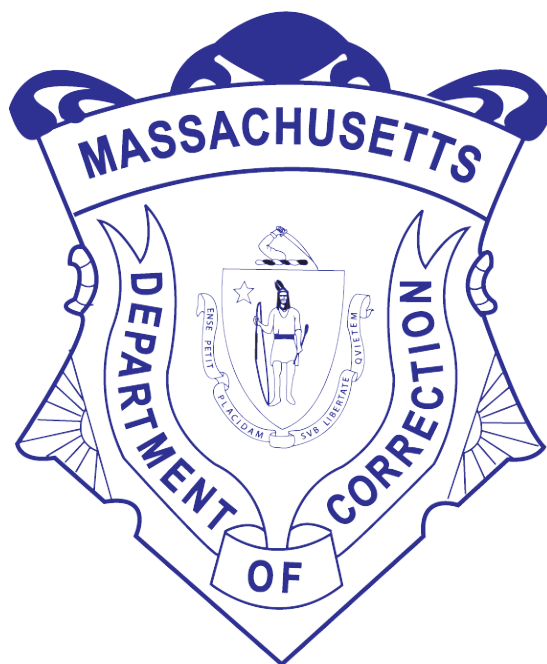


MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION



PRISON POPULATION TRENDS 2021



RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

May 2022



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Charles D. Baker, Governor

Karyn E. Polito, Lieutenant Governor



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

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Authorized by Gary Lambert, Assistant Secretary for Operational Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Calendar year 2021 reflected another unique year given a multitude of factors impacting the incarcerated population under the jurisdiction of the **Massachusetts Department of***

Correction (MA DOC). The descriptive statistics provided herein represent the “stock and flow” of the prison population as of January 1st at the end of the calendar year (2021) and comparisons to previous years. While the coronavirus pandemic continued to have a very real impact on the MA DOC, other initiatives resulted in many positive changes. This includes the continued implementation of criminal justice reform legislation passed in 2018 as well as constant and expanded efforts to improve the incarceration experience. The goal, therein, is for time served in prison to offer an experience where criminogenic and other identified needs are addressed for the betterment of the incarcerated individual, resulting in healthier and more productive transitions back to our communities.

The overall decrease of the total jurisdiction prison population under the auspices of MA DOC has persisted over the last ten years with a 45% drop from January 1, 2013 (n=11,403) to 2022 (n=6,236), exceeding the rate of the national prison population reduction. Just in the year from 2021 to 2022, the MA DOC population declined 9%. While a potential bounce up is anticipated post-pandemic, the overarching decline of the MA DOC is largely attributed to successful reentry efforts, reduction in recidivism rates, implementation of the 2018 criminal justice bill, partnerships with Massachusetts Sheriffs, as well as other initiatives and collaborations with state leadership and community stake holders.

Most of the county sentenced and pre-trial detainees who were historically housed in MA DOC are now incarcerated in county facilities, closer to their communities and reentry services. While this “county” population has always been small in numbers, relatively speaking, over the last ten years, the proportion of “county” inmates in MA DOC custody has decreased 91%. This compares to an overall 20% drop in the percentage of civil commitments among the total MA DOC population. Among all commitment types (criminally sentenced, pre-trial detainee and civilly committed), the smallest cohort are female civil commitments, averaging six in 2021, ranging between 1-15 in count. Medical and mental health needs remain high among the population, particularly for females where 83% have open mental cases and 76% determined seriously mentally ill. While lower in comparison, more than a third of males are open mental health cases (39%) or seriously mentally ill (33%).

The population decline has led to a higher concentration of inmates with violent offenses due to their longer sentences as well as changes in crime reform for alternatives to incarceration among non-violent offenders. The percentage of inmates 29 years old and under decreased by six percentage points from January 1, 2018 to 2022, while the number of inmates age 60 years old and over increased by five percentage points during the same timeframe. This five year shift shows an aging inmate population which ties into the concentration of inmates serving time for a violent offense. For example, 45% of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population was serving a sentence of 20 plus years. Yet, it’s important to note approximately one-third of new court commitments in 2021 were under the age of 30 years.

Throughout 2021 releases exceeded admissions among those criminally sentenced. The monthly average for admissions was 100 compared to 157 for releases and that was with a light uptick in admissions toward the end of the year that has continued into 2022. Release types have notably shifted in the last few years, pandemic time frame. In 2019, inmates released by expiration of

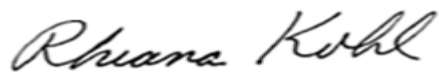
sentence (“wrapped up”) comprised 53% of the criminally sentenced release cohort compared to only 39% in 2021. Though representing the smallest number and proportion of inmate types on any given day, with such high turnover and short stays, civil commitments continue to reflect the most admissions and releases in total. The majority of civil commitments are “section 35” males committed to MASPLY with a maximum 90 day limit.

Notable shifts among trends for post-release supervision can be found during the last five years, particularly during the last two years of the pandemic. The ratio of criminally sentenced inmates released on supervision (parole and/or probation) has risen from 60% to 76%. This shift can be attributed to inmates being paroled doubling proportionally, 24% in 2017 compared to 48% in 2021, while there was a slight decrease among those with probation terms to serve post-release. This report provides new data on average length of stay, jail credits and time served. There were 1,207 criminally sentenced inmates who had their first release in 2021. On average, males released via parole served 6.3 years before initially being released, an increase of .5 years from 2020 male parolees (5.8 years). Their average 376 jail credits did not change much from 2020; the length of stay also increased to 5.3 years. Males released via expiration of sentence served an average of 4.9 years before releasing to the community. Females represented 5% of the total releases in 2021 (n=58). Females released via parole served 2.1 years which was down from 3.2 years on average in 2020, and those who were released via expiration of sentence served an average of 2.3 years up from 1.9 years in 2020.

Significant prison reentry efforts and impacts of crime reform continue to indicate positive outcomes as measured by recidivism rates. The majority of MA DOC inmates do not recidivate. The three year post-release re-incarceration recidivism rate among the 2017 release cohort was 28%, representing the lowest rate in the last ten years of the release population analyzed for 3 year post-release re-incarceration recidivism rates (2008-2017). The highest rate during that time frame was 41% in 2009. These declining recidivism rates should be considered not in relation to the overall reduction in the population, but who has remained among the MA DOC population. If anything, the population has been concentrated to not just incarcerate those having committed violent crimes (males and females), but also at high risk to recidivate.

Information regarding all MA DOC Research related reports and statistics can be found on our website at <https://www.mass.gov/research-statistics-and-reports>.

Sincerely,



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

Report Populations

This report, *Massachusetts Department of Correction Prison Population Trends 2021*, covers many different aspects of the Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) prison population.

For the purposes of this report, populations include:

Jurisdiction Population

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

Custody Population

An individual is considered to be in MA DOC custody when he/she is being held in a MA DOC facility.

Commitment type includes:

Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced":

Individuals who have been found guilty of a criminal offense by a judge or jury and have been committed to a period of incarceration, whether directly or after a violation of probation or parole.

Civil Commitment or "Civil":

Individuals who have been committed by a court based on a finding that their mental health or substance abuse issues present a danger to themselves or others.

Pre-Trial or "Detainee":

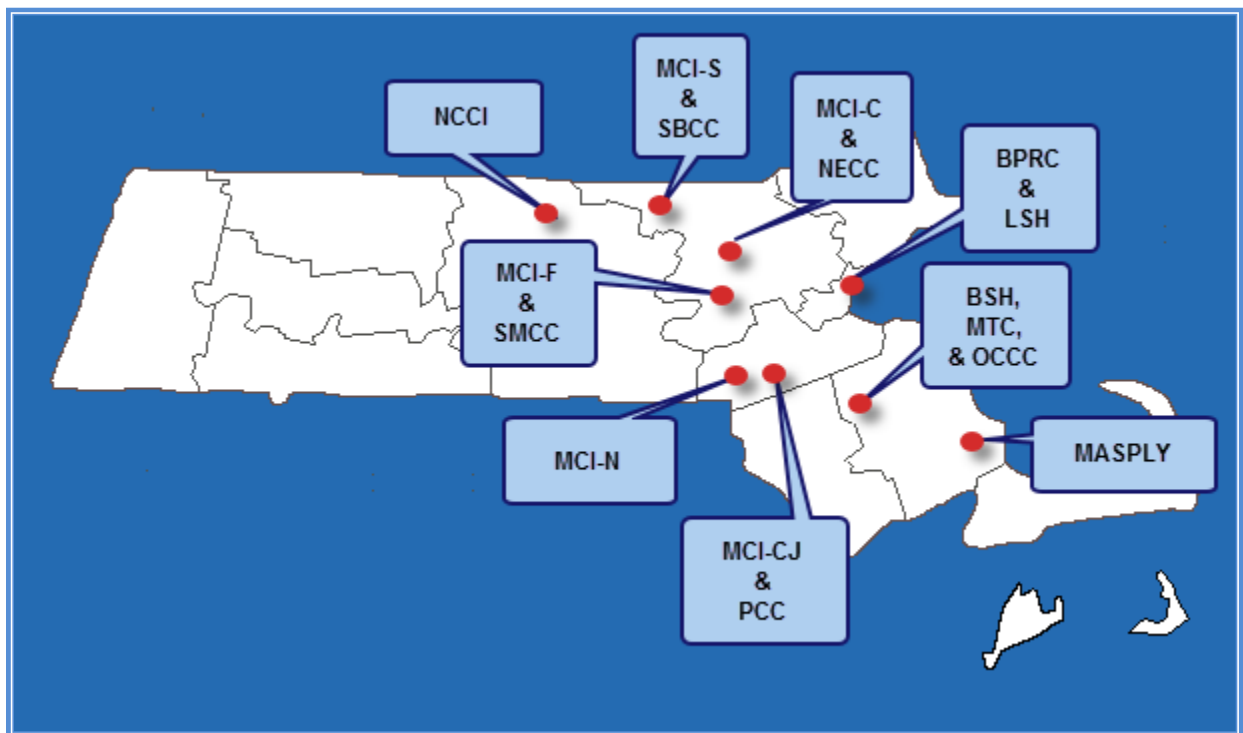
Individuals housed in MA DOC custody who are held for another MA authority and are detained prior to and during a trial, conviction, and sentencing and not yet convicted of a crime. Detainees are also held by the MA DOC for other jurisdictions on pending federal criminal charges and out-of-state parole violation warrants.

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 2021 Institution Overview



Institution Overview

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 inmate (FY 2021): \$125,174
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 50
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 73
- Operational Capacity: 200
Minimum: 95 & Pre-Release: 105



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. Nearby public transportation increases opportunities for employment, access to community support agencies and other approved programming. On January 1, 2022, the majority of inmates were minimum security (n=36), with 14 pre-release inmates.

Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$338,867
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 223
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 226
- Operational Capacity: 372



Wellpath assumed BSH patient medical and mental health care in 2018. BSH is a facility housing male patients in several categories: civil commitments with underlying criminal sentences, civil commitments without criminal sentences, and pre-trial detainees sent for competency and criminal responsibility evaluations by the court. 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 for an initial commitment period of six months, with subsequent commitments of one year, as ordered by the court, where the failure to hospitalize in strict security would create a likelihood of serious harm by reason of mental illness.

Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit (LSH)

Jamaica Plain, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Opened: 1974 - Expanded: 1982, 1987
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$436,157
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 13
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 17
- Operational Capacity: 29



The 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 counties. It is a transient facility with few long term patients. On January 1, 2022, the population consisted of four (4) criminally sentenced state inmates, one (1) criminally sentenced county inmate, six (6) pre-trial detainees and two (2) civilly committed inmates. The average age of inmates housed on this date was 56 years old.

Institution Overview

Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center at Plymouth (MASPLY) *Plymouth, MA*

- Security Level: Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993
- Opened: 1992 - Mission Change: 2002
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$318,509
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 70
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 88
- Operational Capacity: 251



Wellpath assumed MASPLY patient medical and mental health care in 2020. MASPLY is a facility whose institutional focus is to provide services to males civilly committed by the court under M.G.L. Chapter 123, Section 35 for detoxification and substance abuse treatment for up to 90 days. As of May 1, 2017, MASAC was relocated to the shuttered MCI-Plymouth facility. As of March 2020, MASPLY no longer houses criminally sentenced inmates.

Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1997
- Opened: 1986 - Expanded: 1997
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$90,250
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 550
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 553
- Operational Capacity: 680
- Sentenced: 415 & Civil Commitments: 265



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 for a day to life commitment. The facility offers a comprehensive sexual offender treatment program intended to reduce the risks associated with reoffending. On January 1, 2022, there were 372 criminally sentenced inmates, 129 SDPs, and 32 temporary civil commitments (provided by MTC).

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 inmate (FY 2021): \$151,262
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 445
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 435
Maximum: 389 & Medium: 47
- 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 inmates, 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, 2022, MCI-CJ housed 429 criminally sentenced inmates and 16 federal or out of state pre-trial detainees. There were 406 inmates housed in maximum security (73 of those in DDU) and 39 in medium security.

Institution Overview

MCI-Concord (MCI-C)

Concord, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1878 - Renovations: 1999, 2005 Special Management Unit
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$107,725
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 470
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 502
- Operational Capacity: 618



MCI-C, the former Reception and Diagnostic Center for the Department, shifted to a medium security facility for male inmates when MCI-CJ took over the reception role in 2009. In 2015, because of budgetary reasons, the operational capacity was reduced, and inmates and pre-trial detainees were transferred to other facilities or returned to their county of origin.

MCI-Framingham (MCI-F)

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 inmate (FY 2021): \$235,196
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 179
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 170
- Operational Capacity: 498



MCI-F is the Department's Reception and Diagnostic Center for female inmates, providing a comprehensive network of gender responsive, trauma informed programming for women who are serving criminal sentences, awaiting trial, or civilly committed. It is the oldest operating women's prison in the country. On January 1, 2022, this medium security facility housed 134 criminally sentenced inmates, 39 pre-trial detainees, and six (6) civil commitments.

MCI-Norfolk (MCI-N)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$67,302
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 1,130
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,149
- Operational Capacity: 1,367



MCI-N, a facility housing male inmates, holds 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.

Institution Overview

MCI-Shirley (MCI-S)

Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995
- Opened: Minimum in 1972, Medium in 1991
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021):
Medium: \$63,109 & Minimum: \$70,749
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 745
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 805
Medium: 801 & Minimum: 51*
- Operational Capacity: 1,129
*Based on 1 month in 2021



MCI-S encompasses two facilities housing both medium and minimum custody level inmates that were combined to operate under one administration in July 2002. As of February 2021, inmates are no longer housed at the minimum security facility. Along with a skilled nursing facility (SNF), MCI-S operates an Assisted Daily Living Unit for medium inmates.

North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI)

Gardner, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1981 - Renovations: 1982, 1993
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$73,085
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 688
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 742
Medium: 688 & Minimum: 0*
- Operational Capacity: 1,003
Medium: 973 & Minimum: 30



NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. 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. *The Minimum Security housing units stopped housing inmates in February of 2019.

Northeastern Correctional Center (NECC)

Concord, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1982
- Opened: 1932
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$71,242
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 200
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 195
- Operational Capacity: 277
Minimum: 208 & Pre-Release: 69



NECC is a facility operating under the Superintendent of MCI-Concord, housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2022 were in minimum security housing units (n=184), with 16 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.

Institution Overview

Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1987 - Expanded: 1990 Modular Unit
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021):
Medium: \$105,851 & Minimum: \$97,918
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 568
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 619
Medium: 536 & Minimum: 83
- Operational Capacity: 818
Medium: 658 & 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, 2022 were housed in a medium security unit (n=499), with 69 housed in minimum security.

Pondville Correctional Center (PCC)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1990
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$81,914
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 123
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 127
- Operational Capacity: 204
Minimum: 156 & Pre-Release: 48



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 112 minimum and 11 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2022. 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 inmate (FY 2021): \$154,610
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: N/A
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 20*
*Based on 2 months in 2021



SMCC was a facility for criminally sentenced state and county females. The facility began as a male facility and became a female facility on July 1, 2002 following a mission change. As of February 2021, inmates are no longer housed at SMCC.

