



MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION



PRISON POPULATION TRENDS 2014

April 2015



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Efforts to effectively reduce the Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) prison population are having an impact. In 2014 the average daily custody (n=10,569) and jurisdiction (n=10,973) populations, were 3% and 2%, respectively less than in 2013, which had also reflected a decline. This reduction can be largely attributed to two factors, sentencing reform passed on August 2012 and prison reentry efforts throughout the Department. Such efforts have been implemented throughout the incarceration experience, then focusing on the transition out of prison and back into the community.

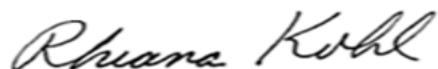
While the population is less than the recent first of the year peak (11,723 inmates) in 2012, the 2014 count was still higher than that of 2006. Over the last decade (2006-2015), the total prison population (MA Jurisdiction) increased slightly by one percent (1%), based on a snapshot of the first of January of each year. Yet, compared to national trends, Massachusetts has achieved better results toward curbing incarceration rates and reducing recidivism. This is largely a reflection of the male criminally sentenced population, comprising 85% of MA DOC overall population. The female inmate population did not follow this same trajectory. The number of female inmates in January 2014 (n=792) was second to the highest first of the year count behind 2007 (n=843) but has since decreased in the past year by 9%.

Similarly, both male and female pretrial inmates housed at the MA DOC have fluctuated. Between 2013 and 2015, criminally sentenced, pre-trial, and civil commitment populations have all experienced a decrease, 5%, 17%, and 4% respectively. When looking specifically at the pre-trial population, pre-trial females have been significantly increasing, from 144 in 2010 with a steady annual increase up to 278 on January 1, 2014 but have recently decreased 26% in the past year. This is in the context of a female correctional facility opening in Hampden County for women under the jurisdiction of Worcester County and throughout western Massachusetts.

The largest racial/ethnic group among all commitment types was White, particularly civil commitments (70%). The second largest racial/ethnic group in every commitment category was Blacks (pre-trial being the highest among the black categories with 33%), consistently disproportionately higher than the general population. While 69% of male criminally sentenced inmates were committed on a violent governing offense, 48% of females were for violent crimes, reflecting an increase among females with violent offense types. Within the custody population as of January 1, 2015, 28% of males and 59% of females were open mental health cases with 21% of males and 46% of females on psychotropic medications.

An increase among the number of inmates released in 2013, which continued in 2014, combined with an increase among inmates with probation terms to serve, brought the overall total proportion of individuals released with supervision back over 60% where it had been in 2010 and many years prior. While a more detailed report on **MA DOC recidivism among 2011 releases** has been issued separately, the three year post-release recidivism rate of 35% reflected a decrease from the 41% rate among 2009 releases and 39% rate for 2010 releases. The notable decrease can be largely attributed to the lower number of parole releases in 2011 as well as successful reentry work. Information regarding such work and other research related reports can be found on the DOC website at www.mass.gov/doc.

Sincerely,



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

Report Populations

This report, *Massachusetts Department of Correction Population Trends 2014*, 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).

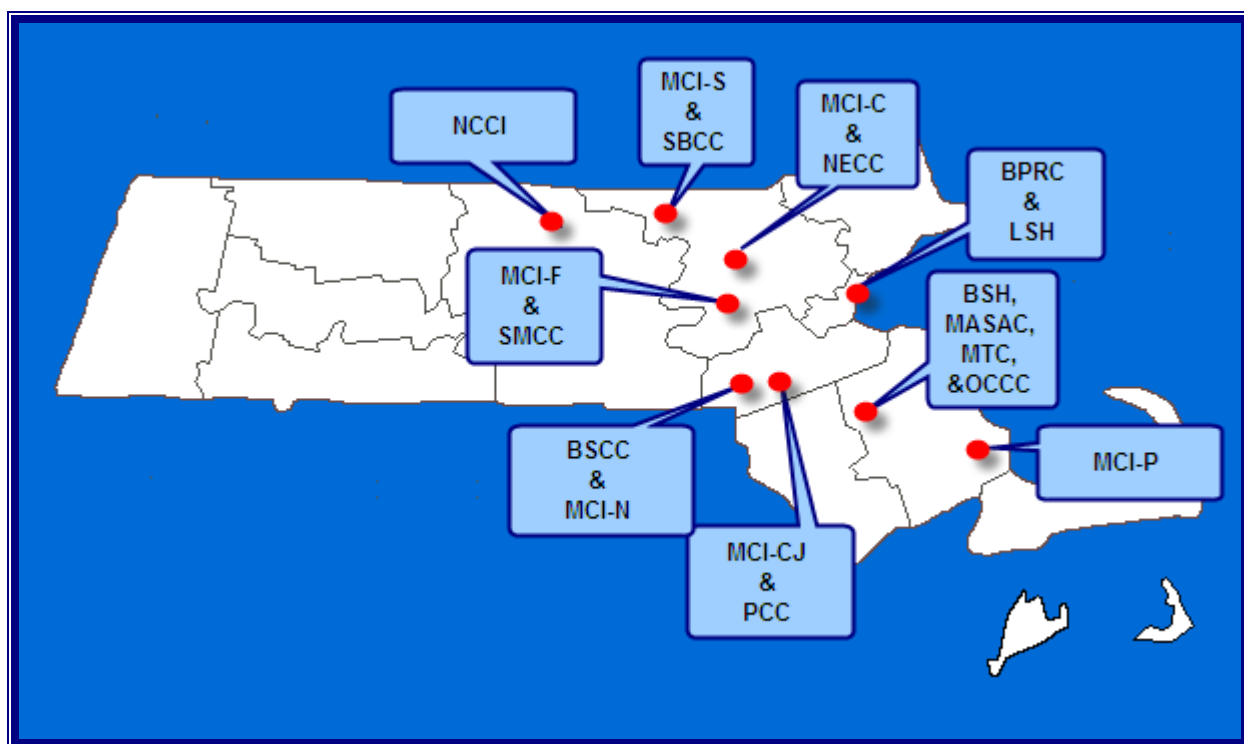
A complete list of report definitions is located in the 'Caveats and Definitions' section at the end of this report.

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MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014

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 2014): \$55,567
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 244
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 253
- Design Capacity: 266
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 95%
- 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 2014): \$45,475
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 192
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 170
- Design Capacity: 150
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 113%
- 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, 2015, the majority of inmates were pre-release (n=152) with 40 minimum security inmates.

Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2014): \$141,745
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 311
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 314
- Design Capacity: 227
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 138%
- Operational Capacity: 372
- Civil Commitments: 319
- 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 2014): \$295,094
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 21
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 25
- Design Capacity: 24
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 104%
- Operational Capacity: 29



The MA 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, 2015, the population consisted of 11 criminally sentenced state inmates, 9 pre-trial detainees and 1 temporary civil commitment. The average age of inmates housed on this date was 50 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 2014): \$70,953
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 187
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 168
- Design Capacity: 236
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 71%
- Operational Capacity: 211
- Sentenced: 80 & Civil Commitments: 131



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 90 days. On January 1, 2015, there were 119 civil commitments and 68 criminally sentenced inmates. 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 2014): \$57,255
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 545
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 556
- Design Capacity: 561
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 99%
- Operational Capacity: 673
- Sentenced: 312 & Civil Commitments: 361



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. In July 2013, the operational capacity decreased by 2 beds for civil commitments. The facility offers a comprehensive sexual offender treatment program intended to reduce the risks associated with reoffending. On January 1, 2015, there were 306 criminally sentenced inmates, 204 SDPs, and 35 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 2014): \$65,868
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 746
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 774 Maximum: 704 & Medium: 70
- Design Capacity: Maximum: 555 & Medium: 78
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 122% Maximum: 127% & Medium: 90%
- Operational Capacity: 646 Maximum: 568 & Medium: 78



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, 2015, MCI-CJ housed 721 criminally sentenced inmates and 25 federal or out of state pre-trial detainees. There were 674 offenders housed in maximum security (123 of those in DDU) and 72 in medium security.

MCI-Concord (MCI-C)

Concord, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1878 - Renovations: 1999, 2005 Special Management Unit
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2014): \$46,890
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,168
- Design Capacity: 614
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 190%
- Operational Capacity: 1,316
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 1,156



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, 2015, MCI-C housed 937 criminally sentenced inmates and 219 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 2014): \$60,118
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 561
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 636 Medium: 533 & ATU: 103
- Design Capacity: Medium: 388 & ATU: 64
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 141% Medium: 138% & ATU: 161%
- Operational Capacity: 588



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, 2015, this medium security facility housed 346 criminally sentenced inmates, 207 pre-trial detainees, and 8 civil commitments.

Institution Overview

MCI-Norfolk (MCI-N)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2014): \$39,829
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 1,450
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,437
- Design Capacity: 1,084
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 133%
- Operational Capacity: 1,474



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 2014): \$47,453
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 209
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 207
- Design Capacity: 151
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 137%
- Operational Capacity: 239
- Minimum: 224 & Pre-Release: 15



MCI-P originated as a Prison Camp in the 1950s on the grounds of the Myles Standish State Forest. The facility houses criminally sentenced males, partnering with and providing inmate community work crews and services to neighboring towns enhancing inmate re-entry and reparation.

In 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. On October 2013, MCI-P increased its pre-release capacity to 15 beds and decreased minimum to 212 beds. On January 1, 2015 there were 194 minimum and 15 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 2014): \$40,653
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 1,462
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,434
- Medium: 1,131 & Minimum: 303
- Design Capacity: Medium: 720 & Minimum: 299
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 141%
- Medium: 157% & Minimum: 101%
- Operational Capacity: 1,455
- Medium: 1,129 & Minimum: 326



MCI-S encompasses two facilities housing both medium and minimum custody level inmates. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2015 were in medium security housing units (n=1,140) with 322 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. Along with a skilled nursing facility (SNF), MCI-S operates an Assisted Daily Living Unit for medium inmates. The Shirley complex is also the site of the Department's Regional Training Center for staff.

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 2014): \$48,019
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 913
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 877
Medium: 858 & Minimum: 19
- Design Capacity: Medium: 568 & Minimum: 30
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 147%
Medium: 151% & Minimum: 63%
- Operational Capacity: 1,014
Medium: 984 & Minimum: 30



NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2015 were in medium security housing units (n=889) 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 2014): \$42,371
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 274
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 267
- Design Capacity: 150
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 178%
- Operational Capacity: 277
Minimum: 213 & Pre-Release: 64



NECC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2015 were in minimum security housing units (n=212) with 62 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 2014): \$48,405
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 814
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 870
Medium: 762 & Minimum: 108
- Design Capacity: Medium: 480 & Minimum: 100
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 150%
Medium: 159% & Minimum: 108%
- 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, 2015 were housed in a medium security unit (n=709) with 105 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 2014): \$39,314
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 196
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 192
- Design Capacity: 100
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 192%
- Operational Capacity: 204
- Minimum: 149 & Pre-Release: 55



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 141 minimum and 55 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2015. 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 2014): \$46,418
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 159
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 150
- Design Capacity: 125
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 120%
- Operational Capacity: 185
- Minimum: 140 & Pre-Release: 45



SMCC is a facility for criminally state and county sentenced females housing 131 minimum and 28 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2015. 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)

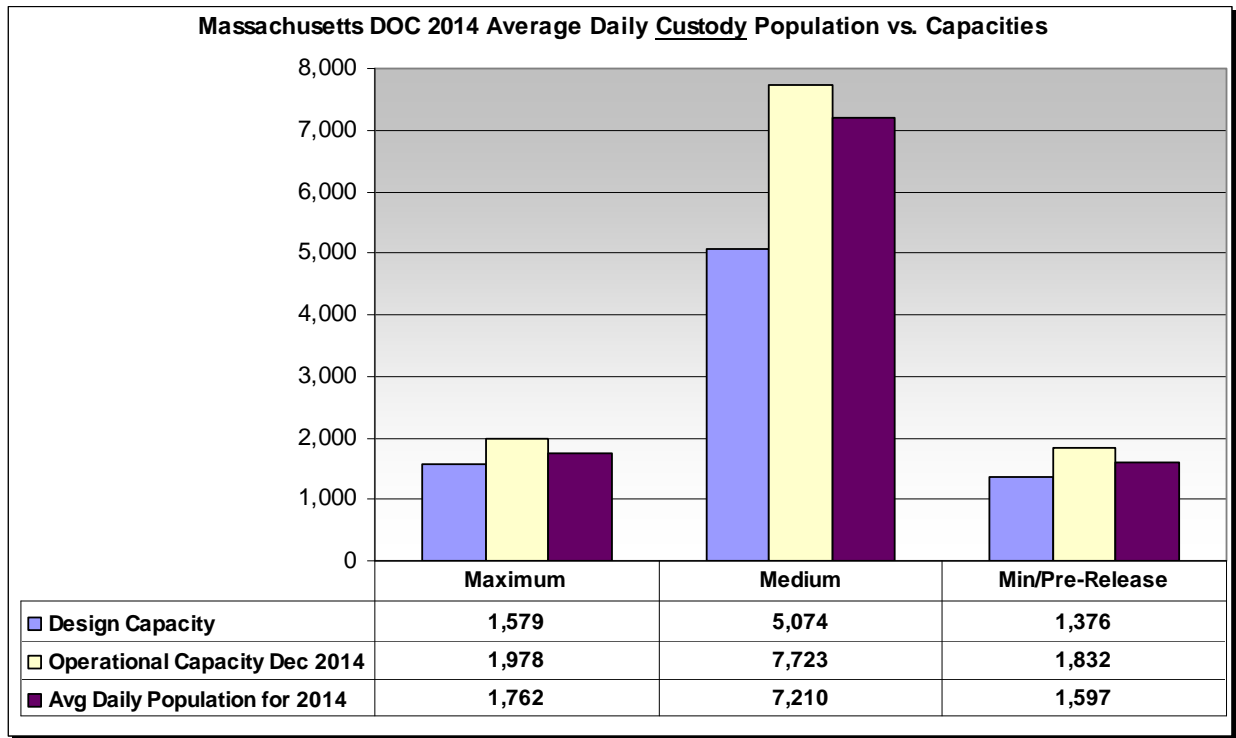
Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Maximum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1998
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2014): \$56,643
- January 1, 2015 Facility Population: 994
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,058
- Design Capacity: 1,024
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 103%
- 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 2014

Design Capacity = 8,029

Operational Capacity = 11,533

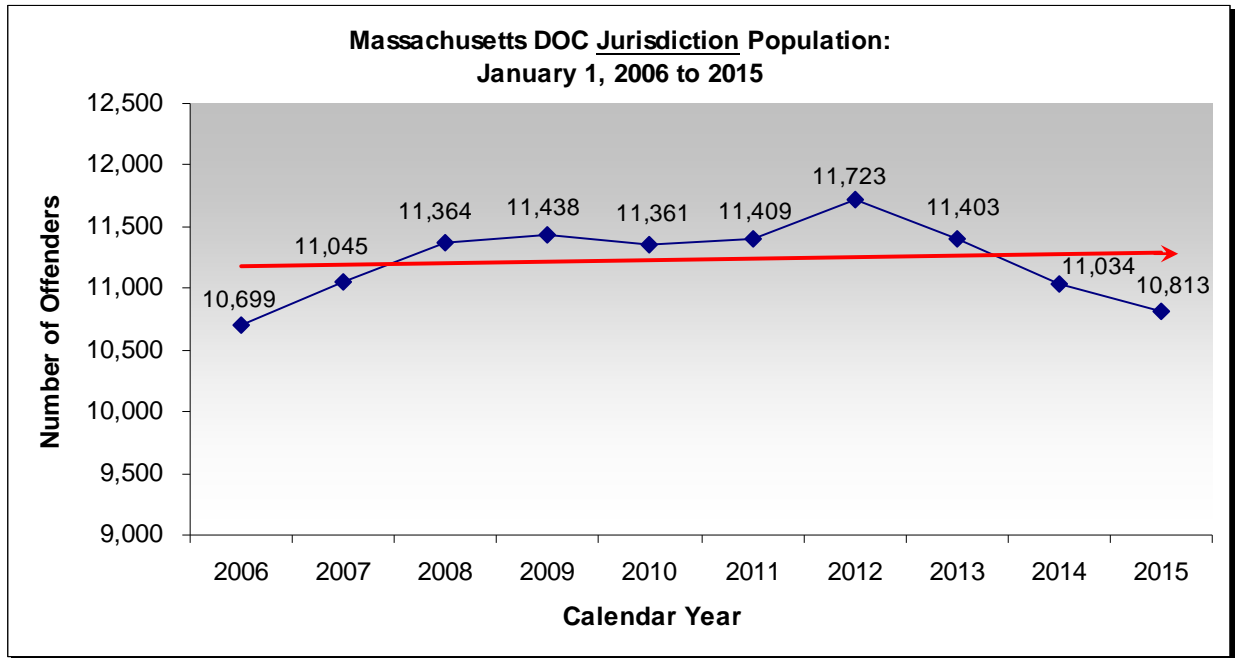
Average Daily Population for 2014 (Custody Population) = 10,569

Average Daily Population for 2014 (Jurisdiction Population) = 10,973

- ◆ **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, 2015.
- ◆ All design capacity and average daily population figures include the contract facilities Brooke House and Spectrum Women and Children's Program with the exception of operational capacity.

MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014 POPULATION TRENDS

Population Trends



Massachusetts

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population continued to decline for the third year, dropping 8% after a peak of 11,723 on January 1, 2012 to 10,813 on January 1, 2015.
- ◆ Between January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015 there was a 2% decline in inmates, 11,034 to 10,813.
- ◆ The trend shows the jurisdiction population slowly heading toward a ten year low, but still slightly higher in 2015 (1%) compared to 2006.

National

- ◆ After a three year decline, the estimated number of persons in state and federal prisons increased to 1,574,741 at year-end 2013¹, a 0.3% increase from year-end 2012.²
- ◆ After a three year decrease in the sentenced state and federal jurisdiction population, there was an increase of 0.4% between year-end 2012 and 2013. This increase was driven by the sentenced state population, which increased by 0.5% (n = 6,858), offsetting a 0.8% decrease in the federal population (n = 1,476).³
- ◆ The national imprisonment rate at year-end 2013 was 478 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages, down from 480 in 2012; and 623 per 100,000 U.S residents age 18 and older, a decrease from 626 in 2012.⁴
- ◆ This decrease in the national imprisonment rate occurred despite a rise in the number of sentenced prisoners as the general population of the U.S. grew faster than the prison population between 2012 and 2013.⁵

¹ Yearend 2013 statistics were the most recent national statistics available at the time.

