

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION



PRISON POPULATION TRENDS 2012



May 2013



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Authorized by Gary Lambert, Assistant Secretary for Operational Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over each of the last three years, the Average Daily Population (ADP) for the jurisdiction (and custody) population has steadily risen. The ADP rose from 11,475 inmates in 2010 to 11,732 in 2011 and topped off at 11,819 this past year, 2012. This is important, given the end of the CY2012 showed a decrease in the total population, compared to previous end-of-year totals. Thus, when comparing “snapshot” populations as of January 1st each year, there was a slight decline from 2012 to 2013, due largely to a surge of releases among criminally sentenced males during the latter half of 2012. Two separate events occurred in 2012, which resulted in a notable impact on releases among the DOC inmate population. Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012, known as the Crime Bill, was enacted on August 2, 2012 and resulted in an immediate change to sentence structure for dozens of inmates. Issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Drug Lab resulted in several hundred releases “from court,” primarily during the months of September-November.

While 89% of *all* DOC inmates were criminally sentenced, those who were “pre-trial” and “civilly committed,” represented a segment of the population in need of additional resources and accommodations. The overall pre-trial population continued to rise from a low of 461 on January 1, 2009 to 690 this year, representing a 50% increase in less than five years. Eighty-seven percent of male inmates were serving state criminal sentences, 5% civil commitments, 4% were pre-trial detainees and the remaining 3% were county criminally sentenced, inmates from other state/federal jurisdictions or DOC inmates in other jurisdictions. Whereas, only 38% of females were serving a state criminal sentence compared to 24% county criminal sentenced, 33% pre-trial, and 2% civil commitments. As of January 1, 2013, there were 759 females in the DOC jurisdiction population. This number remains relatively high, though lower than the previous two years considering 51 females had been transferred to a regional women’s correctional center in Hampden County; they included county sentenced females from Worcester, Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Counties. Thereafter females sentenced by those counties were no longer housed at the DOC with the plan being to expand those going to the regional center to include all sentenced and pre-trial women from Hampden, Hampshire, Worcester, Franklin and Berkshire counties in the near future.

Notable shifts have occurred among the characteristics of the DOC population. Ten years ago the average age of an inmate was 37 years, 37.5 for males and 35.6 for females. As of this year, that average has tipped the scale at 40 years overall, 40 years for males and 36 years for females. Age among males civilly committed was highest, averaging 46 years. While higher percentages of males (66%) and females (45%) were serving violent criminal offenses compared to years past, the number of inmates serving a governing mandatory drug sentence was the lowest in over ten years. On January 1, 2013, 1,279 of the 11,403 inmates in DOC jurisdiction (11%) were serving a governing drug sentence carrying mandatory minimum term. Ten years ago that figure was 1,434 out of 9,060 (15.8%) and years in the interim were even higher.


While civil commitments represented 5% of the DOC custody population, they comprised almost 25% of overall admissions. The majority of civil commitments (64%) were for “Alcohol and Substance Abuse,” also known as “Section 35’s;” 1,679 male admissions to MASAC and 367 to MCI-Framingham in 2012. As of July 1, 2012, sentence lengths for Section 35’s were increased from a limit of 30 days to 90 days. “Mental Health” commitments to Bridgewater State Hospital totaled 539 admissions, representing 21% of civil commitments at the DOC.

The rate of DOC inmates being paroled dropped off significantly in 2011. The percent of inmates paroled decreased from 35% among those released to the street in 2010 to 19% in 2011. This rate seems to have leveled off and then slightly increased in 2012 at 21%. Conversely, the percent of inmates with a Probation term to serve post-prison rose from 38% in 2010 to 40% in 2011 and 42% in 2012. The impact on those with no criminal justice supervision is best highlighted over the last five years with the lowest proportion with no supervision in 2009 (36% or 1,033 inmates) compared to 2012 at 46% (n=1,233).

How these post-release supervision rates impact recidivism has yet to be seen as well as whom among them was at greatest risk to recidivate. Current recidivism rates, based on a three year outlook among 2008 releases (39%) showed an impressive drop compared to the 2007 rate of 43%. This reduction was largely attributable to lower rates of recidivism among females. One year recidivism rates among females decreased from 27% among 2007 releases to 22% for the 2008 female release cohort.

The intent of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of inmate statistics specific to CY2012 as well as trends over the last five to ten years. More detailed analyses of topic areas are provided in an array of Research Briefs and Reports published by the DOC Research and Planning Division. Recent topics have included, but are not limited to the high number of inmates serving Life sentences at the Massachusetts DOC, trends in offense types, recidivism analysis in relation to risk scores, animal abuse research, mental health and much more. We publish our reports on the DOC website at www.mass.gov/doc where one can search by topic to best locate information we have produced.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rhiana Kohl".

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

Report Populations

This report, *Massachusetts Department of Correction Population Trends 2012*, 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":

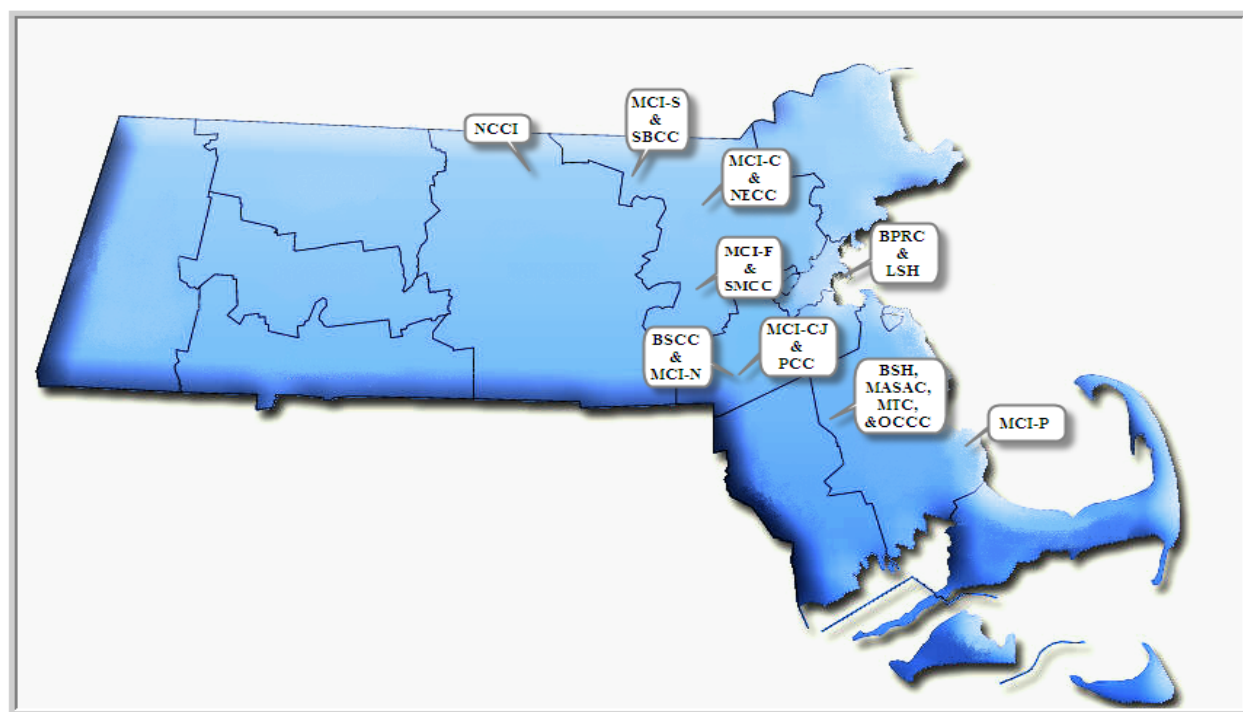
An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime to include male and female county detainees, male county detainees transferred to state facilities under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 276, section 52A, and federal detainees (both male and female).

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

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Massachusetts DOC 2012 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 2012): \$42,075
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 327
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 325
- Design Capacity: 266
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 122%
- 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 wheelchair 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 2012): \$40,467
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 169
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 188
- Design Capacity: 150
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 125%
- 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, access to community support agencies and other approved programming. On January 1, 2013, the majority of inmates were pre-release (141) with 28 minimum security inmates.

Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2012): \$135,511
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 349
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 359
- Design Capacity: 227
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 158%
- 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 2012): \$260,523
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 31
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 26
- Design Capacity: 24
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 107%
- 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, 2013, the population consisted of 20 criminally sentenced state inmates, 8 pre-trial detainees and 3 temporary civil commitments. The average age of inmates housed on this date was 54 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 2012): \$63,485
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 127
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 155
- Design Capacity: 236
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 66%
- 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 July 2012 it is 90 days). On January 1, 2013, the two populations were about equal with 67 criminally sentenced inmates and 60 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 2012): \$47,356
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 592
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 609
- Design Capacity: 561
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 109%
- Operational Capacity: 675
- Sentenced: 312 & Civil Commitments: 363



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. In August 2012, the operational capacity was increased by 21 beds for civil commitments. On January 1, 2013, there were 305 criminally sentenced inmates, 242 SDPs, and 45 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 2012): \$57,511
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 755
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 819 Maximum: 748 & Medium: 72
- Design Capacity: Maximum: 561 & Medium: 72
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 129% Maximum: 133% & 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, 2013, MCI-CJ housed 713 criminally sentenced inmates and 42 federal or out of state pre-trial detainees. There were 685 offenders housed in maximum security (124 of those in DDU) and 70 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 2012): \$39,693
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,334
- Design Capacity: 614
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 217%
- Operational Capacity: 1,390
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 1,305



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, 2013, MCI-C housed 1,041 criminally sentenced inmates and 264 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 2012): \$51,756
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 608
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 652 Medium: 375 & ATU: 277
- Design Capacity: Medium: 388 & ATU: 64
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 144% Medium: 97% & ATU: 433%
- 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, pre-trial detainees or serving county and state criminal sentences. It is the oldest operating female prison in the country. On January 1, 2013, this medium security facility housed 336 criminally sentenced inmates, 257 pre-trial detainees, and 15 civil commitments.

Institution Overview

MCI-Norfolk (MCI-N)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2012): \$34,894
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 1,462
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,496
- Design Capacity: 1,084
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 138%
- 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 & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1952
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2012): \$39,785
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 167
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 195
- Design Capacity: 151
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 129%
- Operational Capacity: 227
- Minimum: 217 & Pre-Release: 10



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 re-entry and reparation. On June 24, 2012, MCI-P opened a pre-release component in response to one of the many re-entry initiatives outlined in the Massachusetts Corrections Master Plan. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2013 were minimum (162) with 5 pre-release security inmates.

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 2012): \$35,128
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 1,458
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,499
- Medium: 1,182 & Minimum: 317
- Design Capacity: Medium: 720 & Minimum: 299
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 147%
- Medium: 164% & Minimum: 106%
- 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 on January 1, 2013 were in medium security housing units (1,159) with 299 housed in minimum security. 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 Shirley 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 2012): \$41,236
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 986
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,003
Medium: 976 & Minimum: 27
- Design Capacity: Medium: 568 & Minimum: 30
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 168%
Medium: 172% & Minimum: 88%
- Operational Capacity: 1,022
Medium: 992 & Minimum: 30



NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2013 were in medium security housing units (962) with 24 housed in minimum security. 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 2012): \$37,691
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 255
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 265
- 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 on January 1, 2013 were in minimum security housing units (192) with 63 housed in pre-release. 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 2012): \$44,738
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 914
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 934
Medium: 792 & Minimum: 142
- Design Capacity: Medium: 480 & Minimum: 100
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 161%
Medium: 165% & Minimum: 142%
- 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 re-entry. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2013 were housed in a medium security unit (781) with 133 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 2012): \$36,521
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 188
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 195
- Design Capacity: 100
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 195%
- Operational Capacity: 200
- Minimum: 145 & Pre-Release: 55



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 135 minimum and 53 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2013. 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 2012): \$37,411
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 133
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 146
- Design Capacity: 125
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 117%
- Operational Capacity: 185
- Minimum: 140 & Pre-Release: 45



SMCC is a facility for criminally state and county sentenced females housing 109 minimum and 24 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2013. 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)

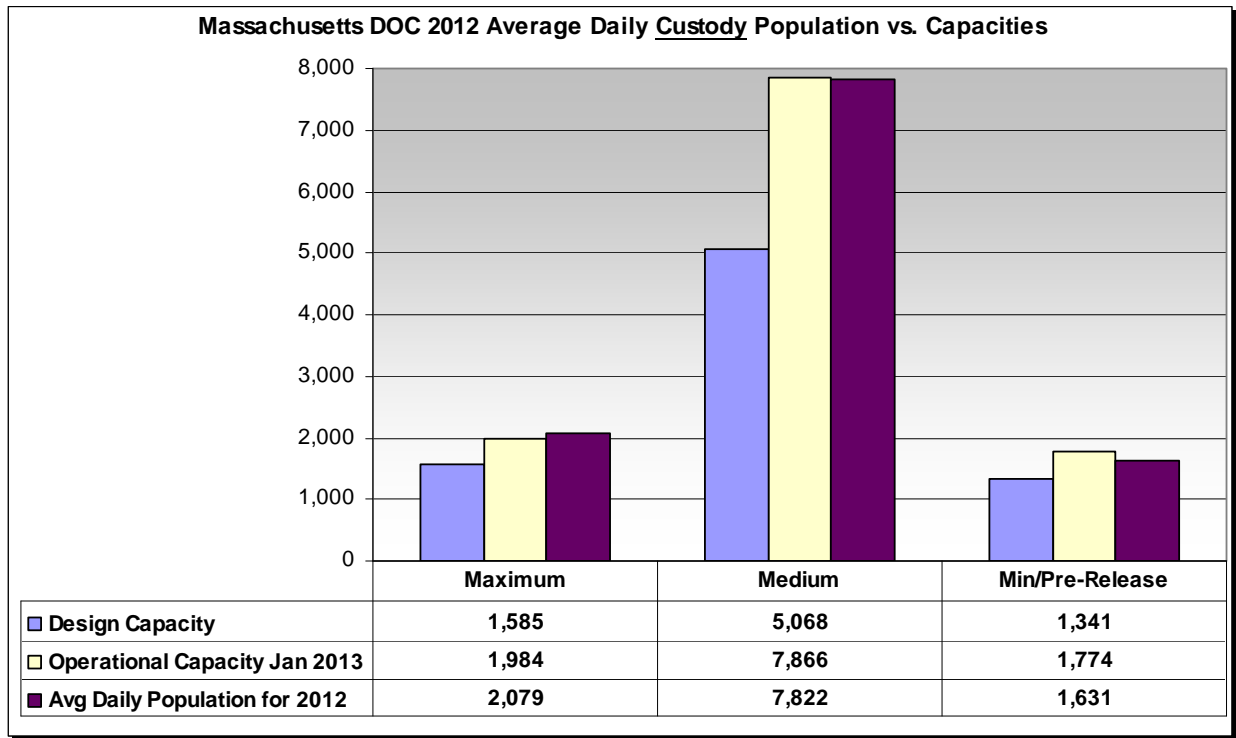
Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Maximum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1998
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2012): \$46,954
- January 1, 2013 Facility Population: 1,283
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,331
- Design Capacity: 1,024
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 130%
- Operational Capacity: 1,410



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.

Institution Capacity



Total Massachusetts Department of Correction 2012

Design Capacity = 7,994

Operational Capacity = 11,624

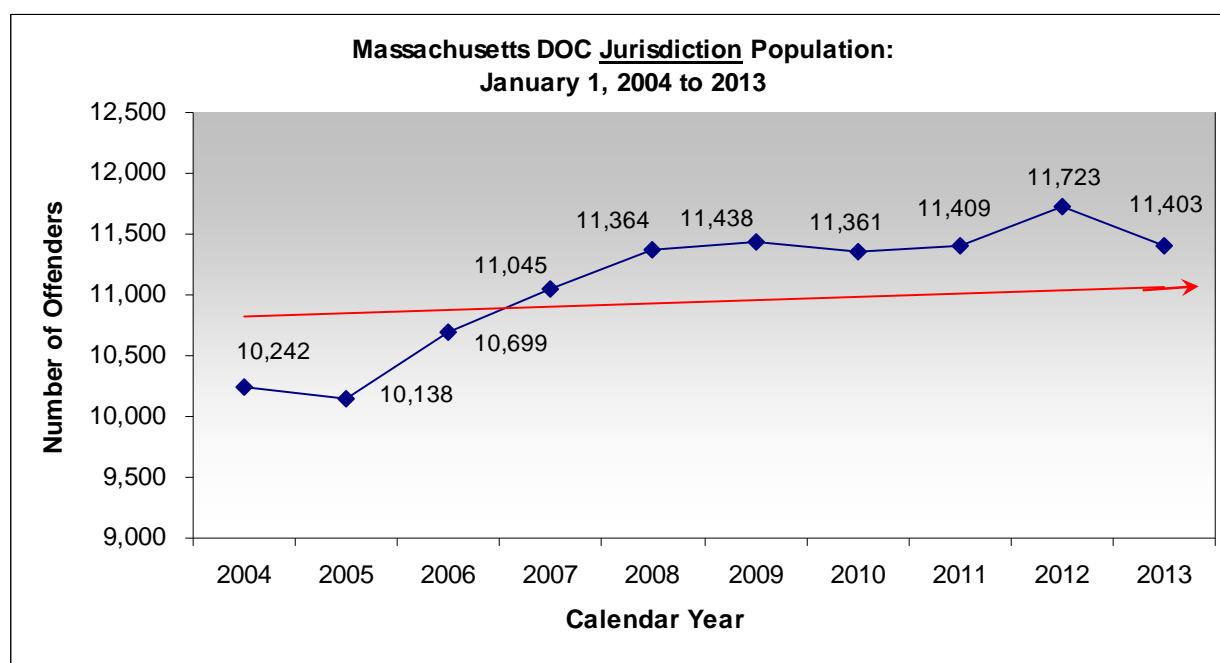
Average Daily Population for 2012 (Custody Population) = 11,532

Average Daily Population for 2012 (Jurisdiction Population) = 11,819

- ◆ **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, 2013.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Population Trends

Population Trends



Massachusetts

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC's total prison population decreased by 1% between 2004 and 2005 then increased by 12% between 2005 and 2013.
- ◆ The population rose almost 3% between 2011 and 2012 and reached the highest total in a decade; this was followed by a decrease of 3% between 2012 and 2013.