Institution Overview

Souza Baranowski Correctional Center (SBCC)

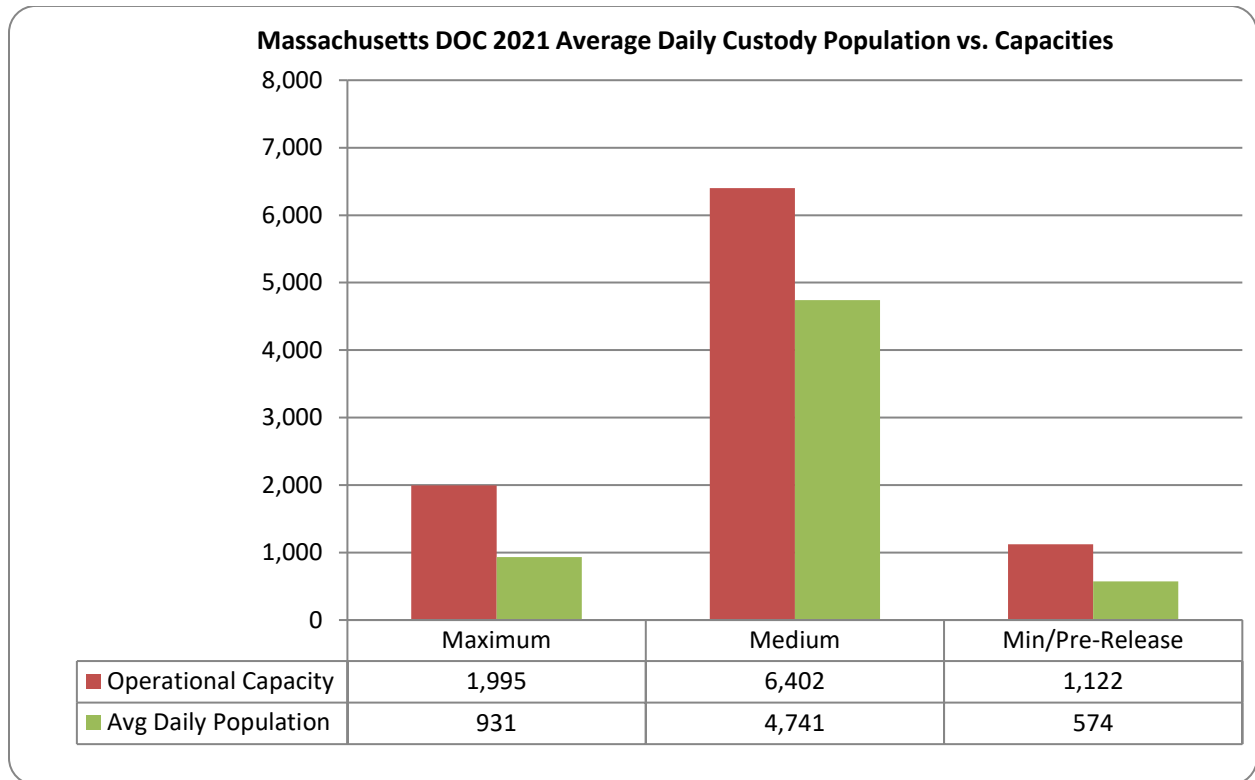
Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Maximum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1998
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2021): \$137,963
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 521
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 542
- Operational Capacity: 1,427



SBCC is the one exclusively maximum security male facility in Massachusetts. SBCC is currently the newest state correctional facility in Massachusetts, having 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

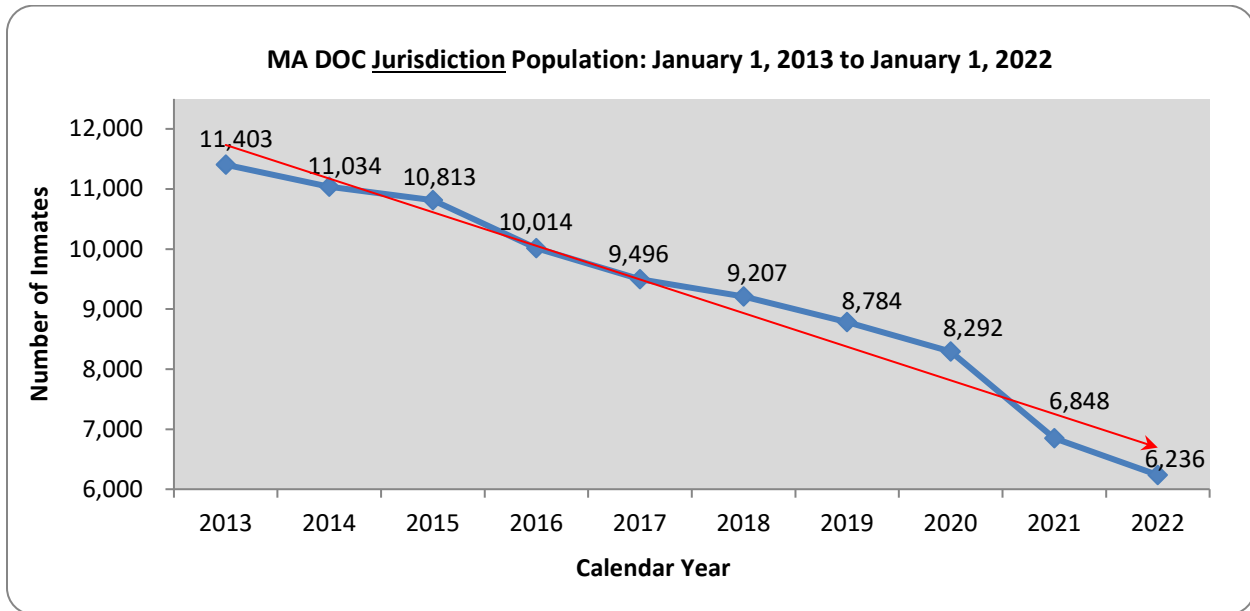


Total Massachusetts Department of Correction 2021
 2021 Operational Capacity = 9,519
 Average Daily Population for 2021 (Custody Population) = 6,246
 Average Daily Population for 2021 (Jurisdiction Population) = 6,527

- ◆ **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 operational capacity are taken from the January 3, 2022 Weekly Count produced by Research and Planning.

Massachusetts DOC 2021 Population Trends

Population Trends



Massachusetts

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population continued a decades long decline with a decrease of 45% since the trend's peak on January 1, 2013 (n=11,403).
- ◆ Between January 1, 2021 and January 1, 2022, there was a 9% decrease in inmates, from 6,848 to 6,236.
- ◆ The overall trend in the MA DOC jurisdiction population shows a decrease of 45% between January 1, 2013 (n=11,403) and January 1, 2022.

National

- ◆ The estimated number of persons of all commitment types held in state and federal prisons nationally decreased to 1,251,821 at year-end 2020¹, a 15% decrease (n=214,344), from year-end 2019 (n=1,430,165) and the largest one-year decline since the inception of the National Prisoner Statistics program.²
- ◆ There was a 23% decrease in the sentenced state and federal jurisdiction population between year-end 2013 and year-end 2020, the largest decline in more than 39 years. There was a 13% decrease in the federal population (n=22,960) and a 15% decrease in the state population (n=191,384) between year-end 2019 and year-end 2020.³
- ◆ The national imprisonment rate at year-end 2020 was 358 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages, a decrease of 15% from 419 in 2019 overtaking the lowest rate in 1993 (n=360).⁴
- ◆ Between 2019 and 2020, Alaska was the only state to see an increase in their total jurisdiction population while other states saw decreases of 7% to 31%.⁵

¹ Year-end 2020 statistics were the most recent national statistics available at the time.

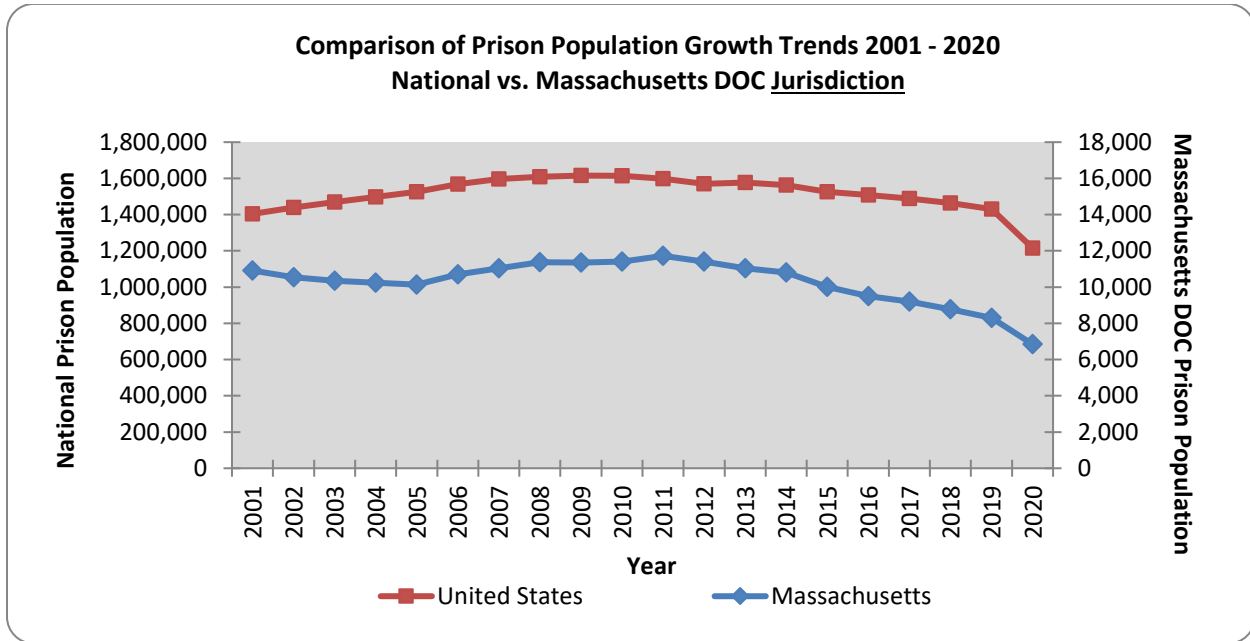
² Bureau of Justice Statistics (December 2021). *Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 302776). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

³ BJS, 2021, pg. 7, table 1.

⁴ BJS, 2021, pg. 13, table 5.

⁵ BJS, 2021, pg. 1

Population Trends



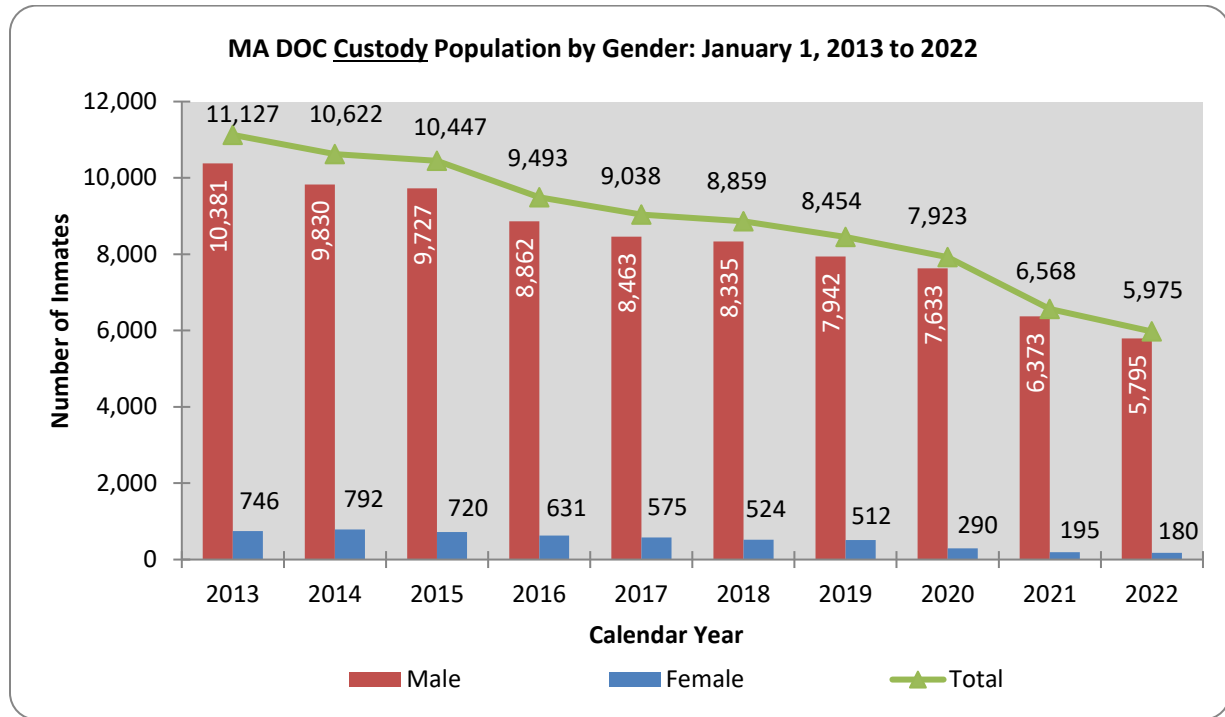
Comparison of Prison Population Growth Trends 2001 – 2020:
National⁶ vs. Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction

Year	National Jurisdiction Population		Massachusetts Jurisdiction Population	
	Population	Percent of Change	Population	Percent of Change
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	1,598,968	-0.9	11,723	2.8
2012	1,570,397	-1.8	11,403	-2.7
2013	1,576,950	0.4	11,034	-3.2
2014	1,562,319	-0.9	10,813	-2.0
2015	1,526,603	-2.3	10,014	-7.4
2016	1,508,129	-1.2	9,496	-5.2
2017	1,489,363	-1.2	9,207	-3.0
2018	1,464,385	-1.7	8,784	-4.6
2019	1,430,165	-2.3	8,292	-5.6
2020	1,215,821	-15.0	6,848	-17.4

- ◆ The Massachusetts jurisdiction prison population decreased by 37% from 10,919 in 2001 to 6,848 in 2020; over the same period, the national population decreased by 13%, from 1,404,032 to 1,215,821.
- ◆ Between the years 2019 and 2020, there was a 17% (1,444) decrease in the Massachusetts jurisdiction population. Since 2011, the Massachusetts prison population had a cumulative decrease of 42% (4,875).
- ◆ The national prison population experienced an increase of 15% from 2001 to 2009, followed by a decrease of 25% beginning in 2010 to 2020. The largest yearly decline in the national prison population during the observed trend period from 2001 to 2020 was between 2019 to 2020, showing a 15% decrease.

⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics (December 2021). *Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 302776). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

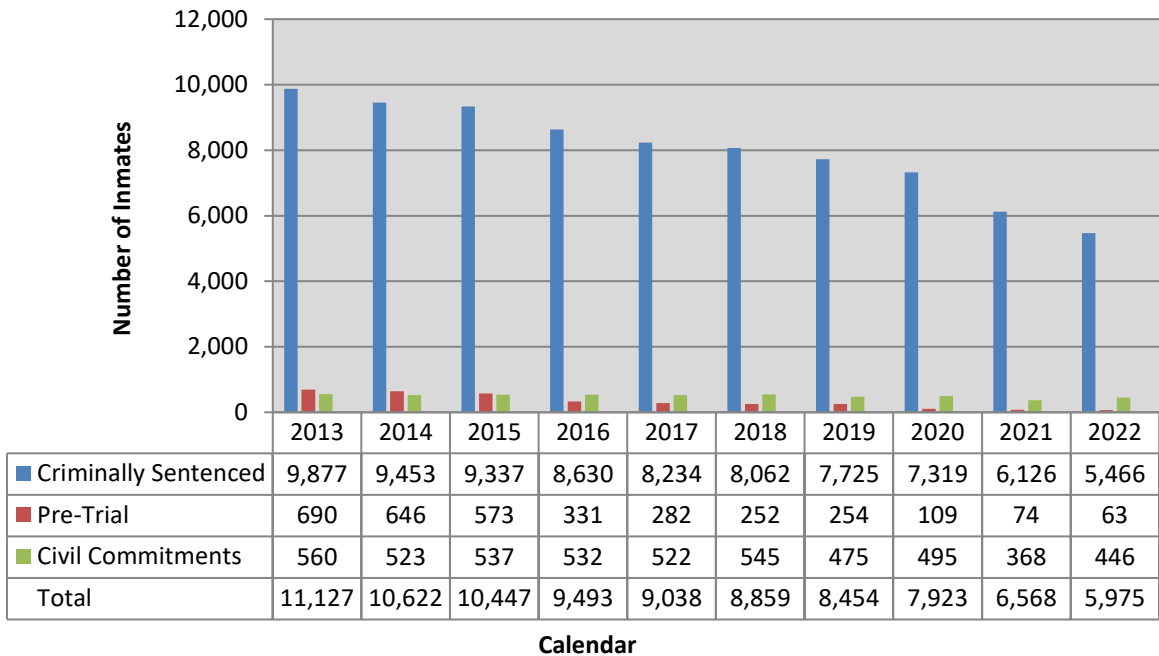
Population Trends



- ◆ The Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) has continued its sharp decrease in the custody prison population (46%) between January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2022. Over the 10-year period, there has been a steady decrease of the total custody population with the most significant one-year decrease over the trend period being 17% when comparing January 1, 2020 to 2021. January 1, 2022 had the lowest total custody population of the 10 year trend with 5,975 inmates, down from 6,568 the year previous.
- ◆ The male custody population dropped from a high of 10,381 in 2013 to a low of 5,795 on January 1, 2022 which drove the 46% decrease in the total custody population over that same time period.
- ◆ The female population experienced more fluctuations than its male counterpart during the 10-year time frame. Females experienced a 6% increase between 2013 and 2014, and in the past nine years (2014-2022) the female custody population in the MA DOC has decreased drastically by 77%. This decrease was driven by several Massachusetts Counties taking their criminally (county) sentenced and pre-trial detainees into their custody that they were previously not able to house due to capacity issues/ lack of housing.
- ◆ Starting in October 2019, approximately 144 county inmates and detainees at MCI-Framingham were transferred per an MOU that Essex, Plymouth, Norfolk, and Suffolk County entered into, which now redirects all those under these county jurisdictions to be housed at South Bay Correctional Center with Suffolk County Sheriff's Department.

