹

Sentence Type	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
State Sentence	77	30%
County Sentence ¹⁰	846	41%
Total	923	40%

- ◆ Female inmates released from a county sentence had a much higher recidivism rate (41%) than those released from a state sentence (30%).
- ◆ Females serving a county sentence drove the total female three year recidivism rate (40%).

⁸ Lower security includes minimum, minimum pre-release, state pre-release, and contract pre-release facilities.

⁹ Due to the minimal number of county correctional facilities that house female offenders, many females released during 2007 who received a county sentence from the court served that sentence at the Massachusetts DOC.

¹⁰ Includes inmates released from Massachusetts DOC serving a county sentence.

Recidivism Trends and 2007 Recidivism Rates

Offenders released to the street with parole conditions are supervised for a period of time upon release to the community. Paroled offenders who do not adhere to the conditions of their release can violate their parole and be re-incarcerated. A parole revocation can result from technical violation of the terms of release, or can result from the commission of a crime. By virtue of being under supervision in the community, an offender may have a higher likelihood of re-incarceration.

The following tables provide a comparison of the recidivism rates¹¹ of inmates released during 2007, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations.

**Massachusetts DOC Three-Year Recidivism Rate for 2007 Including and Excluding Re-incarcerations for Technical Violations:
Type of Release by Gender**

Recidivism Rates by Release Type and Gender <u>Excluding</u> Technical Violations of Parole or Probation									
Release Type	Males			Females			Total		
	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate
Parole To Street	583	178	31%	324	98	30%	907	276	30%
Expiration of Sentence	1,030	406	39%	599	211	35%	1,629	617	38%
Total Releases	1,613	584	36%	923	309	33%	2,536	893	35%
Recidivism Rates by Release Type and Gender <u>Including</u> Technical Violations of Parole or Probation									
Release Type	Males			Females			Total		
	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate
Parole To Street*	583	299	51%	324	149	46%	907	448	49%
Expiration of Sentence	1,030	408	40%	599	223	37%	1,629	631	39%
Total Releases	1,613	707	44%	923	372	40%	2,536	1,079	43%

*Offenders paroled to street may be discharged from parole and no longer supervised in the community prior to the end of the three-year recidivism period.

- ◆ When reporting on the recidivism rates for offenders released on parole, it is important to note that a portion of the paroled offenders re-incarcerated within the three-year period are no longer under parole supervision at the time they recidivate.¹²
- ◆ Of the 2,536 inmates released to the street during 2007, just over a third (36% or n = 907) were paroled to the street, while 1,629 (64%) were released via expiration of sentence. Inmates paroled to the street had a higher recidivism rate (49%) than the recidivism rate of inmates released expiration of sentence (39%). Again, the higher rate for paroled offenders suggests the role of supervision to prevent future criminality, with a large portion of re-incarcerations occurring as a result of a technical violation of parole conditions.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Offenders paroled to street may be discharged from parole and no longer supervised in the community prior to the end of the three-year recidivism period.

Recidivism Trends and 2007 Recidivism Rates

- ◆ Of the 1,079 inmates who were a recidivist using the definition including technical violations of parole or probation, 251 recidivated due to a technical violation of their parole or probation conditions. Two hundred and twenty-eight of the recidivists were technical parole violations and 23 were technical violations of probation.
- ◆ Of the 251 inmates who returned for a technical violation, 65 had another return that was not a technical violation of their parole or probation conditions within the three-year period that was used when determining the recidivism rate excluding technical violations.
- ◆ Overall, the recidivism rate decreased by eight percentage points, from 43% to 35% when excluding technical violations, with offenders paroled to the street experiencing the largest decrease, from 49% to 30%. The recidivism rate for female inmates decreased from a rate of 40% to a rate of 33%. In comparison, the male recidivism rate decreased from 44% to 36% when excluding technical violations.