National

- ◆ The national imprisonment rate at yearend 2011¹ was 492 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents. "Declining for the second consecutive year, state and federal prison populations totaled 1,598,780 at yearend 2011, a decrease of 0.9% (15,023 prisoners) from yearend 2010."²
- ◆ "The number of state prisoners decreased by 21,614 (down 1.5%), while the federal prison population increased by 6,591 (up 3.1%). This marked the second straight year in which the state prison population declined while the federal prison population increased."³
- ◆ Twenty-six states, including Massachusetts, had decreases in their prison population totaling 28,582 prisoners. Due to California's Public Safety Realignment program, that state accounted for more than half of the total decrease among those states.⁴

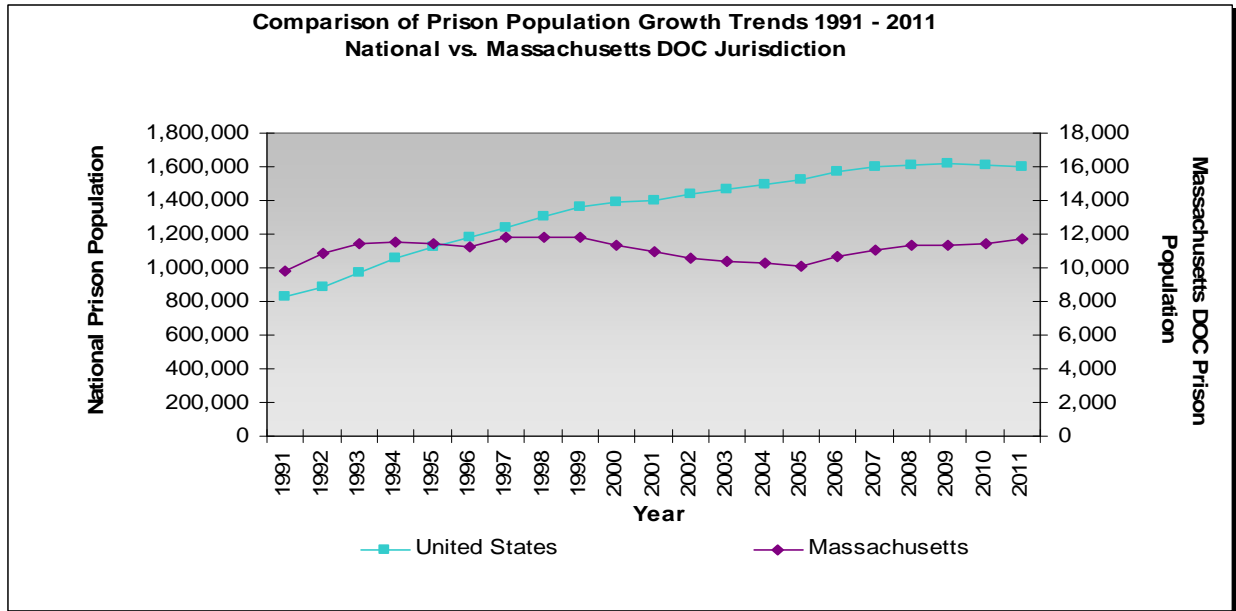
¹ Yearend 2011 statistics were the most recent national statistics available at the time.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics (December 17, 2012). Prisoners in 2011 (NCJ 239808). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Population Trends

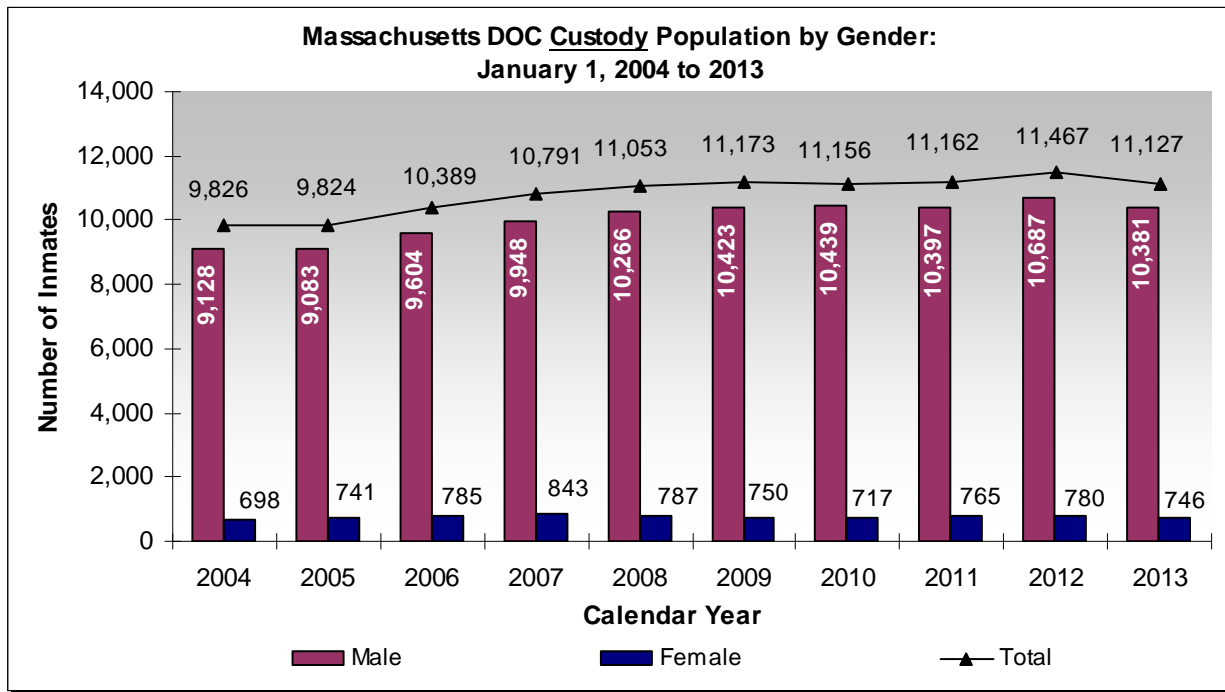


**Comparison of Prison Population Growth Trends 1991 – 2011:
National vs. Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction**

Year	National Jurisdiction Population		Massachusetts Jurisdiction Population	
	Population	Percent of Change	Population	Percent of Change
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	1,394,231	2.2	11,377	-3.5
2001	1,404,032	0.7	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	1,525,910	1.9	10,138	-1.0
2006	1,568,674	2.8	10,699	5.5
2007	1,596,835	1.8	11,045	3.2
2008	1,608,282	0.7	11,364	2.9
2009	1,615,487	0.4	11,361	0.0
2010	1,613,803	-0.1	11,409	0.4
2011	1,598,780	-0.9	11,723	2.8

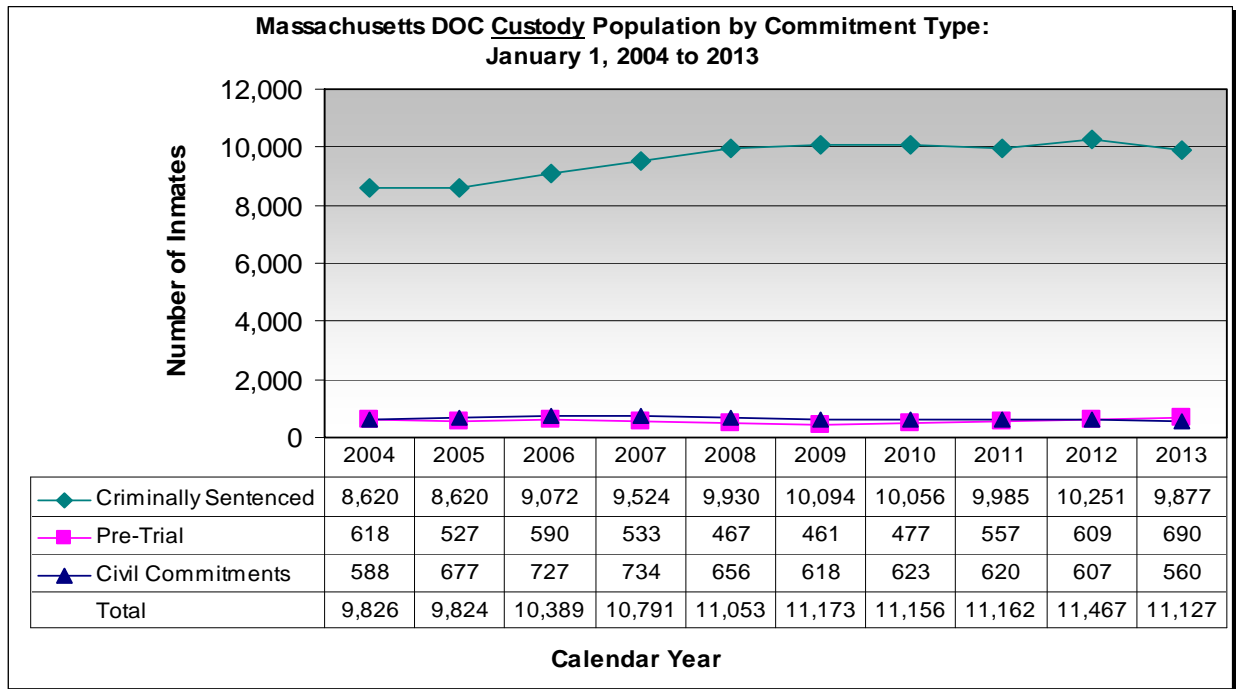
- ◆ The Massachusetts jurisdiction prison population increased by 19% from 9,820 in 1991 to 11,723 in 2011.
- ◆ Between 1998 and 2005, the Massachusetts prison population experienced a 14% decrease followed by a 16% increase between 2005 and 2011.
- ◆ The national prison population experienced annual increases starting in 1991 before declining in 2010. The largest decrease was in 2011, with the population declining by 1%
- ◆ The national prison population increased by 94% from 825,559 in 1991 to 1,598,780 in 2011.

Population Trends

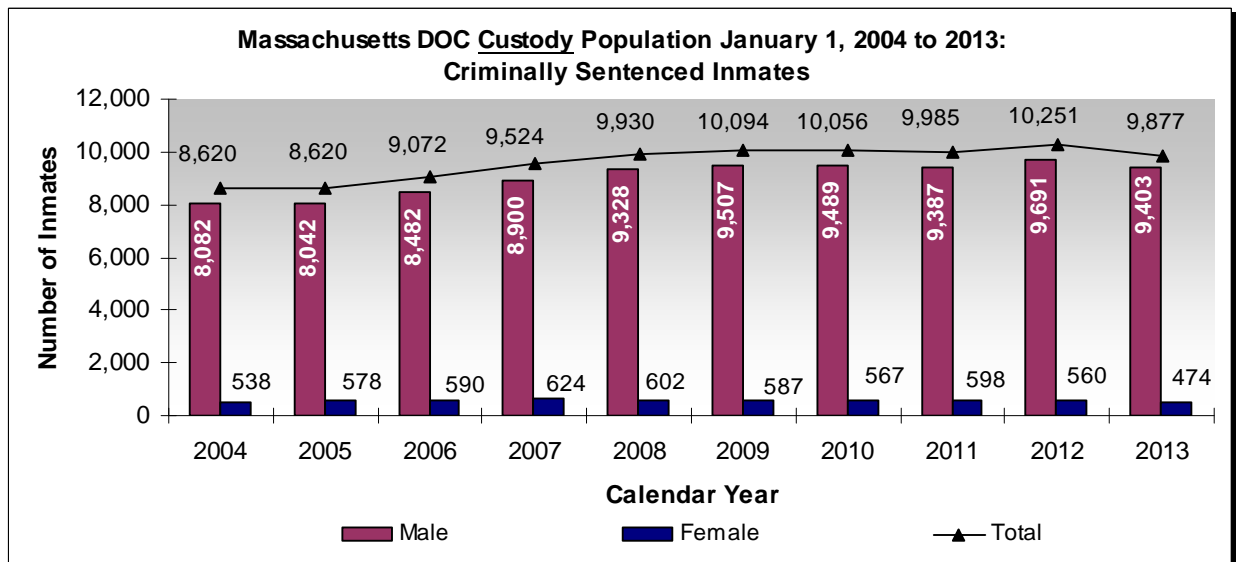


- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC custody population showed an increase of 13% between January 1, 2004 and January 1, 2013. There was a clear increase of 17% from 2005 to 2012. The population remained relatively constant between 2008 and 2011 before spiking in 2012 to 11,467 inmates. Following the increase there was then a slight decrease in population of 3% from 2012 to 2013.
- ◆ Male inmates increased 14% between 2004 and 2013 which has driven the increase in total custody population over the trend period. In the past year however, the male custody population dropped from 10,687 in 2012 to 10,381 in 2013 which resulted in a 3% decrease in the custody population.
- ◆ The female population experienced more fluctuation than their male counterparts during this time frame, 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. Between 2012 and 2013, both females and males experienced a similar decrease in their custody populations, 4% and 3% respectively.
- ◆ From November 2011 to February 2012, 51 County sentenced female inmates in DOC custody were transferred to a regional correctional center in Hampden County. Beginning in November 2011, county sentenced females including those from Worcester county and west, will be held in the custody of this regional center and no longer at the MA DOC.

Population Trends

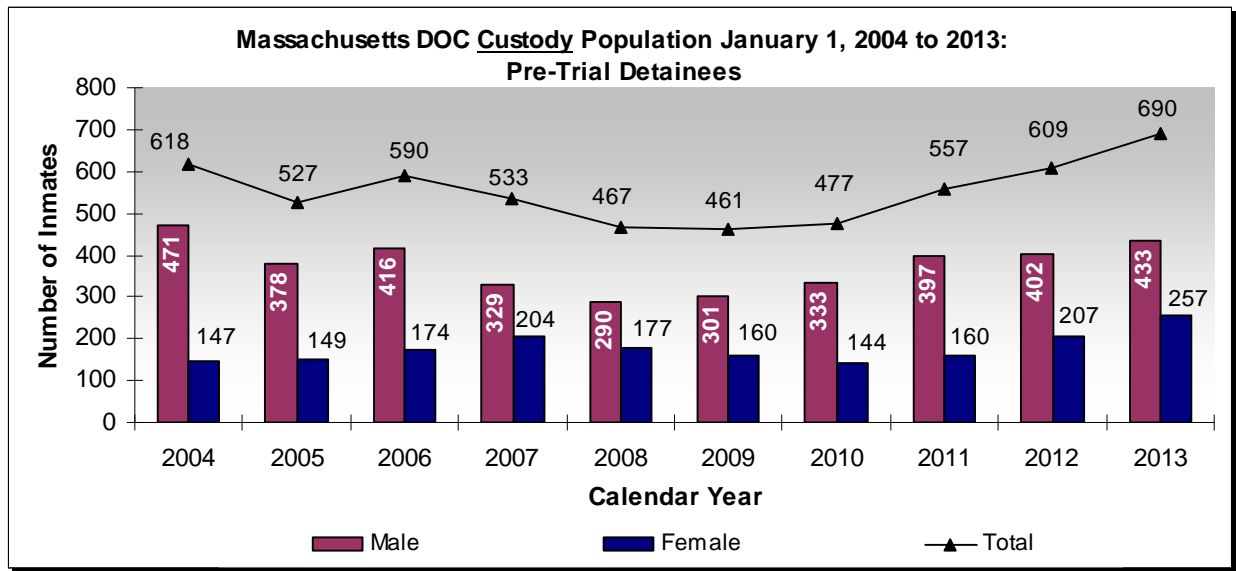


The Massachusetts DOC saw an increase in criminally sentenced and pre-trial commitment populations between January 1, 2004 and January 1, 2013, with the largest percent increase seen in the criminally sentenced population (15%). Between 2012 and 2013, the pre-trial population increased by 13% whereas both the criminally sentenced and civilly committed populations experienced a decrease, 4% and 8% respectively.

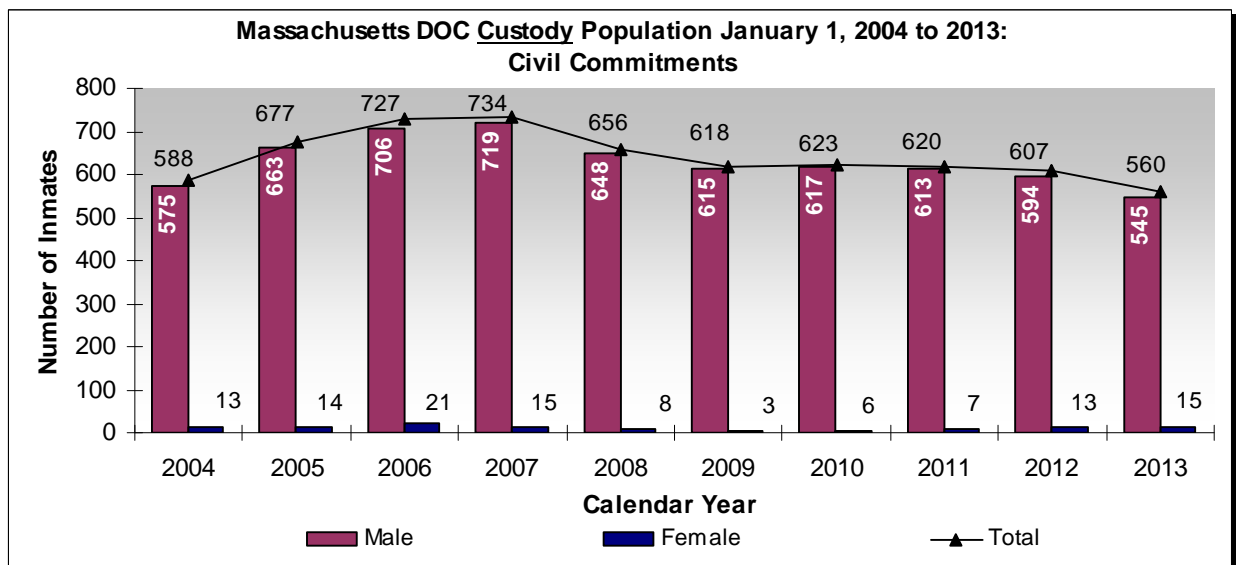


- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates comprise 89% of the Massachusetts DOC custody population.
- ◆ From 2004 through 2013, males experienced a 16% percent increase and females decreased by 12%. The total criminally sentenced population experienced a 15% increase over the same time period (2004 to 2013) but in the past year saw a decrease of 4% from 2012 to 2013.

Population Trends



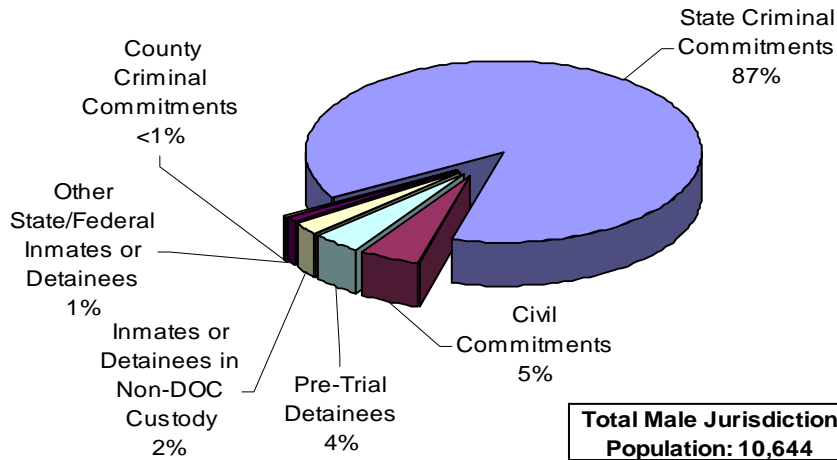
- ◆ The pre-trial population had an increase in population of 12% between 2004 and 2013.
- ◆ In 2004, males made up 76% of the pre-trial population compared to 63% in 2013. While the total population increased between 2004 and 2013, the proportion of males and females made a clear shift in terms of the male population decreasing by 8% and the female population increasing by 7% during the same time period.