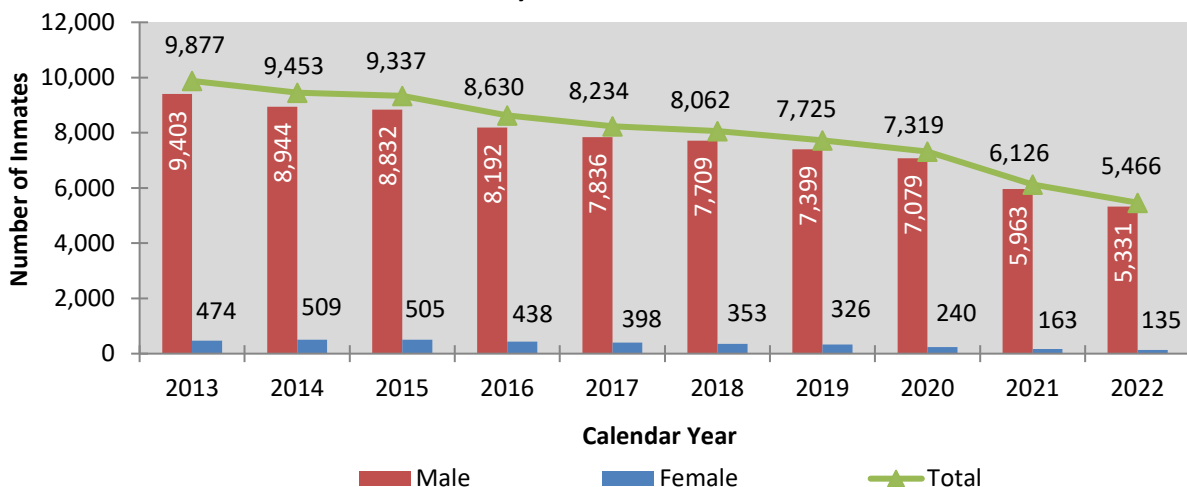
Population Trends

MA DOC Custody Population by Commitment Type: January 1, 2013 to 2022



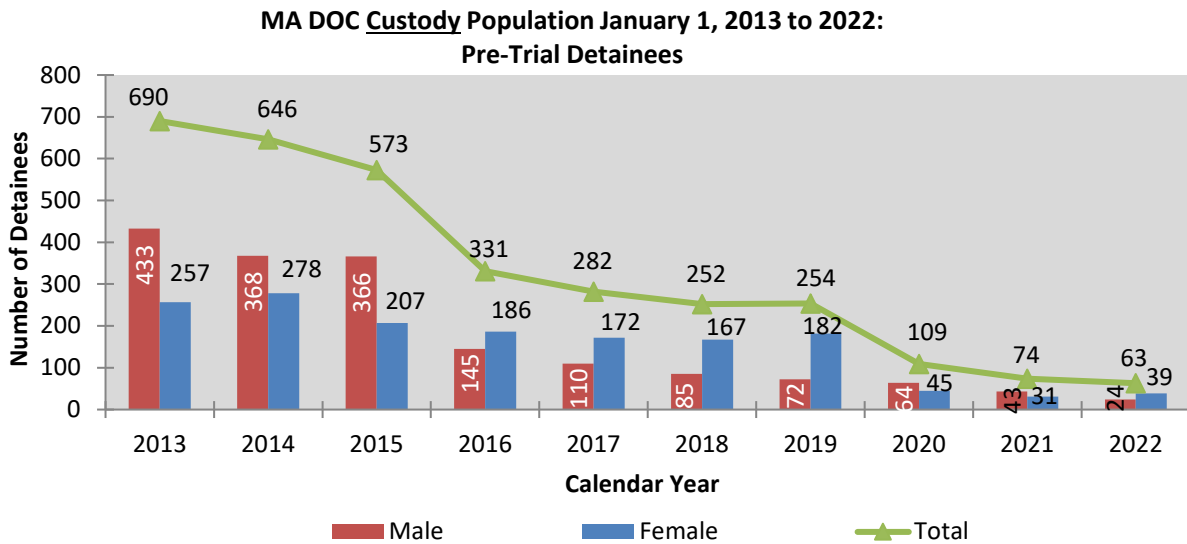
The Massachusetts DOC has seen a considerable decrease in criminally sentenced (45%), pre-trial detainees (91%), and civilly committed (20%) populations between January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2022. The population that showed the largest percentage decline of the three commitment types was the pre-trial population with a 91% decrease from 2013-2022.

**MA DOC Custody Population January 1, 2013 to 2022:
Criminally Sentenced Inmates**

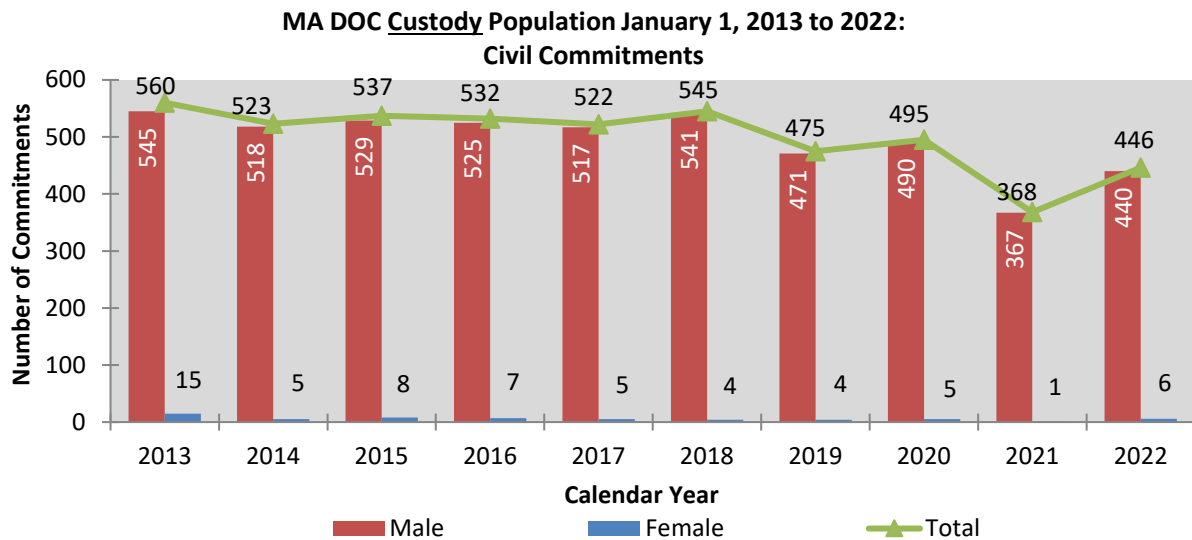


- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates composed 91% of the Massachusetts DOC custody population on January 1, 2022.
- ◆ Between 2013 and 2022, both the male and female populations have experienced a decrease, 43% and 72% respectively. Peaking at 9,877 inmates in 2013, the total criminally sentenced population has shown a steady decrease for the entire trend period.

Population Trends

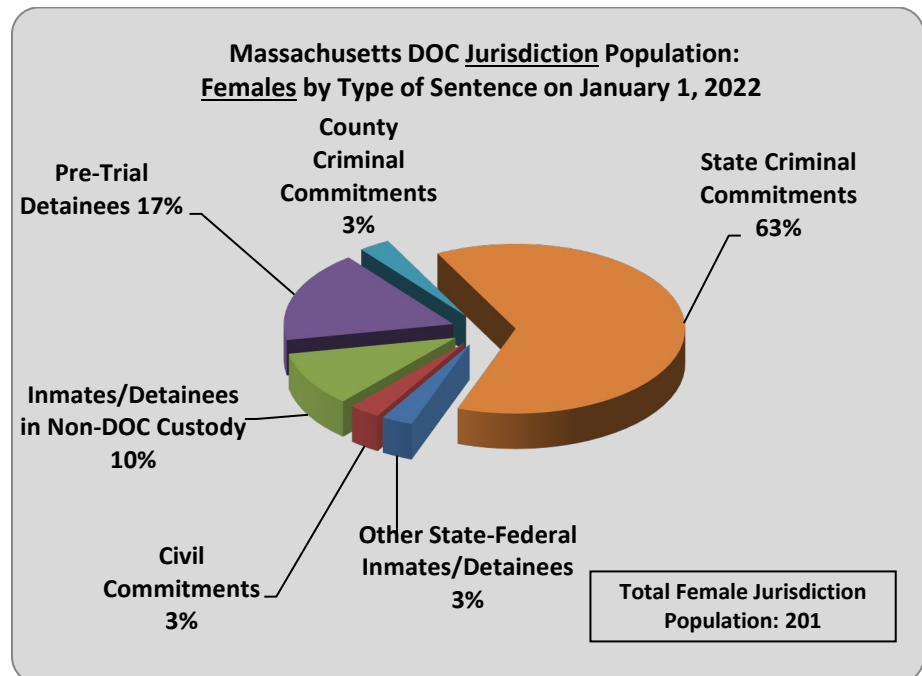
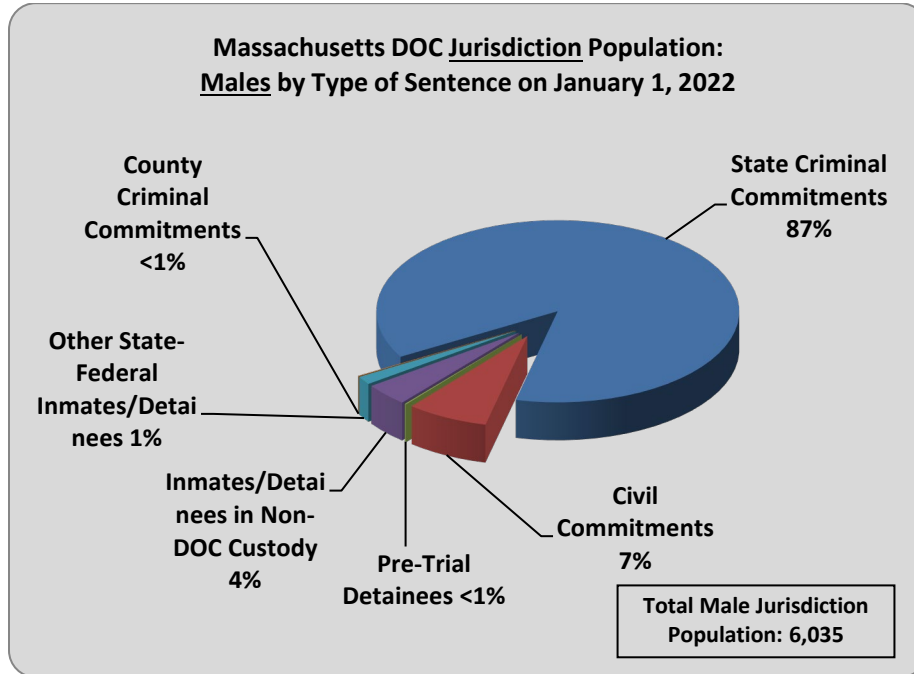


- ◆ The total pre-trial population decreased by 91% between 2013 and 2022.
- ◆ Fluctuations from year to year in which gender had the majority of pre-trial detainees were very common over the 10-year trend period. The total pre-trial population consisted of more males in the first three years (2013-2015) and recently in 2020 and 2021 because several Massachusetts Counties took back their criminally (county) sentenced and pre-trial detainees into their own custody. However, the trend changed back with 62% of females composing the total pre-trial population in 2022.



- ◆ The total civil commitment population consisted almost entirely of male inmates (99%) on January 1, 2022. This population has remained static over most of the trend period but in recent years has fluctuated significantly. Most notably a 13% decrease from 2018 to 2019, a small increase of 4% between 2019 and 2020, then 2021 saw a new drastic decrease of 26% largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic affecting all facets of the MA DOC. The trend period ended with a 21% increase in 2022.
- ◆ Averaging 6 inmates a year over the trend period, female civil commitment inmates represent the smallest population in the MA DOC with a low of 1 in 2021 and a high of 15 in 2013.

Population Trends



- ◆ The vast majority of males were state criminal commitments (87%) on January 1, 2022.
- ◆ In previous years female state criminal commitments represented a smaller portion of their total commitments (39% in 2019 versus 66% in 2020, 77% in 2021, and 63% in 2022) compared to males (88% in 2020/2021 and 87% in 2022) due to the MA DOC housing numerous counties' female inmates due to capacity issues/lack of housing. This trend shifted in 2020 because several Massachusetts counties are now able to take criminally (county) sentenced and pre-trial detainees into their own custody.

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

Massachusetts DOC 2021 Inmate Characteristics

Inmate Characteristics by Gender

Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2022

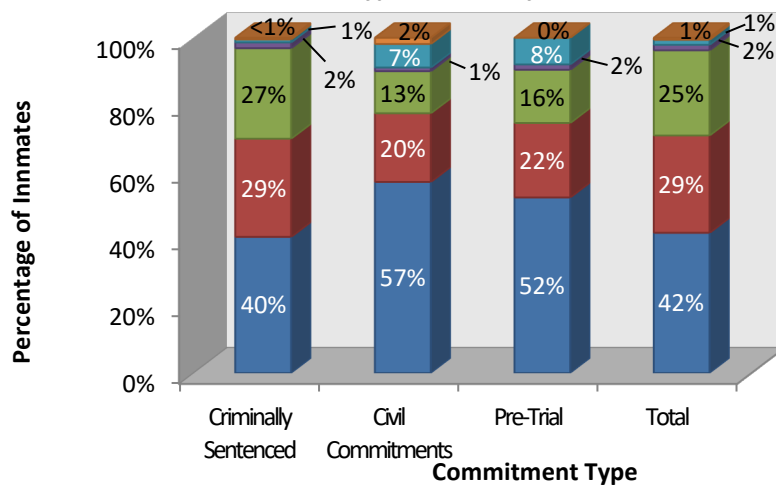
- ◆ 6,035 total males in the jurisdiction population: 5,475 criminally sentenced, 24 pre-trial detainees, and 536 civil commitments
- ◆ Race/Ethnicity: White (2,488), Black or African American (1,774), Hispanic (1,569), Asian or Pacific Islander (100), Unknown (66), American Indian/ Native Alaskan (38)
- ◆ Average age was 44 years old (youngest inmate was 18 years old and oldest inmate was 87 years old)
- ◆ 98% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 79% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 294 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ The 2017 release cohort three year recidivism rate was 28% for the total male population
- ◆ 39% were open mental health cases, 33% had a serious mental illness (SMI), and 30% were on psychotropic medication for the **Custody** Population as of 12/31/2021
Note: Information provided by Data Analytics Unit and Health Services Division

Female Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2022

- ◆ 201 total females in the jurisdiction population: 156 criminally sentenced, 39 pre-trial detainees, and 6 civil commitments
- ◆ Race/Ethnicity: White (121), Black or African American (36), Unknown (26), Hispanic (15), Asian or Pacific Islander (3)
- ◆ Average age was 42 years old (youngest inmate was 19 years old and oldest inmate was 77 years old)
- ◆ 94% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 78% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 7 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ The 2017 release cohort three year recidivism rate was 27% for the total female population
- ◆ 83% were open mental health cases, 76% had a serious mental illness (SMI), and 69% were on psychotropic medication for the **Custody** Population as of 12/31/2021
Note: Information provided by Data Analytics Unit and Health Services Division

Inmate Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Race/Ethnicity* and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022



MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Race/Ethnicity* and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022

Race/Ethnicity*	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
White	2,267	309	33	2,609
Black or African American	1,685	111	14	1,810
Hispanic	1,506	68	10	1,584
Asian or Pacific Islander	96	6	1	103
Unknown	49	38	5	92
American Indian or Native Alaskan	28	10	0	38
Total	5,631	542	63	6,236

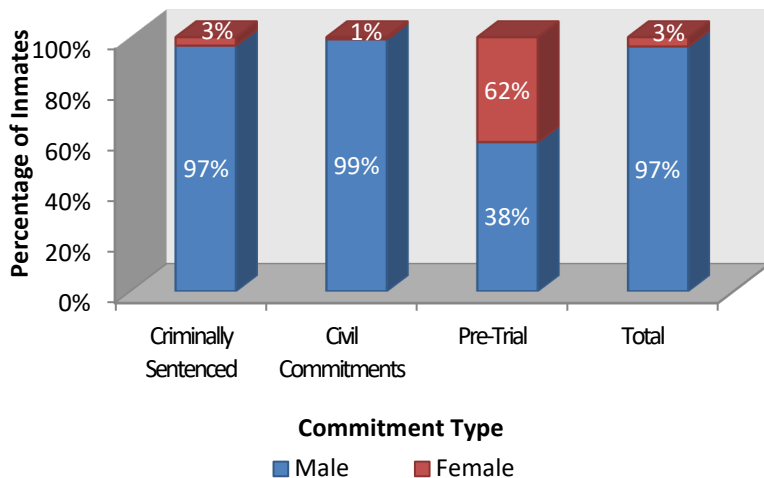
*Race/Ethnicity is self-reported by inmate at time of admission.