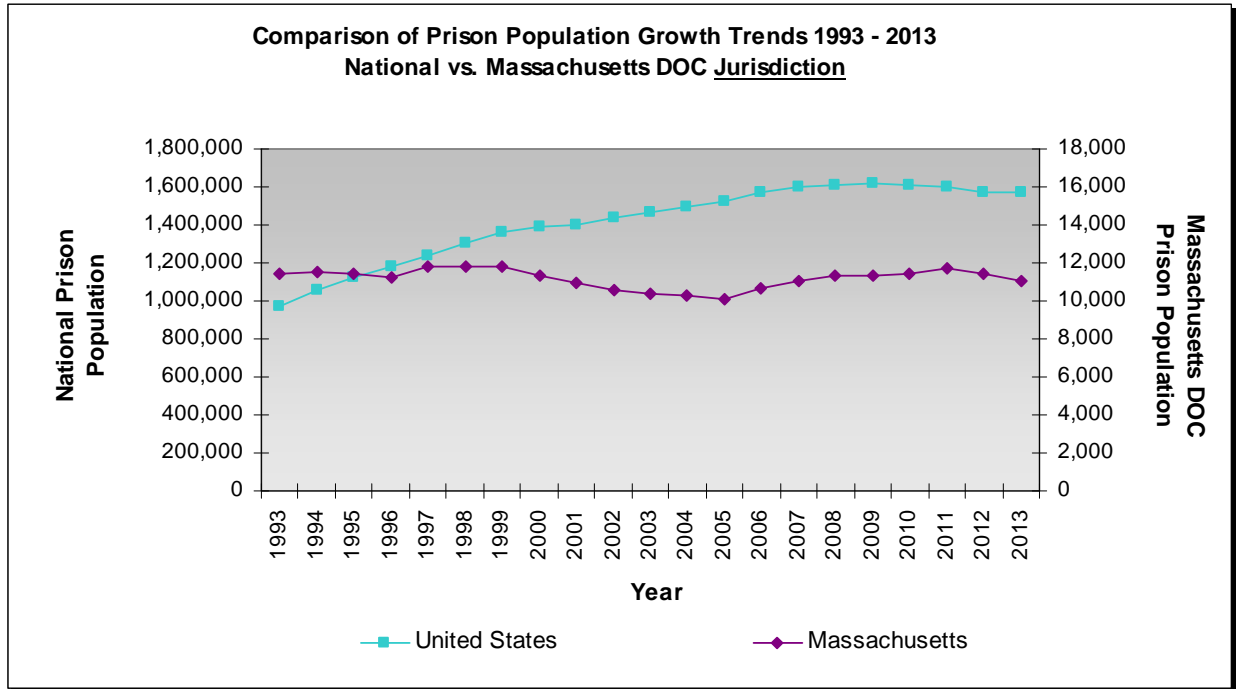
² Bureau of Justice Statistics (September 2014). *Prisoners in 2013* (NCJ 247282). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid.

Population Trends



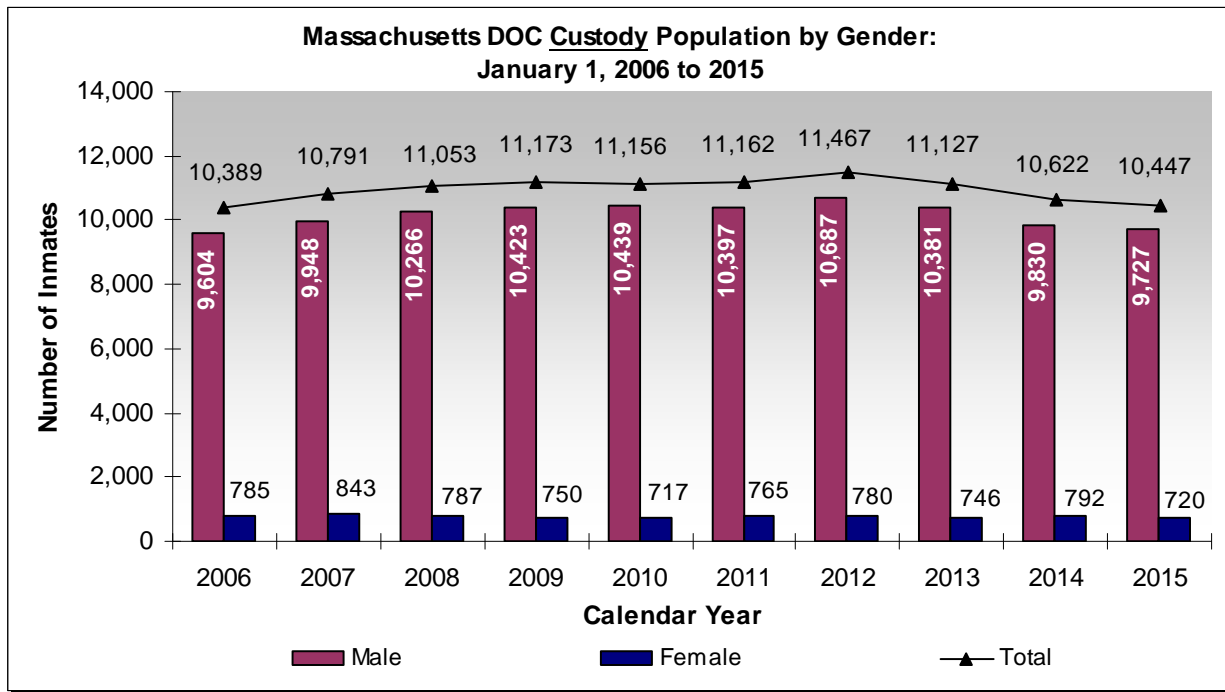
Comparison of Prison Population Growth Trends 1993 – 2013:
National⁶ vs. Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction

| Year | National Jurisdiction Population | | Massachusetts Jurisdiction Population | |
|------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Population | Percent of Change | Population | Percent of Change |
| 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 |
| 2012 | 1,571,013 | -1.7 | 11,403 | -2.7 |
| 2013 | 1,574,741 | 0.3 | 11,034 | -3.2 |

- ◆ The MA DOC jurisdiction population decreased by 3% from 11,422 in 1993 to 11,034 in 2013; while the national population increased by 62%, from 970,444 to 1,574,741 over the same time period.
- ◆ After some fluctuation between 1993 and 1998, the Massachusetts jurisdiction population experienced a 14% decrease between 1998 and 2005, followed by a 16% increase from 2005 to 2011. The years 2012 and 2013 each saw a decline of 3%.
- ◆ The national population experienced steady annual increases from 1993 to 2009 followed by a decline from 2010 to 2012. The largest decrease was in 2012, with the population declining by 2%, followed by a slight increase of 0.3% in 2013.

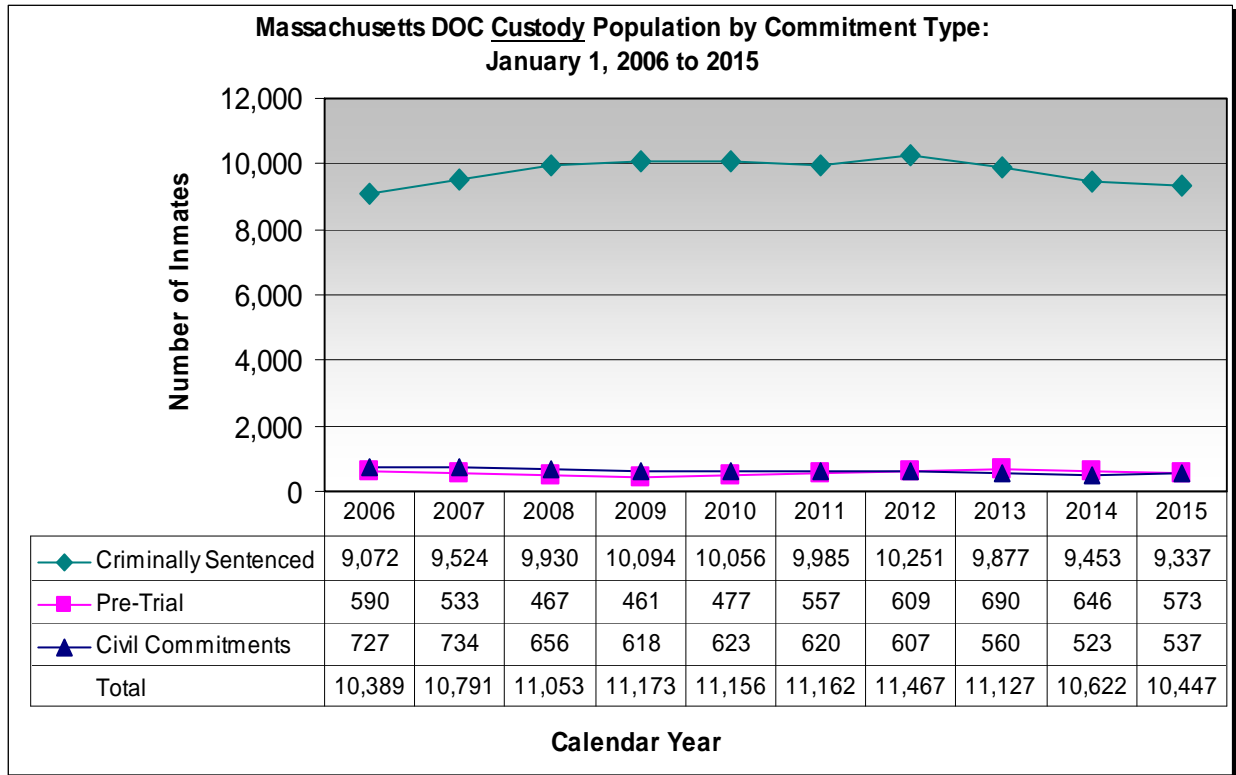
⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics (September 2014). *Prisoners in 2013* (NCJ 247282). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

Population Trends

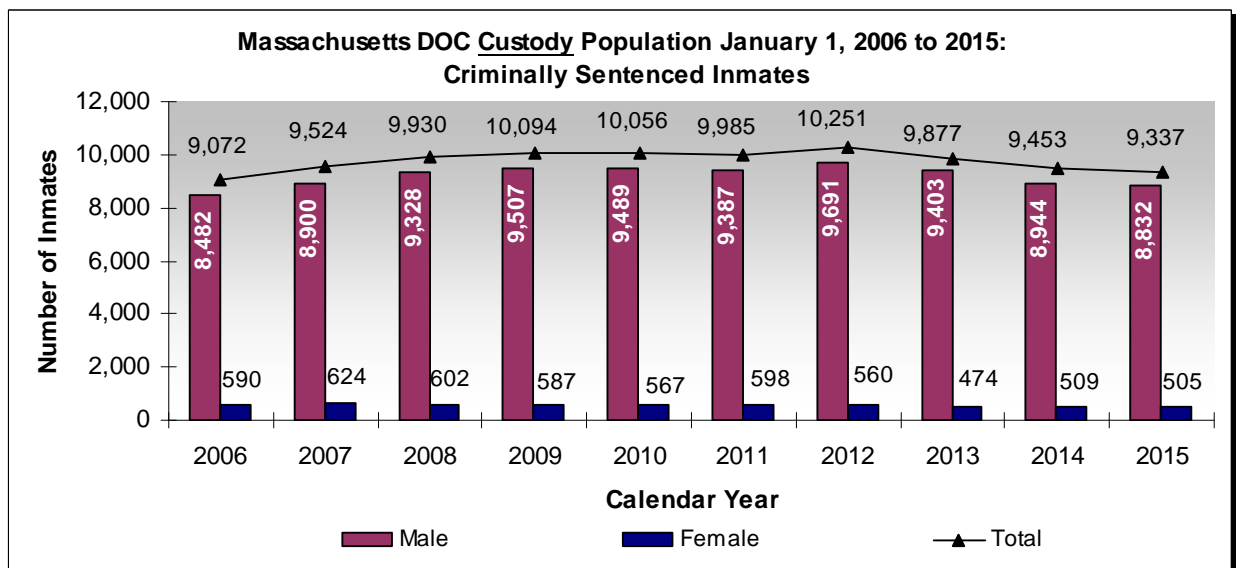


- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC custody population showed an increase of 1% between January 1, 2006 and January 1, 2015. There was a clear increase of 10% from 2006 to 2012, with the population remaining relatively constant between 2008 and 2011 before spiking in 2012 to 11,467 inmates. Following the increase there was then a decrease in population of 9% from 2012 to 2015.
- ◆ Male inmates increased 11% between 2006 and 2012 which drove the increase in total custody population over the trend period. In the past three years however, the male custody population dropped from 10,687 in 2012 to 9,727 in 2015 which resulted in a 9% decrease.
- ◆ The female population experienced more fluctuation than their male counterparts during this time frame, most notably a 7% increase between 2006 and 2007 and a 15% decline between 2007 and 2010. Females then experienced a 10% increase between 2010 and 2014. However, in the past year both females and males have decreased in their custody populations 9% and 1% 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, were held in the custody of this regional center and no longer at the MA DOC.

Population Trends

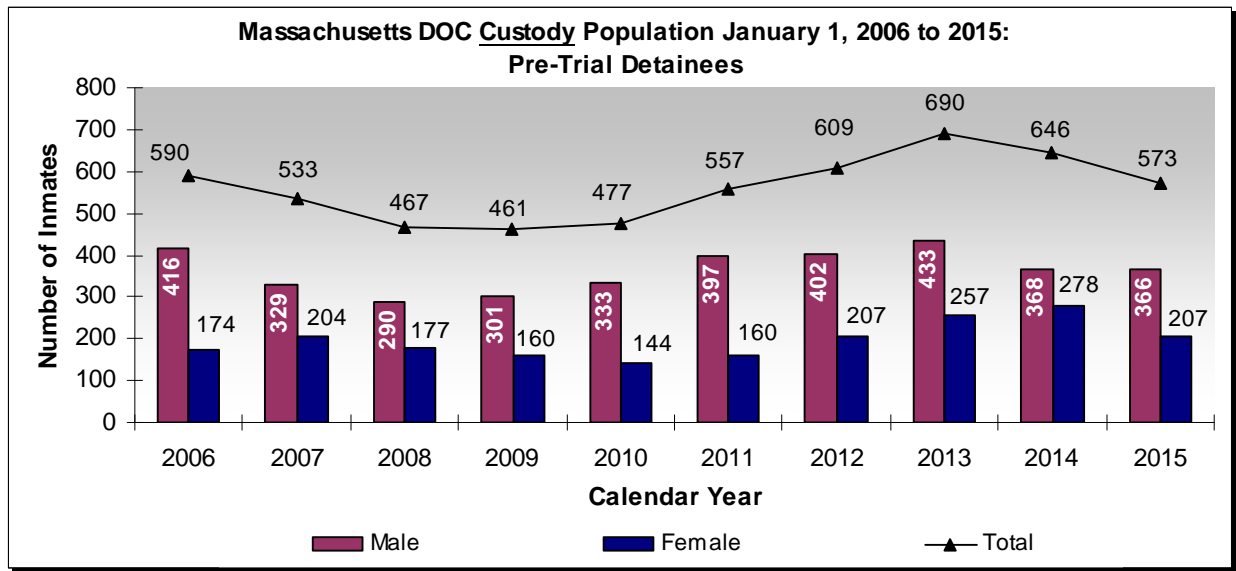


The Massachusetts DOC saw a decrease in the pre-trial and civil commitment populations between January 1, 2006 and January 1, 2015, with the largest percent decrease seen in the civil population (26%). Between 2013 and 2015, criminally sentenced, pre-trial, and civil commitments populations have all experienced a decrease, 5%, 17%, and 4% respectively.

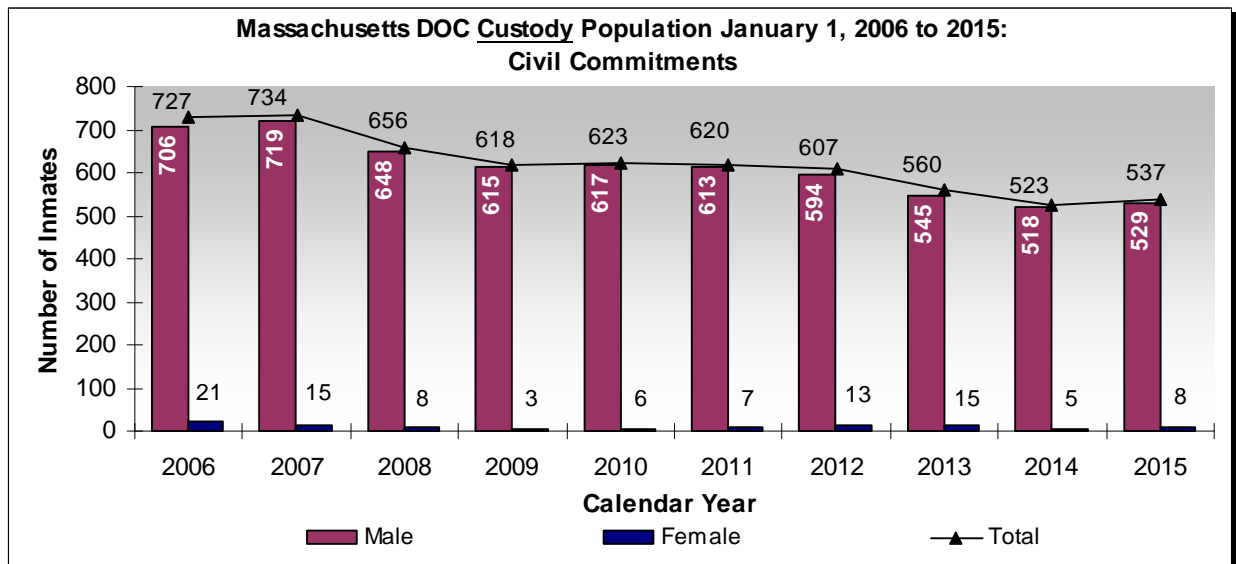


- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates compose 89% of the Massachusetts DOC custody population.
- ◆ From 2006 through 2015, males experienced a 4% percent increase whereas females decreased by 14%. The total criminally sentenced population experienced a 3% increase over the same time period (2006 to 2015) but in the past four years saw a decrease of 9% from 2012 to 2015 after peaking at 10,251 inmates in 2012.

Population Trends

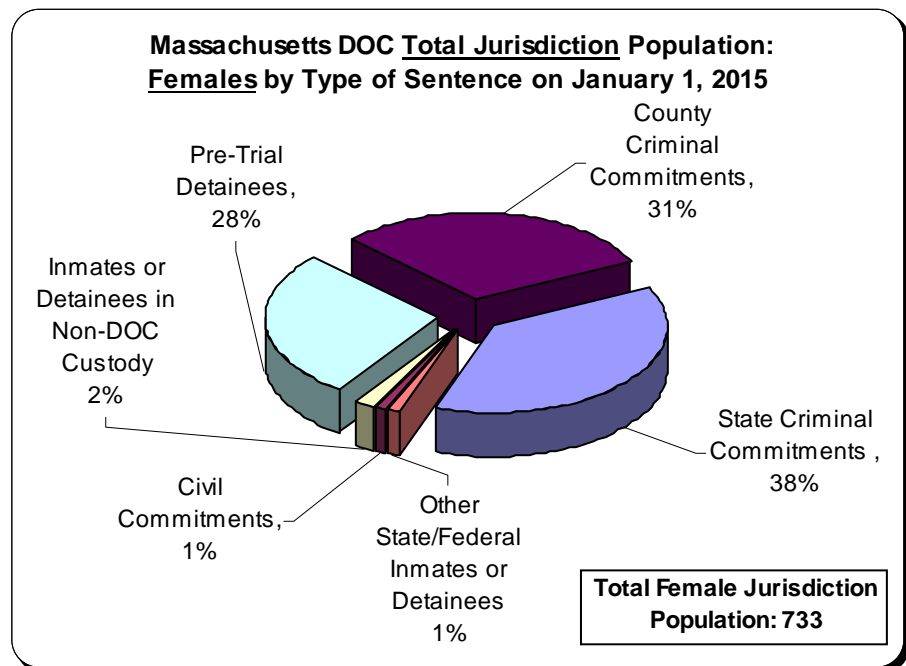
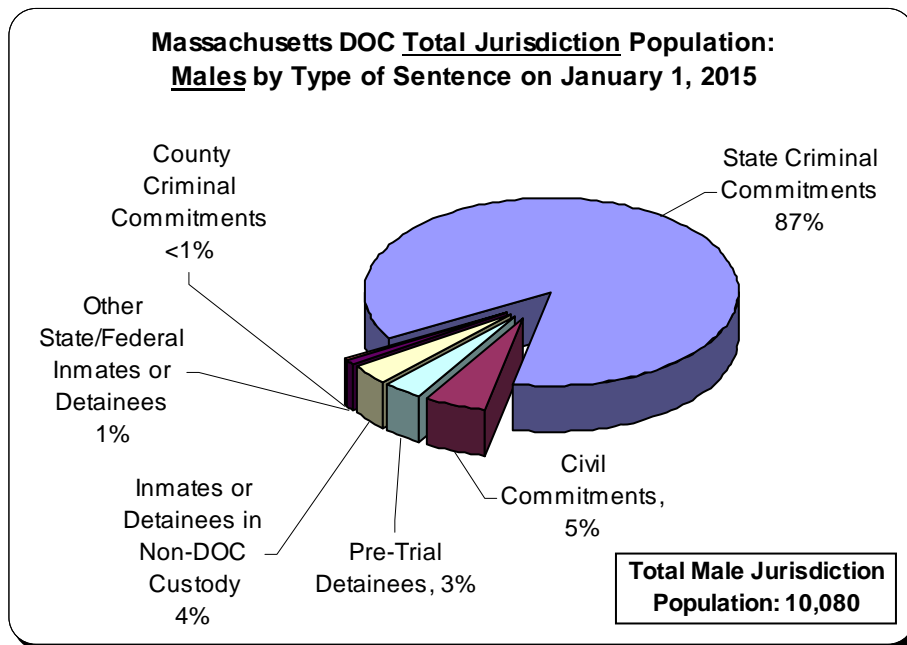


- ◆ The pre-trial population decreased 3% between 2006 and 2015.
- ◆ In 2006, males made up 71% of the pre-trial population compared to 57% in 2014 and 64% in 2015. While the total population decreased since 2006, the proportion of males and females made a shift during this period.