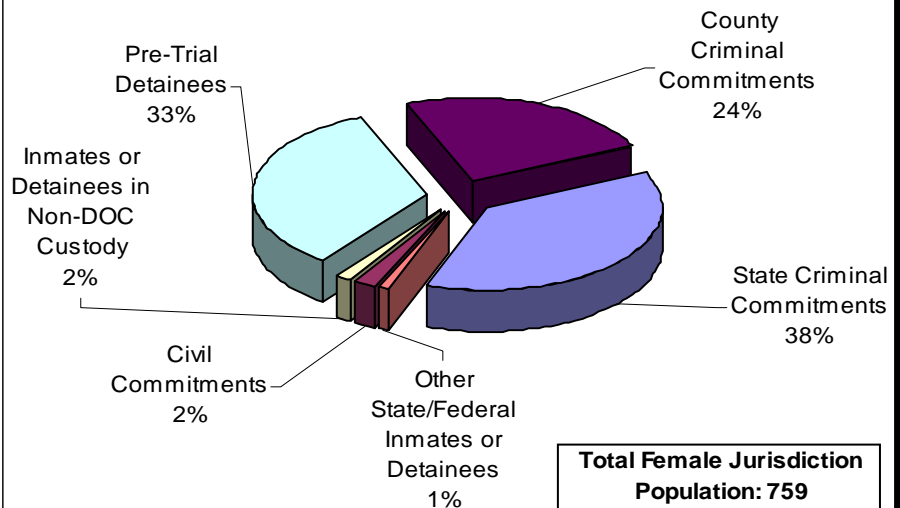
- ◆ The total and male civilly committed population each experienced a decrease of 5% from 2004 to 2013.
- ◆ Averaging 12 inmates a year over the trend period, female civilly committed inmates represent the smallest population with a low of 3 in 2009 and a high of 21 in 2006.

Population Trends

**Massachusetts DOC Total Jurisdiction Population:
Males by Type of Sentence on January 1, 2013**



**Massachusetts DOC Total Jurisdiction Population:
Females by Type of Sentence on January 1, 2013**



- ◆ The highest percentage of male inmates on January 1, 2013 was state criminal commitments (87%), with other types of sentences making up a small percentage of the daily population.
- ◆ Many counties in Massachusetts do not have the capacity to house females and are therefore held by the state's facilities. Accordingly, females had a much lower percentage of state criminal commitments, 38%, while county commitments accounted for 24% and 33% were pre-trial detainees.

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

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Inmate Characteristics

Inmate Characteristics by Gender

Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2013

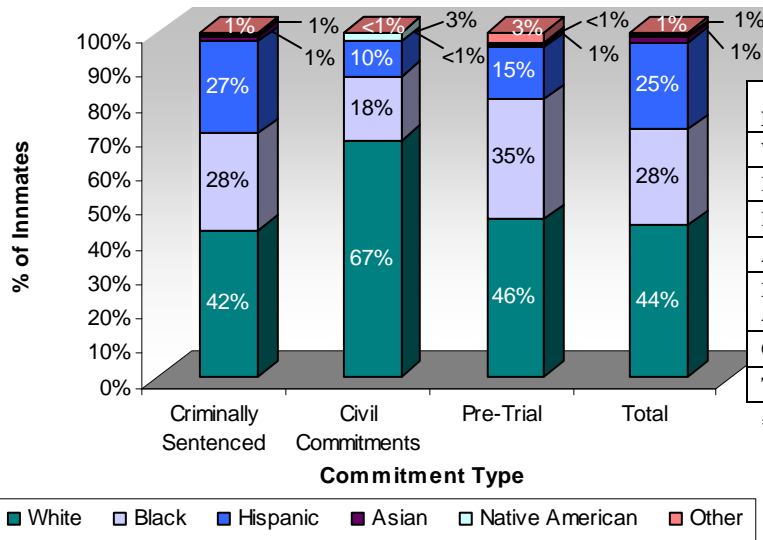
- ◆ 10,644 total males in the jurisdiction population: 9,662 criminally sentenced, 437 pre-trial detainees, and 545 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 40 years old
- ◆ 96% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 66% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 1,226 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 45% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 44% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ The 2008 three year recidivism rate was 42% for the total male population
- ◆ 24% were open mental health cases with 18% on psychotropic medication (**Custody** Population as of 1/1/2013)

Females Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2013

- ◆ 759 total females in the jurisdiction population: 486 criminally sentenced, 258 pre-trial detainees, and 15 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 36 years old
- ◆ 60% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 45% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 53 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 33% 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 2008 three year recidivism rate was 35% for the total female population
- ◆ 59% were open mental health cases with 49% on psychotropic medication (**Custody** Population as of 1/1/2013)

Inmate Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population:
Race/Ethnicity* by Commitment Type on January 1, 2013**



**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Race/Ethnicity
and Commitment Type on January 1, 2013**

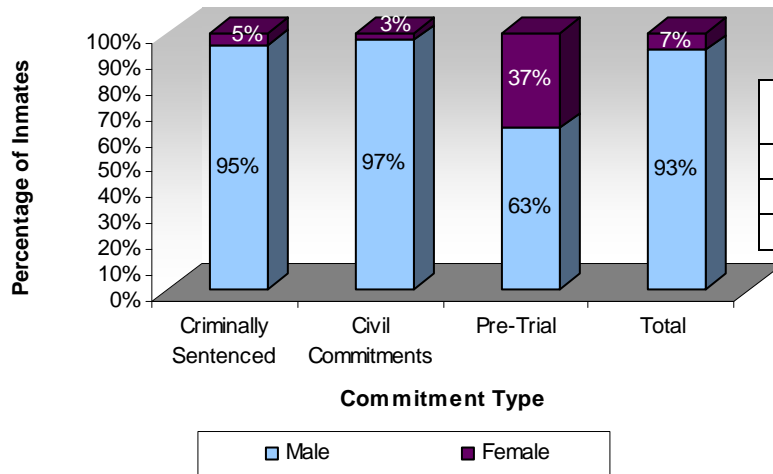
Race/ Ethnicity*	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-trial	Total
White	4,303	375	325	5,003
Black	2,859	100	226	3,185
Hispanic	2,709	54	105	2,868
Asian	146	2	5	153
Native American	66	14	30	110
Other	65	15	4	84
Total	10,148	560	695	11,403

*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. White was the largest racial/ethnic group of offenders in every commitment type with civil commitments having the highest percentage (67%). Blacks were the second largest racial/ethnic group in every commitment type category with the highest percentage in the pre-trial population (35%).

**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population:
Gender by Commitment Type on January 1, 2013**



**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Gender and
Commitment Type on January 1, 2013**

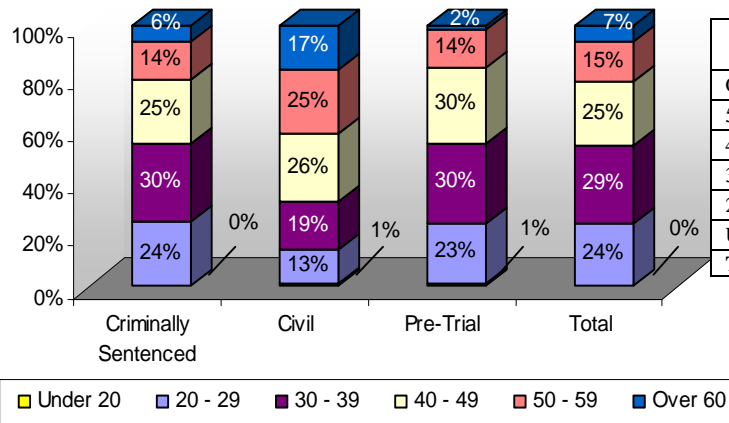
	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-trial	Total
Male	9,662	545	437	10,644
Female	486	15	258	759
Total	10,148	560	695	11,403

Civil commitments had the greatest percentage of males (97%) out of any other commitment type. Comparatively, the pre-trial population had the highest percentage of females (37%).⁵

⁵ 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

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age in Years and Commitment Type on January 1, 2013

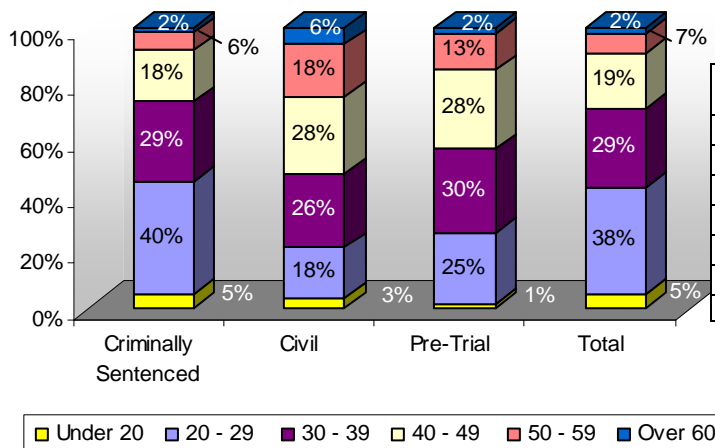


Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2013

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Over 60	648	94	15	757
50 - 59	1,464	140	97	1,701
40 - 49	2,499	143	206	2,848
30 - 39	3,034	104	210	3,348
20 - 29	2,461	72	160	2,693
Under 20	42	7	7	56
Total	10,148	560	695	11,403

As of January 1, 2013, the oldest group of inmates in proportion to sentence type was civil commitments with 377 aged 40 years or older (67%), differing from civil commitments age at incarceration with 406 between 20-49 years old (73%).

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type in on January 1, 2013



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type on January 1, 2013

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Over 60	159	33	13	205
50 - 59	649	103	91	843
40 - 49	1,866	156	197	2,219
30 - 39	2,913	148	209	3,270
20 - 29	4,073	102	175	4,350
Under 20	488	18	10	516
Total	10,148	560	695	11,403

- ◆ At the time of incarceration, 6,986 inmates in the criminally sentenced population were between 20-39 years old (69%) with 4,073 between 20-29 years old (40%).
- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates comprised most of the prison population with 8,852 between 20-49 years old (87%) at the time of incarceration.
- ◆ 695 inmates in the prison population on January 1, 2013, were pre-trial detainees (6.1%). The age distribution of pre-trial detainees was similar at both the time of incarceration and on January 1, 2013, 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, 2013**

	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Male				
Mean	39 Years	46 Years	41 Years	40 Years
Median	38 Years	47 Years	41 Years	38 Years
Youngest	16 Years	18 Years	21 Years	16 Years
Oldest	89 Years	86 Years	70 Years	89 Years
Female				
Mean	37 Years	36 Years	34 Years	36 Years
Median	36 Years	30 Years	33 Years	35 Years
Youngest	18 Years	19 Years	18 Years	18 Years
Oldest	68 Years	67 Years	65 Years	68 Years
Total				
Mean	39 Years	46 Years	38 Years	40 Years
Median	38 Years	47 Years	38 Years	38 Years
Youngest	16 Years	18 Years	18 Years	16 Years
Oldest	89 Years	86 Years	70 Years	89 Years

On January 1, 2013, the oldest inmates in the jurisdiction population were civil commitments with an average age of 46 years old. This average is largely driven by the male civil commitment population which substantially outnumbers the female civil commitment population. Criminally sentenced males and females have the closest average age at 39 years old for males and 37 years old for females.

**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age
Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at
Time of Incarceration on January 1, 2013**

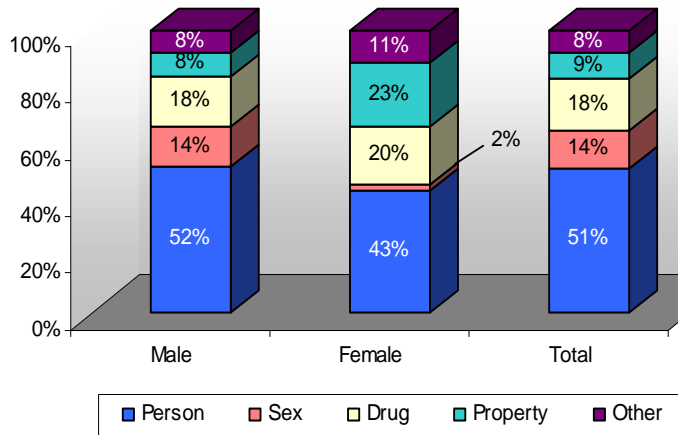
	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Male				
Mean	33 Years	40 Years	40 Years	34 Years
Median	31 Years	40 Years	41 Years	32 Years
Youngest	15 Years	17 Years	21 Years	15 Years
Oldest	79 Years	84 Years	69 Years	84 Years
Female				
Mean	34 Years	36 Years	34 Years	34 Years
Median	33 Years	30 Years	32 Years	33 Years
Youngest	18 Years	19 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	67 Years	67 Years	64 Years	67 Years
Total				
Mean	33 Years	40 Years	38 Years	34 Years
Median	31 Years	40 Years	37 Years	32 Years
Youngest	15 Years	17 Years	17 Years	15 Years
Oldest	79 Years	84 Years	69 Years	84 Years

**Massachusetts DOC 2012 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	42 Years	38 Years
Median	35 Years	33 Years	42 Years	37 Years
Youngest	19 Years	17 Years	21 Years	17 Years
Oldest	84 Years	80 Years	81 Years	84 Years
Female				
Mean	35 Years	33 Years	33 Years	33 Years
Median	33 Years	29 Years	30 Years	31 Years
Youngest	18 Years	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	68 Years	80 Years	70 Years	80 Years
Total				
Mean	37 Years	36 Years	36 Years	36 Years
Median	35 Years	33 Years	34 Years	34 Years
Youngest	18 Years	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	84 Years	80 Years	81 Years	84 Years

Inmate Characteristics by Offense Types

**Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction
Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2013**

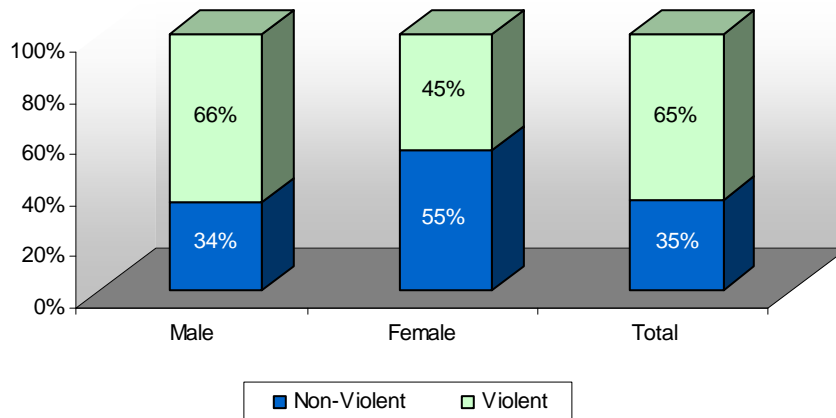


Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2013

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	4,982	209	5,191
	Sex	1,360	12	1,372
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	1,732	99	1,831
	Property	811	111	922
	Other	777	55	832
	Total	9,662	486	10,148

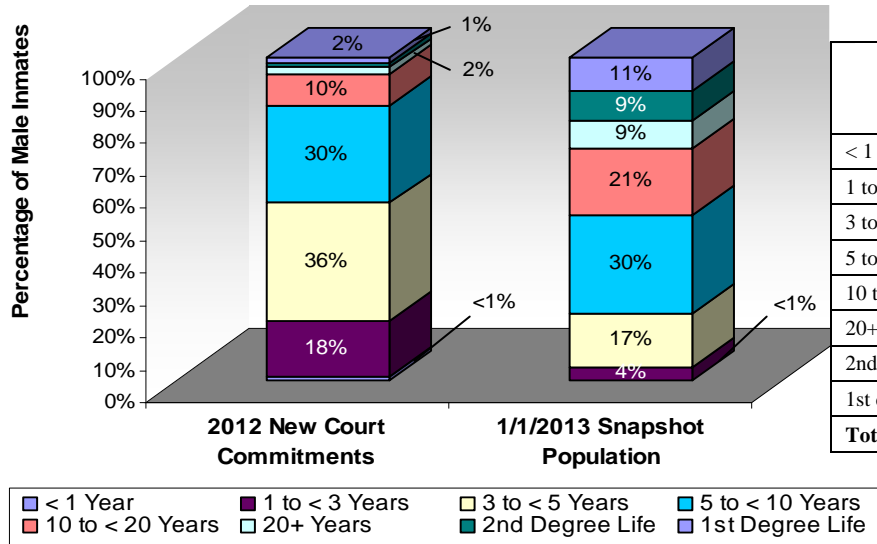
- ◆ Sixty-six percent of male offenders in the criminally sentenced population committed a violent governing offense, of which 52% were person offenses.
- ◆ Drug offenses represented the second most prevalent category for male offenders and comprised 18% of the criminally sentenced male population.
- ◆ Similar to males, the most common governing offense for females were person offenses (43%) followed by property (23%) and drug offenses (20%).
- ◆ In contrast to male offenders, the majority of female offenders were committed for a non-violent governing offense (55%).