■ White ■ Black or African American ■ Hispanic ■ Asian or Pacific Islanders ■ Unknown ■ American Indian or Native American

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

Similar to previous years, the largest percentage of the total inmate population had a race/ethnicity of White (42%), followed by Black and Hispanic (29% and 25% respectively), which was mirrored in each commitment type. There was little change in proportions from last year with the exception of pre-trial detainees, which experienced a percentage point increase in White (18%) and Black or African American (3%) inmates, while showing a large decrease in Hispanic inmates (16%), and a small decrease in Unknown (4%) and Asian or Pacific Islander inmates (1%).

MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Gender and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022



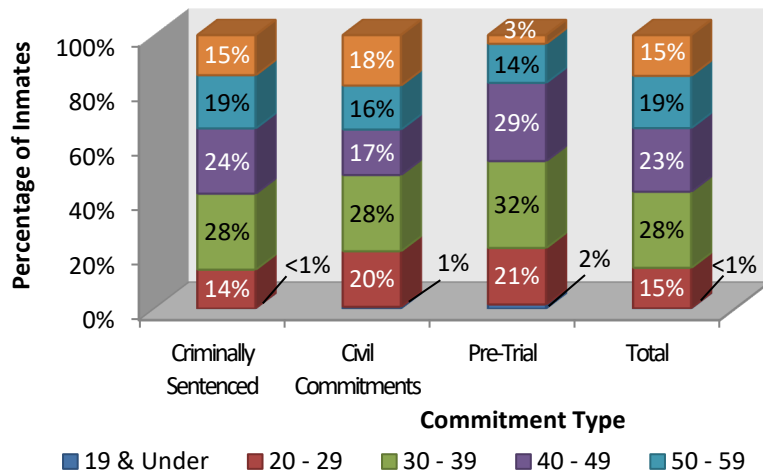
MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Gender and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022

	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Male	5,475	536	24	6,035
Female	156	6	39	201
Total	5,631	542	63	6,236

The commitment types of criminally sentenced and civil commitments had the greatest percentage of males with 97% and almost 99% respectively. This year, pre-trial detainees began to see a greater proportion of females (62%) versus males (38%), with males experiencing a 20 percent decrease while females experienced a 20 percent increase from January 1, 2021.

Inmate Characteristics by Age and Age at Time of Incarceration

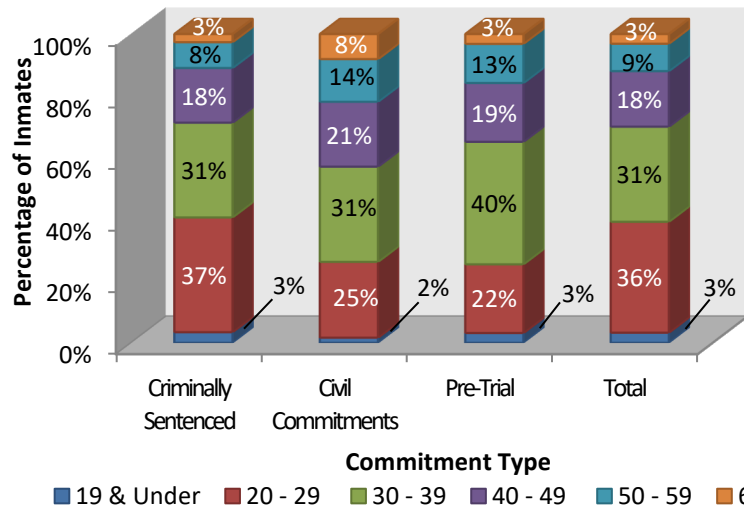
MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022



MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
60 & Over	826	100	2	928
50 - 59	1,094	87	9	1,190
40 - 49	1,342	90	18	1,450
30 - 39	1,564	151	20	1,735
20 - 29	801	110	13	924
19 & Under	4	4	1	9
Total	5,631	542	63	6,236

MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022



MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
60 & Over	149	44	2	195
50 - 59	471	75	8	554
40 - 49	997	114	12	1,123
30 - 39	1,729	167	25	1,921
20 - 29	2,091	133	14	2,238
19 & Under	194	9	2	205
Total	5,631	542	63	6,236

- ◆ As of January 1, 2022, 42% (n = 2,365) of the criminally sentenced population were between the ages of 20-39 with 3,262 inmates (58%) age 40 years or older. At the time of incarceration, 3,820 inmates in the criminally sentenced population were between ages 20-39 (68%) with 2,091 inmates between ages 20-29 (37%).
- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates, who comprised the majority of the jurisdiction population, mirrored the total jurisdiction population with 86% between the ages 20-49 at the time of incarceration and 66% between the ages 20 – 49 on January 1, 2022.
- ◆ Pre-trial detainees varied the least in age when comparing the percentage of age on January 1, 2022 to age at incarceration. Fifty-two percent of pre-trial detainees were between the ages of 20-39 on January 1, 2022, while 62% were between the ages of 20-39 at the time of incarceration. This supports the idea that the pre-trial population is transitional with shorter institutional stays.

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

MA DOC Jurisdiction Population Average Age Comparison by Gender and Inmate Type: January 1, 2022, Date of Commitment, and Date of Release in 2021

Gender	Inmate Type	Average Age		
		1/1/2022	Commitment	Release
Female	Criminal	43	36	40
	Civil	33	33	33
	Pre-Trial	37	36	36
	Female Total	38	35	36
Male	Criminal	44	34	40
	Civil	43	39	39
	Pre-Trial	42	40	43
	Male Total	43	38	40
Total Population		40	36	38

Criminally sentenced males were the oldest inmates on average on January 1, 2022 (44) and pre-trial males were the oldest at time of commitment (40). Pre-trial males (43) were the oldest releases on average during 2021. On January 1, 2022, inmates ranged in age from 18 through 87 years old.

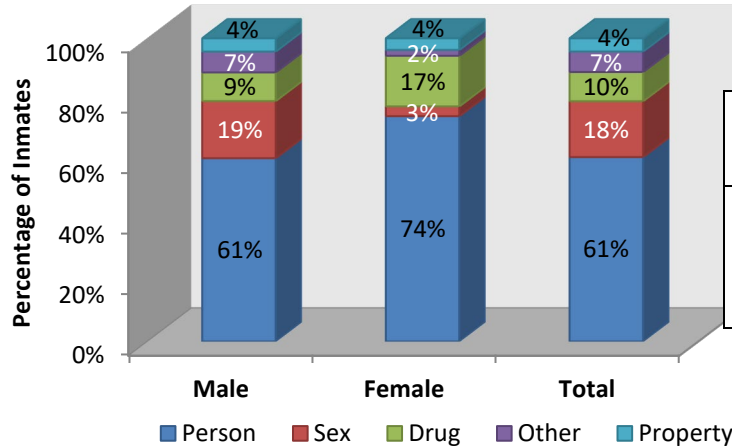
MA DOC Jurisdiction Population Five Year Comparison of Youngest and Oldest Age Groups January 1, 2018 – January 1, 2022

Age Range		Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
29 and Under	Number	1,933	1,705	1,579	1,141	933
	% of Population	21%	19%	19%	17%	15%
60 and Over	Number	931	983	1,011	951	928
	% of Population	10%	11%	12%	14%	15%
Total Population		9,207	8,784	8,292	6,848	6,236

The percentage of inmates 29 years old and under decreased by six percentage points from January 1, 2018 to January 1, 2022, while the number of inmates age 60 years old and over increased by five percentage points during the same timeframe.

Inmate Characteristics by Offense Types

MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2022

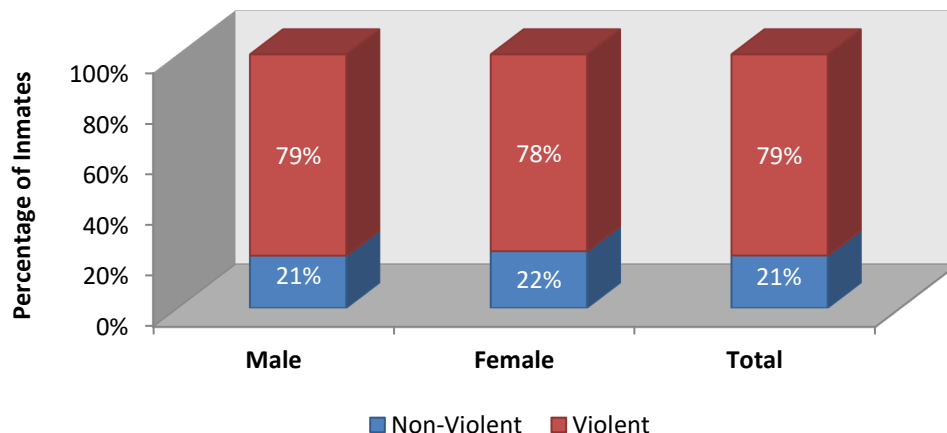


MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2022

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	3,313	116	3,429
	Sex	1,030	5	1,035
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	516	26	542
	Other	376	3	379
	Property	240	6	246
	Total	5,475	156	5,631

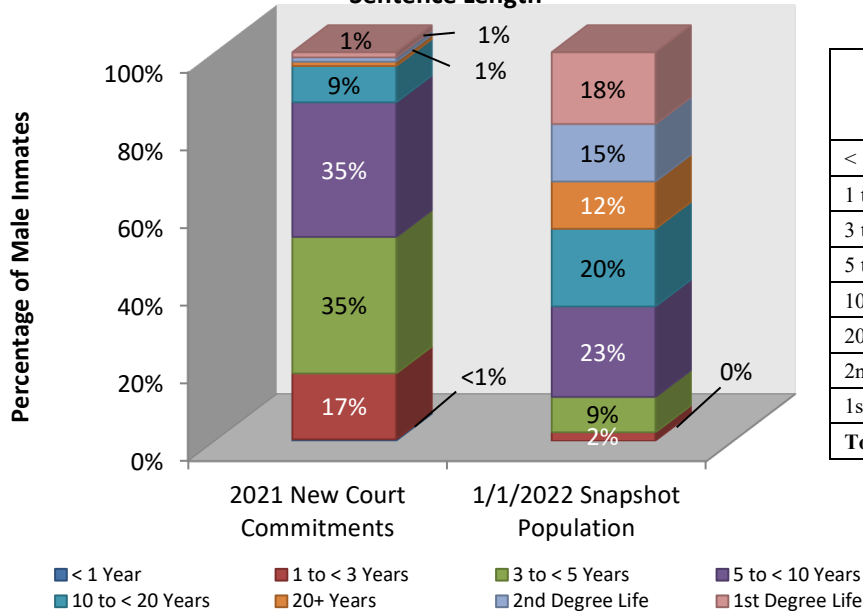
- ◆ The top three governing offenses for the total criminally sentenced population on January 1, 2022 were person (61%), sex (18%), and drug offenses (10%). For males, the top three governing offenses were also person (61%), sex (19%), and drug (9%).
- ◆ Differing slightly from their male counterparts, the top three offenses for females were person offenses (74%), drug offenses (17%), and property offenses (4%).
- ◆ For the seventh year, the majority of criminally sentenced female inmates (78%) were incarcerated for a violent governing offense. Males increased from the previous year (78%) with 79% incarcerated for a violent governing offense.

MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Violent/Non-Violent Offense and Gender on January 1, 2022



Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

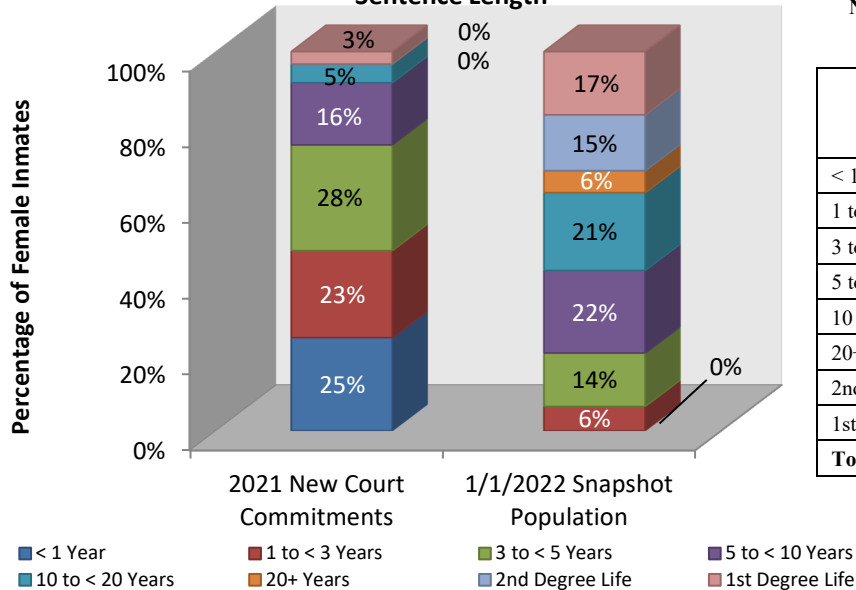
MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2021 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2022 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length



MA DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2021 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2022 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length

Sentence Length	2021 New Court Commitments	1/1/2022 Snapshot Population
< 1 Year	4	0
1 to < 3 Years	153	123
3 to < 5 Years	317	498
5 to < 10 Years	312	1,276
10 to < 20 Years	84	1,095
20+ Years	10	665
2nd Degree Life	10	808
1st Degree Life	12	1,010
Total	902	5,475

MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2021 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2022 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length



MA DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2021 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2022 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length

Sentence Length	2021 New Court Commitments	1/1/2022 Snapshot Population
< 1 Year	15	0
1 to < 3 Years	14	10
3 to < 5 Years	17	22
5 to < 10 Years	10	34
10 to < 20 Years	3	32
20+ Years	0	9
2nd Degree Life	0	23
1st Degree Life	2	26
Total	61	156

The comparisons of 2021's new court commitments to the January 1, 2022, 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 33% of the snapshot population is serving a life sentence; however, these offenders only comprised 2% of new court commitments.

Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Length

In 2021, 48% of female new court commitments were serving a sentence less than three years, whereas only 6% of females in the January 1, 2022 snapshot population were serving a sentence less than three years. Comparatively, 87% of male new court commitments were serving a sentence less than 10 years, while only 35% of the males in the January 1, 2022 snapshot population were serving a sentence less 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 were serving county sentences in the custody of MA DOC, which are shorter terms than state sentences.

Between January 1, 2021 and January 1, 2022, the percentage of state criminally sentenced female inmates in the MA DOC jurisdiction increased by 15%, while the percentage of county criminally sentenced female inmates decreased by 12%. Among the criminally sentenced females in MA DOC jurisdiction on January 1, 2022:

- ◆ 95% (n=148) were state sentenced
- ◆ 4% (n=6) were county sentenced
- ◆ 1% (n=2) were out of state/federally sentenced

Naturally, sentence lengths vary by offense type. The following table reflects maximum sentence lengths less than 3 years and equal to or greater than 3 years by governing offense type and gender. The maximum sentence lengths are based on the total maximum number of days an inmate can serve on their commitment, which is the sum of their consecutive sentences. Seventy-eight (78) percent of criminally sentenced males were serving a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more on a violent governing offense. Criminally sentenced females who were serving a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more on a violent governing offense made up seventy-six (76) percent of the female sentenced population, with five (5) percent of criminally sentenced females serving a maximum sentence length of less than 3 years on a non-violent governing offense.