- ◆ The total civilly committed population and the male civilly committed population experienced a notable decrease, 26% and 25% respectively, from 2006 to 2015.
- ◆ Averaging 10 inmates a year over the trend period, female civilly committed inmates represent the smallest population with a low of 3 in 2009 and a high of 21 in 2006.

Population Trends



- ◆ The vast majority of males were state criminal commitments (87%) on January 1, 2015.
- ◆ Many Massachusetts counties house females of all sentence types at state facilities due to capacity issues. Therefore, there was a more even distribution of females compared to their male counterparts. Between 2013 and 2014 the percentage of female pre-trial detainees dropped by 6% (34% to 28%) as Worcester County shifted its county, pre-trial females to the Western Massachusetts Regional Women's Correctional Center in Hampden County.

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

MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014

INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

Inmate Characteristics by Gender

Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2015

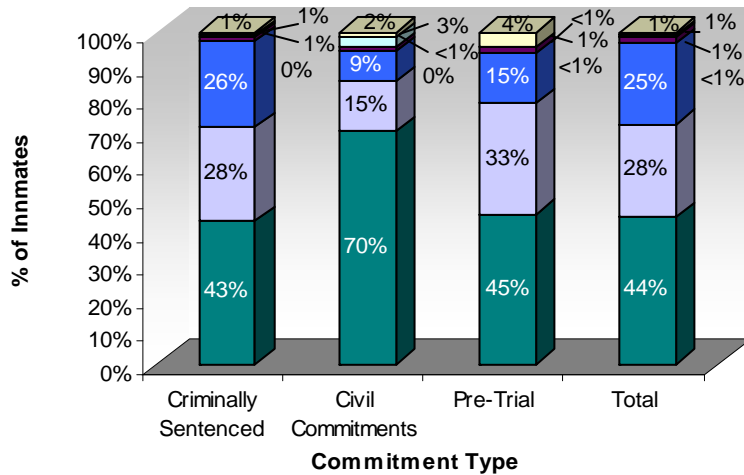
- ◆ 10,080 total males in the jurisdiction population: 9,156 criminally sentenced, 395 pre-trial detainees, and 529 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 41 years old
- ◆ 95% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 69% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 952 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 46% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 43% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ The 2011 three year recidivism rate was 36% for the total male population
- ◆ 28% had an open mental health case and 21% were on psychotropic medication for the Custody Population as of 1/1/2015.
Note: Information provided by Health Services Division

Female Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2015

- ◆ 733 total females in the jurisdiction population: 514 criminally sentenced, 211 pre-trial detainees, and 8 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 35 years old
- ◆ 53% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 48% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 30 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 31% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 31% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ The 2011 three year recidivism rate was 34% for the total female population
- ◆ 59% had an open mental health case and 46% were on psychotropic medication for the Custody Population as of 1/1/2015.
Note: Information provided by Health Services Division

Inmate Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Race/Ethnicity* and Commitment Type on January 1, 2015



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Race/Ethnicity and Commitment Type on January 1, 2015

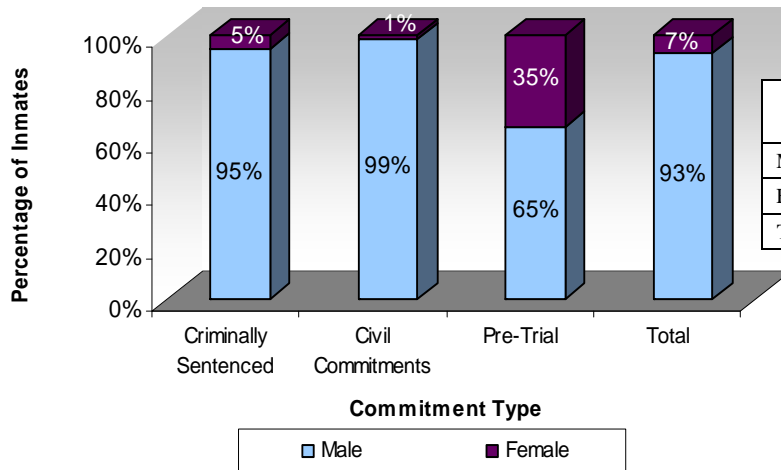
| Race/Ethnicity* | Criminally Sentenced | Civil Commitments | Pre-Trial | Total |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| White | 4,152 | 378 | 274 | 4,804 |
| Black | 2,732 | 80 | 203 | 3,015 |
| Hispanic | 2,516 | 48 | 91 | 2,655 |
| Asian | 132 | 6 | 9 | 147 |
| Native American | 50 | 16 | 1 | 67 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Other | 88 | 9 | 26 | 123 |
| Total | 9,670 | 537 | 606 | 10,813 |

*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 mirrored that of the total inmate population. White inmates were the largest racial/ethnic group of offenders in every commitment type with civil commitments having the highest percentage (70%). Black inmates were the second largest racial/ethnic group in every commitment type category, with the pre-trial population having the highest percentage (33%).

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Gender and Commitment Type on January 1, 2015



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Gender and Commitment Type on January 1, 2015

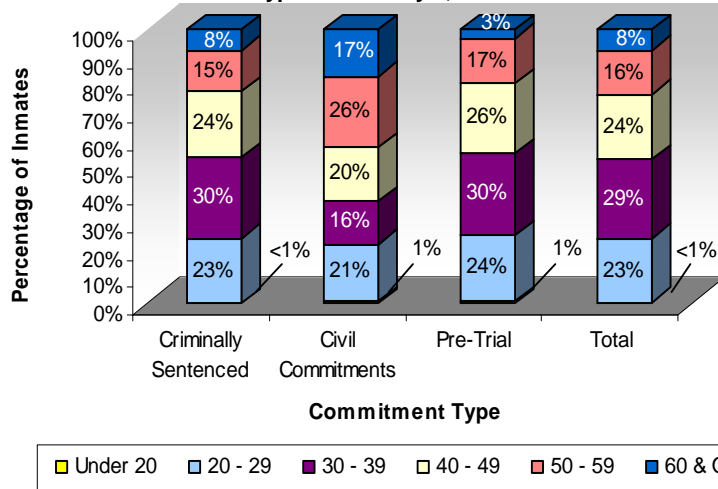
| | Criminally Sentenced | Civil Commitments | Pre-Trial | Total |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| Male | 9,156 | 529 | 395 | 10,080 |
| Female | 514 | 8 | 211 | 733 |
| Total | 9,670 | 537 | 606 | 10,813 |

Males comprised 99% of civil commitments, the highest percentage of males of any other commitment type. In comparison, the highest percentage of female inmates was pre-trial detainees, which comprised 35% of the pre-trial population.⁷

⁷ 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

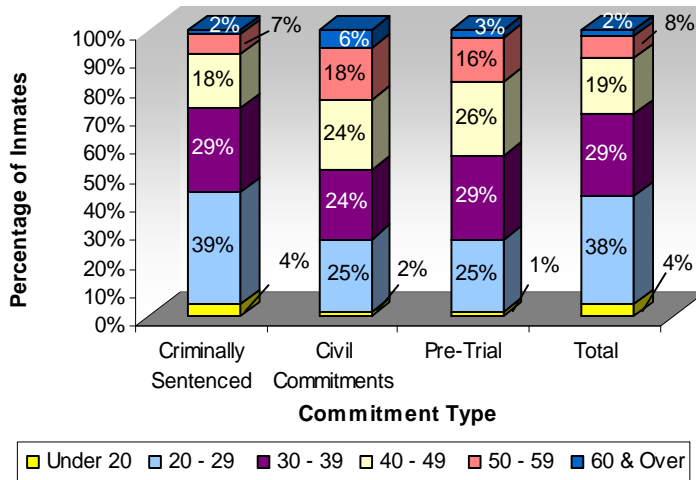
Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2015



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2015

| Age (Years) | Criminally Sentenced | Civil Commitments | Pre-Trial | Total |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| 60 & Over | 734 | 92 | 19 | 845 |
| 50 - 59 | 1,467 | 139 | 101 | 1,707 |
| 40 - 49 | 2,319 | 106 | 155 | 2,580 |
| 30 - 39 | 2,861 | 85 | 180 | 3,126 |
| 20 - 29 | 2,269 | 111 | 147 | 2,527 |
| Under 20 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 28 |
| Total | 9,670 | 537 | 606 | 10,813 |

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type on January 1, 2015



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type on January 1, 2015

| Age (Years) | Criminally Sentenced | Civil Commitments | Pre-Trial | Total |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| 60 & Over | 172 | 34 | 17 | 223 |
| 50 - 59 | 683 | 99 | 94 | 876 |
| 40 - 49 | 1,780 | 131 | 156 | 2,067 |
| 30 - 39 | 2,834 | 128 | 176 | 3,138 |
| 20 - 29 | 3,779 | 135 | 154 | 4,068 |
| Under 20 | 422 | 10 | 9 | 441 |
| Total | 9,670 | 537 | 606 | 10,813 |

- ◆ As of January 1, 2015, 53% (n= 5,130) of the criminally sentenced population were between the ages of 20-39 and 4,520 inmates (47%) were 40 years of age or older. At the time of incarceration, 6,613 inmates in the criminally sentenced population were between ages 20-39 (68%) with 3,779 between ages 20-29 (39%).
- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates comprised most of the jurisdiction population with 8,393 inmates (87%) between the ages 20-49 at the time of incarceration.
- ◆ The oldest inmates in the jurisdiction population as of January 1, 2015 relative to sentence type were civil commitments, with 63% of inmates (n=337) aged 40 years or older. This differs from civil commitments' age at time of incarceration, in which 264 inmates (49%) were 40 years or older.
- ◆ Of the jurisdiction population on January 1, 2015, 327 inmates (54%) were pre-trial detainees between the ages of 20-39. Pre-trial detainees within the same age range was the same percentage, 54% (n=330), at the time of incarceration 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, 2015**

| | Criminally Sentenced | Civil Commitments | Pre- Trial | Total |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Male | | | | |
| Mean | 40 Years | 45 Years | 42 Years | 41 Years |
| Median | 38 Years | 47 Years | 43 Years | 39 Years |
| Youngest | 18 Years | 18 Years | 23 Years | 18 Years |
| Oldest | 91 Years | 83 Years | 75 Years | 91 Years |
| Female | | | | |
| Mean | 36 Years | 36 Years | 33 Years | 35 Years |
| Median | 34 Years | 30 Years | 31 Years | 33 Years |
| Youngest | 19 Years | 23 Years | 19 Years | 19 Years |
| Oldest | 70 Years | 62 Years | 65 Years | 70 Years |
| Total | | | | |
| Mean | 40 Years | 45 Years | 39 Years | 40 Years |
| Median | 38 Years | 47 Years | 37 Years | 38 Years |
| Youngest | 18 Years | 18 Years | 19 Years | 18 Years |
| Oldest | 91 Years | 83 Years | 75 Years | 91 Years |

On January 1, 2015, the oldest inmates in the total jurisdiction population were civil commitments, with an average (mean) age of 45 years old. This average is largely driven by the percentage of male civil commitments (99%), which significantly outnumbers the female civil commitment population. Criminally sentenced males and females have the closest average age of 40 years old for males and 36 years old for females.

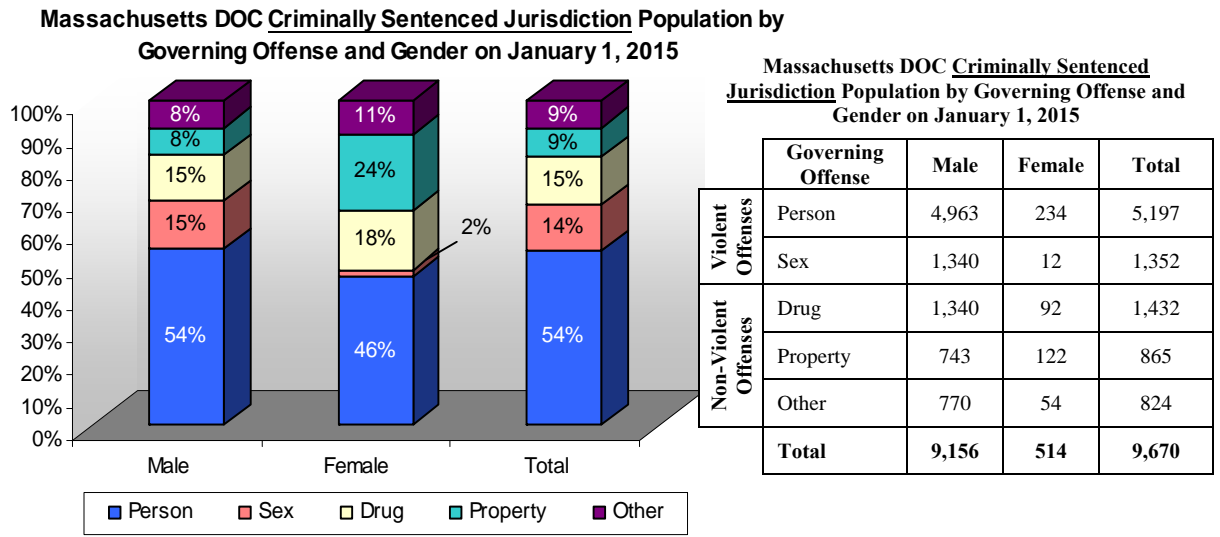
**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age
Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at
Time of Incarceration on January 1, 2015**

| | Criminally Sentenced | Civil Commitments | Pre- Trial | Total |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Male | | | | |
| Mean | 33 Years | 40 Years | 41 Years | 34 Years |
| Median | 31 Years | 39 Years | 42 Years | 32 Years |
| Youngest | 15 Years | 17 Years | 22 Years | 15 Years |
| Oldest | 82 Years | 83 Years | 75 Years | 83 Years |
| Female | | | | |
| Mean | 34 Years | 36 Years | 32 Years | 33 Years |
| Median | 32 Years | 30 Years | 31 Years | 32 Years |
| Youngest | 18 Years | 23 Years | 18 Years | 18 Years |
| Oldest | 65 Years | 62 Years | 64 Years | 65 Years |
| Total | | | | |
| Mean | 33 Years | 40 Years | 38 Years | 34 Years |
| Median | 31 Years | 39 Years | 37 Years | 32 Years |
| Youngest | 15 Years | 17 Years | 18 Years | 15 Years |
| Oldest | 82 Years | 83 Years | 75 Years | 83 Years |

**Massachusetts DOC 2014 Jurisdiction Population Age
Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at
Time of Release**

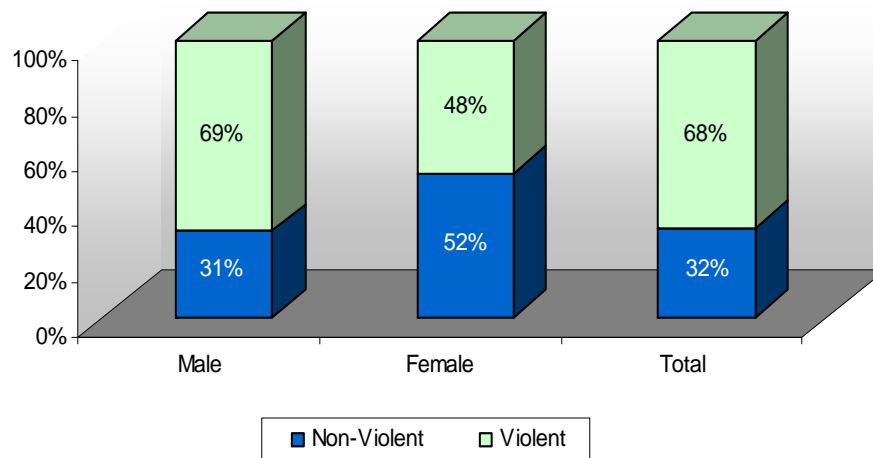
| | Criminally Sentenced | Civil Commitments | Pre- Trial | Total |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Male | | | | |
| Mean | 38 Years | 36 Years | 42 Years | 38 Years |
| Median | 36 Years | 32 Years | 42 Years | 36 Years |
| Youngest | 19 Years | 18 Years | 19 Years | 18 Years |
| Oldest | 87 Years | 76 Years | 82 Years | 87 Years |
| Female | | | | |
| Mean | 35 Years | 34 Years | 33 Years | 34 Years |
| Median | 33 Years | 30 Years | 31 Years | 31 Years |
| Youngest | 18 Years | 19 Years | 17 Years | 17 Years |
| Oldest | 69 Years | 63 Years | 75 Years | 75 Years |
| Total | | | | |
| Mean | 37 Years | 36 Years | 36 Years | 36 Years |
| Median | 35 Years | 32 Years | 34 Years | 34 Years |
| Youngest | 18 Years | 18 Years | 17 Years | 17 Years |
| Oldest | 87 Years | 76 Years | 82 Years | 87 Years |

Inmate Characteristics by Offense Types



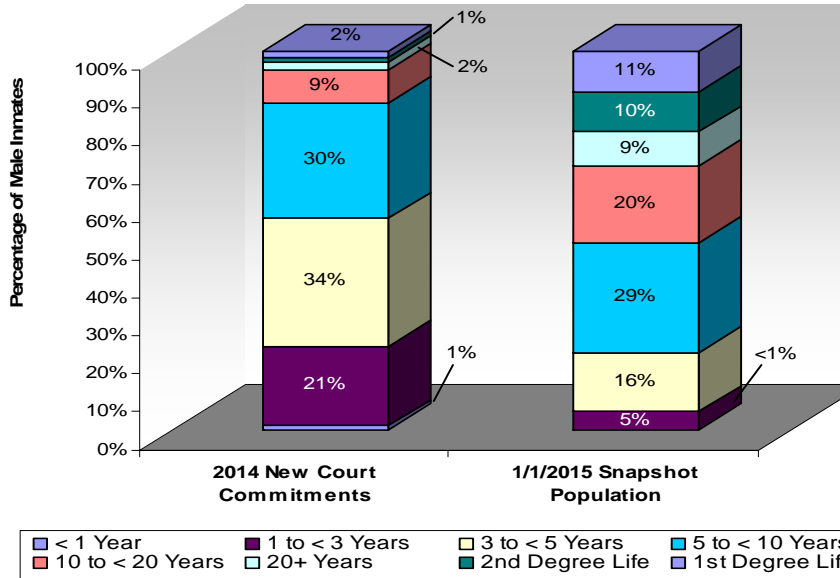
- ◆ Person offenses comprised 54% of the male criminally sentenced inmates. Governing sex offenses and drug offenses both represent 15% of the criminally sentenced male offenders followed by other offenses and property offenses each comprising 8%. These numbers were similar to the rates of governing offense for the entire criminally sentenced population.
- ◆ Similar to males, the most common governing offense for females was person offenses (46%); this was followed by property (24%) and drug offenses (18%).
- ◆ In the criminally sentenced population, the majority of male offenders, a combined 69%, committed a violent governing offense. In contrast, the majority of female offenders were incarcerated for a non-violent governing offense, with a combined 52%.