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Violent/Non-Violent Offense and Gender on January 1, 2013



Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

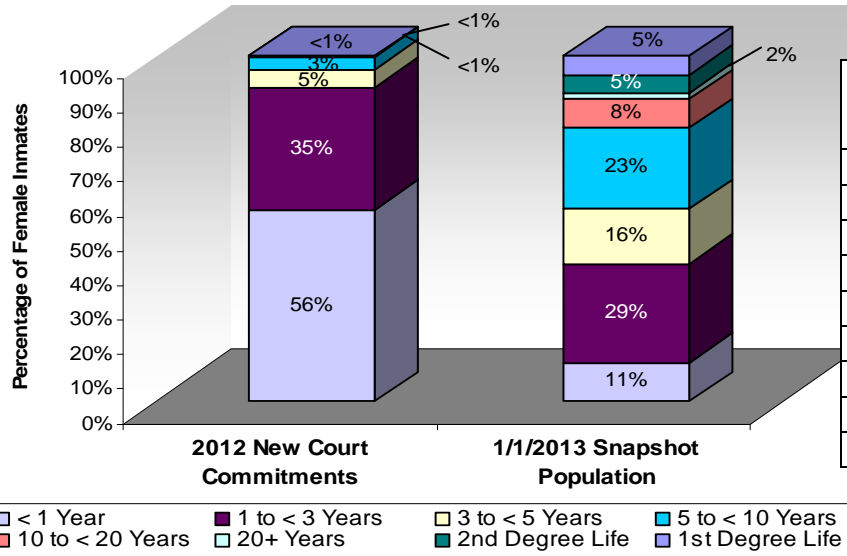
Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2012 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2013 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length



Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2012 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2013 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length

Sentence Length	2012 New Court Commitments	1/1/2013 Snapshot Population
< 1 Year	22	8
1 to < 3 Years	363	387
3 to < 5 Years	747	1,626
5 to < 10 Years	617	2,914
10 to < 20 Years	210	1,993
20+ Years	37	827
2nd degree Life	27	891
1st degree Life	40	1,016
Total	2,063	9,662

Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2012 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2013 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length



Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2012 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2013 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length

Sentence Length	2012 New Court Commitments	1/1/2013 Snapshot Population
< 1 Year	359	54
1 to < 3 Years	228	140
3 to < 5 Years	35	77
5 to < 10 Years	22	114
10 to < 20 Years	1	40
20+ Years	0	10
2nd degree Life	0	25
1st degree Life	1	26
Total*	646	486

Note: There were no female new court commitments in 2012 with a sentence length of "20+ Years".

The comparisons of new court commitments to the snapshot population are significant in that they demonstrate who is entering into the DOC (commitments) versus who is "stacking up" in the population (snapshot). 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 19% of the snapshot population is serving a life sentence; however, these offenders only account for 3% 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 40% of females in the January 1, 2013 snapshot population were serving a sentence less than three years. Comparatively, 85% of male new court commitments were serving a sentence up to ten years, while only 51% of the males in the January 1, 2013 snapshot population were serving a sentence up to 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, 2012 to January 1, 2013, the percentage of state criminally sentenced female inmates in MA DOC jurisdiction decreased (14%), while the percentage of county criminally sentenced female inmates also decreased (19%). Among the criminally sentenced females in MA DOC jurisdiction on January 1, 2013:

- ◆ 61% (N=297) were state sentenced
- ◆ 38% (N=184) were county sentenced
- ◆ 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-four percent of males were serving a violent governing offense with a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more. The female population was similar to the male population with the largest portion (36%) serving a violent governing offense with a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more. The second most common group amongst the female population was the females serving a non-violent governing offense with a maximum sentence length less than 3 years (30%).

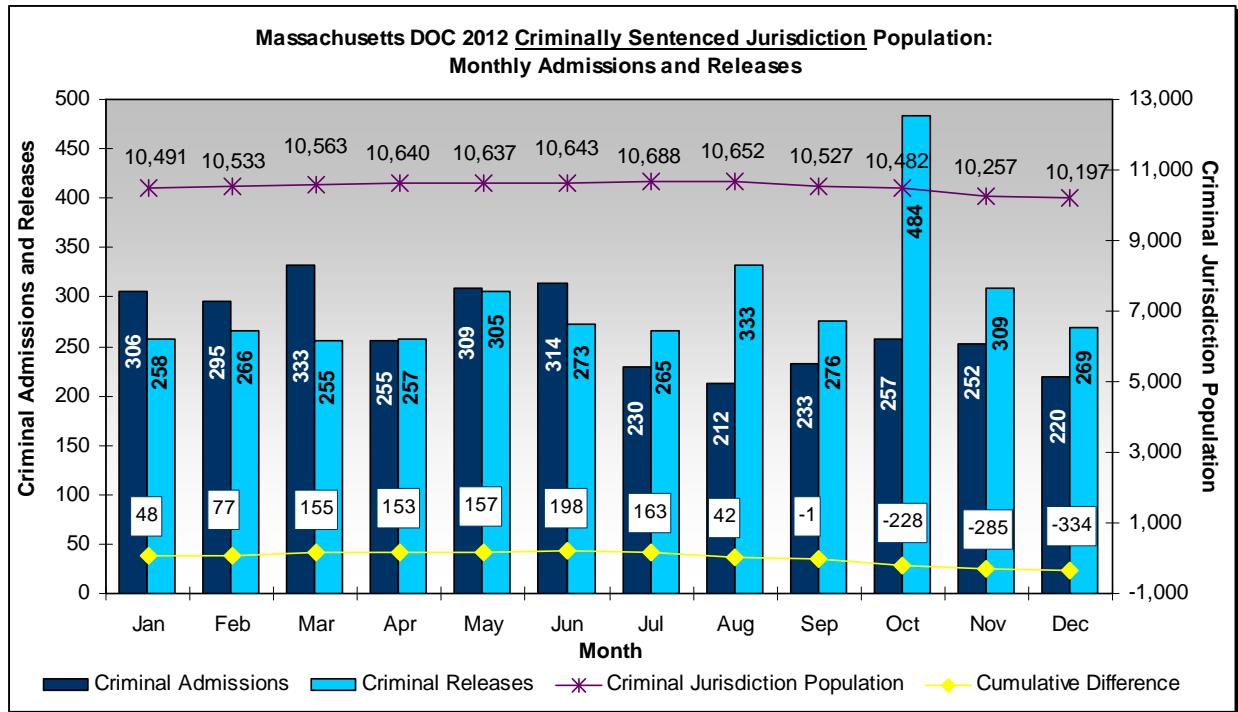
Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2013:
Governing Offense by Sentence Length and Gender

	Governing Offense	Males		Females		Total	
		< 3 Years	> 3 Years	< 3 Years	> 3 Years	< 3 Years	> 3 Years
Violent Offenses	PERSON	171	4,811	42	167	213	4,978
	SEX	21	1,339	5	7	26	1,346
Non-Violent Offenses	DRUG	66	1,666	29	70	95	1,736
	PROPERTY	79	732	77	34	156	766
	OTHER	58	719	41	14	99	733
TOTALS		395	9,267	194	292	589	9,559
		9,662		486		10,148	

Following person offenses, drug offenses represent the second highest governing offense type for males compared to property offenses for females. A majority of drug offenders were serving sentences associated with a mandatory minimum term. There were a total of 1,279 inmates sentenced for a mandatory drug governing offense: 1,226 males and 53 females.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Admissions and Releases

Admissions and Releases

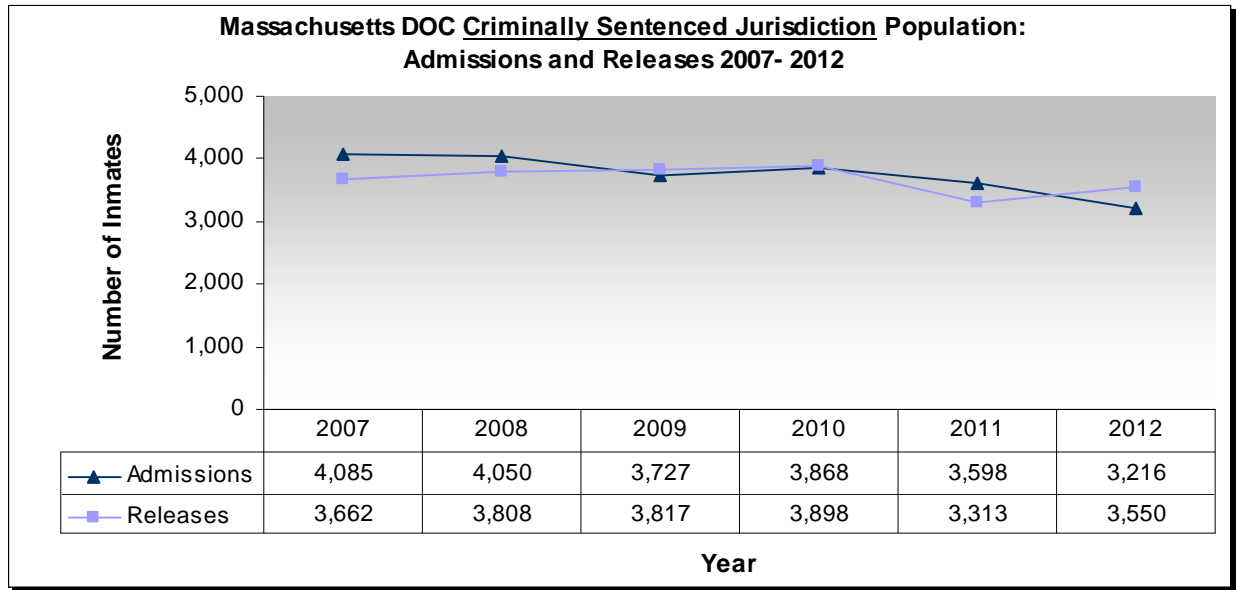


Note: Monthly Jurisdiction Population is based on the end of the month count of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.

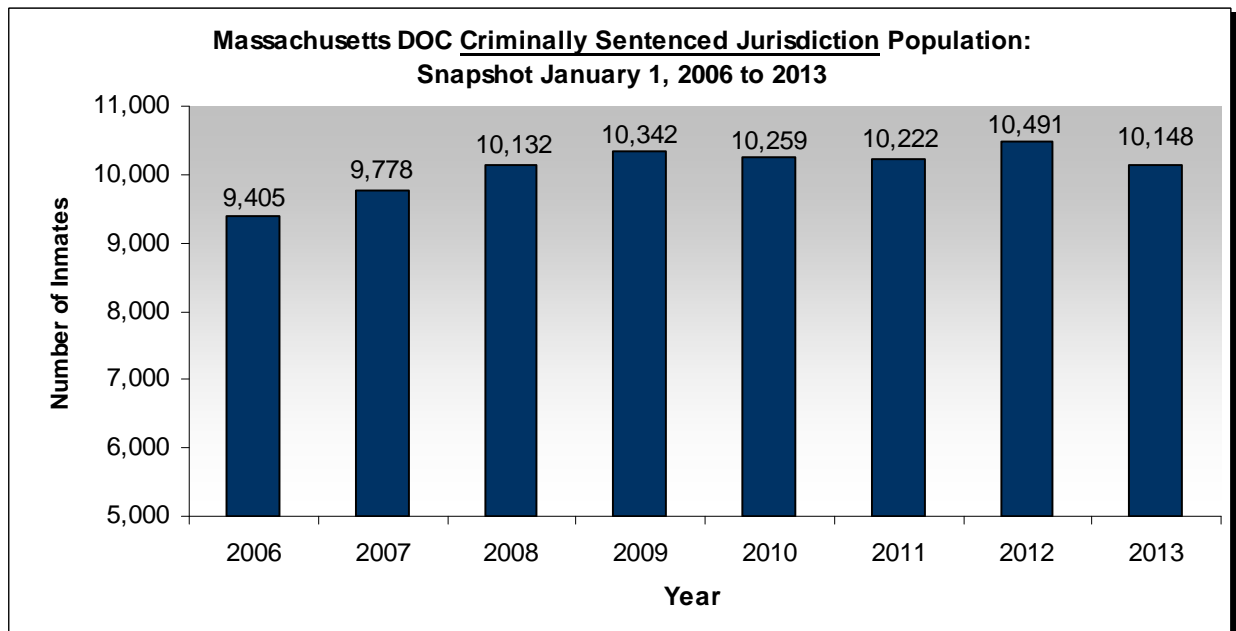
- ◆ The first half of 2012 saw more criminal admissions than releases. The second half saw a switch with more releases than admissions. This switch may be seen in previous years as well, 2010 similarly had more releases during the second half.
- ◆ The increased number of releases at the end of 2012 was largely driven by changes due to the Crime Bill, passed in August of 2012, as well as from the state drug lab situation⁶.
- ◆ The cumulative difference of admissions and releases resulted in a decrease of 334 in the criminally sentenced population at years' end.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced population at the end of 2012 was 10,197, a 3% decrease from the population at the end of January, at 10,491.

⁶ See Caveats and Definitions for Crime Bill and Crime Lab Situation

Admissions and Releases



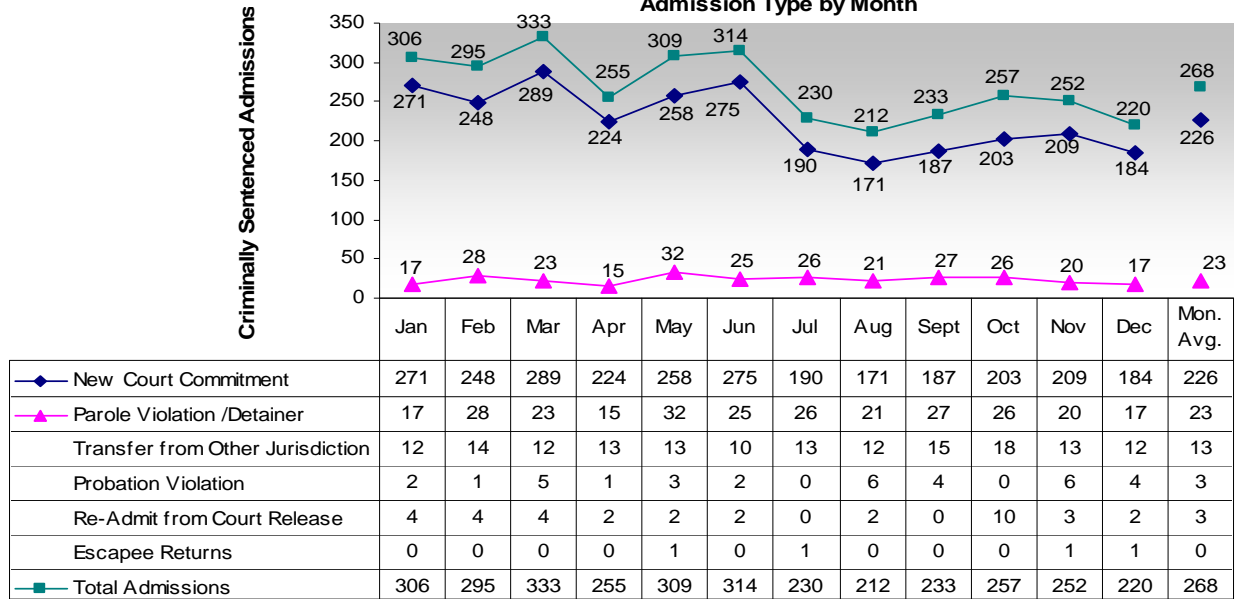
During the past six years criminal admissions and releases have both exhibited negative trends, with criminal admissions exhibiting a greater decline than criminal releases. The years of 2007 and 2008 saw more criminal admissions than releases, 2009 and 2010 saw a switch to a greater number of releases, and 2011 saw a swing back to greater admissions than releases. Last year, 2012, returned to greater criminal releases than admissions, and to a greater extent than seen in 2009 and 2010.



The criminally sentenced populations on January 1 increased 8% from 2006 to 2013. However, from 2008 to 2013 there was a net increase of only 16 inmates (less than 0.2%).

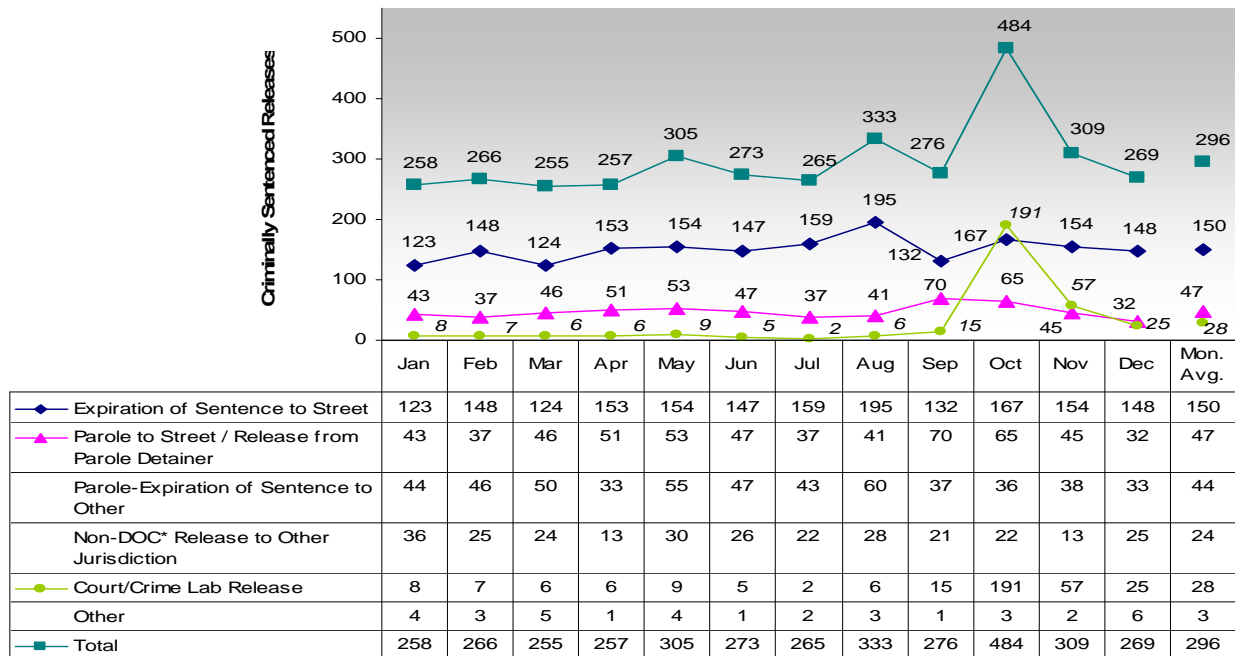
Admissions and Releases

**2012 Criminally Sentenced Admissions to the Massachusetts DOC:
Admission Type by Month**



- ◆ Total criminal admissions for 2012 were driven by new court commitments to the MA DOC, as evidenced by the parallel yearly trends.
- ◆ New court commitments ranged from 171 to 289 for a given month, averaging 226. Total criminal admissions ranged from 212 to 333 for a given month, averaging 268.

**2012 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases from the Massachusetts DOC:
Release Type by Month**



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

Total criminal jurisdiction releases for 2012 ranged between 255 and 484 for a given month, averaging 296. While the total criminal jurisdiction releases were primarily driven by releases to the street, for the month of October the primary release type were court releases, *N=191* (*italicized on graph*), due to the state drug lab situation.

Admissions and Releases

Massachusetts DOC 2012 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	646	84%	2,063	84%	2,709	84%
Probation Violation	31	4%	3	<1%	34	1%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	50	6%	227	9%	277	9%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	42	5%	115	5%	157	5%
Re-Admit from Court Release	3	<1%	32	1%	35	1%
Escapee Return	0	<1%	4	<1%	4	<1%
Total Admissions	772	100%	2,444	100%	3,216	100%

For 2012, 84% of criminally sentenced admissions to the MA DOC were new court commitments. Both male and female admissions had 84% new court commitments.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 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	432	50%	1,372	51%	1,804	51%
Parole to Street / Release from Parole Detainer	144	17%	423	16%	567	16%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	122	14%	400	15%	522	15%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	136	16%	149	6%	285	8%
Court Release† / Crime Lab	27	3%	310	12%	337	9%
Other Release	1	<1%	34	1%	35	1%
Total Releases	862	100%	2,688	100%	3,550	100%

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

†Of the 337 court releases/ crime lab, three of the court releases were not released to the street.