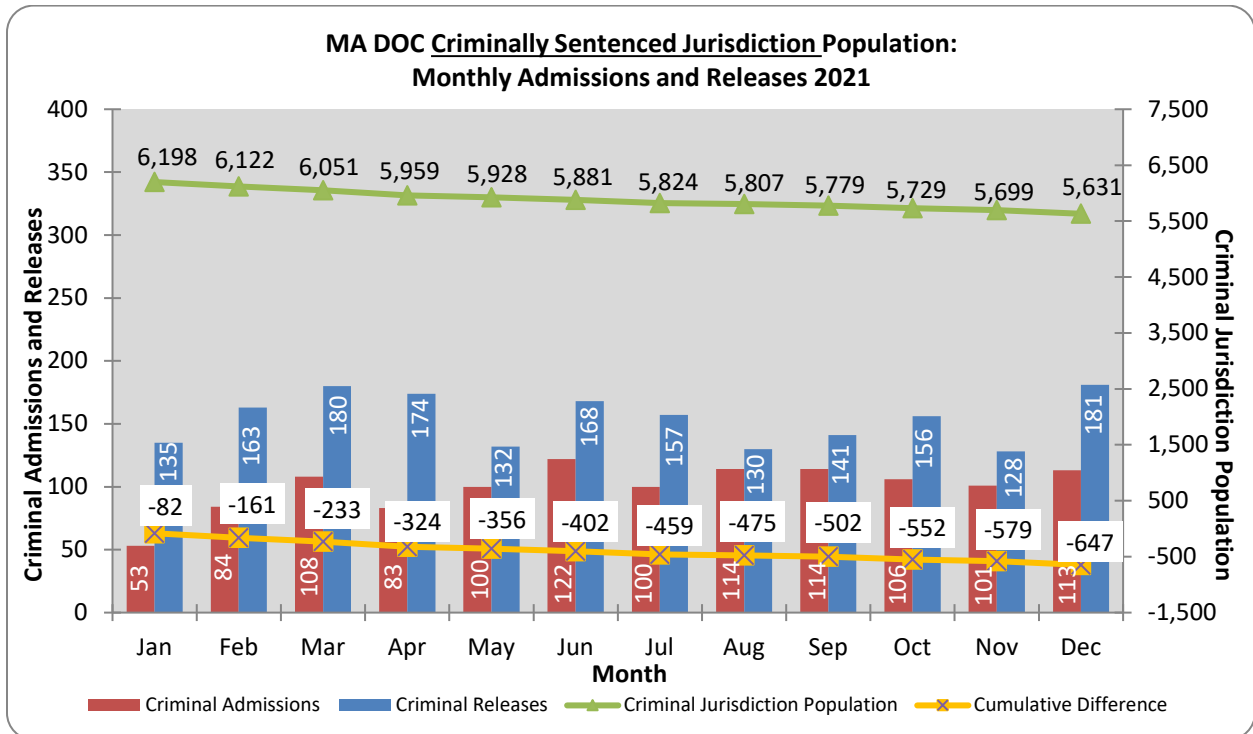
**MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2022:
Governing Offense by Sentence Length and Gender**

	Governing Offense	Males		Females		Total	
		< 3 Years	≥ 3 Years	< 3 Years	≥ 3 Years	< 3 Years	≥ 3 Years
Violent Offenses	PERSON	44	3,269	2	114	46	3,383
	SEX	6	1,024	0	5	6	1,029
Non-Violent Offenses	DRUG	31	485	4	22	35	507
	PROPERTY	16	224	3	3	19	227
	OTHER	26	350	1	2	27	352
TOTALS		123	5,352	10	146	133	5,498
		5,475		156		5,631	

On January 1, 2022 drug offenses comprised the third largest governing offense type (n=516) for criminally sentenced males (9%) and the second largest for females (17%). A majority (56%) of drug offenders were serving governing sentences associated with a mandatory minimum term. A total of 301 inmates serving a mandatory drug governing offense: 294 males and 7 females.

Massachusetts DOC 2021 Admissions and Releases

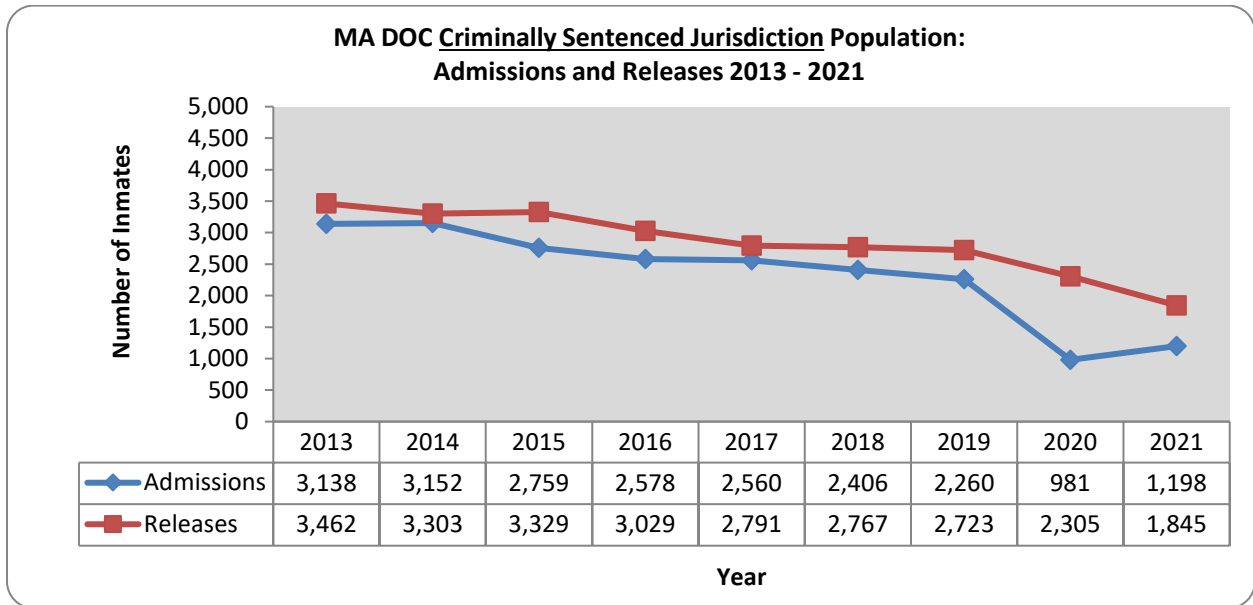
Admissions and Releases



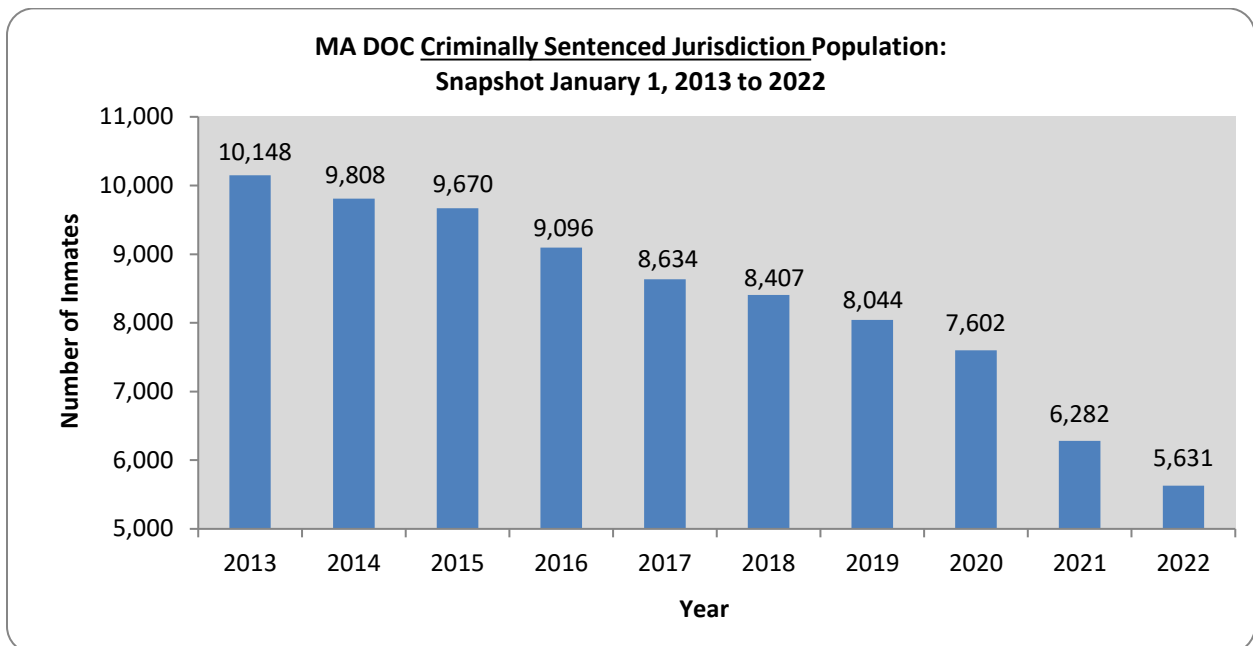
Note: Monthly jurisdiction population is based on the end of the month count of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.

- ◆ Overall, throughout 2021 the number of criminally sentenced admissions was less than the number of criminally sentenced releases, criminal admissions averaging 100 per month and criminal releases averaging 154.
- ◆ During the trend period criminal admissions ranged between 53 in January and 122 in June. Criminal releases ranged between 128 in November and 181 in December.
- ◆ The cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulted in a cumulative decrease of 647 in the criminally sentenced population by year's end.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced population at the end of 2021 was 5,631, a 10% decrease from the population at the end of 2020, at 6,282. This rate of decrease was less than the decrease seen when comparing years end 2020 and 2019 criminally sentenced populations.

Admissions and Releases



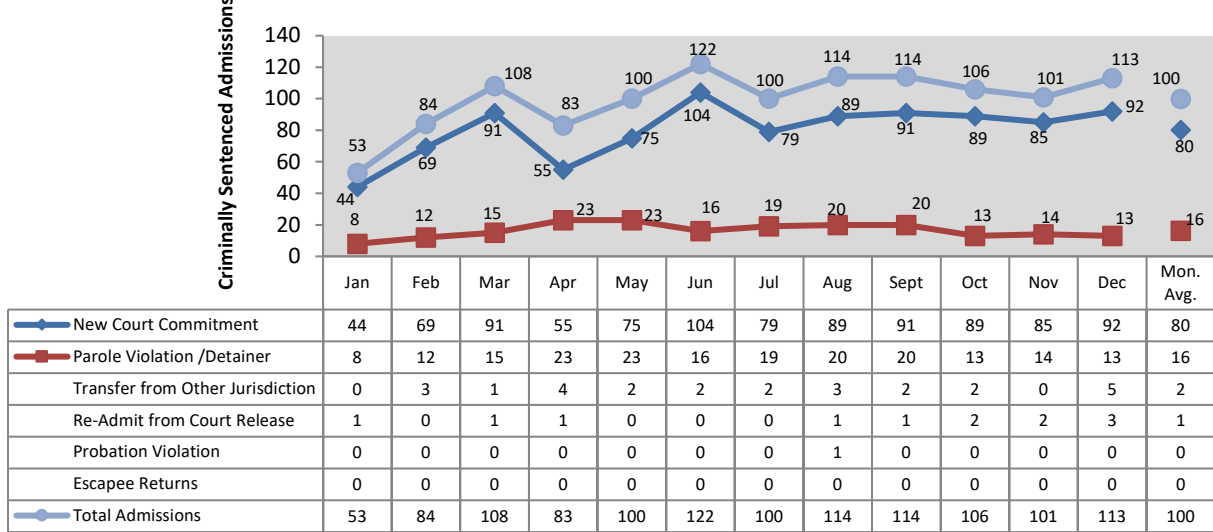
Over the past eight years, criminal admissions and releases both exhibited negative trends, with criminal admissions exhibiting a stronger decline than criminal releases. Admissions saw an average annual decrease of 8% each year; criminal admissions during 2020 and 2015 had the largest declines of 57% and 12% respectively. Releases also saw an average annual decrease of 7%, with the largest decreases experienced during 2021 and 2020, 20% and 15% respectively.



The criminally sentenced population saw a total decrease of 45% from 2013 to 2022, averaging a 6% decrease per year. This population saw its largest yearly decrease of over 17% between 2020 and 2021 due to changes resulting from the coronavirus pandemic.

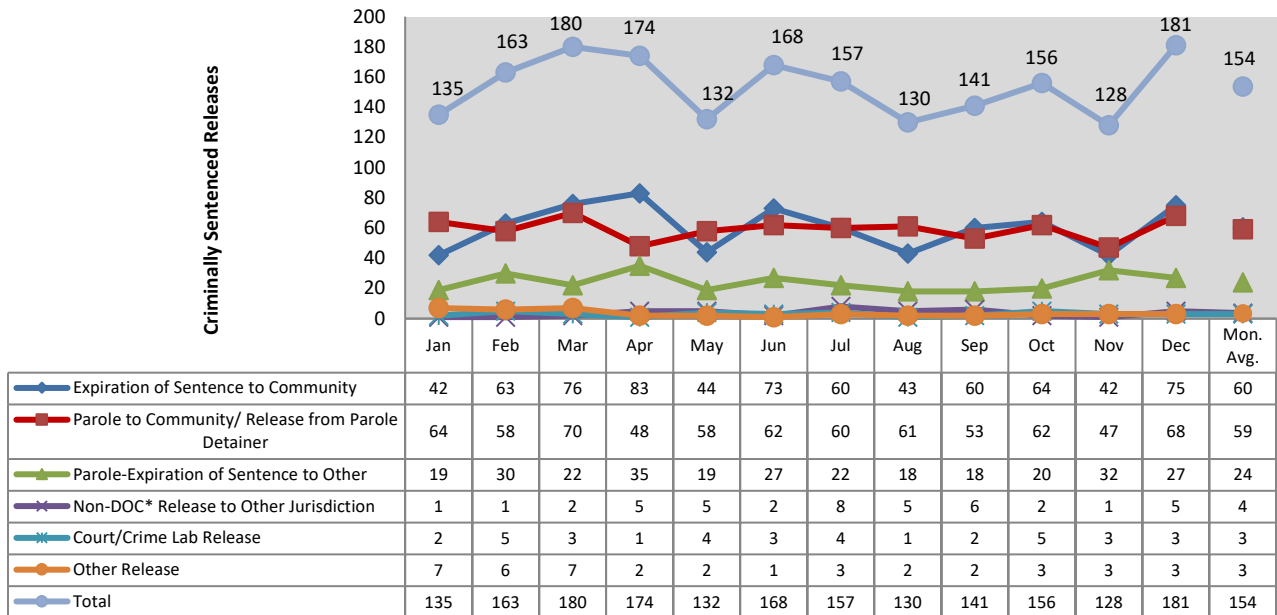
Admissions and Releases

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Admissions: Admission Type by Month



Total criminal jurisdiction admissions for 2021 were driven by new court commitments to the MA DOC, as evidenced by the parallel yearly trends. New court commitments ranged from 44 to 104 with a monthly average of 80, eighteen more than the monthly average in 2020. Total criminal admissions ranged from 53 to 122 for a monthly average of 100, eighteen more than the 2020 monthly average of 82.

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases: Release Type by Month



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

Total criminal jurisdiction releases for 2021 ranged between 128 and 181 for a given month and averaged 154; thirty-eight fewer than the monthly average from 2020 of 192. Releases due to expiration of sentence fluctuated around a flat trend line of 60 releases per month during 2021, while paroles to the community or release from parole detainer moved up and down around a flat line of 59 per month. Parole-related releases to the community resulted in 39% of the criminal jurisdiction releases in 2021; about the same as 2020 releases, at 38%.

Admissions and Releases

MA DOC 2021 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	61	82%	902	80%	963	80%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	8	11%	188	17%	196	16%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	4	5%	22	2%	26	2%
Probation Violation	1	1%	0	0%	1	<1%
Re-Admit from Court Release	0	0%	12	<1%	12	<1%
Escapee Return	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total Admissions	74	100%	1,124	100%	1,198	100%

During 2021, 80% of male and 82% of female criminally sentenced admissions were new court commitments. The percentage of new court commitments increased from the percentage of male and female criminally sentenced admissions during 2020, which were 77% for males and 66% for females.

MA DOC 2021 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 Community	34	40%	691	39%	725	39%
Parole to Community / Release from Parole Detainer	33	38%	678	39%	711	39%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	9	10%	280	16%	289	16%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	7	8%	36	2%	43	2%
Court Release / Crime Lab	1	1%	35	2%	36	2%
Other Release	2	2%	39	2%	41	2%
Total Releases	86	100%	1759	100%	1,845	100%

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

- ◆ Releases to the community are a subset of all releases consisting of: expiration of sentence to community, parole to community/release from parole detainer, and court release/crime lab. Of the 1,845 criminally sentenced jurisdiction releases to the community in 2021, approximately 39% were released via expiration of sentence to the community, 39% were via parole to the community/release from parole detainer, and 2% were court/crime lab releases to the community.
- ◆ Females accounted for 5% of total criminally sentenced jurisdiction releases to the community in 2021; 5% of total expirations of sentence to the community, 5% of total paroles to the community/release from parole detainer, and 3% of total court/crime lab releases to the community.
- ◆ There were 40 deaths in the criminal jurisdiction population during 2021: 39 males and 1 female.
- ◆ The Massachusetts Crime Bill of 2018 instituted medical parole, in which a terminally ill or permanently incapacitated prisoner can be released on parole. In 2021, 12 inmates were released using medical parole: all males.