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Violent/Non-Violent Offense and Gender on January 1, 2015



Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

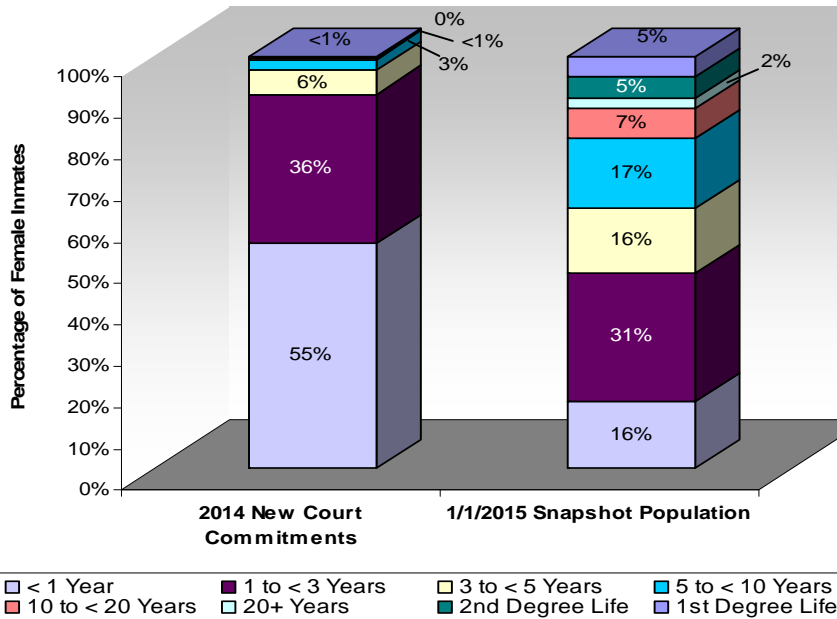
Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2014 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2015 Snapshot Population: Sentence Length



Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2014 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2015 Snapshot Population: Sentence Length

| Sentence Length | 2014 New Court Commitments | 1/1/2015 Snapshot Population |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| < 1 Year | 21 | 7 |
| 1 to < 3 Years | 415 | 439 |
| 3 to < 5 Years | 665 | 1,421 |
| 5 to < 10 Years | 597 | 2,648 |
| 10 to < 20 Years | 176 | 1,859 |
| 20+ Years | 37 | 817 |
| 2nd Degree Life | 28 | 961 |
| 1st Degree Life | 33 | 1,004 |
| Total | 1,972 | 9,156 |

Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2014 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2015 Snapshot Population: Sentence Length



Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2014 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2015 Snapshot Population: Sentence Length

| Sentence Length | 2014 New Court Commitments | 1/1/2015 Snapshot Population |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| < 1 Year | 415 | 83 |
| 1 to < 3 Years | 273 | 160 |
| 3 to < 5 Years | 43 | 81 |
| 5 to < 10 Years | 21 | 88 |
| 10 to < 20 Years | 1 | 37 |
| 20+ Years | 3 | 12 |
| 2nd Degree Life | 0 | 27 |
| 1st Degree Life | 2 | 26 |
| Total* | 758 | 514 |

Note: There were no female new court commitments in 2014 with a sentence length of "2nd Degree Life".

The comparisons of 2014's new court commitments to the January 1, 2015, snapshot population are significant in that they demonstrate who is entering into the MA 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, approximately 21% of the snapshot population is serving a life sentence; however, these offenders only comprised 2% of new court commitments.

Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

In 2014, 91% of female new court commitments were serving a sentence less than three years, whereas only 47% of females in the January 1, 2015 snapshot population were serving a sentence less than three years. Comparatively, 86% of male new court commitments were serving a sentence not greater than 10 years, while only 49% of the males in the January 1, 2015 snapshot population were serving a sentence not greater than 10 years. As mentioned earlier in this report, the MA DOC houses females who are pre-trial and those who are criminally sentenced for numerous counties; thus, many women are serving county sentences with the MA DOC, which are shorter terms than state sentences.

Between January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015, the percentage of state, criminally sentenced female inmates in the MA DOC jurisdiction decreased by 3%, while the percentage of county criminally sentenced female inmates decreased by only 1 inmate (less than 1%). Among the criminally sentenced females in MA DOC jurisdiction on January 1, 2015:

- ◆ 55% (n=284) were state sentenced
- ◆ 44% (n=225) 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 3 years or greater 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-seven percent of criminally sentenced males were serving a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more on a violent governing offense. In comparison, criminally sentenced females who were serving a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more on a violent governing offense made up 37% of the female sentenced population. With 36% of criminally sentenced females serving a maximum sentence length less than 3 years on a non-violent governing offense.

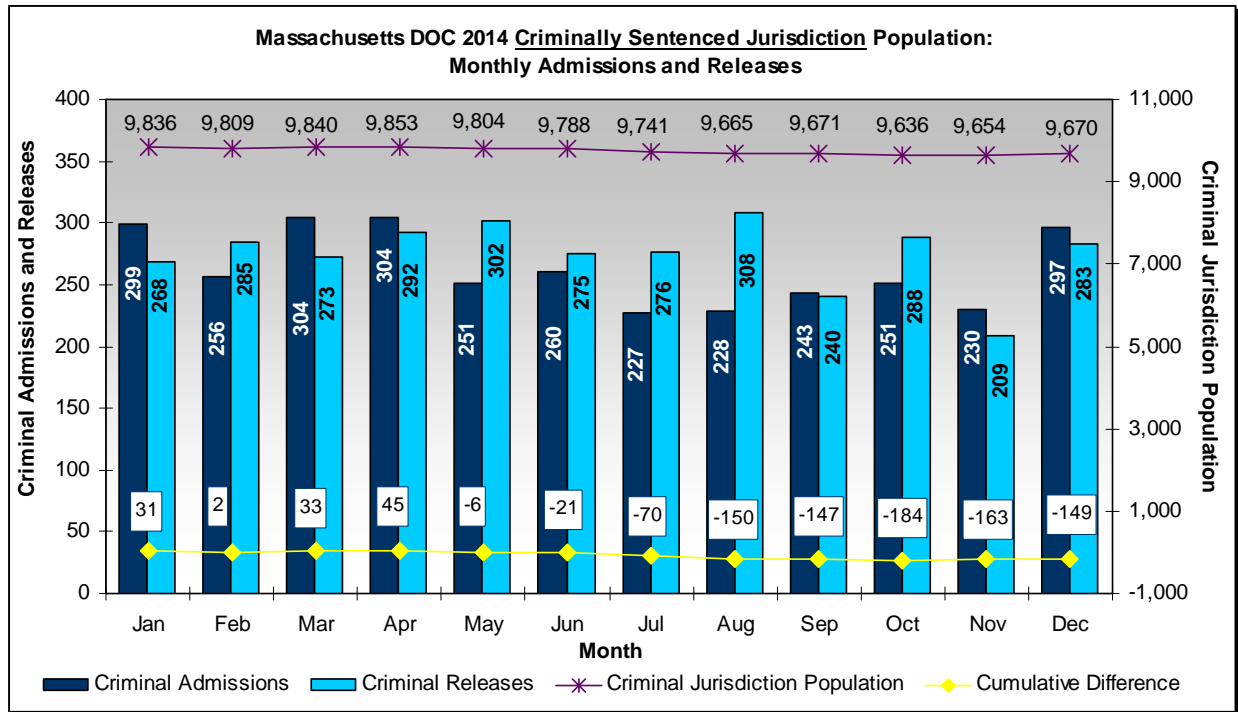
Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2015:
Governing Offense by Sentence Length and Gender

| | | Governing Offense | | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | < 3 Years | ≥ 3 Years | < 3 Years | ≥ 3 Years | < 3 Years | ≥ 3 Years |
| Violent Offenses | PERSON | | | 169 | 4,794 | 55 | 179 | 224 | 4,973 |
| | SEX | | | 19 | 1,321 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 1,332 |
| Non-Violent Offenses | DRUG | | | 123 | 1,271 | 47 | 45 | 170 | 1,262 |
| | PROPERTY | | | 74 | 669 | 98 | 24 | 172 | 693 |
| | OTHER | | | 61 | 709 | 42 | 12 | 103 | 721 |
| TOTALS | | | | 446 | 8,701 | 243 | 271 | 689 | 8,981 |
| | | | | 9,156 | | 514 | | 9,670 | |

Following person offenses, drug and sex offenses each represented 15% of male sentenced inmates. For females property offenses (24%) comprised the second largest offense type. A majority of drug offenders were serving sentences associated with a mandatory minimum term. There were a total of 982 inmates sentenced for a mandatory drug governing offense: 952 males and 30 females.

MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014 ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

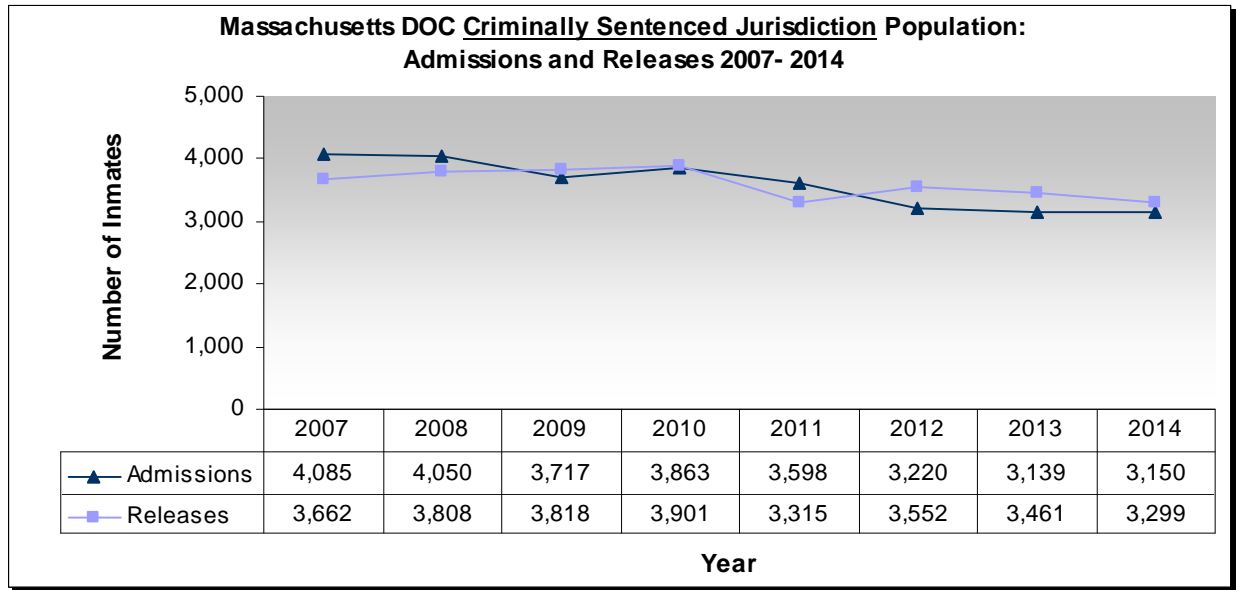
Admissions and Releases



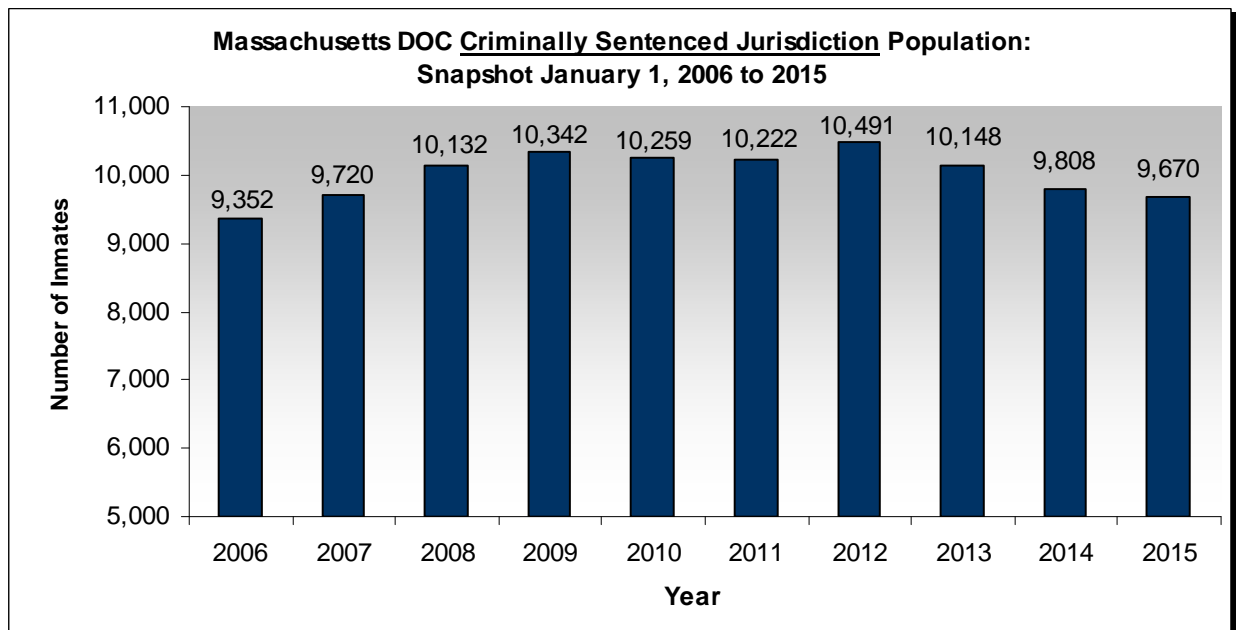
Note: Monthly jurisdiction population is based on the end of the month count of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.

- ◆ Overall, throughout 2014 there were a similar number of criminally sentenced jurisdiction admissions and releases, averaging 263 criminal admissions per month and 275 criminal releases.
- ◆ During the trend period, criminal jurisdiction admissions ranged between 227 in July, and 304, in March and April. Criminal releases ranged between 209 in November, and 308 in August.
- ◆ The cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulted in a cumulative decrease of 149 in the criminally sentenced population by year's end.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced population at the end of 2014 was 9,670, a 2% decrease from the population at the end of January, at 9,836. This rate decrease was lower than the 3% rate seen in 2012 and 2013.

Admissions and Releases



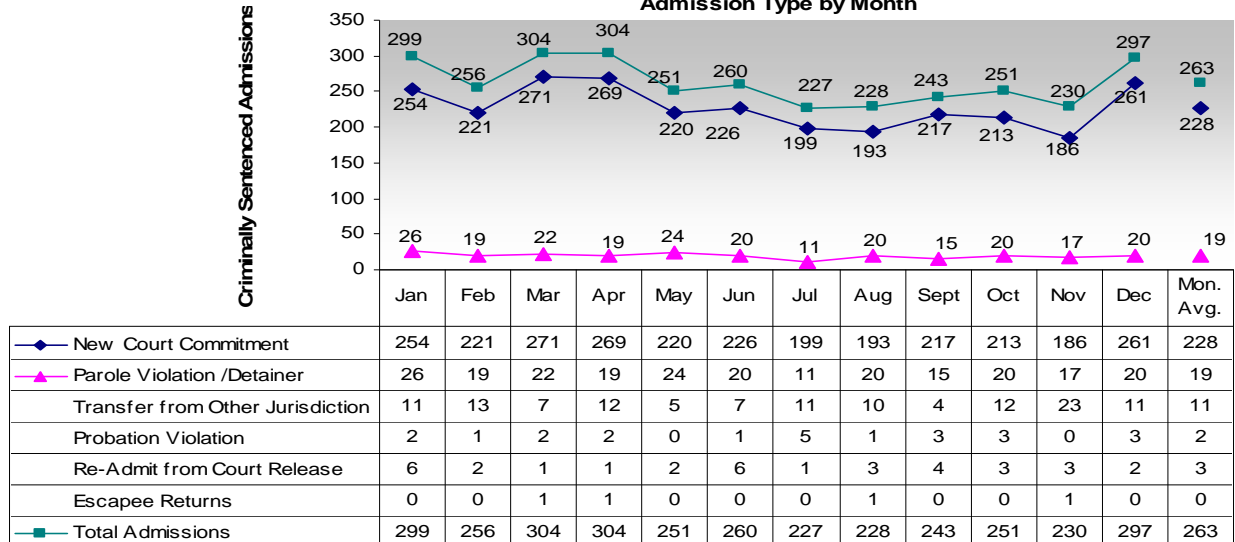
During the past eight years, criminal admissions and releases both exhibited negative trends, with criminal admissions exhibiting a stronger decline than criminal releases. Admissions saw an average annual decrease of 4% each year; 2012 and 2009 had the biggest declines of 11% and 8%, respectively. Releases saw an average annual decrease of 1%; this was partially mitigated by a steady rise during the first half of the trend period, followed by a general decrease during the second half, with a slight increase during 2012.



The criminally sentenced population saw a total increase of 3% from 2006 to 2015, averaging less than 1% increase per year. However, the years since 2009 saw an average yearly decrease of 1%. For 2013 and 2014, there were decreases of about 3% seen for each year, with 2015 seeing a decrease of 1%.

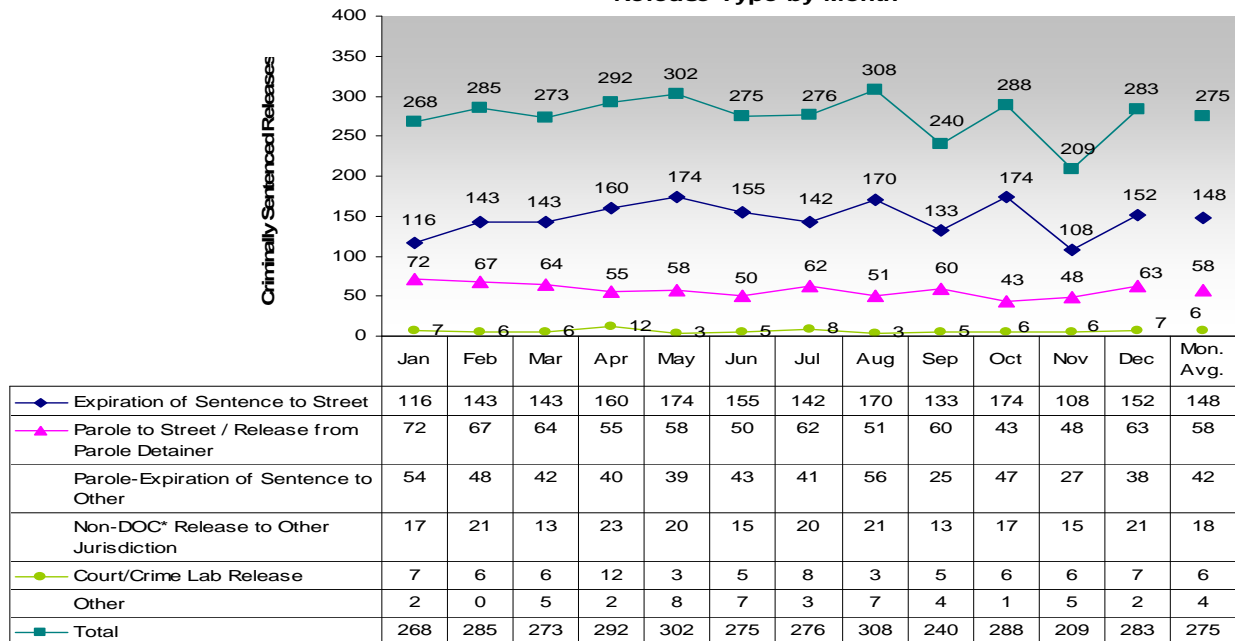
Admissions and Releases

**2014 Criminally Sentenced Admissions to the Massachusetts DOC:
Admission Type by Month**



- ◆ Total criminal jurisdiction admissions for 2014 were driven by new court commitments to the MA DOC, as evidenced by the parallel yearly trends.
- ◆ New court commitments ranged from 186 to 271 with a monthly average of 228, similar to 2012 and 2013. Total criminal admissions ranged from 227 to 304 for a monthly average of 263, only one more than the 2013 monthly average of 262.