- ◆ Of the 3,550 total releases, 2,705 were released directly to the street.
- ◆ Releases to the street are a subset of all releases consisting of: expiration of sentence to street, parole to street/release from parole detainer, and court release/crime lab. Of the 2,705 criminally sentenced jurisdiction releases to the street in 2012, approximately 67% were released via expiration of sentence to the street, 21% were via parole to the street/release from parole detainer, and 12% were court/drug lab releases to the street.
- ◆ Females accounted for 22% of total criminally sentenced jurisdiction release to the street in 2012; making up 24% of the expirations of sentence to the street and 25% of paroles to the street/release from parole detainer, but only 8% of court/drug lab releases to the street.
- ◆ There were 31 deaths in the jurisdiction population during 2012: 30 males and 1 female.

Admissions and Releases

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Admissions: Admission Type by Year 2010 - 2012

Admission Type	2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions
New Court Commitment	3,071	79%	2,941	82%	2,709	84%
Probation Violation	37	1%	42	1%	34	1%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	443	11%	372	10%	277	9%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	284	7%	206	6%	157	5%
Re-Admit from Court Release	29	1%	33	1%	35	1%
Escapee Return	4	<1%	4	<1%	4	<1%
Total Admissions	3,868	100%	3,598	100%	3,216	100%

- ◆ New court commitments are the most common admission to the MA DOC type for criminally sentenced inmates, ranging from 79% to 84% during the last three years.
- ◆ From 2010 to 2012 the number of new court commitments has decreased by 12%.
- ◆ Total criminal admissions during the period from 2010 to 2012 decreased by 17%.

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases: Release Type by Year 2010 - 2012

Release Type	2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Street	1,711	44%	1,851	56%	1,804	51%
Parole to Street / Release from Parole Detainer	1,028	26%	440	13%	567	16%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	651	17%	565	17%	522	15%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	300	8%	336	10%	285	8%
Court Release / Crime Lab	168	4%	89	3%	337	9%
Other Release	41	1%	32	1%	35	1%
Total Releases	3,899	100%	3,313	100%	3,550	100%

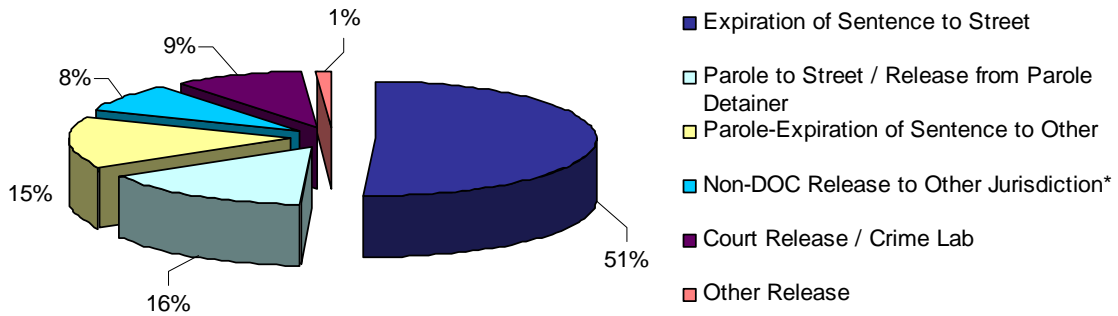
*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

†Of the 337 court releases/ crime lab, three of the court releases were not released to the street.

- ◆ Releases to the street account for 2,705 (76%) of the total releases.
- ◆ Court releases for 2012, including releases due to the crime lab situation, make up 12% of releases to the street, as opposed to 6% in 2010 and 4% in 2011.
- ◆ During 2012 there were four escapes from MA DOC custody, all four were returned.

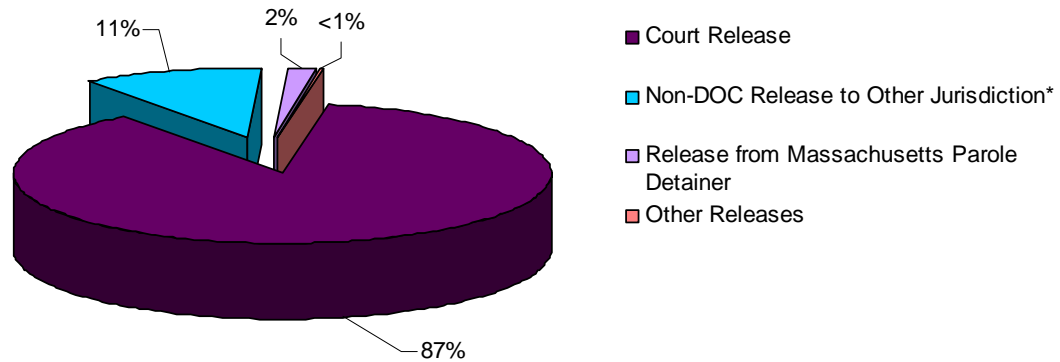
Releases by Release Type

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



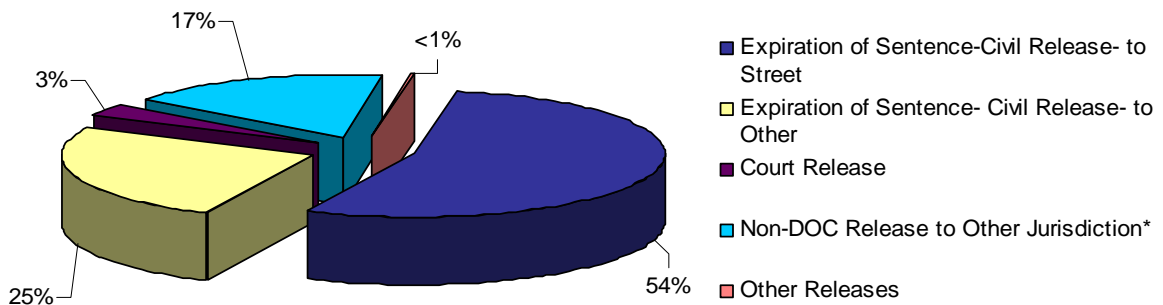
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Pre-Trial Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



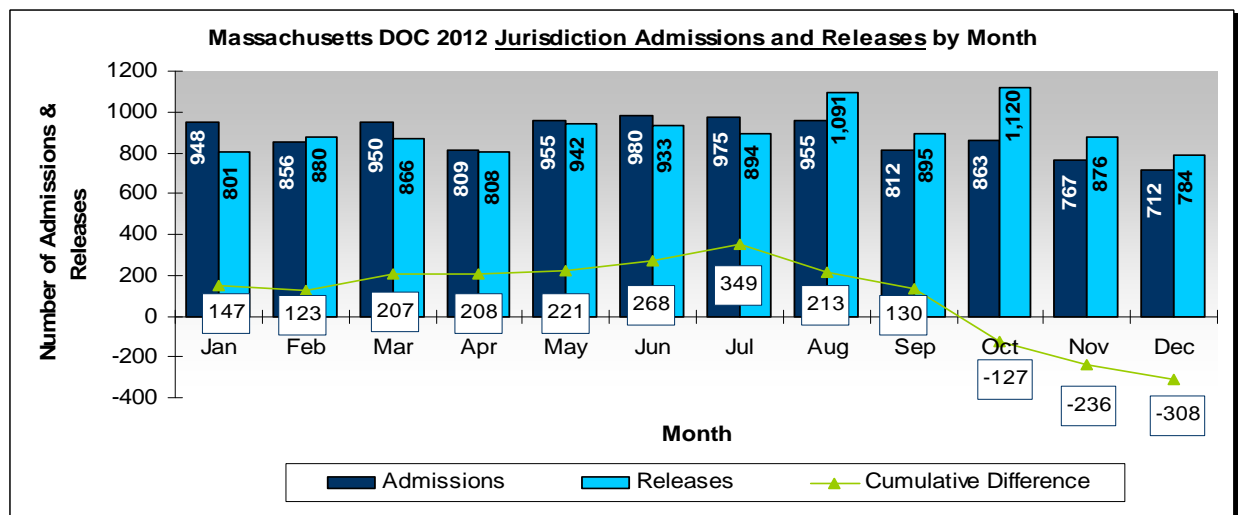
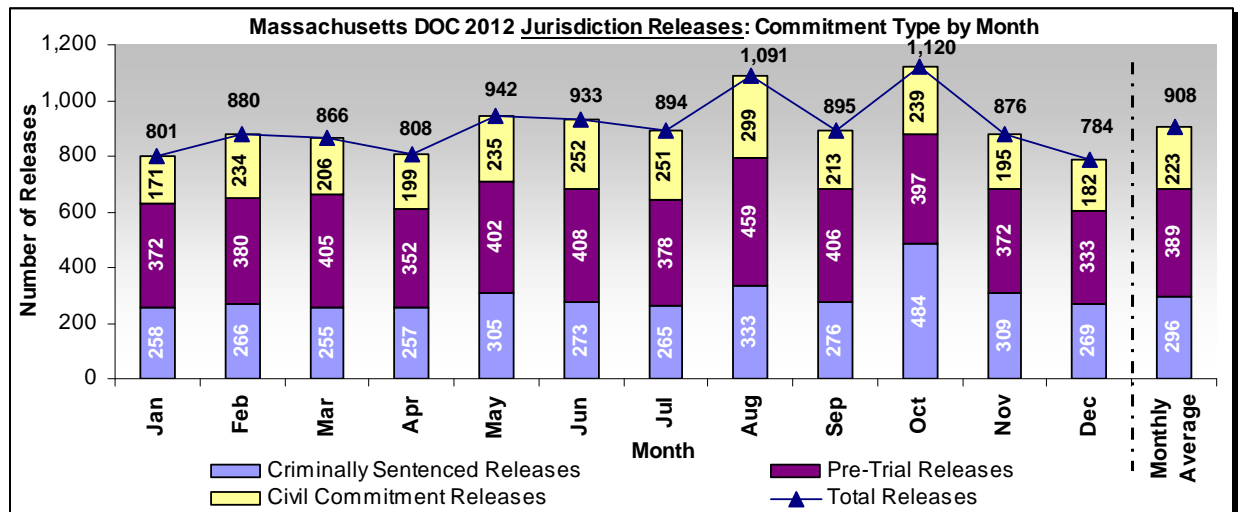
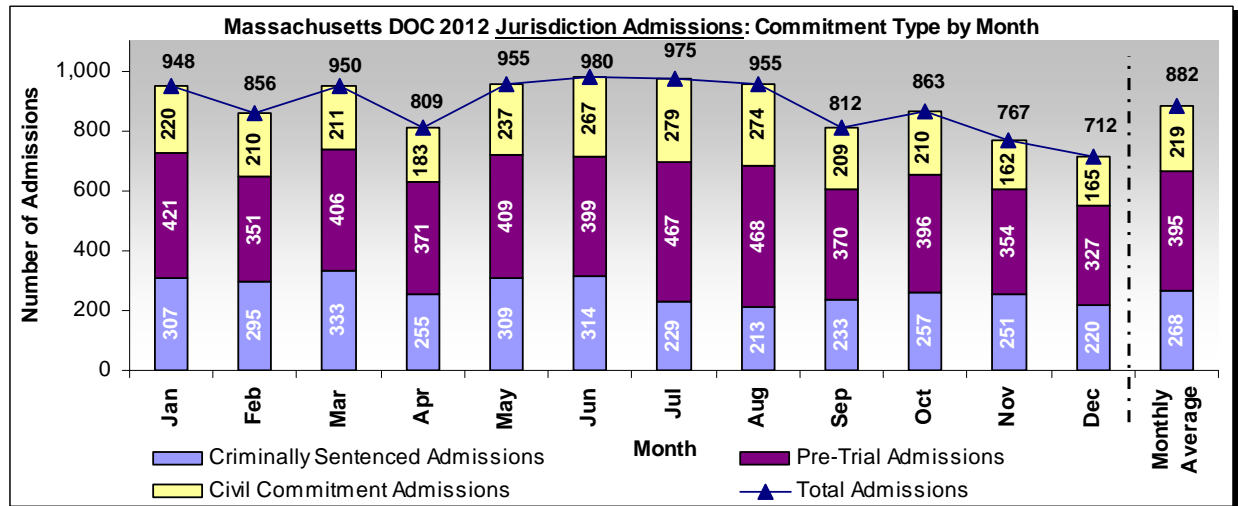
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 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



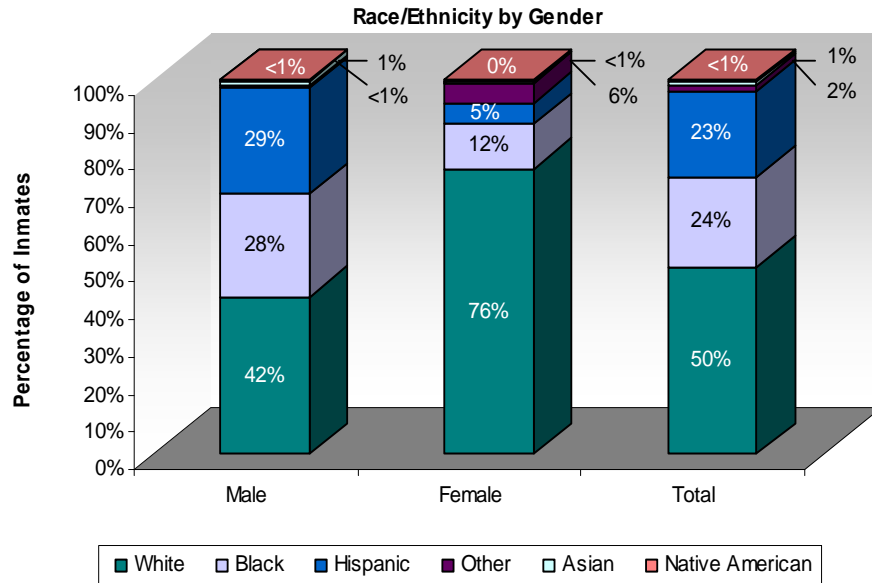
Over the course of 2012, MA DOC saw a gradual decrease of criminally sentenced admissions and an increase of criminally sentenced jurisdiction releases. As a result, the cumulative difference saw a general rise through the month of July, followed by a decline during the last five months of the year, resulting in an overall negative cumulative change.

Massachusetts DOC 2012

Admissions by New Court Commitments

Admissions by New Court Commitments

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:



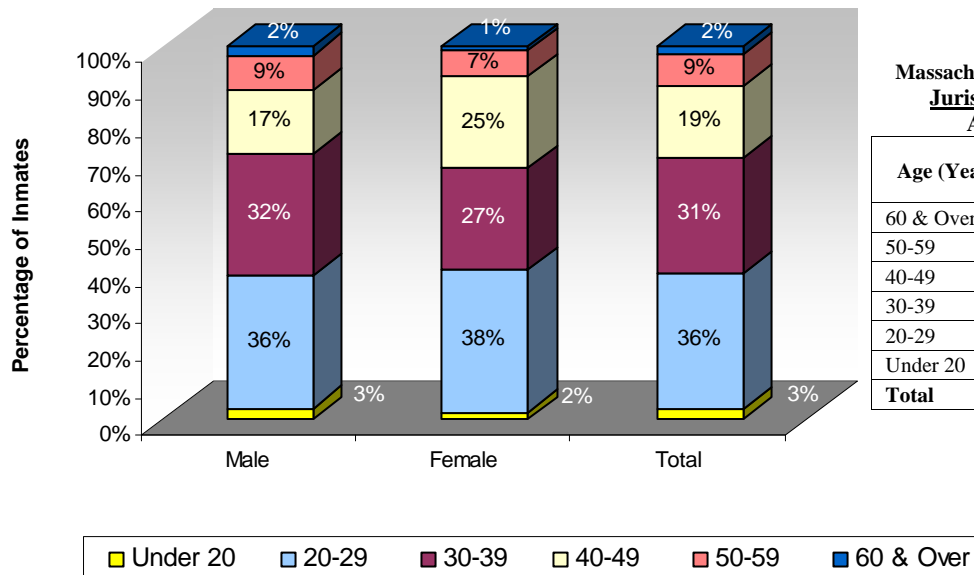
Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Race/Ethnicity* by Gender

Race/Ethnicity*	Male	Female	Total
White	865	492	1,357
Black	569	79	648
Hispanic	589	35	624
Other	8	36	44
Asian	26	1	27
Native American	6	3	9
Total	2,063	646	2,709

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

For males, the most common race/ethnicities for criminally sentenced new court commitments were White (42%), followed by Hispanic (29%) and Black (28%). For females, the majority of new court commitments were White (76%), followed by Black (12%) and Hispanic (5%). As males made up 76% of criminally sentenced new court commitments the total distribution more closely followed the male distribution.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Age in Years at Commitment by Gender