Admissions and Releases

MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Admissions: Admission Type by Year 2019 - 2021

Admission Type	2019		2020		2021	
	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions
New Court Commitment	1,924	85%	743	76%	963	80%
Parole Violation/ Parole Detainer	252	11%	203	21%	196	16%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	59	3%	25	3%	26	2%
Probation Violation	13	<1%	3	<1%	1	<1%
Re-Admit from Court Release	9	<1%	6	<1%	12	<1%
Escapee Return	3	<1%	1	<1%	0	0%
Total Admissions	2,260	100%	981	100%	1,198	100%

- ◆ From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of criminally sentenced admissions that were new court commitments went down moderately from 85% to 80%. The number of admissions who were new court commitments dropped from 1,924 in 2019 to 963 in 2021, a smaller 50% decrease compared with the 64% drop between 2018 and 2020.
- ◆ The second most common criminally sentenced admission type, parole violator/parole detainer, decreased between 2019 and 2020 from 252 to 203. It then decreased to 196 in 2021. Its percentage of all criminal admissions, on the other hand, jumped from 11% in 2019 to 16% in 2021.
- ◆ Total criminal admissions during the period from 2019 to 2021 saw its lowest point in 2020, down 57% from 2019 - 2020 owing to the outbreak of Covid-19 in March 2020.

MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases: Release Type by Year 2019 - 2021

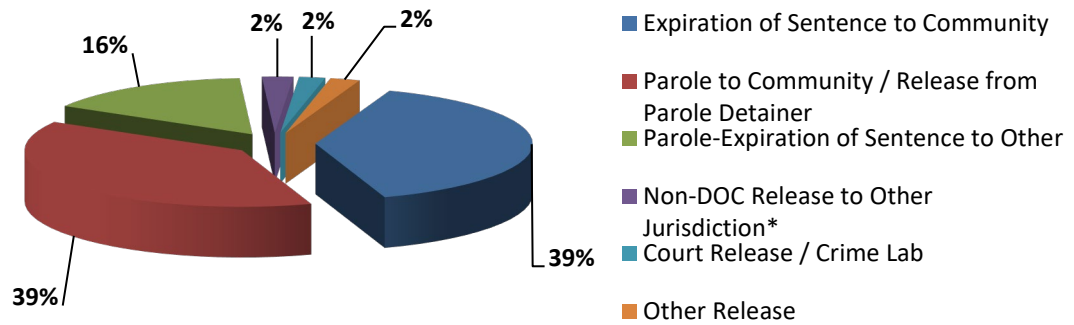
Release Type	2019		2020		2021	
	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Community	1,443	53%	1,002	43%	725	39%
Parole to Community / Release from Parole Detainer	609	22%	869	38%	711	39%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	402	15%	302	13%	289	16%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	180	7%	40	2%	43	2%
Court Release / Crime Lab	58	2%	54	2%	36	2%
Other Release	31	1%	38	2%	41	2%
Total Releases	2,723	100%	2,305	100%	1,845	100%

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

- ◆ The number of expirations of sentence to the community decreased over the past three years, seeing its lowest point in 2021 when it was 50% lower than the height in 2019. Releases decreased by close to 15% between 2019 and 2020, followed by another 20% decrease during 2021.

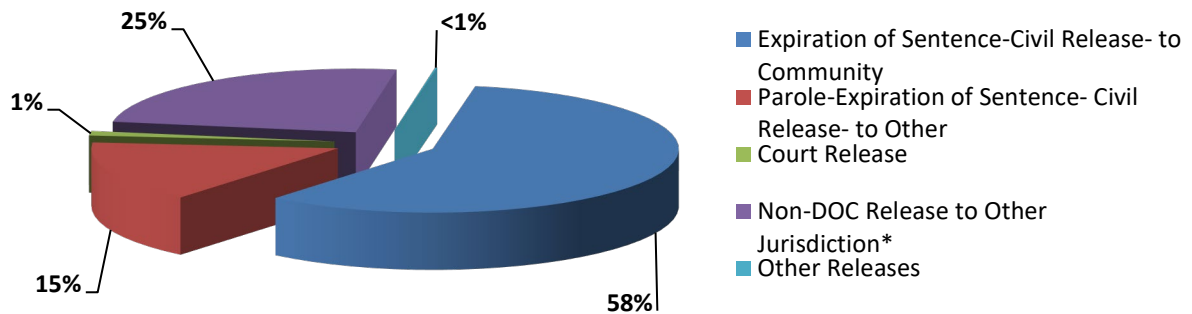
Releases by Release Type

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



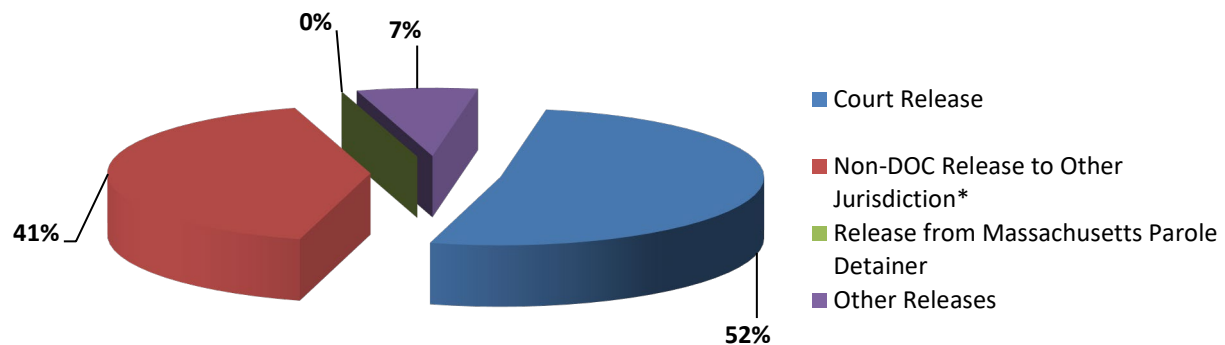
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county,

MA DOC 2021 Civil Commitment Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



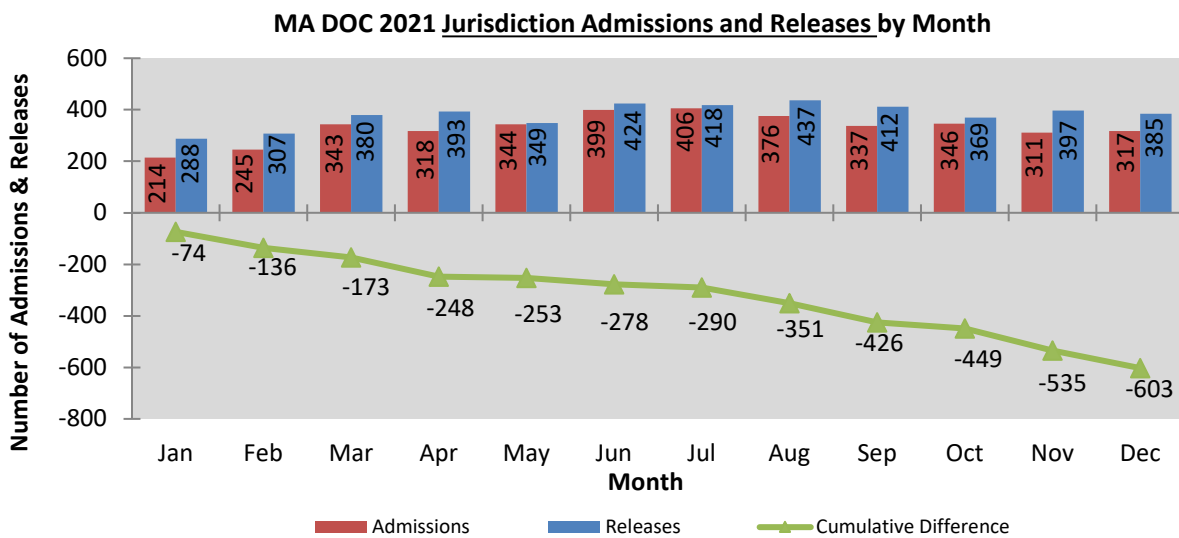
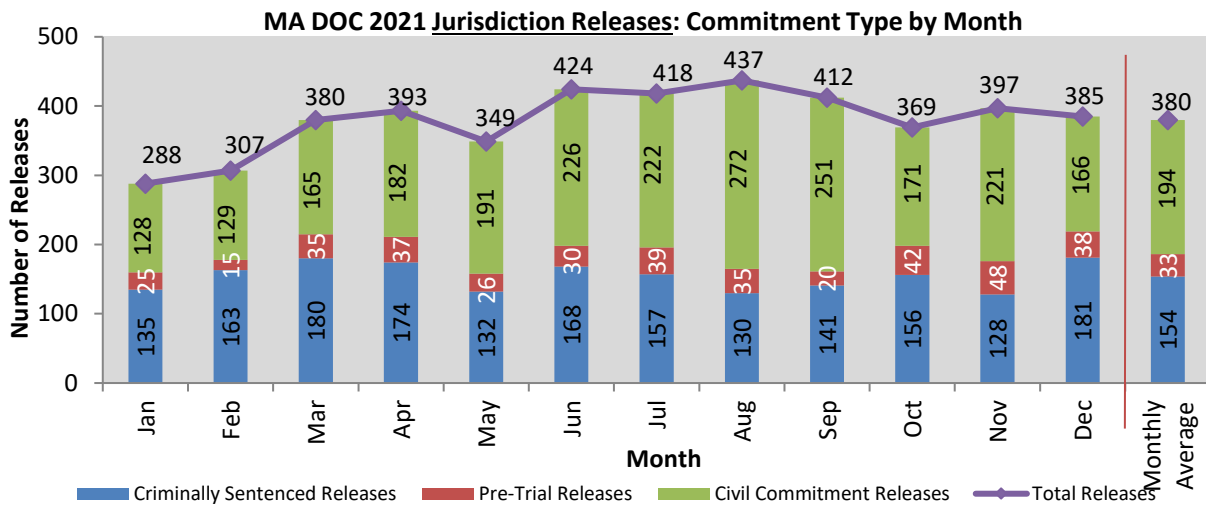
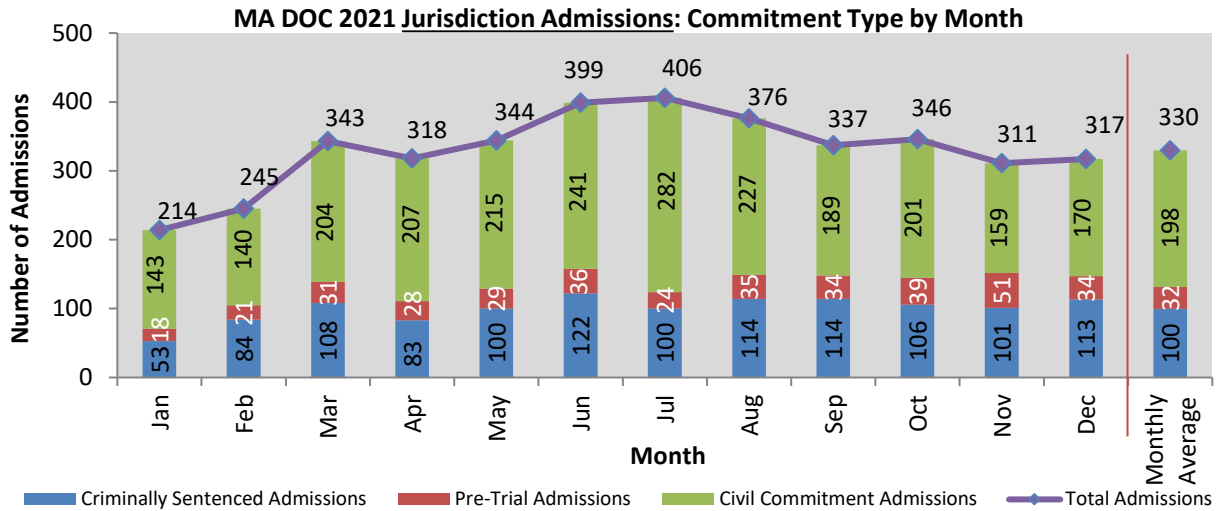
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county or another state's jurisdiction released to

MA DOC 2021 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.

Criminal, Civil, and Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases

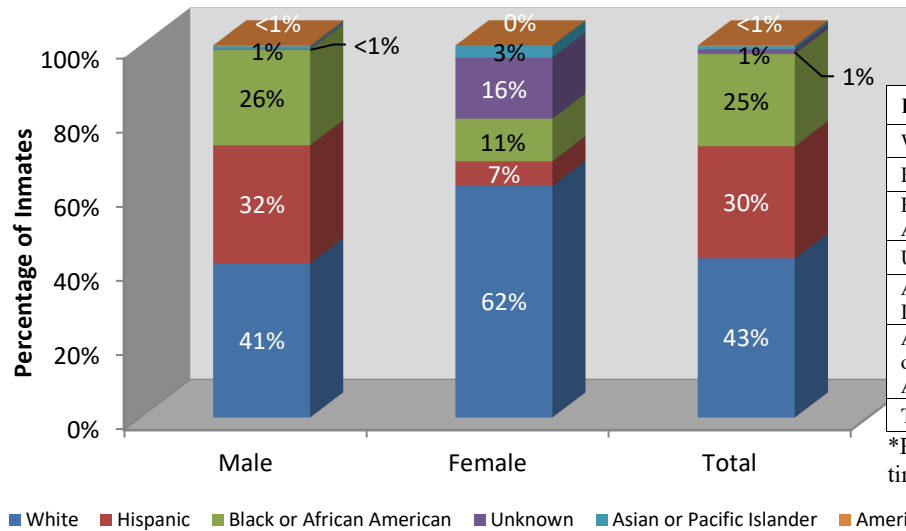


During 2021, the difference in admissions and releases resulted in a downward trend, ending in an overall cumulative decrease of 603 inmates. This was a 58% decrease compared to the cumulative decrease of 1,449 inmates seen during 2020.

Massachusetts DOC 2021 Admissions by New Court Commitments

Admissions by New Court Commitments

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Race/Ethnicity by Gender



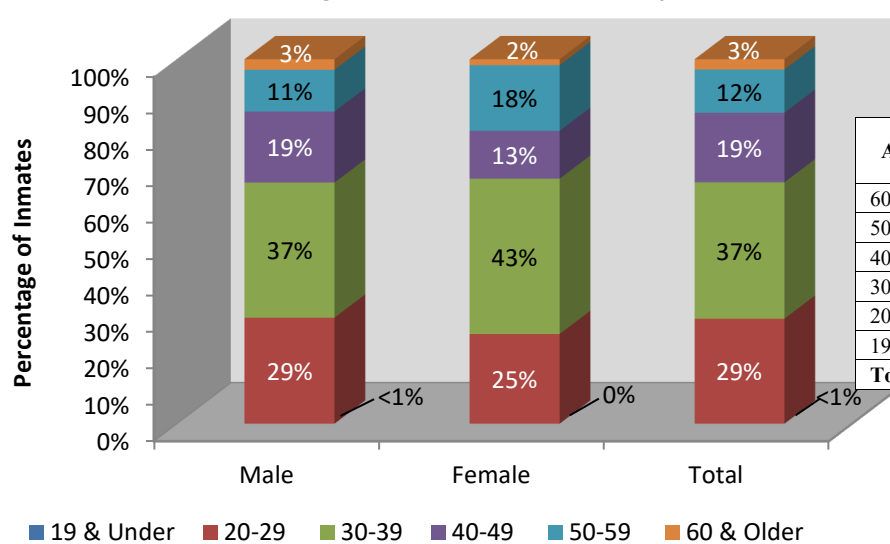
MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Race/Ethnicity* by Gender

Race/Ethnicity*	Male	Female	Total
White	374	38	412
Hispanic	286	4	290
Black or African American	232	7	239
Unknown	2	10	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	2	8
American Indian or Native Alaskan	2	0	2
Total	902	61	963

*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 Hispanic (32%) and Black or African American (26%). For females, the majority of new court commitments were White (62%), followed by Unknown (16%) and Black or African American (11%). As males made up 94% of criminally sentenced new court commitments, the total distribution more closely followed the male distribution.