**2014 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 2014 ranged between 209 and 308 for a given month and averaged 275; this was 5% lower than the monthly average from 2013 of 289. Releases due to paroles to the street or release from parole detainer displayed a general downward trend over the course of the year; this was despite the upward trend during the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, the total releases saw only a slight negative trend. These parole-related releases resulted in 21% of the criminal jurisdiction releases in 2014; the same as 2013 and higher than the 16% from 2012.

Admissions and Releases

Massachusetts DOC 2014 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 | 758 | 86% | 1,972 | 87% | 2,730 | 87% |
| Probation Violation | 23 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 23 | 1% |
| Parole Violation - Parole Detainer | 46 | 5% | 187 | 8% | 233 | 7% |
| Transfer from Other Jurisdiction | 48 | 5% | 78 | 3% | 126 | 4% |
| Re-Admit from Court Release | 3 | <1% | 31 | 1% | 34 | 1% |
| Escapee Return | 0 | 0% | 4 | <1% | 4 | <1% |
| Total Admissions | 878 | 100% | 2,272 | 100% | 3,150 | 100% |

For 2014, 87% of criminally sentenced admissions to the MA DOC were new court commitments. Male admissions were 87% new court commitments and female admissions with 86%; the same breakdown as 2013.

Massachusetts DOC 2014 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 | 490 | 55% | 1,280 | 53% | 1,770 | 54% |
| Parole to Street / Release from Parole Detainer | 141 | 16% | 552 | 23% | 693 | 21% |
| Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other | 121 | 14% | 379 | 16% | 500 | 15% |
| Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction | 120 | 14% | 96 | 4% | 216 | 7% |
| Court Release† / Crime Lab | 14 | 2% | 60 | 2% | 74 | 2% |
| Other Release | 1 | <1% | 45 | 2% | 46 | 1% |
| Total Releases | 887 | 100% | 2,412 | 100% | 3,299 | 100% |

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

†Of the 74 court releases/ crime lab, two of the court releases were not released 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 2,535 criminally sentenced jurisdiction releases to the street in 2014, approximately 70% were released via expiration of sentence to the street, 27% were via parole to the street/release parole detainer, and 3% were court/crime lab releases to the street.
- ◆ Females accounted for 25% of total criminally sentenced jurisdiction releases to the street in 2014; and made up 28% of the expirations of sentence to the street, 20% of paroles to the street/release from parole detainer, and 19% of court/crime lab releases to the street.
- ◆ There were 39 deaths in the criminal jurisdiction population during 2014: 38 males and 1 female.

Admissions and Releases

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Admissions: Admission Type by Year 2012 - 2014

| Admission Type | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number of Admissions | Percent of Admissions | Number of Admissions | Percent of Admissions | Number of Admissions | Percent of Admissions |
| New Court Commitment | 2,708 | 84% | 2,713 | 86% | 2,730 | 87% |
| Probation Violation | 34 | 1% | 31 | 1% | 23 | 1% |
| Parole Violation - Parole Detainer | 277 | 9% | 249 | 8% | 233 | 7% |
| Transfer from Other Jurisdiction | 159 | 5% | 101 | 3% | 126 | 4% |
| Re-Admit from Court Release | 35 | 1% | 41 | 1% | 34 | 1% |
| Escapee Return | 7 | <1% | 4 | <1% | 4 | <1% |
| Total Admissions | 3,220 | 100% | 3,139 | 100% | 3,150 | 100% |

- ◆ From 2012 to 2014 the number of new court commitments remained fairly steady, despite the percentage of admissions who were new court commitments rising from 84% in 2012 to 87% in 2014.
- ◆ The second most common admission type, parole violator/parole detainer decreased by 16% from 2012 to 2014.
- ◆ Total criminal admissions during the period from 2012 to 2014 saw its lowest point in 2013, with 2014 up just 11 inmates (<1%) from that point, and still down 2% from 2012.

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases: Release Type by Year 2012 - 2014

| Release Type | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Number of Releases | Percent of Releases | Number of Releases | Percent of Releases | Number of Releases | Percent of Releases |
| Expiration of Sentence to Street | 1,804 | 51% | 1,826 | 53% | 1,770 | 54% |
| Parole to Street / Release from Parole Detainer | 567 | 16% | 718 | 21% | 693 | 21% |
| Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other | 522 | 15% | 531 | 15% | 500 | 15% |
| Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction | 285 | 8% | 215 | 6% | 216 | 7% |
| Court Release / Crime Lab | 337 | 9% | 134 | 4% | 74 | 2% |
| Other Release | 35 | 1% | 37 | 1% | 46 | 1% |
| Total Releases | 3,550 | 100% | 3,461 | 100% | 3,299 | 100% |

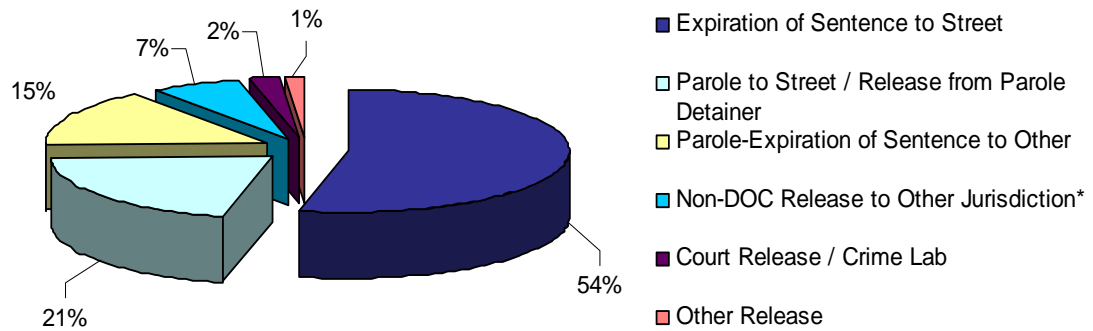
*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

†Of the 74 court releases/ crime lab, two of the court releases were not released to the street.

- ◆ The number of expirations of sentence to the street remained similar over the past three years, but saw its lowest point in 2014 when it was 3% lower than the height in 2013. An overall decrease in criminal releases of 5% was seen between 2013 and 2014. Note that 2012 had higher releases than 2013, but this was mostly due to crime lab court releases.
- ◆ Paroles to the street/Releases from parole detainer rose 22% from 2012 to 2014.
- ◆ During 2014 there were three escapes from MA DOC custody, two from pre-release and one from minimum, all were returned to custody.

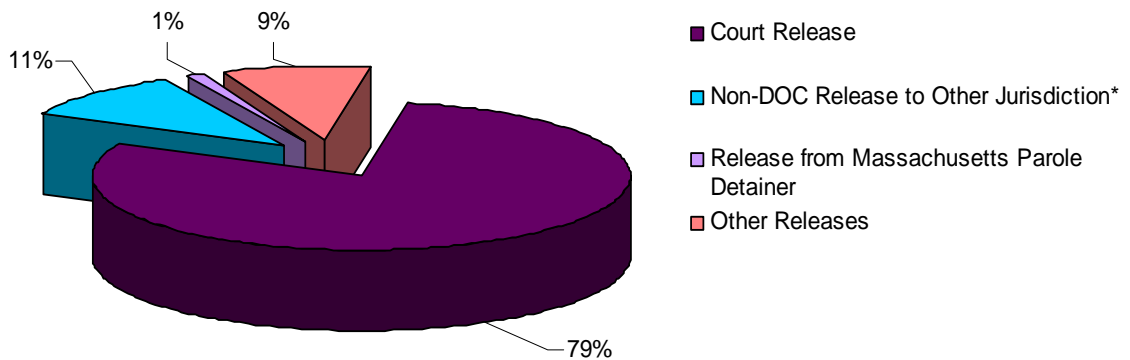
Releases by Release Type

Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



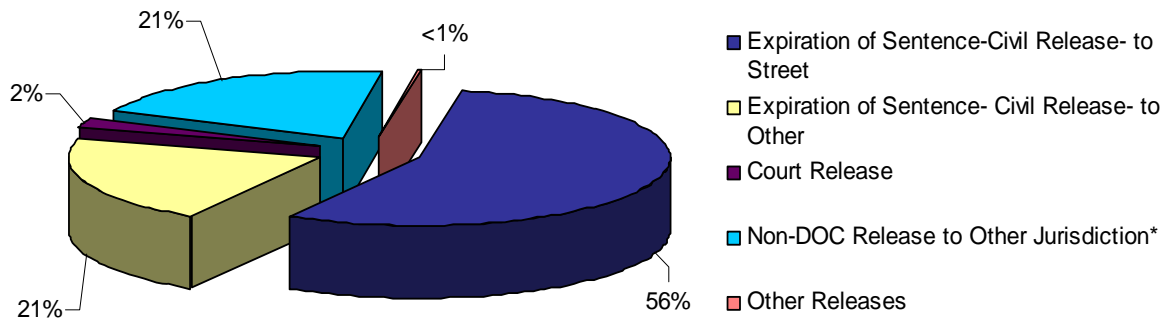
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Massachusetts DOC 2014 Pre-Trial Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



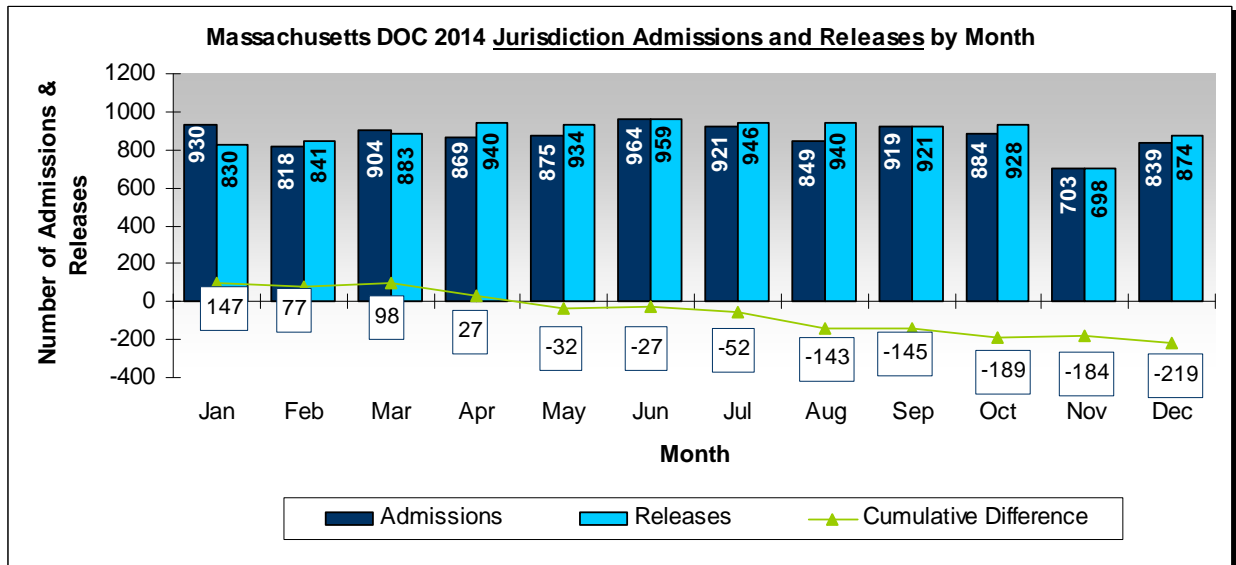
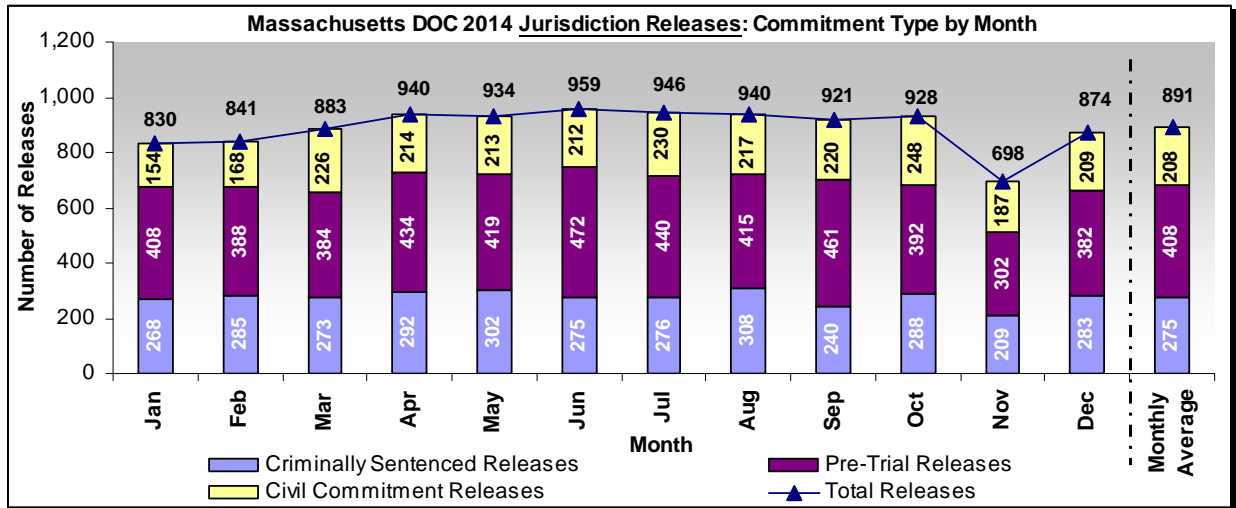
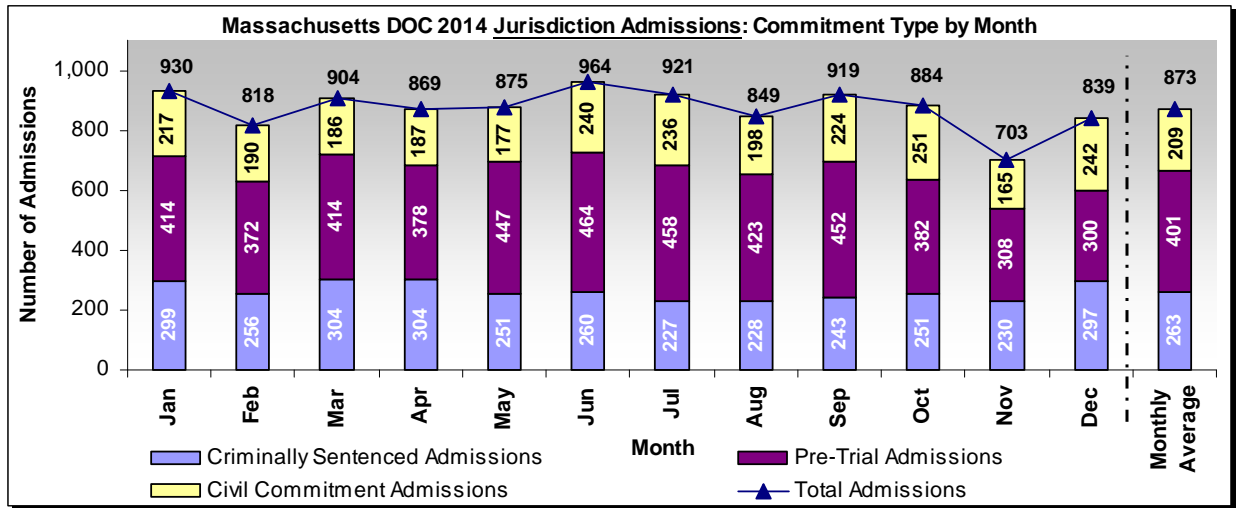
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Massachusetts DOC 2014 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

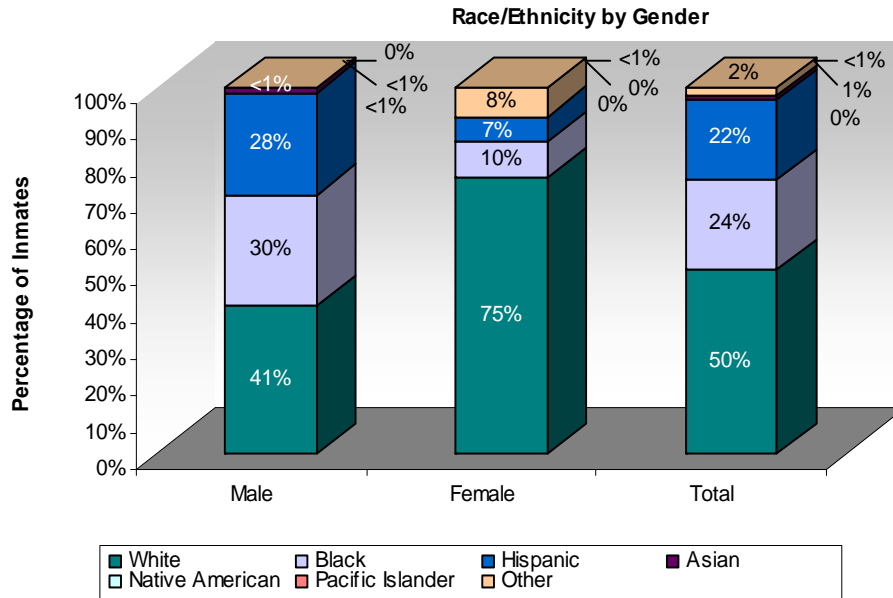


The MA DOC, over 2014, saw a slight decrease in admissions, but little overall change in releases. This resulted in a downward trend for the cumulative difference ending in an overall cumulative decrease of 219 inmates. This was a 38% decrease than 2013 with an overall cumulative decrease of 352.

MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014
ADMISSIONS BY NEW COURT COMMITMENTS

Admissions by New Court Commitments

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:



Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:

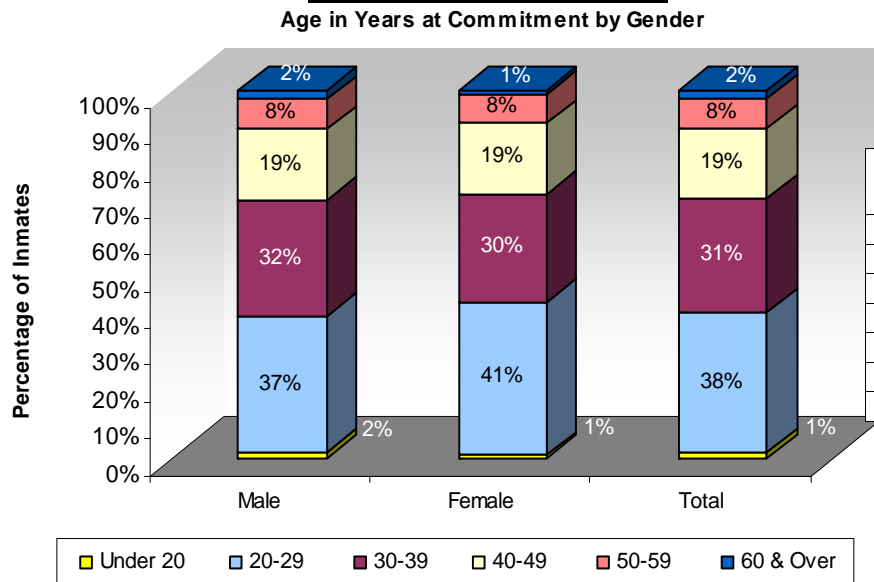
Race/Ethnicity* by Gender

| Race/Ethnicity* | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| White | 800 | 572 | 1,372 |
| Black | 594 | 74 | 668 |
| Hispanic | 548 | 51 | 599 |
| Other | 2 | 60 | 62 |
| Asian | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| Native American | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,972 | 758 | 2,730 |

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

For males, the most common races for criminally sentenced new court commitments were White (41%), followed by Black (30%) and Hispanic (28%). For females, the majority of new court commitments were White (75%), followed by Black (10%) and Other (8%). As males made up 72% of criminally sentenced new court commitments, the total distribution more closely followed the male distribution.

Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:



Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:

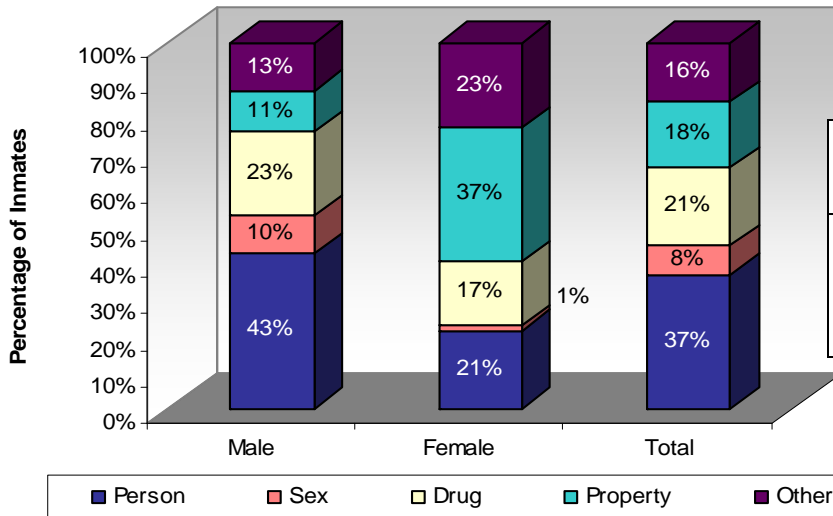
Age at Commitment by Gender

| Age (Years) | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 60 & Over | 47 | 7 | 54 |
| 50-59 | 161 | 61 | 222 |
| 40-49 | 380 | 146 | 526 |
| 30-39 | 624 | 224 | 848 |
| 20-29 | 726 | 314 | 1,040 |
| Under 20 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| Total | 1,972 | 758 | 2,730 |

Males and females had similar age distributions overall among criminally sentenced new court commitments. The largest age group for both males and females being the 20-29 age range at 37% and 41%, respectively; yet this was also the age group where they differ the most in distribution. Starting with the 20-29 age group, each group in the order was a progressively smaller percent of the total population.

Admissions by New Court Commitments

Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Governing Offense by Gender

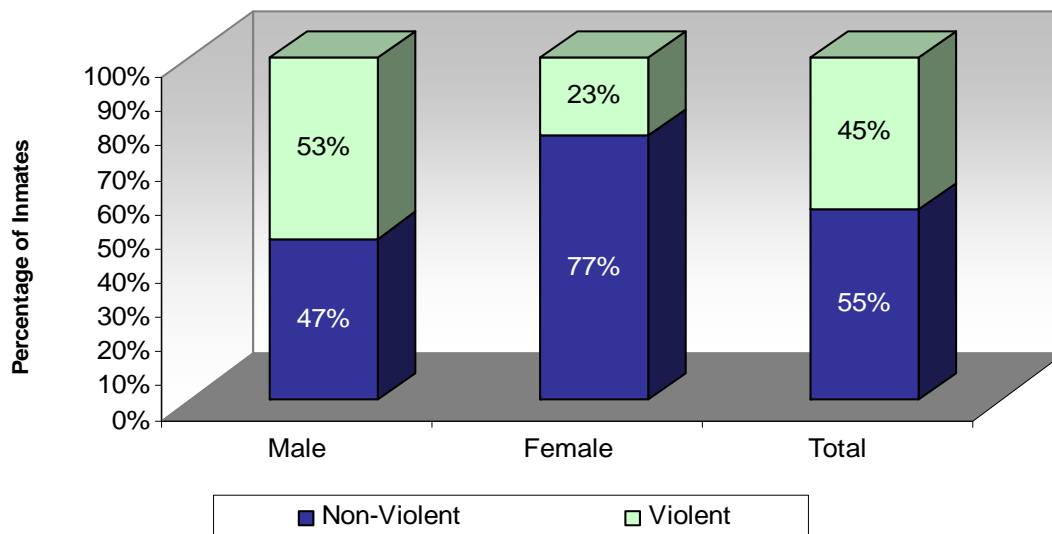


Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Governing Offense by Gender

| | Governing Offense | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Violent Offenses | Person | 839 | 162 | 1,001 |
| | Sex | 203 | 11 | 214 |
| Non-Violent Offenses | Drug | 449 | 132 | 581 |
| | Property | 221 | 278 | 499 |
| | Other | 260 | 175 | 435 |
| | Total | 1,972 | 758 | 2,730 |

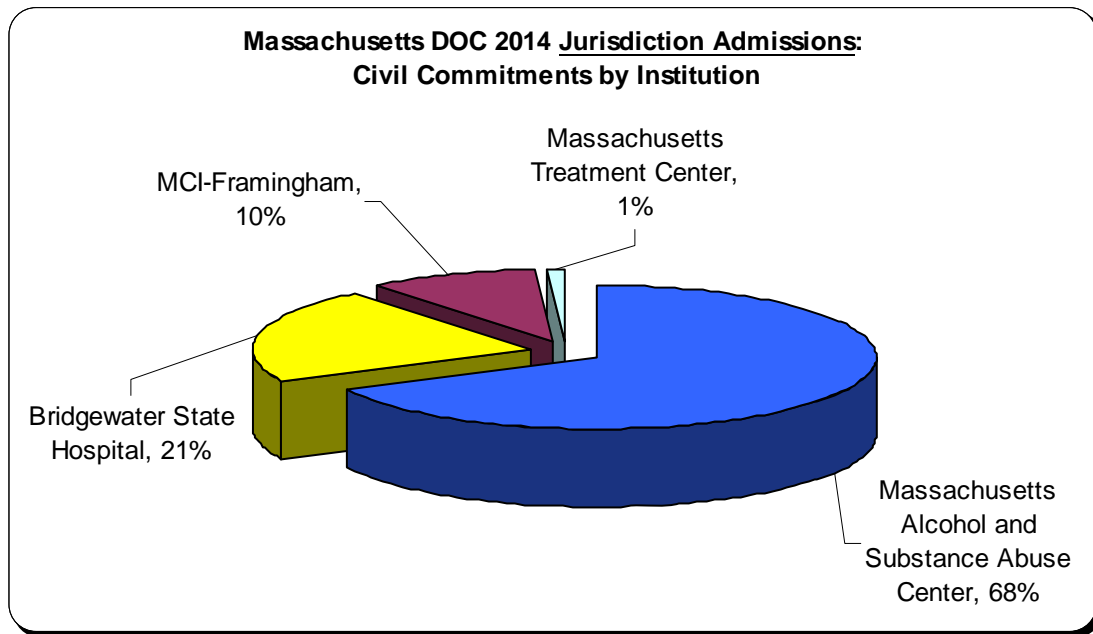
The most common governing offense for male criminally sentenced new court commitments was person crimes (43%), followed by drug offenses (23%). Among females, property crimes were most common (37%), followed by “other” offenses (23%). For both populations sex offenses were the least common, making up 10% of male governing offenses, and only 1% for females.

Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Violent/Non-Violent Offense by Gender



Male criminally sentenced new court commitments had majority violent governing offenses, while females were majority non-violent. Overall, criminally sentenced jurisdiction inmates had predominately non-violent governing offenses. As males made up almost three-quarters of the new court commitments, the overall percentages were mostly due to female inmates having a much higher rate of non-violent to violent offenses.

Admissions by New Court Commitments



Massachusetts DOC 2014 Jurisdiction Admissions: Civil Commitments by Institution

| Institution | Female | Male | Total |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center | 0 | 1,705 | 1,705 |
| Bridgewater State Hospital | 0 | 536 | 536 |
| MCI-Framingham | 241 | 0 | 241 |
| Massachusetts Treatment Center | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| Total | 241 | 2,272 | 2,513 |

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 “Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments”. Female civil commitments are housed at MCI-Framingham (MCI-F). 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 2014, civil commitments represented 24% of overall admissions.
- ◆ The majority (68%) of civil commitments in 2014 were Section 35’s admitted to MASAC. This was up from 62% in 2013. Stays at MASAC are limited to 90 days in length, creating a large amount of turnover.
- ◆ Commitments to BSH had the second highest rate with 21% of civil commitments for 2014; this was down from 24% in 2013.
- ◆ Females made up 10% of civil commitments in 2014, compared to 13% in 2013.

MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014 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 and immediate releases 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 below⁸.

**Post Release Supervision of Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Inmates Released to the Street
from the Massachusetts DOC: 2010 - 2014**

| Post Release Supervision Type | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Parole Supervision (only) | 653 | 22% | 274 | 12% | 346 | 13% | 443 | 17% | 440 | 17% |
| Probation Supervision (only) | 717 | 25% | 790 | 33% | 905 | 33% | 915 | 34% | 830 | 33% |
| Parole and Probation Supervision (both) | 375 | 13% | 166 | 7% | 222 | 8% | 275 | 10% | 253 | 10% |
| No Post Release Supervision | 1,161 | 40% | 1,147 | 48% | 1,232 | 46% | 1,043 | 39% | 1,012 | 40% |
| Total | 2,906 | 100% | 2,377 | 100% | 2,705 | 100% | 2,676 | 100% | 2,535 | 100% |

| Post Release Supervision | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Supervision | 1,745 | 60% | 1,230 | 52% | 1,473 | 54% | 1,633 | 61% | 1,523 | 60% |
| No Supervision | 1,161 | 40% | 1,147 | 48% | 1,232 | 46% | 1,043 | 39% | 1,012 | 40% |
| Total | 2,906 | 100% | 2,377 | 100% | 2,705 | 100% | 2,676 | 100% | 2,535 | 100% |

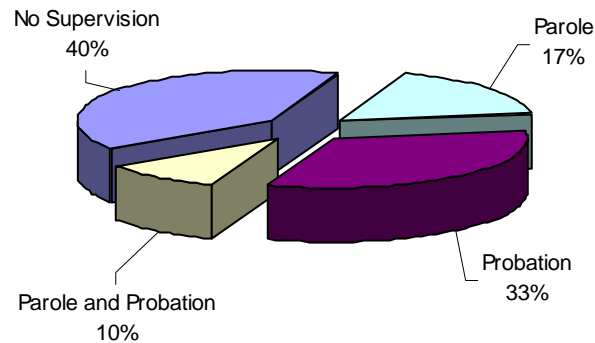
*Note: See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Street.

- ◆ 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). That number has slowly increased since with 682 inmates being granted parole to the street in 2014.
- ◆ There was a slight decrease of 1% in the number of inmates released to the street between 2012 and 2013 (n=29). Despite the small change in total releases, there was a notable difference in the percentage of inmates released under supervision between the two years. Those who were released under any supervision in 2012 represented 54% of releases to the street compared to 61% in 2013. This would remain nearly identical in 2014 with 60% of inmates being released with some type of supervision.
- ◆ 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 75 in 2009 to a high of 334 in 2012. This peak was primarily driven by court releases due to the crime lab situation. There were 72 court releases in 2014.

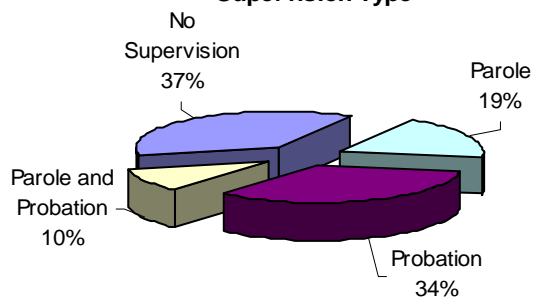
⁸ See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Street.

Releases to Street by Supervision Type

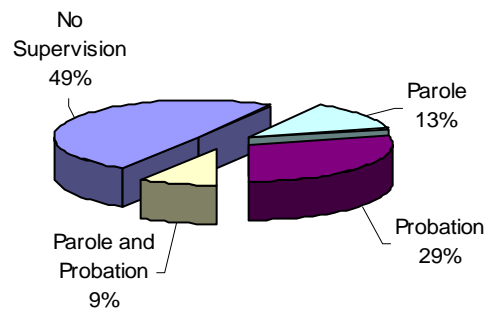
Massachusetts DOC 2014 Total Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: Supervision Type



Massachusetts DOC 2014 Male Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: Supervision Type

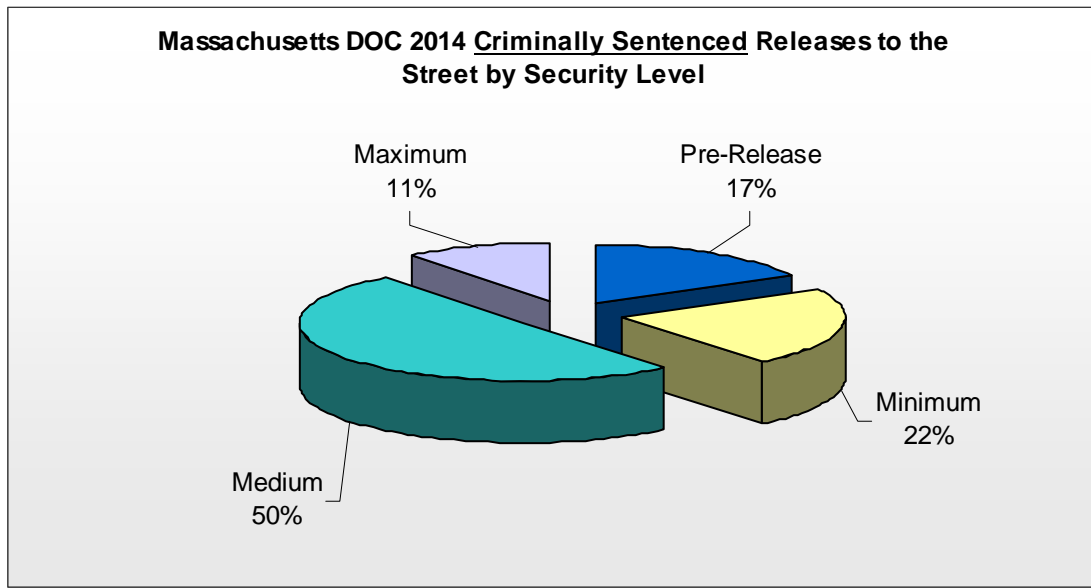


Massachusetts DOC 2014 Female Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: Supervision Type

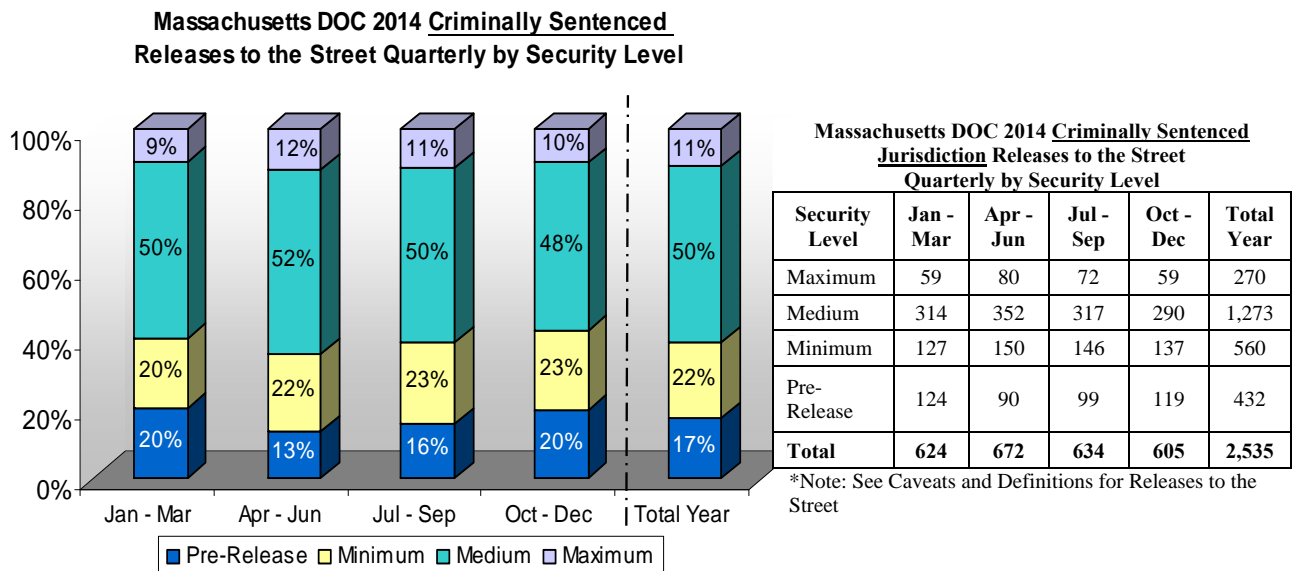


During 2014, male offenders were more likely than female offenders to be released to the street under probation supervision only or parole only, 34% and 19% of males respectively compared to 29% and 13% of females. Conversely, female offenders were more likely to be released with no supervision, 49% of females compared to 37% of males. Male and female offenders supervised in the community by means of both parole and probation had more similar percentages at 10% and 9% respectively.

Releases to Street by Security Level



- Overall, the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street decreased by 5% from 2,676 releases in 2013 to 2,535 releases in 2014.
- While the proportion of releases from various security levels remained nearly stagnant between 2013 and 2014, the largest change was in the number of releases from a medium facility decreasing from 1,376 releases in 2013 to 1,273 in 2014.



- Half of the criminally sentenced inmates released to the street were from medium security facilities (n=1,273), followed by releases from minimum and pre-release facilities (n=992).