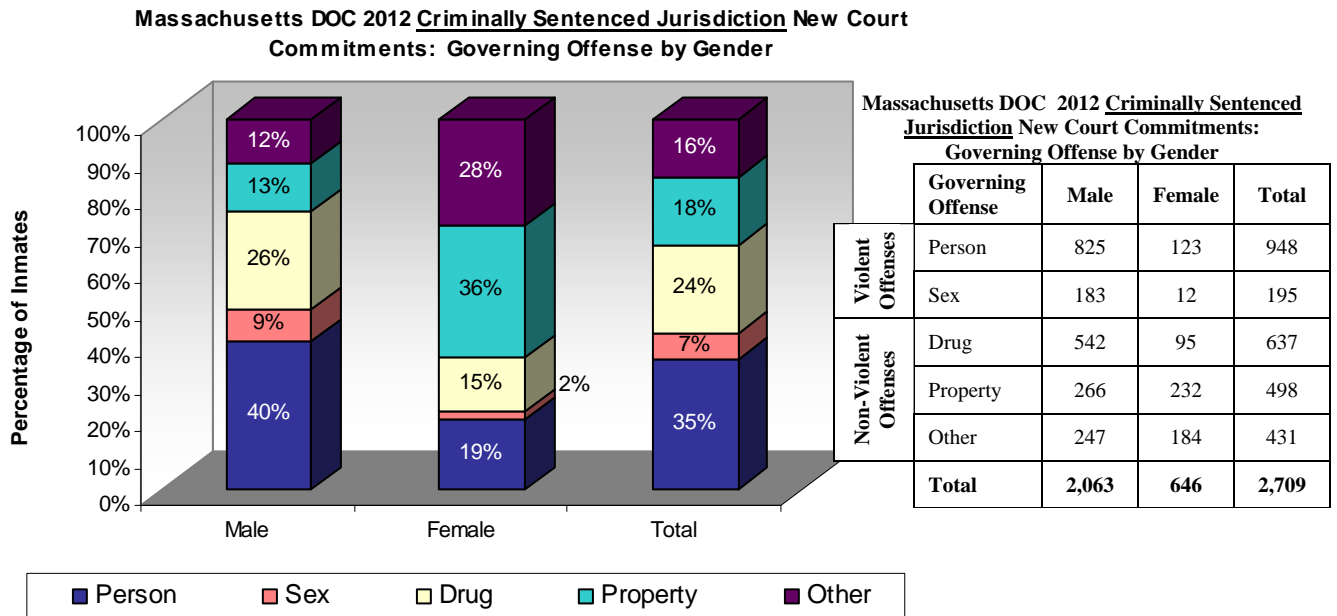


Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Age at Commitment by Gender

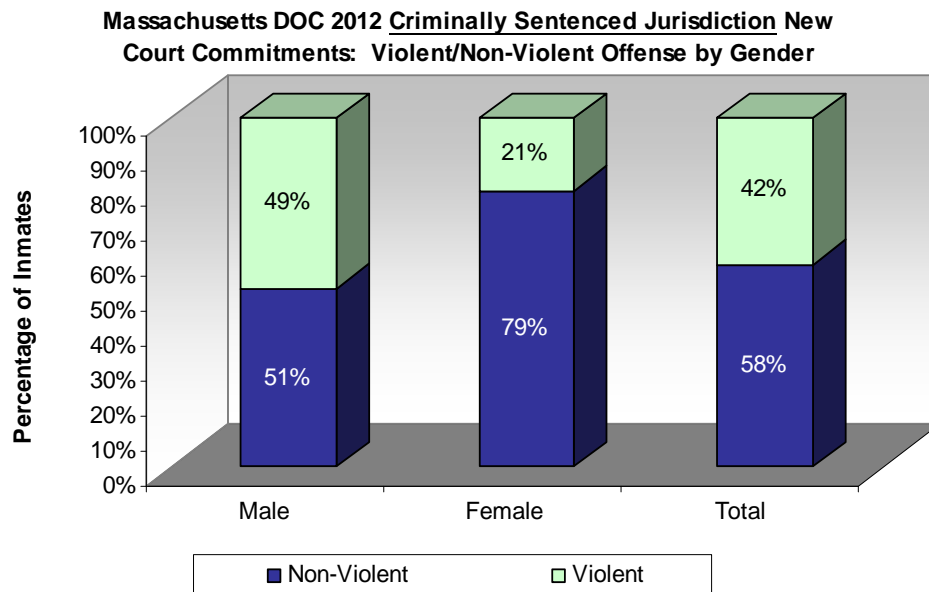
Age (Years)	Male	Female	Total
60 & Over	49	6	55
50-59	192	46	238
40-49	358	160	518
30-39	666	174	840
20-29	738	248	986
Under 20	60	12	72
Total	2,063	646	2,709

Males and females had similar age distributions among criminally sentenced new court commitments; with the most common age group for both males and females being the 20-29 age range at 36% and 38%, respectively. The genders differed most in the 40-49 age range where males saw a more notable decline, 32% to 17%, from the previous age category (30-39); whereas females saw less of a decline, 27% to 25%, in those same categories.

Admissions by New Court Commitments

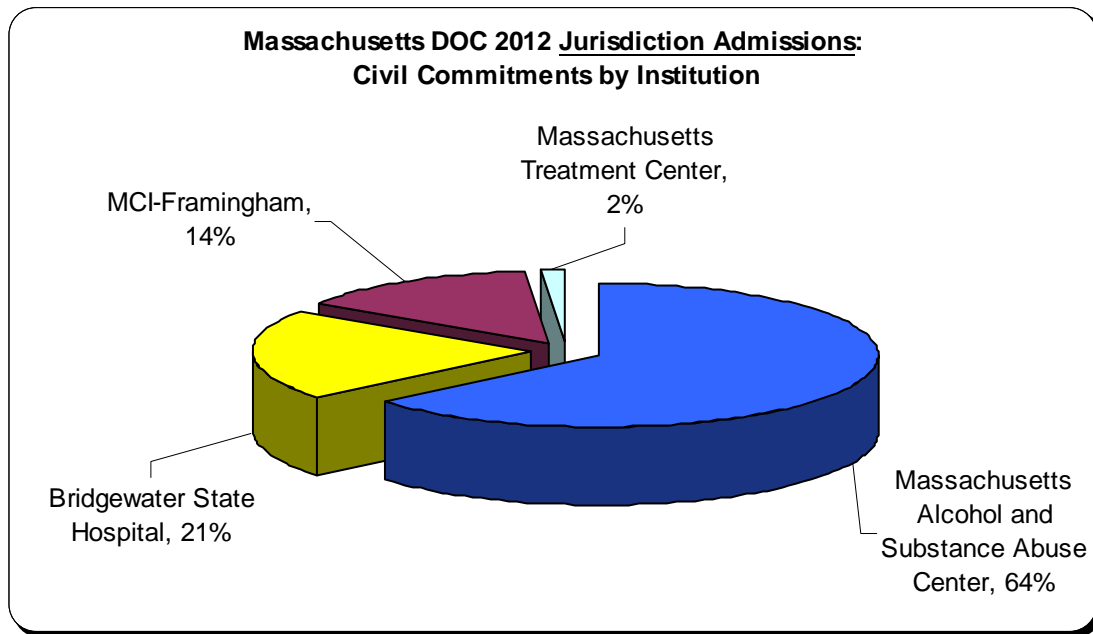


The most common governing offense for male criminally sentenced new court commitments was person crimes (40%), followed by drug offenses (26%). Among females property crimes were most common (36%), followed by “other” offenses (28%). For both populations sex offenses were the least common, making up 9% of male governing offenses, and only 2% for females.



For both male and female criminally sentenced new court commitments the majority of governing offenses were non-violent. However, males and females differed with how large their majority was, with females being almost 80% non-violent offenders, whereas males were close to 50% violent and non-violent offenders.

Admissions by New Court Commitments



Massachusetts DOC 2012 Jurisdiction Admissions: Civil Commitments by Institution

Institution	Female	Male	Total
Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	1,679	1,679
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	539	539
MCI-Framingham	367	0	367
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	40	40
Total	367	2,258	2,625

Civil commitments to the DOC are generally broken into three groups: “Mental Health Commitments”, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments” (i.e., Section 35’s), and “Sexual Dangerous Person Commitments”. Female civil commitments are housed at MCI-Framingham (MCIF). Male civil commitments are housed in three facilities: “Mental Health Commitments” are held at Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH), Sections 35’s are held at the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC), and “Sexually Dangerous Persons” are held at the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC), all of which are located on the DOC Bridgewater Complex.

- ◆ In 2012 civil commitments represented almost 25% of overall admissions.
- ◆ The majority (64%) of civil commitments in 2012 were Section 35’s admitted to MASAC. Stays at MASAC are limited to 30 days in length (as of July 1, 2012, stays increased to 90 days) creating a large amount of turnover.
- ◆ Commitments to BSH made up 21%, the second highest rate, of civil commitments for 2012.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Releases to the Street

Releases to Street by Supervision Type

When looking at releases to street, from 2011 to 2012, there was a noticeable difference in the amount of releases when comparing the two years. Two separate events occurred in 2012, which resulted in a notable impact on releases among the DOC inmate population. Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012, known as the Crime Bill, was enacted on August 2, 2012 and resulted in an immediate change to sentence structure for dozens of inmates. Issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Drug Lab resulted in several hundred releases "from court," primarily during the months of September-November.

Starting in 2012 and going forward, releases to the street now include expiration of sentence, parole to the street, release from parole detainer, payment of fine, and court release. These changes are reflected in the charts below⁷.

Post Release Supervision of Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Inmates Released to the Street from the Massachusetts DOC: 2008 - 2012

Post Release Supervision Type	2008*		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Parole Supervision (only)	657	24%	689	24%	653	22%	274	12%	345	13%
Probation Supervision (only)	636	23%	723	26%	717	25%	790	33%	905	33%
Parole and Probation Supervision (both)	345	13%	387	14%	375	13%	166	7%	222	8%
No Post Release Supervision	1,081	40%	1,033	36%	1,159	40%	1,147	48%	1,233	46%
Total	2,719	100%	2,832	100%	2,904	100%	2,377	100%	2,705	100%

Post Release Supervision	2008*		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Supervision	1,638	60%	1,799	64%	1,745	60%	1,230	52%	1,472	54%
No Supervision	1,081	40%	1,033	36%	1,159	40%	1,147	48%	1,233	46%
Total	2,719	100%	2,832	100%	2,904	100%	2,377	100%	2,705	100%

*Note: 2008 data does not reflect court releases or releases from a parole detainer.

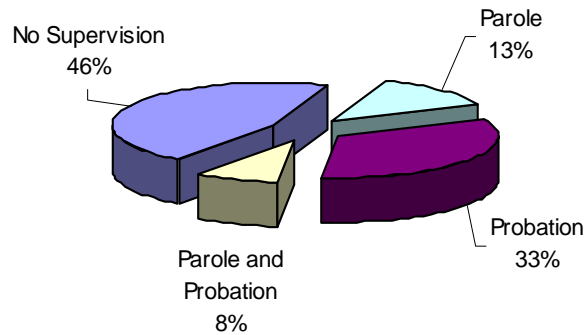
*Note: See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Street.

- ◆ 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 18% between 2010 and 2011. This was in large part due to a significant decrease in the number of inmates released via parole to the street (1,017 in 2010 compared to 430 in 2011).
- ◆ There was a 14% increase in the number of inmates released to the street from 2011 to 2012 (N=328). The release of numerous criminally sentenced inmates due to the crime lab situation greatly affected releases to the street (N=266).
- ◆ Inmates released via court release are released by the court due to their sentence being revoked, stayed or vacated. From 2009 through 2012, the number of inmates released via court release ranged from a low of 62 in 2009 to a high of 334 in 2012.

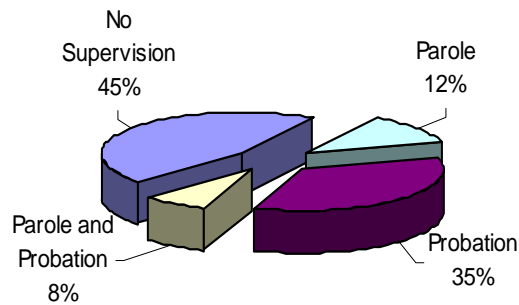
⁷ See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Street.

Releases to Street by Supervision Type

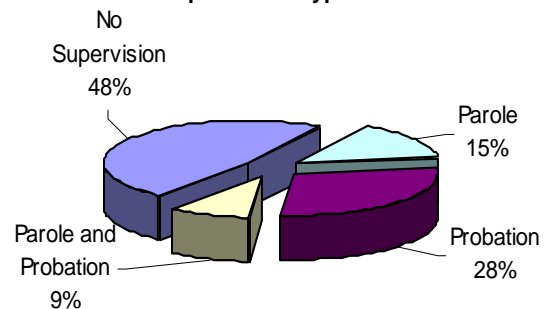
Massachusetts DOC 2012 Total Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction
Releases to the Street:
Supervision Type



Massachusetts DOC 2012 Male Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction
Releases to the Street:
Supervision Type

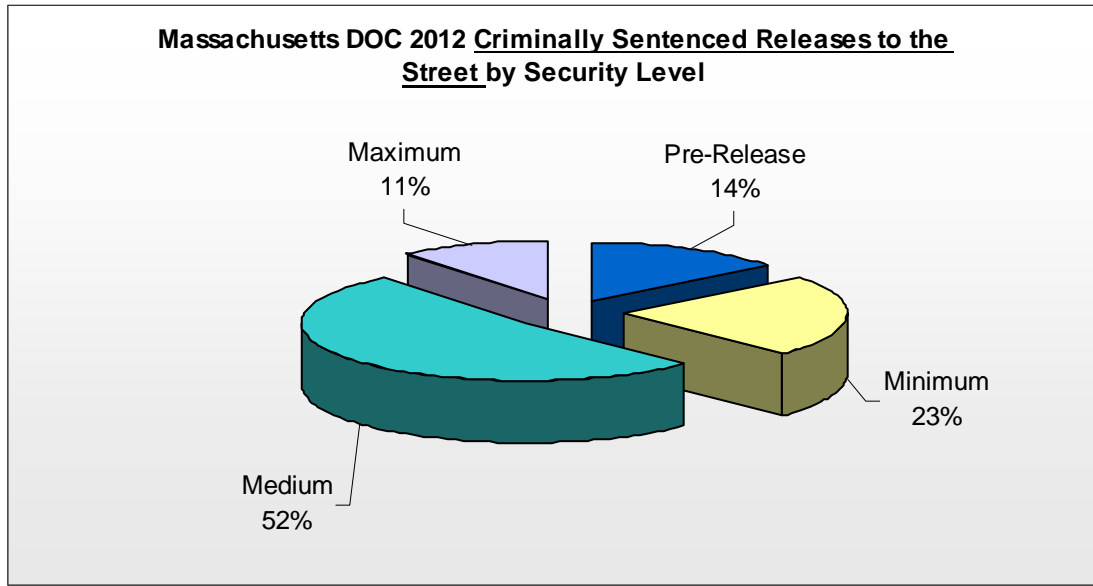


Massachusetts DOC 2012 Female Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction
Releases to the Street:
Supervision Type



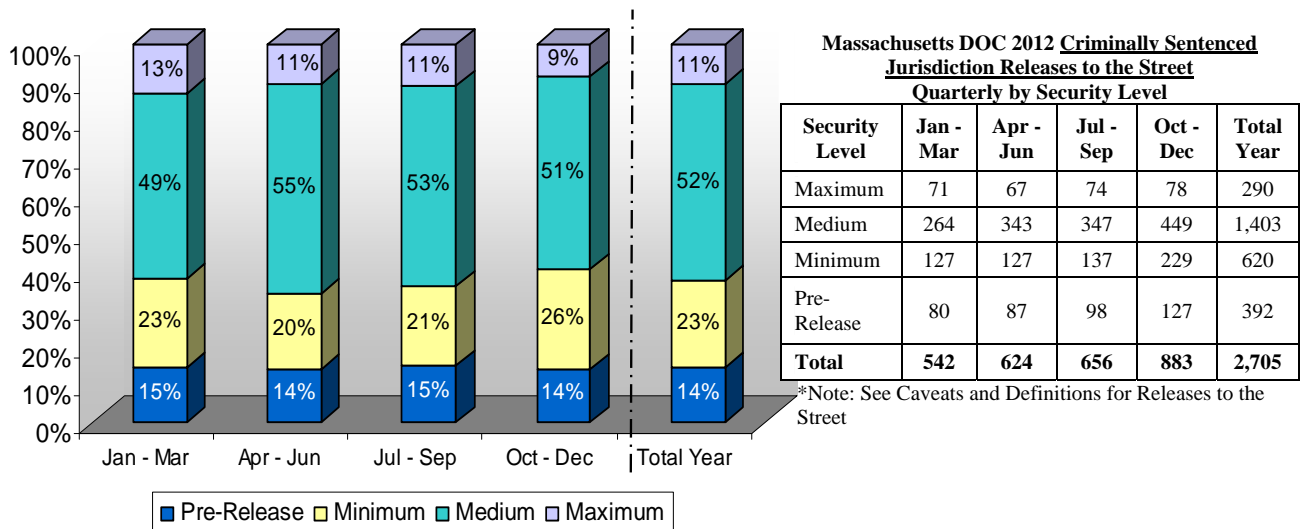
Male offenders were more likely than female offenders to release to the street under only probation supervision in 2012, 35% of males compared to 28% of females. Male and female offenders supervised in the community by means of parole had more similar percentages, 20% and 24% respectively. There was a similar difference in those released with no supervision, 45% for males and 48% for females.

Releases to Street by Security Level



- ◆ Overall, the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street increased by 14% from 2,377 releases in 2011 to 2,705 releases in 2012.
- ◆ Releases from minimum and pre-release increased by 30% from 779 releases in 2011 to 1,012 releases in 2012.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street Quarterly by Security Level



- ◆ The majority of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street were from medium security units (N=1,403) followed by releases from minimum and pre-release facilities (N=1,012).

Releases to Street by Security Level

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Security Level and Institution

Institution	Security Level				
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pre-Release	Total
Male					
Baystate Correctional Center	0	61	0	0	61
Boston Pre-Release Center	0	0	26	131	157
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	2	0	0	2
Brooke House	0	0	0	25	25
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	0	3	0	0	3
MCI Cedar Junction	131	11	0	0	142
MCI Concord	0	238	0	0	238
MCI Gardner	0	109	11	0	120
MCI Norfolk	1	169	0	0	170
MCI Plymouth	1	0	86	3	90
MCI Shirley	0	183	99	0	282
Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	0	36	0	36
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	61	0	0	61
Northeastern Correctional Center	0	0	74	66	140
Old Colony Correctional Center	1	139	74	0	214
Pondville Correctional Center	0	0	47	70	117
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center	156	0	0	0	156
Female					
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	0	1	0	0	1
MCI Framingham	0	391	0	0	391
South Middlesex Correctional Center	0	1	141	39	181
Spectrum Women's and Children's Program	0	0	0	16	16
Total DOC Facilities	290	1,369	594	350	2,603
County, Federal, Interstate	0	34	26	42	102
Total Jurisdiction	290	1,403	620	392	2,705

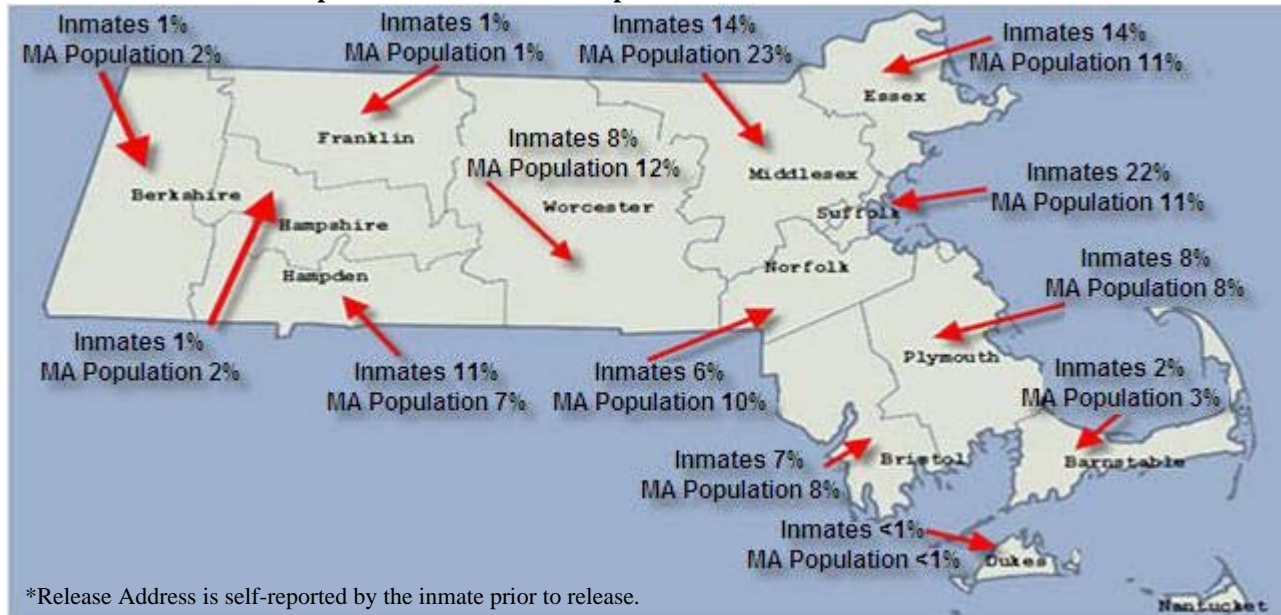
*12 inmates were ELMO's (electronic monitoring) and coded as pre-release.