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Age in Years at Commitment by Gender



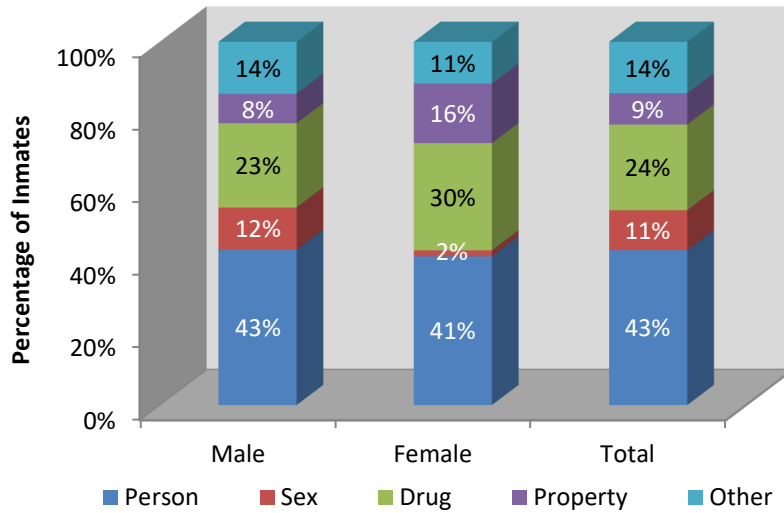
MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Age in Years at Commitment by Gender

Age (Years)	Male	Female	Total
60 & Over	26	1	27
50-59	103	11	114
40-49	175	8	183
30-39	333	26	359
20-29	261	15	276
19 & Under	4	0	4
Total	902	61	963

The age distribution of male new court commitments was concentrated in the 30 – 39 year age group (37%) and the 20 – 29 year age group (29%). The largest percent of female criminal new court commitments fell into the 30 – 39 year age group (43%), followed by the 20 – 29 year age group (25%) as well. Males and females had similar age distributions in the 40 or older age groups, with 34% male and 33% female criminally sentenced new court commitments falling into these categories.

Admissions by New Court Commitments

**MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Governing Offense by Gender**

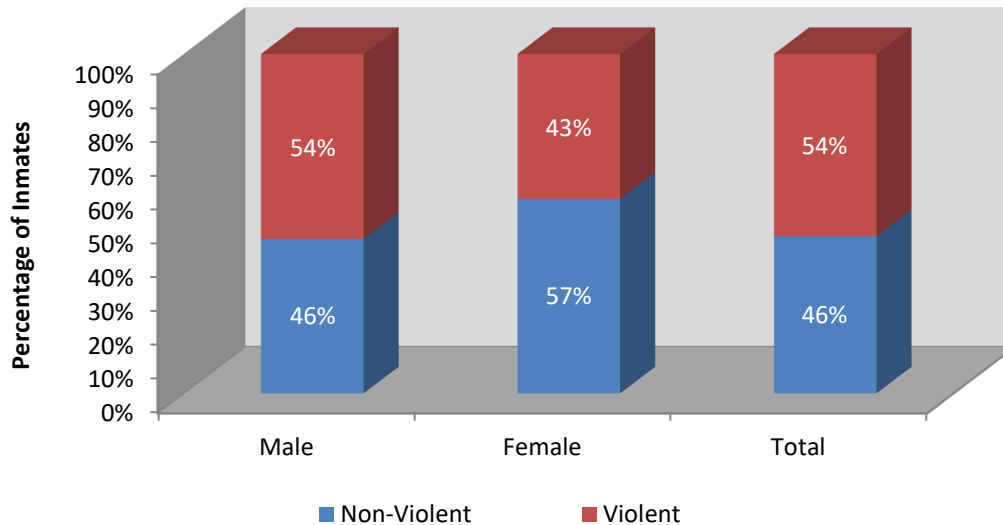


**MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction
New Court Commitments:
Governing Offense by Gender**

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	386	25	411
	Sex	105	1	106
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	209	18	227
	Property	73	10	83
	Other	129	7	136
	Total	902	61	963

The most common governing offense type for male criminally sentenced new court commitments was person (43%), followed by drug (23%). Among females, person offenses were the most common (41%), followed by drug offenses (30%) as well. Property offenses were the least common, accounting for 9% of governing offenses for the criminally sentenced new court commitments, 8% of the male governing offenses and 16% of the female governing offenses.

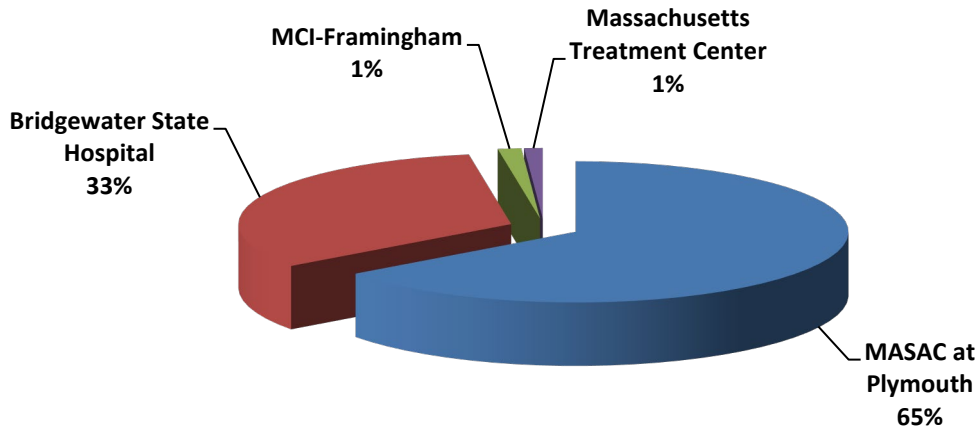
**MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Violent/Non-Violent Offense by Gender**



The majority of male criminally sentenced new court commitments had violent governing offenses (54%) while the majority of female criminally sentenced new court commitments had non-violent governing offenses (57%). Overall, criminally sentenced jurisdiction inmates split about evenly between violent (54%) and non-violent (46%) governing offenses. Because males made up 94% of the new court commitments, the overall percentages of non-violent offenses were the same as the rate of the male non-violent offenses.

Admissions by New Court Commitments

MA DOC 2021 Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Civil Commitments by Institution



MA DOC 2021 Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Civil Commitments by Institution

Institution	Female	Male	Total
MASAC at Plymouth (MASPLY)	0	1,541	1,541
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	774	774
MCI-Framingham	33	0	33
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	26	26
Total	33	2,341	2,374

Civil commitments to the MA 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. Male civil commitments are housed in three facilities: “Mental Health Commitments” at Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH), Section 35’s at the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center at Plymouth (MASPLY), and “Sexually Dangerous Persons” at the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC).

- ◆ In 2021, there were 2,374 civil new court commitments, representing 60% of the overall 3,956 admissions.
- ◆ The majority (65%) of civil commitments in 2021 were Section 35’s admitted to MASPLY. This was about the same as the 66% in 2020. The number of Section 35’s increased from 1,230 during 2020 to 1,541 during 2021, a 25% increase. Commitments to MASPLY are limited to 90 days in length.
- ◆ During 2021, there were 774 civil commitments to BSH. This was a 31% increase from 592 of the previous year. During 2021, 33% of the civil commitments went to BSH, about the same as in 2020, at 32%.
- ◆ Females represented a little over 1% of the civil commitments during 2021, higher than the female civil commitments during 2020.

Massachusetts DOC 2021 Releases to the Community

Releases to the Community by Supervision Type

The definition of releases to the community is the release of an inmate from the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC by parole or by discharge to the community. Conditions warranting a release to the community generally include court release, expiration of fine, payment of fine, parole and expiration of sentence.

Post Release Supervision of Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Inmates Released to the Community from the MA DOC: 2017 - 2021

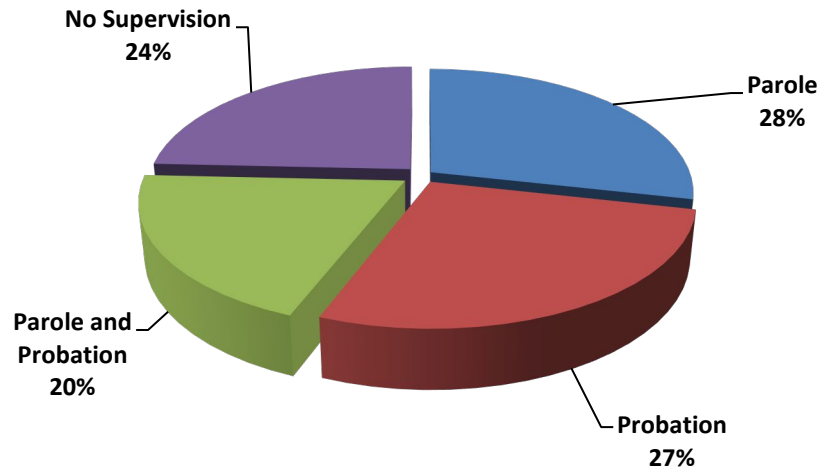
Post Release Supervision Type	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
Parole Supervision (only)	281	13%	368	17%	389	18%	493	26%	419	28%
Probation Supervision (only)	788	36%	728	34%	687	33%	559	29%	403	27%
Parole and Probation Supervision (both)	233	11%	225	10%	220	10%	377	20%	292	20%
No Post Release Supervision	877	40%	844	39%	810	38%	496	26%	357	24%
Total	2,179	100%	2,165	100%	2,106	100%	1,925	100%	1,471	100%

Post Release Supervision	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
Supervision	1,302	60%	1,321	61%	1,296	62%	1,429	74%	1,114	76%
No Supervision	877	40%	844	39%	810	38%	496	26%	357	24%
Total	2,179	100%	2,165	100%	2,106	100%	1,925	100%	1,471	100%

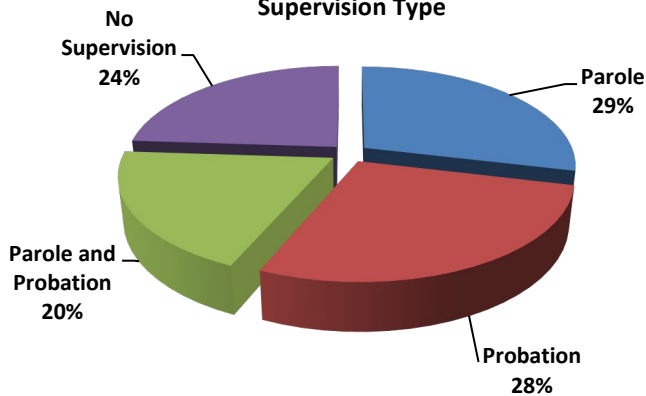
- ◆ Overall, there was a 32% decrease (n=708) in criminally sentenced releases to the community between 2017 and 2021. Though each subsequent year saw fewer releases, the largest decrease was between 2020 and 2021 (about 24%). While releases to parole supervision increased between 2019 and 2020, releases overall have dropped from 2019 to 2021.
- ◆ Releases to the community have experienced a consistent downward trend from a high of 2,179 in 2017 to a low of 1,471 in 2021. This trend follows the overall criminally sentenced custody population, which decreased by over 10 percent from 1/1/2021 to 1/1/2022. The percentage of those released with parole supervision has increased year to year while No Supervision decreased by 59% from 2017 to 2021.
- ◆ In 2021, the distribution among post-release supervision types has become more evenly spread, with the proportions receiving parole, probation, both, or no supervision all at or above 20 percent. However, the proportion of releases receiving any supervision has reached a trend period high of 76% while only 24% are released with no supervision.
- ◆ The Massachusetts Crime Bill of 2018 instituted medical parole, in which a terminally ill or permanently incapacitated prisoner can be released on parole. In 2021, 12 inmates were released to the community using medical parole.

Releases to the Community by Supervision Type

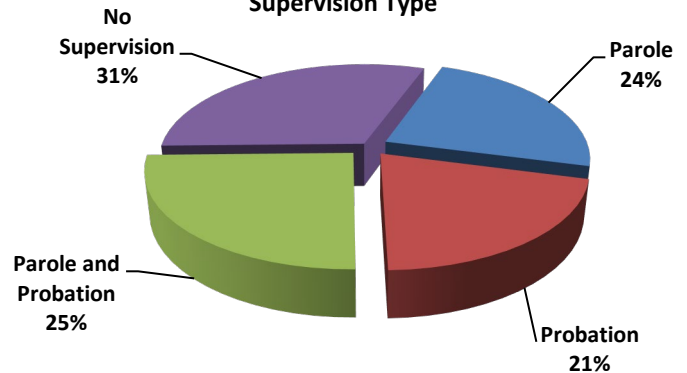
MA DOC 2021 Total Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community: Supervision Type



MA DOC 2021 Male Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community: Supervision Type



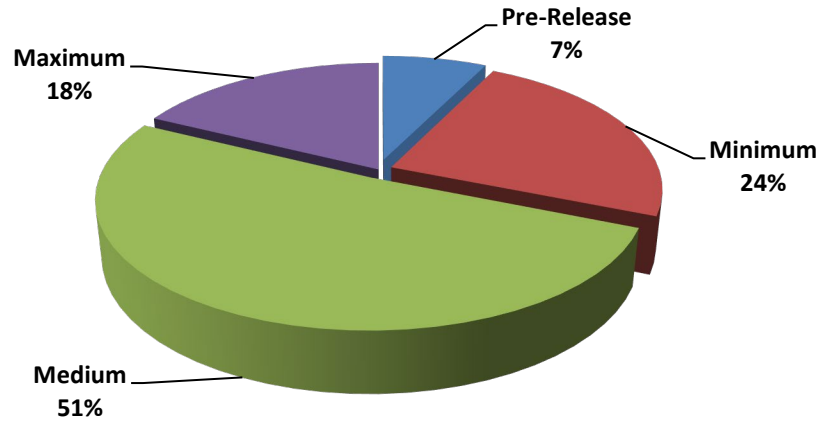
MA DOC 2021 Female Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community: Supervision Type



In 2021, male inmates were more likely than female inmates to be released to the community under probation supervision only - 28% of males compared to 21% of females. Conversely, female inmates were more likely to be released with no supervision - 31% of females compared to 24% of males. Males and females released with parole (including “Parole and Probation”) at similar rates.

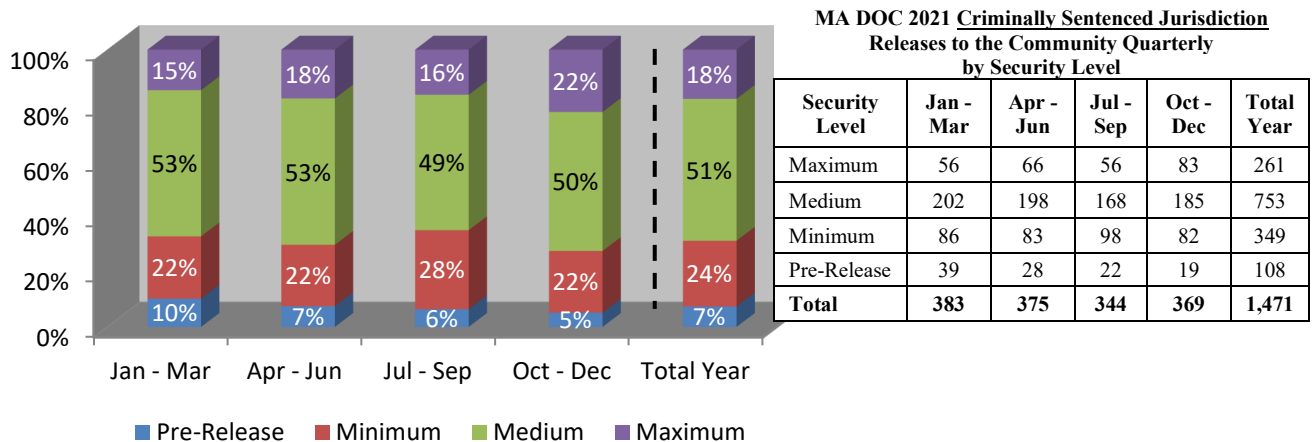
Releases to the Community by Security Level

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community by Security Level



- Overall, the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the community decreased by fewer than 24% from 1,925 releases in 2020 to 1,471 releases in 2021. Releases came from facilities of all security levels.
- In comparison to previous years, the criminally sentenced inmates released from medium security facilities surpassed the 50% mark with a total of 51% (n=753). Less than one-fourth (n=349) came from minimum security facilities, and slightly above one-sixth came from maximum security facilities.

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community by Security Level



- The highest release activity occurred between January and March of 2021 (n=383). Although being the highest release activity, it is similar to the previous year 2020 (n=399). The most notable activity was the decline in releases for April through June of 2020 (n=695) - *the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic* – compared to 2021 (n=375).