Releases to Street by Security Level

Massachusetts DOC 2014 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 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Boston Pre-Release Center | 0 | 0 | 29 | 129 | 158 |
| Bridgewater State Hospital | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Brooke House | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| Lemuel Shattuck Hospital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MCI Cedar Junction | 140 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 145 |
| MCI Concord | 0 | 228 | 0 | 0 | 228 |
| MCI Norfolk | 0 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 131 |
| MCI Plymouth | 0 | 0 | 50 | 19 | 69 |
| MCI Shirley | 0 | 175 | 78 | 0 | 253 |
| Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| Massachusetts Treatment Center | 0 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| NCCI Gardner | 0 | 87 | 9 | 0 | 96 |
| Northeastern Correctional Center | 0 | 0 | 66 | 66 | 132 |
| Old Colony Correctional Center | 0 | 100 | 35 | 0 | 135 |
| Pondville Correctional Center | 0 | 0 | 38 | 57 | 95 |
| Souza Baranowski Correctional Center | 129 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 129 |
| Female | | | | | |
| Lemuel Shattuck Hospital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MCI Framingham | 0 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 407 |
| South Middlesex Correctional Center | 0 | 0 | 195 | 31 | 226 |
| Spectrum Women's and Children's Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total DOC Facilities | 269 | 1,220 | 523 | 331 | 2,343 |
| County, Federal, Interstate | 1 | 53 | 37 | 101 | 192 |
| Total Jurisdiction | 270 | 1,273 | 560 | 432 | 2,535 |

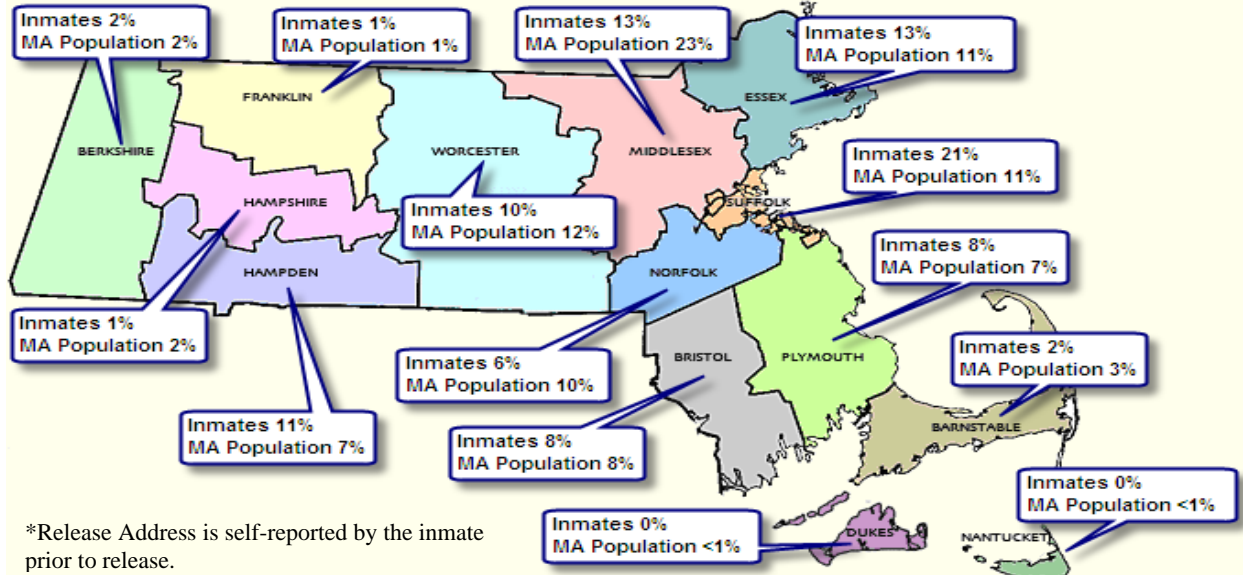
*24 inmates were ELMO's (electronic monitoring) and coded as pre-release.

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

- ◆ When comparing facility of release in 2014, the greatest number of criminally sentenced inmates were released to the street from MCI-Framingham (n=407), followed by MCI-Shirley (n=253) and MCI-Concord (n=228).
- ◆ A number of state correctional institutions have multilevel security classifications. When comparing security level at time of release, the greatest number of criminally sentenced males were released to the street from medium security units at MCI-Concord (n=228), followed by MCI-Shirley (n=175) and MCI-Norfolk (n=131).
- ◆ The majority of criminally sentenced females were released to the street from medium security at MCI-Framingham (n=407). There were also 226 releases from the minimum security units at South Middlesex Correctional Center.

Release Address by County

Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Counties* Compared to the Estimated Population of Massachusetts in 2013



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

Note: 2013 estimated county population statistics were provided by the U.S Census Bureau, 2014 was not available.

Note: Not all MA DOC inmates are released in Massachusetts; approximately 5% 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 2013 compared to the percentage of criminally sentenced MA DOC inmates released to each county in 2014. Suffolk, Essex, Hampden and Plymouth, were the only four counties with a higher percentage of inmates released to the county (53% combined) than the percentage of Massachusetts residents residing there (36% combined). In contrast, Middlesex County represented 23% of the Massachusetts population but only 13% of the releases from the MA DOC.

Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: County by GenderΦ

| Female† | | | Male | | | Total | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| County | Number | Percentage | County | Number | Percentage | County | Number | Percentage |
| Essex | 148 | 23% | Suffolk | 439 | 23% | Suffolk | 521 | 21% |
| Middlesex | 144 | 22% | Hampden | 261 | 14% | Essex | 341 | 13% |
| Plymouth | 86 | 13% | Worcester | 224 | 12% | Middlesex | 324 | 13% |
| Suffolk | 82 | 13% | Essex | 193 | 10% | Hampden | 276 | 11% |
| Norfolk | 54 | 8% | Middlesex | 180 | 10% | Worcester | 258 | 10% |
| Worcester | 34 | 5% | Bristol | 177 | 9% | Bristol | 202 | 8% |
| Bristol | 25 | 4% | Plymouth | 106 | 6% | Plymouth | 192 | 8% |
| Barnstable | 17 | 3% | Norfolk | 89 | 5% | Norfolk | 143 | 6% |
| Hampden | 15 | 2% | Berkshire | 51 | 3% | Berkshire | 52 | 2% |
| Franklin | 5 | 1% | Barnstable | 26 | 1% | Barnstable | 43 | 2% |
| Hampshire | 3 | <1% | Franklin | 19 | 1% | Franklin | 24 | 1% |
| Berkshire | 1 | <1% | Hampshire | 19 | 1% | Hampshire | 22 | 1% |
| Dukes | 0 | 0% | Dukes | 0 | 0% | Dukes | 0 | 0% |
| Nantucket | 0 | 0% | Nantucket | 0 | 0% | Nantucket | 0 | 0% |
| Sub-Total | 614 | 95% | Sub-Total | 1,784 | 94% | Sub-Total | 2,398 | 95% |
| Outside MA | 29 | 5% | Outside MA | 106 | 6% | Outside MA | 135 | 5% |
| Unknown | 1 | <1% | Unknown | 1 | <1% | Unknown | 2 | <1% |
| Total | 644 | 100% | Total | 1,891 | 100% | Total | 2,535 | 100% |

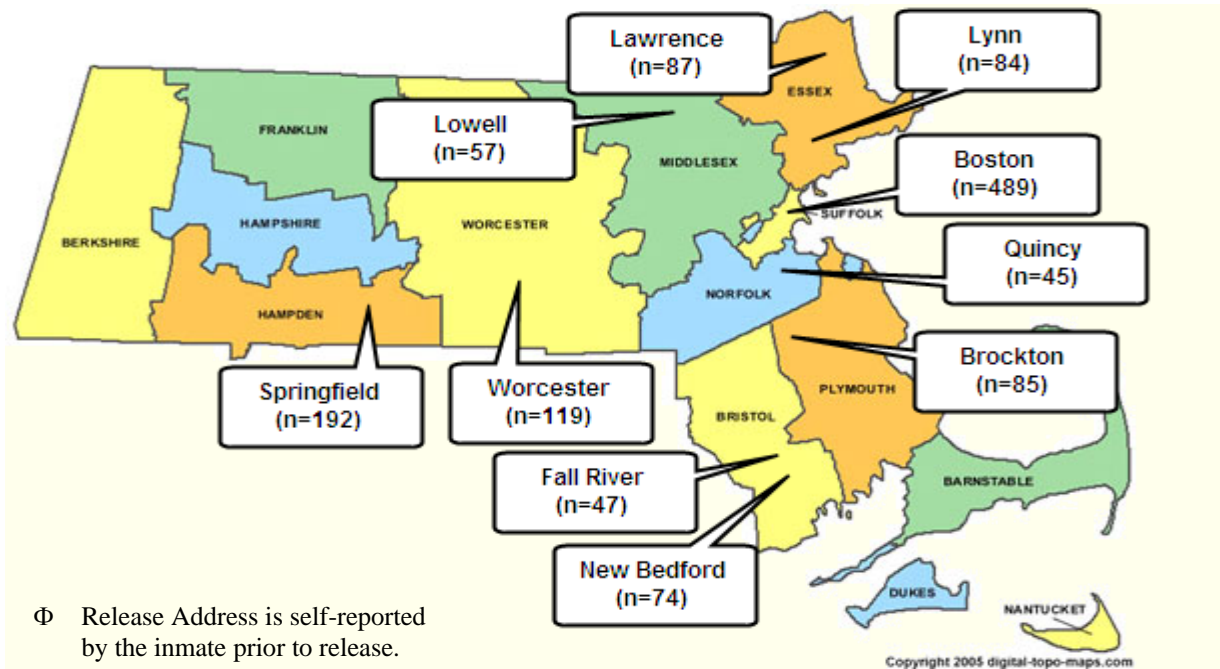
Φ Release Address is self-reported by the inmate prior to release.

† 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 2014 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Top Ten Cities^Φ



Of the 2,535 criminally sentenced inmates released to the street in 2014, 1,279 (50%) 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=489) followed by Springfield (n=192) and Worcester (n=119). The male population mirrored the top three of the ten cities. Females' release locations differed from males' in that the city of Lynn (n=38) was the second most frequent city of release followed by Brockton (n=25).

Massachusetts DOC 2014 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Top Ten Releases to the Street: City by Gender^{Φ†}

| Female* | | | Male | | | Total | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|-------------|--------|------------|-------------|--------|------------|
| City | Number | Percentage | City | Number | Percentage | City | Number | Percentage |
| Boston | 80 | 12% | Boston | 409 | 22% | Boston | 489 | 19% |
| Lynn | 38 | 6% | Springfield | 182 | 10% | Springfield | 192 | 8% |
| Brockton | 25 | 4% | Worcester | 111 | 6% | Worcester | 119 | 5% |
| Lawrence | 22 | 3% | Lawrence | 65 | 3% | Lawrence | 87 | 3% |
| Ashland | 17 | 3% | New Bedford | 65 | 3% | Brockton | 85 | 3% |
| Haverhill | 16 | 2% | Brockton | 60 | 3% | Lynn | 84 | 3% |
| Lowell | 16 | 2% | Lynn | 46 | 2% | New Bedford | 74 | 3% |
| Quincy | 15 | 2% | Fall River | 45 | 2% | Lowell | 57 | 2% |
| Cambridge | 13 | 2% | Lowell | 41 | 2% | Fall River | 47 | 2% |
| Salisbury | 13 | 2% | Pittsfield | 38 | 2% | Quincy | 45 | 2% |

Φ 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 2014 AVERAGE INSTITUTIONAL LENGTH OF STAY

Institutional Length of Stay

**Massachusetts DOC 2014 Average Institutional Length of Stay in Days on January 1, 2015:
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 | 1,052 | 244 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,052 | 244 |
| Boston Pre-Release | 160 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 192 |
| Bridgewater State Hospital | 626 | 117 | 938 | 182 | 315 | 12 | 796 | 311 |
| Brooke House | 61 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 13 |
| Lemuel Shattuck Hospital | 45 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 91 | 9 | 64 | 21 |
| MA Alcohol & Substance Abuse Center | 225 | 68 | 13 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 187 |
| MA Treatment Center | 768 | 320 | 2,515 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 1,493 | 545 |
| MCI-Cedar Junction | 165 | 721 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 25 | 167 | 746 |
| MCI-Concord | 610 | 937 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 219 | 515 | 1,156 |
| MCI-Framingham | 902 | 346 | 22 | 8 | 98 | 207 | 592 | 561 |
| MCI-Norfolk | 1,654 | 1,444 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 6 | 1,648 | 1,450 |
| MCI-Plymouth | 240 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 209 |
| MCI-Shirley | 777 | 1,443 | 248 | 2 | 161 | 17 | 770 | 1,462 |
| NCCI-Gardner | 1,265 | 910 | 0 | 0 | 265 | 3 | 1,262 | 913 |
| Northeastern Correctional Center | 255 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 255 | 274 |
| Old Colony Correctional Center | 935 | 782 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 32 | 908 | 814 |
| Pondville Correctional Center | 238 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 238 | 196 |
| South Middlesex Correctional Center | 160 | 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 159 |
| Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center | 530 | 951 | 0 | 0 | 259 | 43 | 518 | 994 |
| Spectrum Women and Children's Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| County, Federal, Interstate | 706 | 333 | 0 | 0 | 282 | 33 | 667 | 366 |

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. Within MCI-Shirley there is a skilled nursing facility (SNF) that may affect LOS.

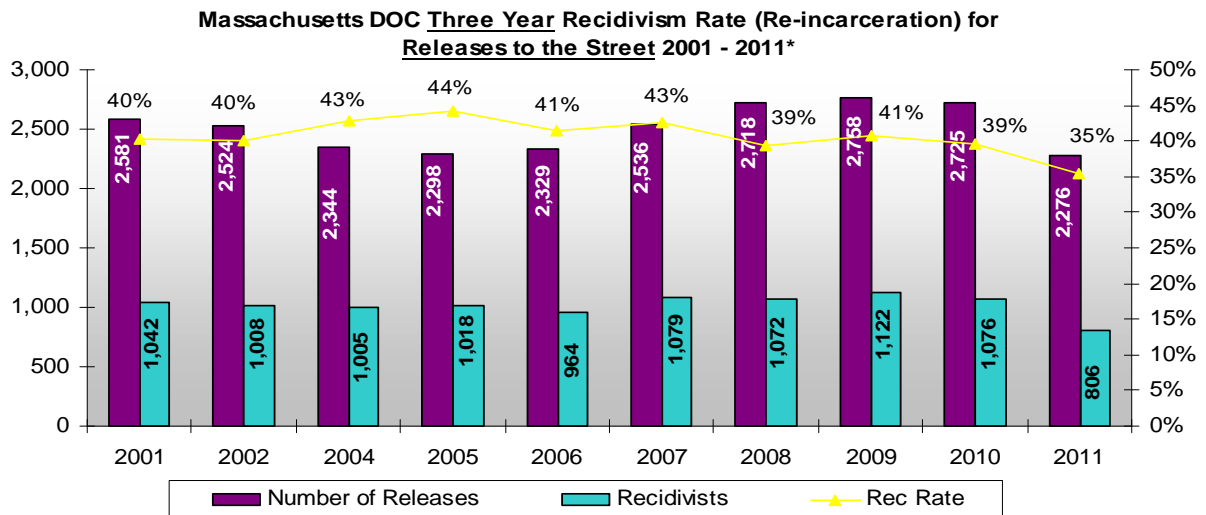
For the purposes of this report institutional length of stay was derived from the January 1, 2015 data file of the active Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population, including those sentenced to criminal and civil sentences, and those awaiting trial from the inmate management system (IMS) admission movement history. Institution length of stay is the number of days between January 1, 2015 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 (812 days) on January 1, 2015.
- ◆ 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 almost a year and 10 months (667 days).
- ◆ The institutions with the longest average lengths of stay were MCI-Norfolk (1,648 days) driven by its criminally sentenced population (1,654 days), Massachusetts Treatment Center (1,493 days) driven by its civilly committed population (2,515 days) and NCCI Gardner (1,262 days) driven by its criminally sentenced population (1,265 days).

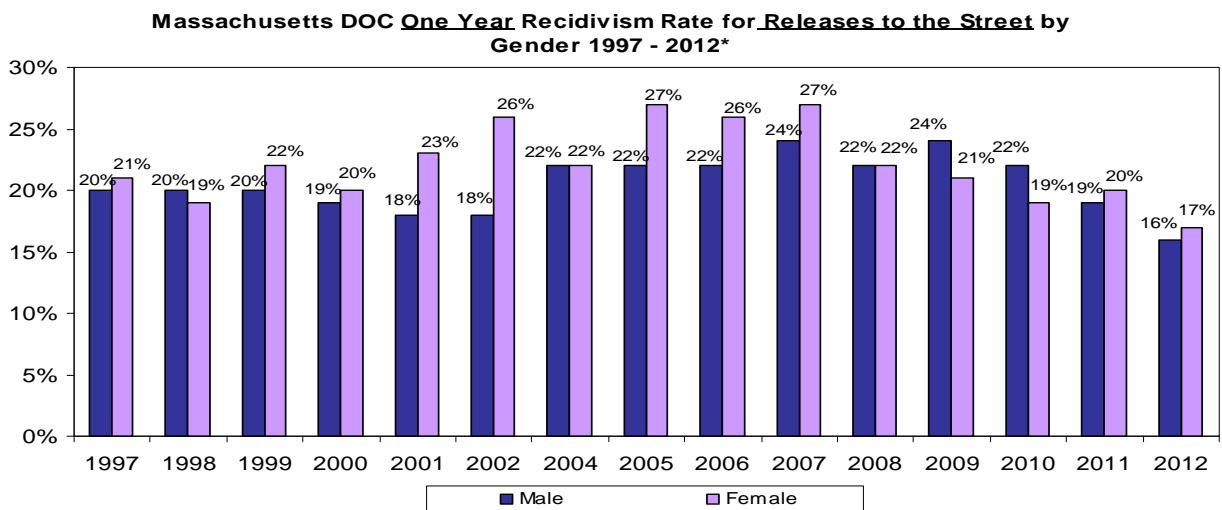
**MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014
RECIDIVISM TRENDS AND 2011 RECIDIVISM
RATES**

Recidivism Trends and 2011 Recidivism Rates

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from a DOC facility during 2011 who is **re-incarcerated** for a new sentence or violation of parole or probation to a Massachusetts state or county facility or to a federal facility within three years of his/her release. Types of re-incarceration include technical violation of parole, parole violation with a new offense, return to county custody, return to state or federal custody, technical violation of probation, and probation violation with a new offense. An inmate who is re-incarcerated due to a technical violation of parole or probation is re-incarcerated for violating the terms of the conditions set forth regarding their release in the community, not for committing a new offense.



The recidivism⁹ rate of DOC offenders remained consistent between 2001 and 2002 at 40%. After experiencing a period of increase starting in 2004, the recidivism rate for the 2008 release cohort decreased by 4 percentage points compared to the previous year, resulting in a 39% recidivism rate. The rate then increased by 2 percentage points to 41% in 2009 before decreasing again to 35% in 2011. This notable decrease is likely due to the lower number of parole releases that year.



⁹ 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 2011, there were 62 DOC inmates released to the street from non-DOC facilities.

Recidivism Trends and 2011 Recidivism Rates

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for 2011 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 | 220 | 51% | n.a. | n.a. | 220 | 51% |
| Medium | 813 | 38% | 478 | 37% | 1,291 | 38% |
| Minimum and Pre-Release | 554 | 28% | 211 | 26% | 765 | 27% |
| Total | 1,587 | 36% | 689 | 34% | 2,276 | 35% |

- ◆ Recidivism rates for inmates released during 2011 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 lower¹⁰ security had the lowest recidivism rate, with 28% of those inmates re-incarcerated within three-years of their release to the street. The recidivism rate for males released from medium security was 38%, while the rate for males released from maximum security was 51%, the highest of all security levels.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female inmates released from a lower security facility was 26%, whereas females who were released from a medium security facility had a recidivism rate of 37%.

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for Female 2011 Releases to the Street by
Sentence Type¹¹**

| Sentence Type | Number Releases | Recidivism Rate |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| State Sentence | 73 | 16% |
| County Sentence ¹² | 616 | 36% |
| Total | 689 | 34% |

- ◆ Female inmates released from a county sentence had a much higher recidivism rate (36%) than those released from a state sentence (16%).
- ◆ Females serving a county sentence drove the total female three year recidivism rate (34%).

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

¹¹ Due to the small number of county correctional facilities that house female offenders, many females released during 2011 who received a county sentence from the court served that sentence at the Massachusetts DOC.

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

Recidivism Trends and 2011 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 rates¹³ of inmates released during 2011, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations.

**Massachusetts DOC Three-Year Recidivism Rate for 2011 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 | 319 | 60 | 19% | 109 | 19 | 17% | 428 | 79 | 18% |
| Expiration of Sentence | 1,268 | 423 | 33% | 580 | 186 | 32% | 1,848 | 609 | 33% |
| Total Releases | 1,587 | 483 | 30% | 689 | 205 | 30% | 2,276 | 688 | 30% |
| 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* | 319 | 146 | 46% | 109 | 38 | 35% | 428 | 184 | 43% |
| Expiration of Sentence | 1,268 | 427 | 34% | 580 | 195 | 34% | 1,848 | 622 | 34% |
| Total Releases | 1,587 | 573 | 36% | 689 | 233 | 34% | 2,276 | 806 | 35% |

*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.¹⁴
- ◆ Of the 2,276 inmates released to the street during 2011, approximately 19% (n=428) were paroled to the street, while the vast majority (81% or n=1,848) were released via expiration of sentence. Inmates paroled to the street had a higher recidivism rate (43%) 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.