*Note: See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Streets.

- ◆ When comparing facility of release in 2012, the greatest number of criminally sentenced inmates were released to the street from MCI-Framingham (N=391) followed by MCI-Shirley (N=282) and MCI-Concord (N=238).
- ◆ A number of state correctional institutions have multi-level security classifications. When comparing security level at time of release, the greatest number of criminally sentenced males were released from medium security units at MCI-Concord (N= 238), MCI-Shirley (N=183) and MCI-Norfolk (N=169).
- ◆ The majority of criminally sentenced females were released from medium security at MCI-Framingham (N=391) followed by females released from minimum security at South Middlesex Correctional Center (N=141).

Release Address by County

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Counties* Compared to the Estimated Population of Massachusetts in 2012



Note: 2012 estimated county population statistics were provided by the U.S Census Bureau.

Note: Not all MA DOC inmates are released in Massachusetts; approximately 4% were released outside of Massachusetts.

The above map demonstrates the U.S Census Bureau's estimated percentage of the Massachusetts population residing in each county in 2012 compared to the percentage of criminally sentenced MA DOC inmates released to each county in 2012. Suffolk, Essex, and Hampden, were the only three counties with a higher percentage of inmates released to the county (49% combined) than the percentage of Massachusetts residents residing there (29% combined). In contrast, Middlesex County represented 23% of the Massachusetts population but only 14% of the releases from the MA DOC.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: County by Gender♦

Female†			Male			Total		
County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage
Essex	128	21%	Suffolk	523	25%	Suffolk	600	22%
Middlesex	124	21%	Hampden	274	13%	Middlesex	385	14%
Plymouth	85	14%	Middlesex	261	12%	Essex	369	14%
Suffolk	77	13%	Essex	241	11%	Hampden	292	11%
Norfolk	63	10%	Worcester	196	9%	Worcester	229	8%
Bristol	36	6%	Bristol	164	8%	Plymouth	221	8%
Worcester	33	5%	Plymouth	136	6%	Bristol	200	7%
Hampden	18	3%	Norfolk	93	4%	Norfolk	156	6%
Barnstable	12	2%	Barnstable	55	3%	Barnstable	67	2%
Berkshire	5	1%	Berkshire	25	1%	Berkshire	30	1%
Hampshire	1	0%	Franklin	21	1%	Franklin	22	1%
Franklin	1	0%	Hampshire	19	1%	Hampshire	20	1%
Dukes	0	0%	Dukes	2	0%	Dukes	2	0%
Sub-Total	583	97%	Sub-Total	2,010	96%	Sub-Total	2,593	96%
Outside MA	18	3%	Outside MA	94	4%	Outside MA	112	4%
Total	601	100%	Total	2,104	100%	Total	2,705	100%

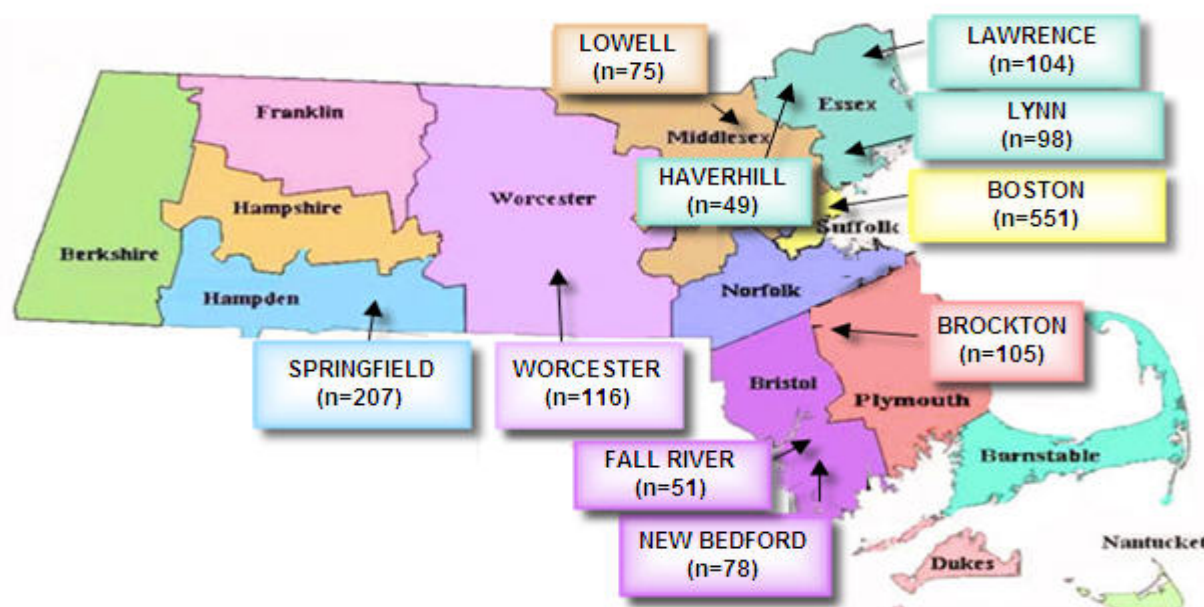
♦ Release Address is self-reported by the inmate prior to release.

† 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.

*Note: See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Street.

Release Address by Top Ten Cities

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Top Ten Cities♦



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

Of the 2,705 criminally sentenced inmates released to the street in 2012, 1,434 (53%) inmates 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 (N=551) followed by Springfield (N=207) and Worcester (N=116). The male population mirrored the top three of the ten cities. Females' release locations differed from males' and the total population with the city of Lynn (N=37) as the second most frequent city of release followed by Brockton (N=33).

Massachusetts DOC 2012 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	68	11%	Boston	483	23%	Boston	551	20%
Lynn	37	6%	Springfield	197	9%	Springfield	207	8%
Brockton	33	5%	Worcester	109	5%	Worcester	116	4%
Haverhill	21	3%	Lawrence	84	4%	Brockton	105	4%
Lowell	21	3%	Brockton	72	3%	Lawrence	104	4%
Lawrence	20	3%	New Bedford	66	3%	Lynn	98	4%
Ashland	15	2%	Lynn	61	3%	New Bedford	78	3%
Quincy	14	2%	Fall River	44	2%	Lowell	75	3%
Framingham	12	2%	Holyoke	41	2%	Fall River	51	2%
New Bedford	12	2%	Framingham	33	2%	Haverhill	49	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.

*Note: See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Street.

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Average Institutional Length of Stay

Institutional Length of Stay

**Massachusetts DOC 2012 Average Institutional Length of Stay in Days on January 1, 2013:
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	971	327	0	0	0	0	971	327
Boston Pre-Release	202	169	0	0	0	0	202	169
Bridgewater State Hospital	583	130	848	211	462	8	740	349
Brooke House	85	14	0	0	0	0	85	14
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	48	20	1	3	52	8	46	31
MA Alcohol & Substance Abuse Center	265	67	18	60	0	0	148	127
MA Treatment Center	883	323	2,135	269	0	0	1,453	592
MCI-Cedar Junction	173	713	0	0	179	42	174	755
MCI-Concord	550	1,041	0	0	133	264	466	1,305
MCI-Framingham	896	336	29	15	103	257	539	608
MCI-Norfolk	1,651	1,458	0	0	60	4	1,647	1,462
MCI-Plymouth	295	167	0	0	0	0	295	167
MCI-Shirley	781	1,445	163	2	132	11	776	1,458
NCCI-Gardner	1,140	980	0	0	217	6	1,135	986
Northeastern Correctional Center	323	255	0	0	0	0	323	255
Old Colony Correctional Center	770	860	0	0	117	54	732	914
Pondville Correctional Center	254	188	0	0	0	0	254	188
South Middlesex Correctional Center	220	133	0	0	0	0	220	133
Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	514	1,247	0	0	312	36	509	1,283
Spectrum Women and Children's Program	62	4	0	0	0	0	62	4
County, Federal, Interstate	799	271	0	0	538	5	794	276

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, approximately a quarter of the population at MCI-Framingham is serving a House of Correction sentence.

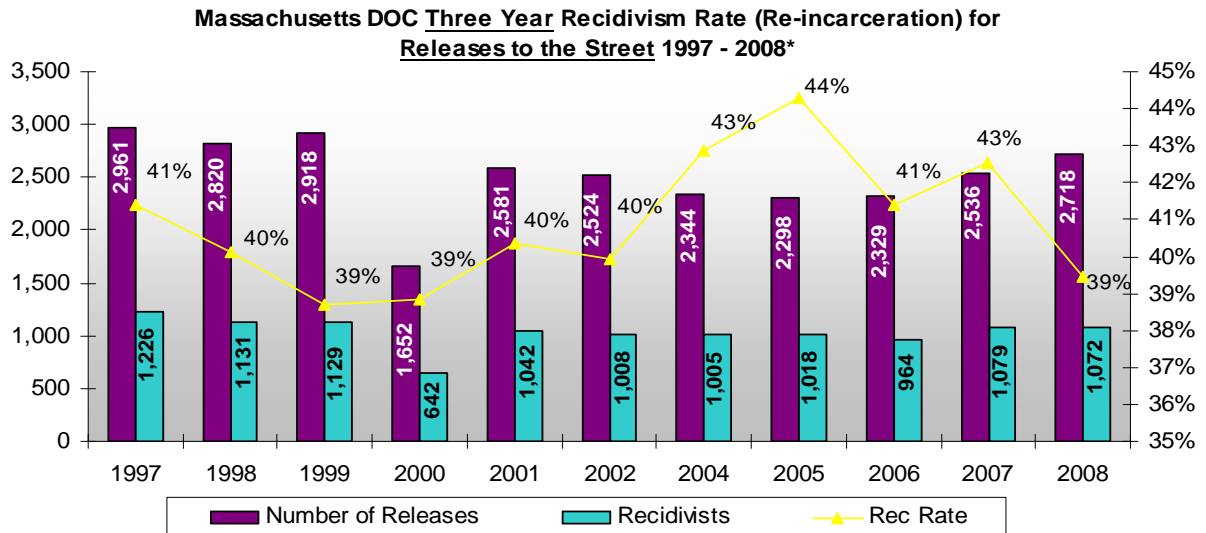
For the purposes of this report institutional length of stay was derived from the January 1, 2013 data file of the active Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population, including those sentenced to criminal and civil sentences, and those awaiting trial from the inmate management system (IMS) admission movement history. Institution length of stay is the number of days between January 1, 2013 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 institutional length of stay was just over 2 years (786 days) on January 1, 2013.
- ◆ 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 (794 days).
- ◆ The institutions with the longest average lengths of stay were MCI-Norfolk (1,647 days) driven by its criminally sentenced population (1,651 days), Massachusetts Treatment Center (1,453 days) driven by its civilly committed population (2,135 days) and NCCI Gardner (1,135 days) driven by its criminally sentenced population (1,140 days).

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Recidivism Trends and 2008 Recidivism Rates

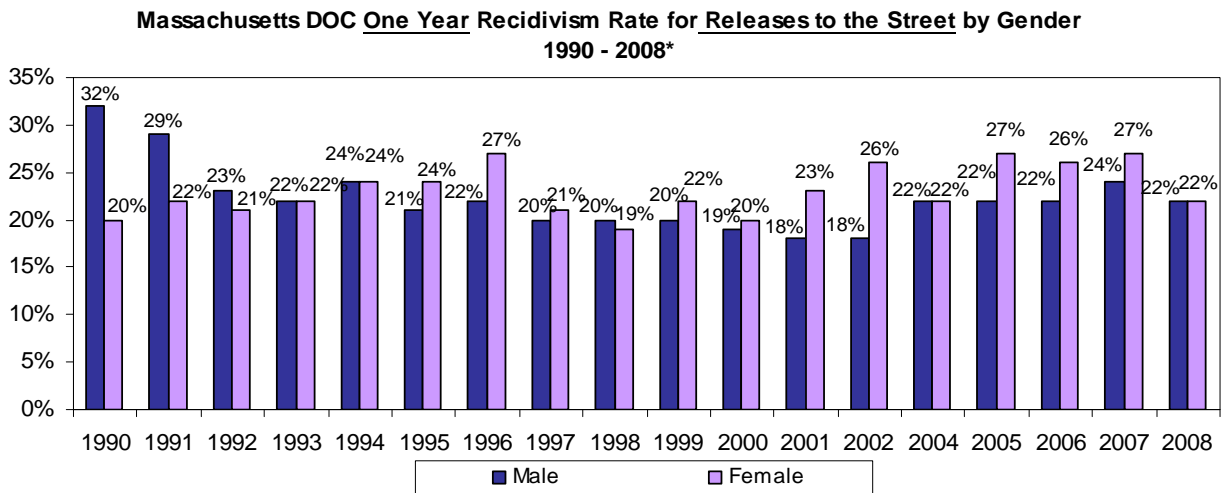
Recidivism Trends and 2008 Recidivism Rates

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from the DOC during 2008 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.



*Data for 2000 is based on January-July. 2003 is currently unavailable.

The recidivism⁸ rate of DOC offenders remained fairly consistent between 1997 and 2002, ranging from 39% to 41%. After experiencing a period of increase, the recidivism rate for the 2008 release cohort decreased by 4 percentage points compared to the previous year, resulting in a 39% recidivism rate.



*Data for 2000 is based on January - July. 2003 data is currently unavailable.

⁸ Prior to the 2008 recidivism collection, data was collected specifically on inmates released to the street from DOC facilities (custody). Starting in 2008, the cohort will also include DOC inmates released from county, federal and out of state facilities. In 2008, there were 26 DOC inmates released to the street from non-DOC facilities.

Recidivism Trends and 2008 Recidivism Rates

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for 2008 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	182	60%	n.a.	n.a.	182	60%
Medium	1,015	43%	643	36%	1,658	40%
Minimum and Pre-Release	625	34%	253	32%	878	33%
Total	1,822	42%	896	35%	2,718	39%

- ◆ Recidivism rates for inmates released during 2008 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 minimum security and pre-release 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 43%, while the rate for males released from maximum security was 60%, the highest of all security levels.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female inmates released from a lower security facility was 32%, whereas females who were released from a medium security facility had a recidivism rate of 36%.

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for Female 2008 Releases to the Street by Sentence Type⁹

Sentence Type	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
State Sentence	106	21%
County Sentence ¹⁰	790	37%
Total	896	35%

- ◆ Female inmates released from a county sentence had a much higher recidivism rate (37%) than those released from a state sentence (21%).
- ◆ Females serving a county sentence drove the total female three year recidivism rate (35%).

⁹ Due to the minimal number of county correctional facilities that house female offenders, many females released during 2008 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 2008 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 2008, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations.

**Massachusetts DOC Three-Year Recidivism Rate for 2008 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	706	215	30%	295	78	26%	1,001	293	29%
Expiration of Sentence	1,116	402	36%	601	180	30%	1,717	582	34%
Total Releases	1,822	617	34%	896	258	29%	2,718	875	32%
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*	706	359	51%	295	127	43%	1,001	486	49%
Expiration of Sentence	1,116	402	36%	601	184	31%	1,717	586	34%
Total Releases	1,822	761	42%	896	311	35%	2,718	1,072	39%

*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 2,718 inmates released to the street during 2008, over a third (37% or N=1,001) were paroled to the street, while 1,717 (63%) 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 (34%). Again, the higher recidivism 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 2008 Recidivism Rates

- ◆ Of the 1,072 inmates who were a recidivist using the definition including technical violations of parole or probation, 281 recidivated due to a technical violation of their parole or probation conditions. Two hundred and sixty-nine of the recidivists were technical parole violations and 12 were technical violations of probation.
- ◆ Of the 281 inmates who returned for a technical violation, 84 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 seven percentage points, from 39% to 32% when excluding technical violations, with offenders paroled to the street experiencing the largest decrease, from 49% to 29%. The recidivism rate for female inmates decreased from a rate of 35% to a rate of 29%. In comparison, the male recidivism rate decreased from 42% to 34% when excluding technical violations.

Massachusetts Three-Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates Excluding and Including Technical Violators for 2008 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	896	126	14%	80	9%	52	6%	258	29%
Male	1,822	253	14%	223	12%	141	8%	617	34%
Total	2,718	379	14%	303	11%	193	7%	875	32%
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	896	194	22%	74	8%	43	5%	311	35%
Male	1,822	407	22%	232	13%	122	7%	761	42%
Total	2,718	601	22%	306	11%	165	6%	1,072	39%

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ For the second year 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 2008 Recidivism Rates

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2008 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	214	60%	244	43%	458	51%
Person	774	46%	176	32%	950	44%
Other	144	42%	277	36%	421	38%
Drug	575	34%	193	25%	768	32%
Sex	115	17%	6	n.a.	121	17%
Total	1,822	42%	896	35%	2,718	39%

- ◆ 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 60%, followed by person offenders who recidivated at a rate of 46%.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female property offenders was 43%, followed by females in the “other” offense category, with a recidivism rate of 36%.
- ◆ Offenders in the governing sex offense category had the lowest recidivism rate (17%).

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2008 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	889	43%	182	32%	1,071	41%
Non-Violent	933	41%	714	35%	1,647	39%
Total	1,822	42%	896	35%	2,718	39%

Non-violent offenders released during 2008 had a slightly lower recidivism rate (39%) compared to a violent offenders (41%).

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2008 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	251	39%	165	28%	416	35%
Mandatory Drug Offense	324	30%	28	11%	352	28%
Total	575	34%	193	25%	768	32%

Of the 768 released inmates who were incarcerated for a governing drug offense, 46% percent were serving a mandatory drug sentence (N=352). Mandatory drug offenders had a lower recidivism rate than non-mandatory drug offenders, recidivating at a rate of 28%, compared to a recidivism rate of 35% for non-mandatory drug offenders. The average time served on their current incarceration for drug offenders was 32.9 months. The non-mandatory drug offenders on average were incarcerated for 21.5 months, compared to mandatory drug offenders who were incarcerated on average for 46.4 months.