Massachusetts Three-Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates Excluding and Including Technical Violators for 2007 Releases to the Street

Three Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates <u>Excluding</u> Technical Violations									
		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Gender	Number of Releases	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	923	170	18%	100	11%	39	4%	309	33%
Male	1,613	260	16%	224	14%	100	6%	584	36%
Total	2,536	430	17%	324	13%	139	5%	893	35%
Three Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates <u>Including</u> Technical Violations									
		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Gender	Number of Releases	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	923	250	27%	89	10%	33	4%	372	40%
Male	1,613	383	24%	236	15%	88	5%	707	44%
Total	2,536	633	25%	325	13%	121	5%	1,079	43%

- ◆ Both male and female releases experienced a lower first year recidivism rate when excluding technical violators, resulting in a decrease of eight percentage points in the recidivism rate for the first year, and in the overall three year recidivism rate.
- ◆ For the second and third years in the follow-up period, there was no difference in the total recidivism rate when excluding technical violations, and only slight differences in the rates by gender.

Recidivism Trends and 2007 Recidivism Rates

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2007 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	175	61%	232	44%	407	51%
Person	708	47%	147	39%	855	46%
Other	113	42%	288	43%	401	43%
Drug	494	37%	248	34%	742	36%
Sex	123	27%	8	n.a.	131	28%
Total	1,613	44%	923	40%	2,536	43%

- ◆ 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 61%, followed by person offenders who recidivated at a rate of 47%.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female property offenders was 44%, followed by females in the “other” offense category, with a recidivism rate of 43%.

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2007 Releases to the Street by Offense Type and Gender

Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Violent	831	44%	155	40%	986	44%
Non-Violent	782	43%	768	40%	1,550	42%
Total	1,613	44%	923	40%	2,536	43%

Non-violent offenders released during 2007 had a slightly lower recidivism rate (42%) compared to a violent offenders (44%). There was no difference in the recidivism rate for female violent and non-violent offenders.

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2007 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	195	42%	214	36%	409	38%
Mandatory Drug Offense	299	34%	34	24%	333	33%
Total	494	37%	248	34%	742	36%

Of the 742 released inmates who were incarcerated for a governing drug offense, 45% percent were serving a mandatory drug sentence (n = 333). Mandatory drug offenders had a lower recidivism rate than non-mandatory drug offenders, recidivating at a rate of 33%, compared to a recidivism rate of 38% for non-mandatory drug offenders. The average time served on their current incarceration for drug offenders was 29.7 months. The non-mandatory drug offenders on average were incarcerated for 16.8 months, compared to mandatory drug offenders who were incarcerated on average for 45.6 months.

Recidivism Trends and 2007 Recidivism Rates

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2007 Releases to the Street by Race/Ethnicity and Gender¹³

Race/Ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Black	499	49%	138	41%	637	47%
White	684	43%	679	40%	1,363	42%
Hispanic	411	40%	95	43%	506	41%
Native American	10	n.a	1	n.a	11	n.a
Asian	7	n.a	2	n.a	9	n.a
Other	2	n.a	8	n.a	10	n.a
Total	1,613	44%	923	40%	2,536	43%

*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 Black had a recidivism rate of 49%, followed by White male inmates who recidivated at a rate of 43%.
- ◆ Of the 923 female releases, Hispanic inmates had a recidivism rate of 43%. Black and White female inmates' recidivated at 41% and 40%, respectively.

¹³ For releases where the numeric value was less than 20, recidivism rates were not reported in the table.

Massachusetts DOC 2011 Caveats and Definitions

Caveats and Definitions

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 2011 was calculated by adding together the count from the last day of each month, broken out by institution then dividing by 12.
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.
Court Release	Inmates released from the Massachusetts DOC 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.

Definitions

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.
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, 2012. 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.

Definitions

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 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 2011, 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.
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 Escapes Transfer to out of state.
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.

Definitions

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
Parole to Street	Inmates released from the Massachusetts DOC to Parole supervision.
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.
Pre-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).
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".

Definitions

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 from Parole Detainer	A small number of inmates released from a temporary Parole detainer (n = 10).
Release to Street	The release of an inmate 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.
Sentence/Sentence Type	<p>State Prison Sentence</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>House of Correction or “County Sentence”</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Other State, Federal Sentence</p> <p>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.</p>

Definitions

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.
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 pre-trial detainees, civil commitments, criminally sentenced and transfer inmates from another state, federal, or county authority. 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.