¹³ To calculate the recidivism rate excluding technical violations, the first non-technical re-incarceration was used. A non-technical violation would be a parole or probation violation with a new offense, or a new court commitment to a facility. It is important to note that inmates returned originally for a technical violation are re-incarcerated for some period of time during the three-year follow-up period. Though many are re-incarcerated for short periods of time, the inmate's opportunity to commit new crime is diminished. This is a potential issue with the non-technical definition showing lower recidivism rates resulting from an inmate's inability to commit a new crime for a portion of the three-year follow-up.

¹⁴ 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 2011 Recidivism Rates

- ◆ Of the 806 inmates who were a recidivist using the definition including technical violations of parole or probation, 153 recidivated due to a technical violation of their parole or probation conditions. One hundred and thirty-five of the recidivists were technical parole violations and 18 were technical violations of probation.
- ◆ Of the 153 inmates who returned for a technical violation, 35 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 five percentage points, from 35% to 30% when excluding technical violations, with offenders paroled to the street experiencing the largest decrease, from 43% to 18%. The recidivism rate for female inmates decreased from a rate of 34% to a rate of 30%. The male recidivism rate also decreased from 36% to 30% when excluding technical violations.

Massachusetts Three-Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates Excluding and Including Technical Violators for 2011 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 | 689 | 112 | 16% | 47 | 7% | 46 | 7% | 205 | 30% |
| Male | 1,587 | 222 | 14% | 155 | 10% | 106 | 7% | 483 | 30% |
| Total | 2,276 | 334 | 15% | 202 | 9% | 152 | 7% | 688 | 30% |
| 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 | 689 | 135 | 20% | 48 | 7% | 50 | 7% | 233 | 34% |
| Male | 1,587 | 302 | 19% | 162 | 10% | 109 | 7% | 573 | 36% |
| Total | 2,276 | 437 | 19% | 210 | 9% | 159 | 7% | 806 | 35% |

- ◆ Both male and female releases experienced a lower first year recidivism rate when excluding technical violators, resulting in a decrease of four percentage points in the recidivism rate for the first year.
- ◆ For the second and third years in the follow-up period, there was no difference when excluding technical violations, with recidivism rates of 9% and 7% respectively.

Recidivism Trends and 2011 Recidivism Rates

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2011 Releases to the Street by
Offense Category and Gender**

| Offense Category | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Number Releases | Recidivism Rate | Number Releases | Recidivism Rate | Number Releases | Recidivism Rate |
| Property | 175 | 48% | 253 | 37% | 428 | 41% |
| Person | 646 | 43% | 131 | 34% | 777 | 41% |
| Other | 150 | 38% | 182 | 38% | 332 | 38% |
| Drug | 511 | 28% | 116 | 22% | 627 | 27% |
| Sex | 105 | 11% | 7 | n.a. | 112 | 11% |
| Total | 1,587 | 36% | 689 | 34% | 2,276 | 35% |

- ◆ The recidivism rate for property offenders was higher than other offense types for males whereas the rate for ‘other’ offenders was highest for female releases.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for male property offenders was 48%, followed by person offenders who recidivated at a rate of 43%.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female ‘other’ offenders was 38%, followed by property offenders with a recidivism rate of 37%.
- ◆ Offenders released off a governing sex offense had the lowest overall recidivism rate (11%).

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2011 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 | 751 | 38% | 138 | 33% | 889 | 37% |
| Non-Violent | 836 | 34% | 551 | 34% | 1,387 | 34% |
| Total | 1,587 | 36% | 689 | 34% | 2,276 | 35% |

Non-violent offenders released in 2011 had a slightly lower recidivism rate (34%) compared to violent offenders (37%).

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2011 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 | 235 | 31% | 98 | 24% | 333 | 29% |
| Mandatory Drug Offense | 276 | 26% | 18 | 6% | 294 | 24% |
| Total | 511 | 28% | 116 | 22% | 627 | 27% |

Of the 627 released inmates who were incarcerated for a governing drug offense, 47% percent were serving a mandatory drug sentence (n=294). Mandatory drug offenders had a lower recidivism rate than non-mandatory drug offenders, recidivating at a rate of 24% and 29% respectively.

Recidivism Trends and 2011 Recidivism Rates

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2011 Releases to the Street by
Race/Ethnicity* and Gender¹⁵**

| | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Race/Ethnicity | Number Releases | Recidivism Rate | Number Releases | Recidivism Rate | Number Releases | Recidivism Rate |
| African American/ Black | 438 | 40% | 80 | 28% | 518 | 38% |
| Caucasian | 630 | 35% | 549 | 35% | 1,179 | 35% |
| Hispanic | 498 | 35% | 35 | 26% | 533 | 35% |
| Other | 4 | n.a | 24 | 33% | 28 | 29% |
| Asian | 8 | n.a | 1 | n.a | 9 | n.a |
| Native American/ Alaskan Native | 9 | n.a | 0 | n.a | 9 | n.a |
| Total | 1,587 | 36% | 689 | 34% | 2,276 | 35% |

*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 the highest recidivism rate (40%), followed by both Caucasian and Hispanic inmates, each recidivating at 35%.
- ◆ Caucasian female offenders had the highest recidivism rate (35%) followed by ‘Other’ female offenders with a recidivism rate of 33%.
- ◆ Offenders who reported a race of Black recidivated at the highest rate overall (38%), followed by both Caucasian and Hispanic offenders at 35% each.

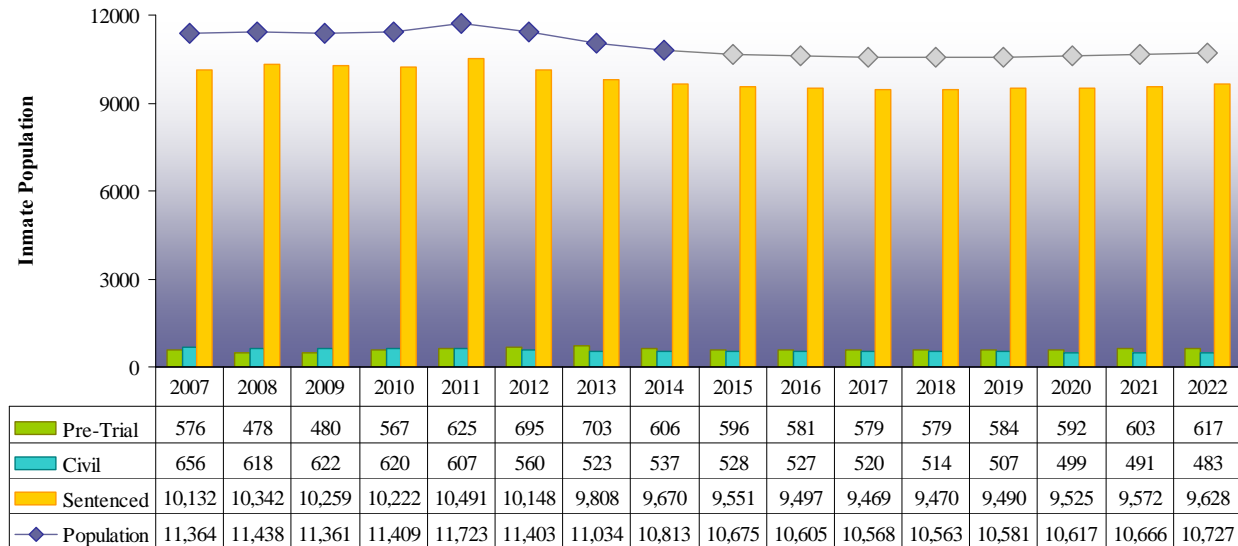
¹⁵ For releases where the numeric value was less than 20, recidivism rates were not reported in the table.

MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population Projections

The population trend projection below represents the MA DOC jurisdiction population for the years 2007-2022. Each year's observation was based upon that year's count as of December 31. Historical data for the years 2007-2014 was gathered by utilizing information pulled from IMS. The projected years, 2015-2022, were based upon ten years of historical data, with weighting toward the two years prior. Note that any projection of this kind may be considered accurate, in the face of no policy changes, for three to five years at most.

Massachusetts DOC Historical and Projected Total Prison Population, 2007-2022



- ◆ The overall MA DOC population, based on historical population trends, is expected to see some decline over the next few years, followed by a slight increase toward the end of this decade.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced population is expected to see a decline with the full affect of the 2012 Crime Bill and other policy changes leading to decreased criminal admissions/sentences and increased earned good time¹⁶.
- ◆ 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 have seen a drop in recent years, leading to a projected decrease throughout the trend period.
- ◆ Pre-trial detainees show a slight downward projection before rising again. This is mostly due to a shift of female pre-trial detainees from Worcester County moving to the Western Massachusetts Regional Women’s Correctional Center in Hampden.

¹⁶ See Caveats and Definitions for Crime Bill

Population Projections

| Massachusetts DOC Historical & Projected Prison Populations by Commitment Type | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| Year | Sentenced | Civil | Pre-Trial | Total |
| 2007 | 10,132 | 656 | 576 | 11,364 |
| 2008 | 10,342 | 618 | 478 | 11,438 |
| 2009 | 10,259 | 622 | 480 | 11,361 |
| 2010 | 10,222 | 620 | 567 | 11,409 |
| 2011 | 10,491 | 607 | 625 | 11,723 |
| 2012 | 10,148 | 560 | 695 | 11,403 |
| 2013 | 9,808 | 523 | 703 | 11,034 |
| 2014 | 9,670 | 537 | 606 | 10,813 |
| 2015 | 9,551 | 528 | 596 | 10,675 |
| 2016 | 9,497 | 527 | 581 | 10,605 |
| 2017 | 9,469 | 520 | 579 | 10,568 |
| 2018 | 9,470 | 514 | 579 | 10,563 |
| 2019 | 9,490 | 507 | 584 | 10,581 |
| 2020 | 9,525 | 499 | 592 | 10,617 |
| 2021 | 9,572 | 491 | 603 | 10,666 |
| 2022 | 9,628 | 483 | 617 | 10,727 |

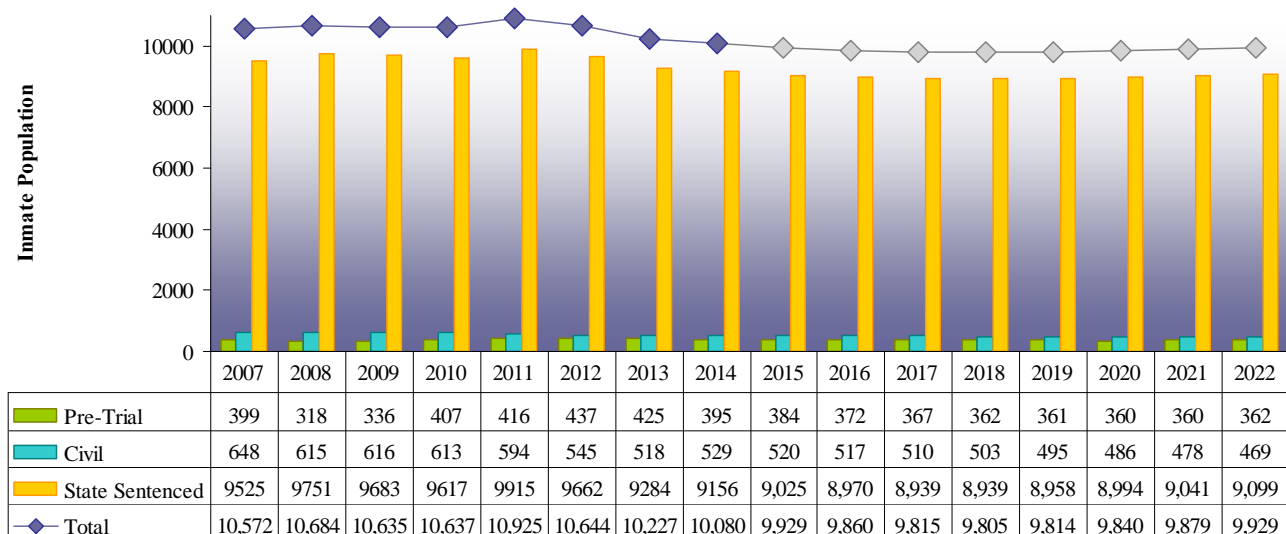
- ◆ From 2015 to 2022, the MA DOC jurisdiction population is projected to have an average rate of decrease of 0.1% per year, with a total decrease of near 0.8% when compared to 2014. During the historical period, from 2007 to 2014, there was an average yearly rate decrease about 0.7%, with decrease over the period of 4.9%.
- ◆ Over the historical period, 2007-2014, criminal commitments decreased by 4.6%, with an average yearly decrease of 0.6%. Criminally sentenced commitments are expected to see a decrease around 0.4% during the projected period, 2015-2022, when compared to 2014, with an average decrease near 0.1% per year. This reflects the continued effect of the 2012 Crime Bill and other policy changes.
- ◆ Civil commitments are projected to decrease of about 10.1% over the projected period, 2015-2022, with an average drop of around 1.3% per year. From 2007 to 2014, civil commitments saw a larger decrease of 18.1%, averaging a drop of 2.8% each year. This reflects a slowing, but continued, drop in civil commitments.
- ◆ Pre-trial commitments are projected to increase by 1.8% over the projected period, 2015-2022, averaging an increase near 0.2% each year. During the historical period, 2007-2014, pre-trial commitments saw an overall increase of 5.2%, with an average yearly increase of around 1.5%. The projection reflects a rise in pre-trial detainees in recent years, despite a decrease seen during 2014.

Population Projections

| Massachusetts DOC Male Historical and Projected Prison Population | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| Year | Sentenced | Civil | Pre-Trial | Total |
| 2007 | 9525 | 648 | 399 | 10,572 |
| 2008 | 9751 | 615 | 318 | 10,684 |
| 2009 | 9683 | 616 | 336 | 10,635 |
| 2010 | 9617 | 613 | 407 | 10,637 |
| 2011 | 9915 | 594 | 416 | 10,925 |
| 2012 | 9662 | 545 | 437 | 10,644 |
| 2013 | 9284 | 518 | 425 | 10,227 |
| 2014 | 9156 | 529 | 395 | 10,080 |
| 2015 | 9,025 | 520 | 384 | 9,929 |
| 2016 | 8,970 | 517 | 372 | 9,860 |
| 2017 | 8,939 | 510 | 367 | 9,815 |
| 2018 | 8,939 | 503 | 362 | 9,805 |
| 2019 | 8,958 | 495 | 361 | 9,814 |
| 2020 | 8,994 | 486 | 360 | 9,840 |
| 2021 | 9,041 | 478 | 360 | 9,879 |
| 2022 | 9,099 | 469 | 362 | 9,929 |

- ◆ The male jurisdiction population saw a loss of 147 (1.4%) commitments during 2014. While this drop was less than what was seen in 2012 or 2013, it was still notably greater than previous years during the historical trend period.
- ◆ The overall male jurisdiction population is projected to shrink 1.5% from 2015 to 2022.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced male jurisdiction population is projected to decline throughout most of the trend period, then up taking toward the end of the decade and resulting in a decrease of only 0.6% by 2022.
- ◆ Male civil commitments are expected to decrease by 11.3% over the period from 2015 to 2022.
- ◆ Male pre-trial commitments are projected to decrease by 8.4% over the trend period from 2015 to 2022. While seeing little movement over the historical period, male pre-trials saw decreases over the past couple of years.

Massachusetts DOC Male Historical and Projected Total Prison Population, 2007-2022

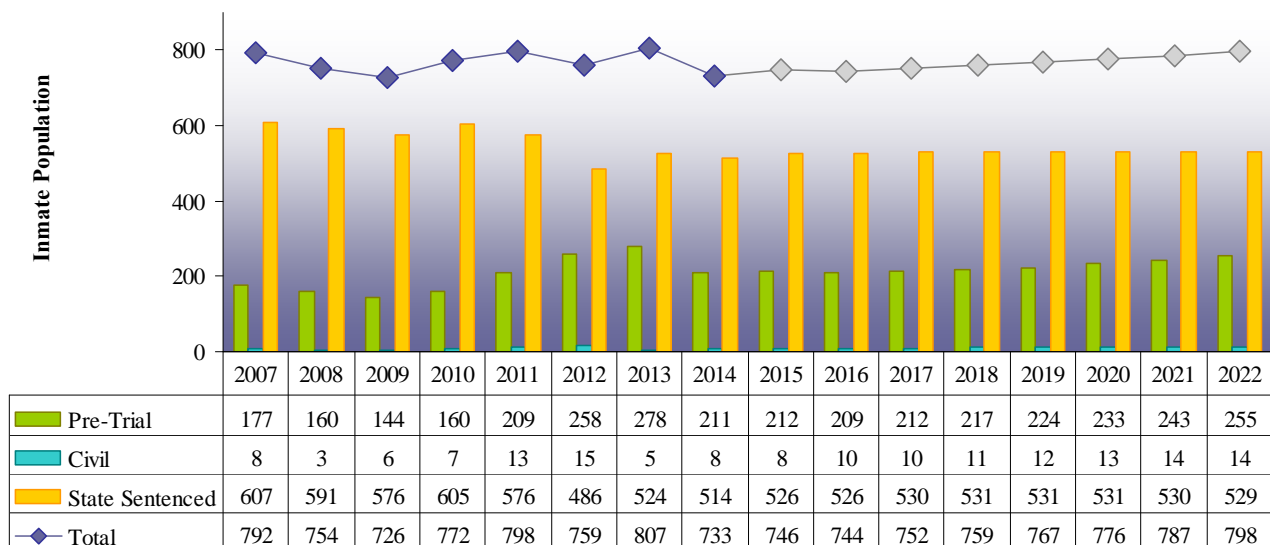


Population Projections

| Massachusetts DOC Female Historical and Projected Prison Population | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Year | Sentenced | Civil | Pre-Trial | Total |
| 2007 | 607 | 8 | 177 | 792 |
| 2008 | 591 | 3 | 160 | 754 |
| 2009 | 576 | 6 | 144 | 726 |
| 2010 | 605 | 7 | 160 | 772 |
| 2011 | 576 | 13 | 209 | 798 |
| 2012 | 486 | 15 | 258 | 759 |
| 2013 | 524 | 5 | 278 | 807 |
| 2014 | 514 | 8 | 211 | 733 |
| 2015 | 526 | 8 | 212 | 746 |
| 2016 | 526 | 10 | 209 | 744 |
| 2017 | 530 | 10 | 212 | 752 |
| 2018 | 531 | 11 | 217 | 759 |
| 2019 | 531 | 12 | 224 | 767 |
| 2020 | 531 | 13 | 233 | 776 |
| 2021 | 530 | 14 | 243 | 787 |
| 2022 | 529 | 14 | 255 | 798 |

- ◆ The female jurisdiction population saw a decrease of 74 inmates (-9.2%) during 2014. This was mostly due to the shift of Worcester County pre-trial detainees to western MA.
- ◆ The overall female jurisdiction population is projected to grow by 8.9% from 2015 to 2022. This is mostly driven by increases in pre-trial detainees.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced female jurisdiction population is projected to grow by 2.9% during the projected period, 2015-2022, compared to 2014.
- ◆ Female civil commitments are expected to stay steady over the prediction period, 2014-2022; however, this subpopulation is too small, and too variable, to make a confident estimate.
- ◆ Despite the recent shift of female Worcester County pre-trial detainees to western MA, female pre-trial commitments are projected to see growth of 20.9% by 2022.

Massachusetts DOC Female Historical and Projected Total Prison Population, 2007-2022



MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2014

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 2014 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 of 2012. |
| 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, 2015. 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 2014, 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

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| 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=11).

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

State Prison Sentence

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.

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.

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.

Snapshot 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

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| 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, <u>51 County sentenced female inmates</u> 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. |