Recidivism Trends and 2008 Recidivism Rates

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2008 Releases to the Street by
Race/Ethnicity and Gender¹³**

	Males		Females		Total	
Race/Ethnicity	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
African American/ Black	528	47%	107	31%	635	44%
Caucasian	730	41%	686	37%	1,416	39%
Hispanic	544	38%	77	26%	621	37%
Other	3	n.a	23	26%	26	31%
Asian	9	n.a	1	n.a	10	n.a
Native American/ Alaskan Native	8	n.a	2	n.a	10	n.a
Total	1,822	42%	896	35%	2,718	39%

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

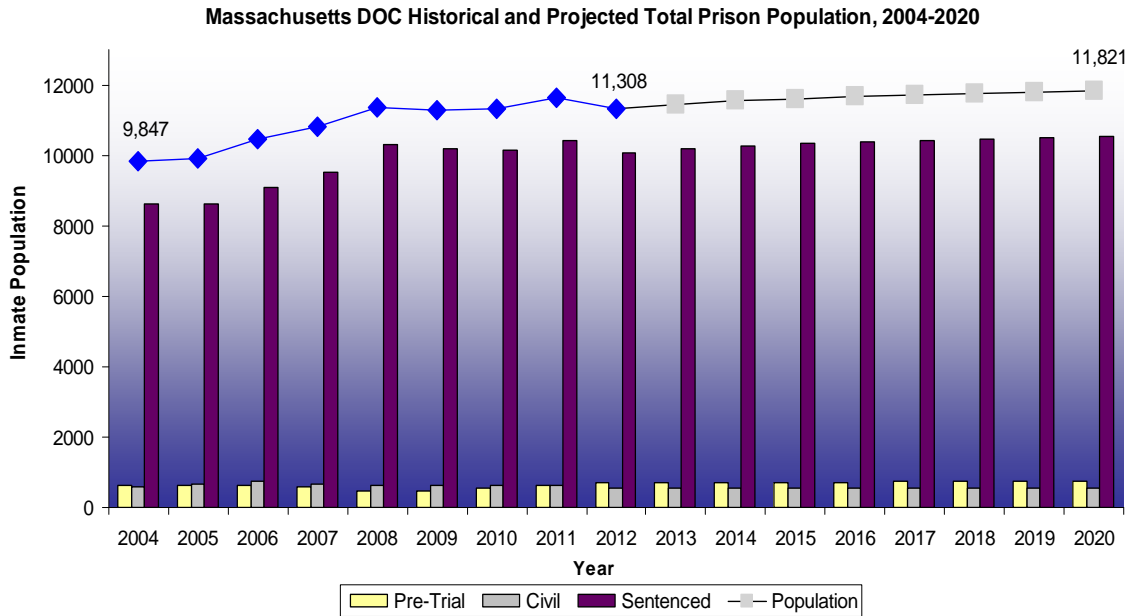
- ◆ Within three years of their release to the street, male inmates who reported a race of Black had a recidivism rate of 47%, followed by Caucasian male inmates who recidivated at a rate of 41%.
- ◆ Caucasian female inmates had the highest recidivism rate (37%) followed by Black female inmates with a recidivism rate of 31%.

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

Massachusetts DOC 2012 Population Projections

Population Projections

The population trend projection below represents the MA DOC jurisdiction population for the years 2004-2020. Each year's observation was based upon that year's count as of December 31. Historical data for the years 2004-2012 was gathered by utilizing information pulled from IMS. The projected years, 2013-2020, were based upon the eight years of historical data, with weighting toward the more recent observations, 2009-2012.



- ◆ The projected years, 2013-2020, for criminally sentenced inmates have been adjusted in order to account for recent changes to Earned Good Time (EGT) and their anticipated impacts.
- ◆ Civil commitments in Massachusetts are court ordered placements to Massachusetts DOC custody. These commitments are made up of “Mental Health Commitments”, “Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments” (Section 35’s), and “Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments”. Civil commitments numbers are more variable from year-to-year and therefore more difficult to predict accurately than criminal or pre-trial commitments.
- ◆ From 2013 to 2020 the overall MA DOC jurisdiction population is projected to show an increase of 513 commitments, from 11,308 to 11,821.
- ◆ Note that 2012 shows a large drop in the criminally sentenced population. Much of this trend may be attributed to the Crime Bill passed in August, 2012, and to the state drug lab situation.

Population Projections

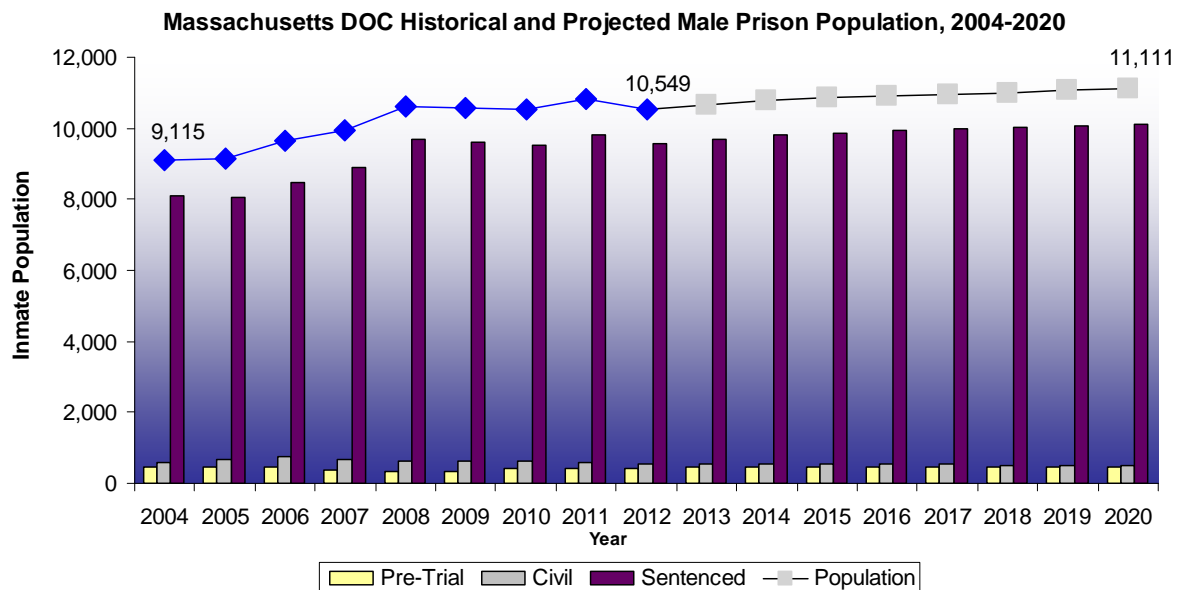
Massachusetts DOC Historical & Projected Prison Populations by Commitment Type				
Year	Sentenced	Civil	Pre-Trial	Total
2004	8,621	588	638	9,847
2005	8,620	677	622	9,919
2006	9,072	754	646	10,472
2007	9,524	661	606	10,791
2008	10,279	624	471	11,374
2009	10,185	619	481	11,285
2010	10,132	620	567	11,319
2011	10,398	607	625	11,630
2012	10,053	560	695	11,308
2013	10,170	557	701	11,428
2014	10,271	554	707	11,532
2015	10,346	551	713	11,610
2016	10,384	548	719	11,651
2017	10,422	545	726	11,693
2018	10,461	542	732	11,735
2019	10,501	539	738	11,778
2020	10,541	536	745	11,822

- ◆ From 2013 to 2020 the MA DOC jurisdiction population is projected to grow at a rate of 0.6% per year, resulting in a total increase of 4.5%. During the historical period, from 2004 to 2012, there was an overall increase of 14.8%, with an average yearly rate increase of 1.8%. This projects a notable change in commitment rate over the next eight years.
- ◆ Criminally sentenced commitments are expected to see an increase of 4.9% during the projected period, 2013-2020, with an average increase of 0.6% per year. Over the historical period, 2004-2012, criminal commitments increased by 16.6%, with an average yearly increase of 2.0%. This large projected shift in rate increase is at least partially due to adjustments made to account for changes in EGT.
- ◆ Civil commitments are, according to the trend data, expected to decrease by 4.3% during the projected period, 2013-2020, averaging a drop of 0.5% per year. From 2004 to 2012 civil commitments saw a similar decrease of 4.8%, averaging a drop of 0.2% each year. This reflects a steady, continued drop in civil commitments.
- ◆ Pre-trial commitments are projected to increase by 7.1% over the projected period, 2013-2020, averaging an increase of 0.9% each year. During the historical period, 2004-2012, pre-trial commitments saw an overall increase of 8.9%, with a yearly average increase of 1.8%. This reflects a projected decreased rate of growth for pre-trial commitments.

Population Projections

Massachusetts DOC Male Historical and Projected Prison Population				
Year	Sentenced	Civil	Pre-Trial	Total
2004	8,082	575	458	9,115
2005	8,042	663	441	9,146
2006	8,482	735	449	9,666
2007	8,900	652	396	9,948
2008	9,677	622	322	10,621
2009	9,612	613	334	10,559
2010	9,527	613	407	10,547
2011	9,822	594	416	10,832
2012	9,567	545	437	10,549
2013	9,690	541	442	10,673
2014	9,798	538	446	10,782
2015	9,880	535	451	10,866
2016	9,927	531	455	10,913
2017	9,975	528	460	10,963
2018	10,023	524	465	11,012
2019	10,071	521	470	11,062
2020	10,119	518	475	11,112

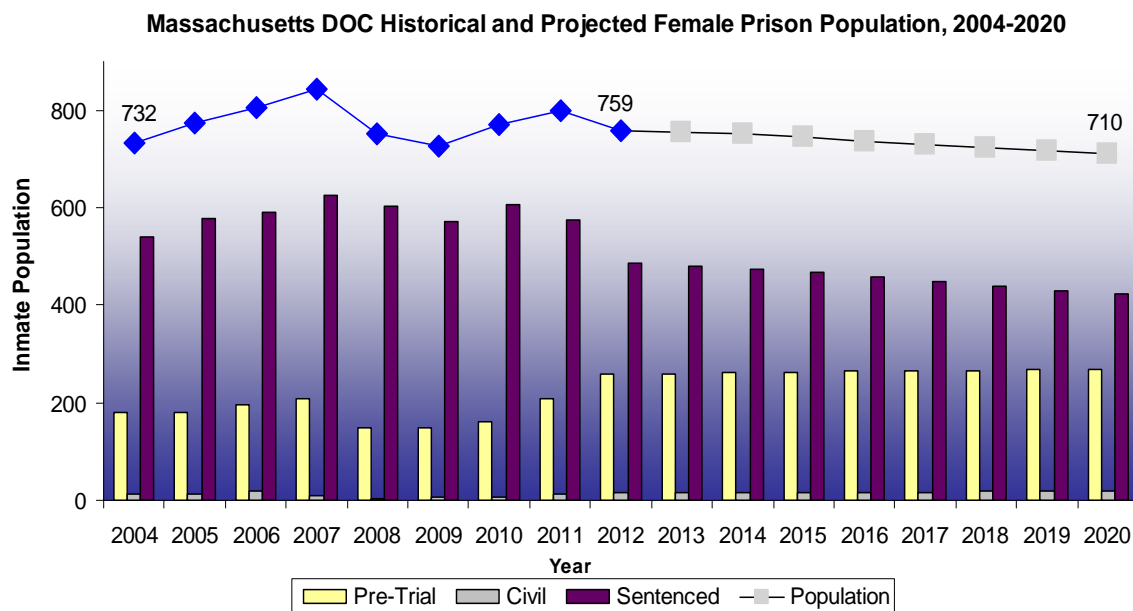
- ◆ The male jurisdiction population saw a loss of 281 (2.6%) commitments during 2012. This was the most notable overall drop in male jurisdiction commitments seen in the historical data from 2004 through 2012. The only other drop occurred in 2010 with a loss of 12 inmates (0.1%).
- ◆ The overall male jurisdiction population is projected to grow by 5.3% from 2013 to 2020.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced male jurisdiction population is projected to grow by 5.8% during the projected period, 2013-2020.
- ◆ Male civil commitments are expected to decrease by 5.0% during the projected period, 2013-2020.
- ◆ Male pre-trial commitments are expected to see growth of 8.6% over the period from 2013 to 2020.



Population Projections

Massachusetts DOC Female Historical and Projected Prison Population				
Year	Sentenced	Civil	Pre-Trial	Total
2004	539	13	180	732
2005	578	14	181	773
2006	590	19	197	806
2007	624	9	210	843
2008	602	2	149	753
2009	573	6	147	726
2010	605	7	160	772
2011	576	13	209	798
2012	486	15	258	759
2013	480	15	259	754
2014	474	16	261	751
2015	466	16	262	744
2016	457	17	264	738
2017	448	17	265	730
2018	439	18	267	724
2019	430	18	268	716
2020	422	18	270	710

- ◆ The female jurisdiction population saw a loss of 39 (4.9%) commitments during 2012. A larger drop was seen in 2008 with a decrease of 90 (10.7%).
- ◆ The overall female jurisdiction population is projected to shrink by 6.5% over the period from 2013 to 2020.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced female jurisdiction population is projected to decrease by 13.2% during the projected period, 2013-2020.
- ◆ Female civil commitments are expected to increase over the prediction period, 2013-2020; however, this subpopulation is too small and too variable to make a confident estimate.
- ◆ Female pre-trial commitments are expected to see growth of 4.6% over the period from 2013 to 2020.



Massachusetts DOC 2012 Caveats and Definitions

Caveats and Definitions

ACA	Acronym standing for American Correctional Association.
Admissions	Inmates committed to the Department of Correction (DOC), 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 a person is an alcoholic or substance abuser and is at risk for 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 90 days. See Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 123, §35.
Average Daily Population (ADP)	The average daily population for calendar year 2012 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 and include 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
Crime Bill	Enacted on August 2, 2012, and resulted in an immediate change to sentence structure for dozens of inmates. See Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012.
Crime Lab	Issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Drug Lab resulted in several hundred releases "from court," primarily during the months of September-November.
Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced"	An individual who has been found guilty of a criminal offense through legal means, and is required to be incarcerated.

Caveats and Definitions

Custody Population	An inmate that is incarcerated in a Massachusetts DOC facility.
Design Capacity	Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended to house in a facility.
DOC	Acronym for the Department of Correction.
Drug Offense	Massachusetts General Law Chapter 94C Offenses which include distribution or possession with intent to distribute, drug violation school/park, and trafficking.
Earned Good Time	Inmates can receive credits while incarcerated through, work, education and other programs which reduce their maximum sentence term. Inmates can be awarded between 2.5 days of earned good time per category and up to but not to exceed 10 days per month.
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 the offense that carries the longest maximum sentence.
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, 2013. 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. DOC Jurisdiction includes those incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facilities and those housed in correctional facilities outside of the Massachusetts DOC (i.e. Massachusetts houses of correction, other state’s correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Caveats and Definitions

Mandatory Minimum Sentence	The provision of a criminal penalty for a particular offense which specifies the minimum term of incarceration and prohibits suspension of any sentence, placement on file, continuance without a finding, probation, and release on parole until the minimum term of imprisonment has been served.
Mental Health Commitments	Court-ordered evaluations of competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility and treatment for mentally ill adults as a result of their mental illness are in need of hospitalization under conditions of strict security. This population is primarily committed to Bridgewater State Hospital. See Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 123, §§7-18.
New Court Commitment	Newly sentenced and committed inmates admitted to a committing institution as prescribed by law. 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 finished one sentence and began serving another sentence. If an individual is committed to the DOC more than once during 2012, each court commitment for that individual is counted separately.
Non-DOC Releases to Other Jurisdiction	The transfer of a non-DOC inmate (from a county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction) out of DOC custody and remands the inmate back to the agency that has presiding authority over them.
Non-violent Offense	Any offense that falls under the Property, Drug or <i>Other</i> offense categories.
Operational Capacity	The 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. This 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.

Caveats and Definitions

Other Offenses	Miscellaneous offenses that are not clearly categorized into one of the other offense categories of Person, Property, Sex or Drug and include obstruction of justice, habitual criminal, prostitution and some weapons possession.
Other Releases	Releases in this category include deaths, escapes and transfer 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.
Parole or Expiration of Sentence to Other	<p>Inmates who were released from their current sentence via expiration or parole to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">parole to out of state sentenceparole to federal authorityparole to immigrationparole to a from and after House of Correction sentenceparole to warrantparole to a from and after Department of Correction sentenceexpiration release to out of state sentenceexpiration release to federal authorityexpiration release to immigrationexpiration release to from and after House of Correction sentenceexpiration release to warrantexpiration release to from and after/concurrent at Department of Correctionexpiration to civil commitmentparole to civil commitmentrelease from civil commitment to warrant
Parole to Street	Inmates released from the Massachusetts DOC with parole supervision.
Parole Violator/Detainer	Parolee who violates conditions 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) and include assault and battery, kidnapping, manslaughter, and murder.

Caveats and Definitions

Pre-trial or “Detainee”	An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime and 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	A court-ordered sentence whereby an offender is released from confinement but is still under court supervision..
Probation Violation	An inmate that 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.
Property Offense	Crimes against Property (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 266 Offenses) and include arson, burglary and fraud.
Recidivism Rate	A measurement of the rate at which offenders commit other crimes, either by arrest or conviction baselines, after being released from incarceration.
Release from Parole Detainer	A small number of inmates released from a temporary parole detainer (n = 14).
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: court release (see Crime Lab), expiration of fine, payment of fine, parole and expiration of sentence.
Sentence/Sentence Type	<p>State Prison Sentence</p> <p>Prior to the truth-in-sentencing reform, if an offender was sentenced to a 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>Under 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>

Caveats and Definitions

Under both the old and new sentencing systems, an inmate is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his/her term barring any statutory or earned good time. Under the new sentencing system, no sentence reduction is attributable to statutory good time.

House of Correction or “County Sentence”

Prior to the truth-in-sentencing reform, if an offender was sentenced to the House of Correction, the term shall be two and a half years or less. Parole eligibility and discharge are based on the maximum term of a sentence.

Under the new law, discharge on this sentence changed because of the elimination of statutory good time. There was no change in the parole eligibility date.

Other State, Federal Sentence

This category is used for inmates who were received by the DOC from another state correctional agency or the Federal Bureau of Prisons and are not sentenced under Massachusetts General Law.

Sex Offense

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

Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments

Court-ordered temporary commitments of a person 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).

Caveats and Definitions

Technical Violation

A violation of parole conditions that does not necessarily constitute grounds for a parole revocation.

Violent Offense

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

**Western Massachusetts Regional
Women's Correctional Center**

From November 2011 to February 2012, 51 County sentenced female inmates in DOC custody were transferred to a regional correctional center in Hampden county. Beginning in November 2011, county sentenced females including those from Worcester county and west, will be held in the custody of this regional center and no longer at the MA DOC.