Releases to the Community by Security Level

**MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community
by Security Level and Institution**

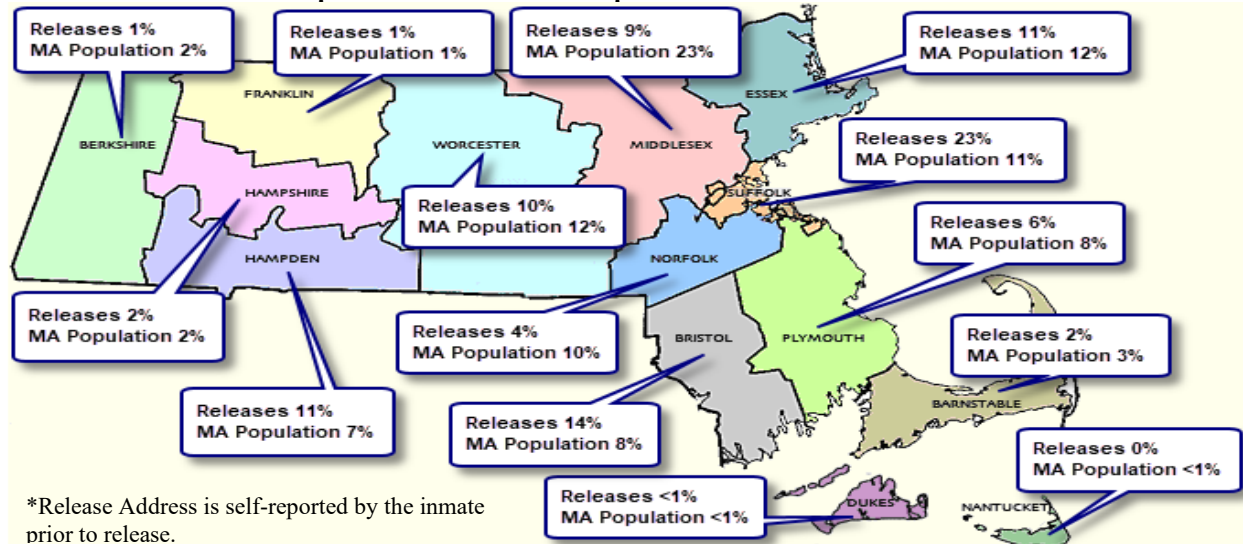
Institution	Security Level				
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pre-Release	Total
Male					
Boston Pre-Release Center	0	0	20	22	42
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	0	0	0	0
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	0	2	0	0	2
Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center at Plymouth	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	98	0	0	98
MCI-Cedar Junction	145	3	0	0	148
MCI-Concord	0	115	0	0	115
MCI-Norfolk	0	126	0	0	126
MCI-Shirley	0	202	9	0	211
NCCI-Gardner	0	72	0	0	72
Northeastern Correctional Center	0	0	108	36	144
Old Colony Correctional Center	0	60	66	0	126
Pondville Correctional Center	0	0	108	26	134
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center	115	0	0	0	115
Female					
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	0	0	0	0	0
MCI-Framingham	0	47	0	0	47
South Middlesex Correctional Center	0	0	4	2	6
Total DOC Facilities	260	725	315	86	1,386
County, Federal, Interstate	1	28	34	22	85
Total Jurisdiction	261	753	349	108	1,471

*Note: 10 inmates were County, Federal, Interstate - Electronic Monitoring (CFI ELMO) are coded as pre-release.

- ◆ When comparing DOC facility of release in 2021, the greatest number of criminally sentenced inmates were released to the community from MCI-Shirley (n=211), followed by MCI-Cedar Junction (n=148), and Northeastern Correctional Center (n=144).
- ◆ The greatest number of criminally sentenced males were released to the community from the medium security unit of MCI-Shirley (n=202), followed by maximum security releases from MCI-Cedar Junction (n=145).
- ◆ Each year, DOC inmates serve sentences at, and are released directly from, county, federal, and interstate facilities. There were 85 releases from this county, federal, and interstate population in 2021.
- ◆ A number of state correctional institutions have multilevel security classifications. Every operational security level unit within each institution released at least one criminally sentenced inmate in 2021.

Release Address by County

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community by Counties*
Compared to the Estimated Population of Massachusetts in 2020



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

Note: 2020 estimated county population statistics were provided by the U.S Census Bureau, 2021 was not available.

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

The above map demonstrates the U.S Census Bureau's estimated percentage of the Massachusetts population residing in each county in 2020 compared to the percentage of criminally sentenced MA DOC inmates released to each county in 2021. Suffolk, Bristol, and Hampden were the only three counties with a higher percentage of inmates released to the county (47% combined) than the percentage of Massachusetts residents residing there (26% combined). In contrast, Middlesex County represented 23% of the Massachusetts population but only 9% of the releases from the MA DOC.

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community: County by GenderΩ

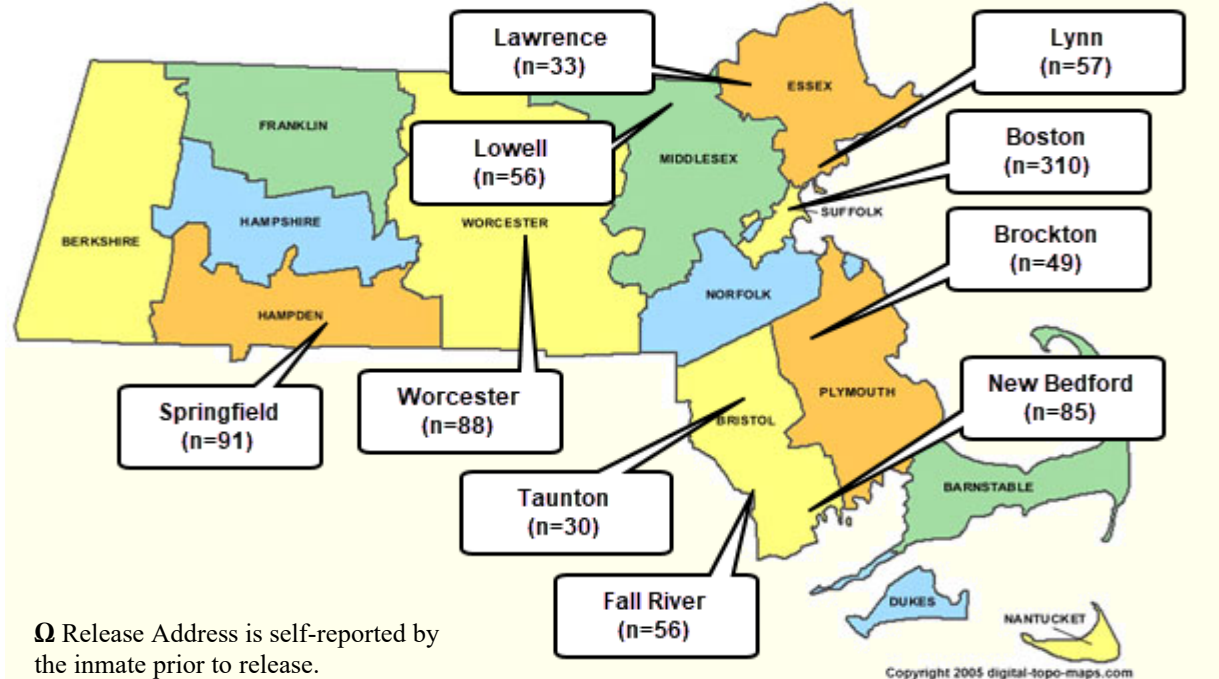
Female*			Male			Total		
County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage
Middlesex	15	22%	Suffolk	323	23%	Suffolk	333	23%
Bristol	10	15%	Bristol	196	14%	Bristol	206	14%
Essex	10	15%	Essex	157	11%	Essex	167	11%
Suffolk	10	15%	Hampden	152	11%	Hampden	155	11%
Worcester	5	7%	Worcester	146	10%	Worcester	151	10%
Hampden	3	4%	Middlesex	118	8%	Middlesex	133	9%
Hampshire	3	4%	Plymouth	81	6%	Plymouth	82	6%
Barnstable	2	3%	Norfolk	60	4%	Norfolk	61	4%
Franklin	1	1%	Hampshire	25	2%	Hampshire	28	2%
Norfolk	1	1%	Barnstable	22	2%	Barnstable	24	2%
Plymouth	1	1%	Berkshire	21	1%	Berkshire	21	1%
Berkshire	0	0%	Franklin	14	1%	Franklin	15	1%
Dukes	0	0%	Dukes	1	<1%	Dukes	1	<1%
Nantucket	0	0%	Nantucket	0	0%	Nantucket	0	0%
Sub-Total	61	90%	Sub-Total	1,316	94%	Sub-Total	1,377	94%
Outside MA	6	9%	Outside MA	87	6%	Outside MA	93	6%
Unknown	1	1%	Unknown	0	0%	Unknown	1	0%
Total	68	100%	Total	1,403	100%	Total	1,471	100%

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

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

Release Address by Top Ten Cities

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Community by Top Ten Cities ^Ω



Of the 1,471 criminally sentenced inmates released to the community in 2021, 855 (58%) 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=310) followed by Springfield (n=91) and Worcester (n=88). The male population mirrored the total top ten release cities. The female top ten release cities were similar to males but differed in positioning on the list and the inclusion of Everett, Framingham, and Methuen but in very small numbers.

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Top Ten Releases to the Community: City by Gender^{Ω†}

Female*			Male			Total		
City	Number	Percentage	City	Number	Percentage	City	Number	Percentage
Boston	9	13%	Boston	301	21%	Boston	310	21%
Lowell	6	9%	Springfield	90	6%	Springfield	91	6%
Lynn	5	7%	Worcester	85	6%	Worcester	88	6%
New Bedford	5	7%	New Bedford	80	6%	New Bedford	85	6%
Fall River	3	4%	Fall River	53	4%	Fall River	56	4%
Worcester	3	4%	Lynn	52	4%	Lynn	57	4%
Everett	2	3%	Lowell	50	4%	Lowell	56	4%
Framingham	2	3%	Brockton	49	3%	Brockton	49	3%
Methuen	2	3%	Lawrence	33	2%	Lawrence	33	2%
Springfield	1	1%	Taunton	29	2%	Taunton	30	2%

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

[†] Calculations include inmates released to states outside of Massachusetts.

*Note: Female releases include MCI-Framingham, South Middlesex Correctional Institution and both state and county sentences.

Massachusetts DOC 2021 Average Length of Stay, Jail Credits and Time Served

Average Length of Stay, Jail Credits, and Time Served

Length of Stay (LOS) is defined as the number of days an inmate is incarcerated under MA DOC jurisdiction between date of admission and date of release. An inmate may accrue jail credits to be used towards their sentence. Jail credits are reported as a total number of days and can be accrued either in a MA DOC facility and/or a non-DOC facility. Time served is calculated by adding the inmate's LOS and jail credits.

For the purpose of this report, LOS and time served were calculated based on criminally sentenced inmates who had their first release to the community from MA DOC jurisdiction in 2021.

MA DOC 2021 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Average Length of Stay, Jail Credits, and Time Served: by Release Type and Gender

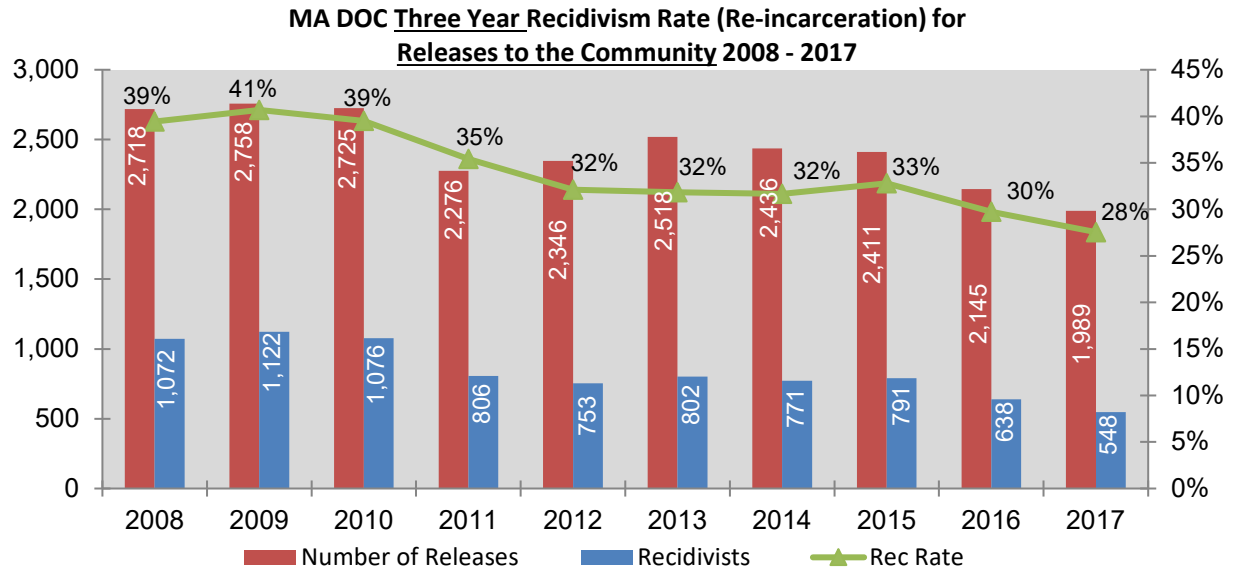
Release Type	LOS	Jail Credits	Time Served
Males			
Parole to the Community	1,929 Days	376 Days	2,305 Days
Expiration of Sentence to the Community	1,448 Days	335 Days	1,783 Days
Females			
Parole to the Community	594 Days	167 Days	761 Days
Expiration of Sentence to the Community	567 Days	271 Days	838 Days
Total			
Parole to the Community	1,862 Days	365 Days	2,228 Days
Expiration of Sentence to the Community	1,407 Days	332 Days	1,739 Days

- ◆ There were 1,207 criminally sentenced inmates who had their first release in 2021. Fifty-two percent were released due to expiration of sentence (n=629), meaning they completed their sentence. The remaining 48% were paroled to the community.
- ◆ Of the 1,207 releases, the majority were males (95%). On average, males released via parole served 6.3 years before initially being released, an increase of .5 years from 2020 male parolees (5.8 years). Their average 376 jail credits did not change much from 2020; the length of stay also increased to 5.3 years. Males released via expiration of sentence served an average of 4.9 years before releasing to the community.
- ◆ Females represented 5% of the total releases in 2021 (n=58). Females released via parole served 2.1 years which was down from 3.2 years on average in 2020, and those who were released via expiration of sentence served an average of 2.3 years up from 1.9 years in 2020.

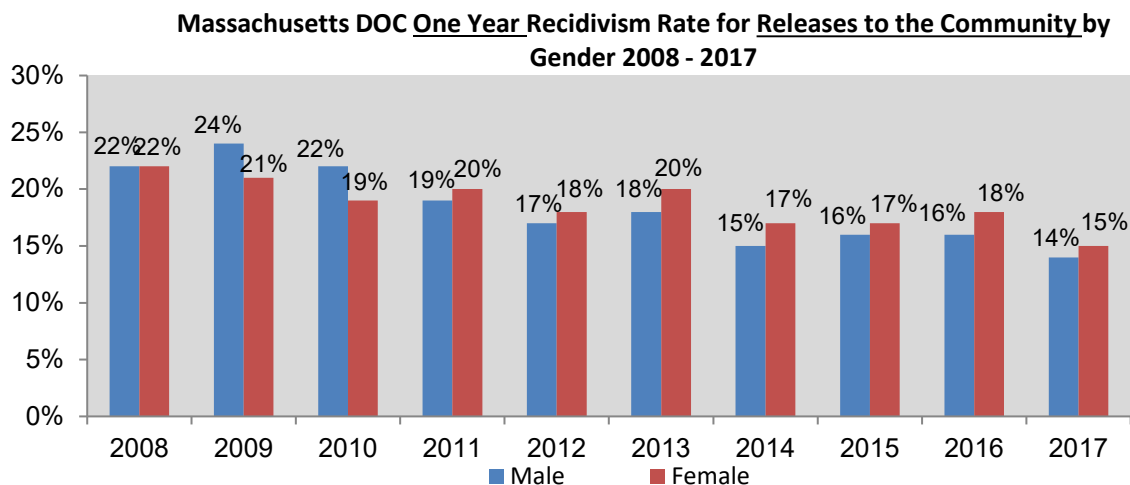
Massachusetts DOC 2021 Recidivism Trends and 2017 Recidivism Rates

Recidivism Trends and 2017 Recidivism Rates

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the community via expiration of sentence/ parole⁷ from MA DOC jurisdiction during 2017 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.



Over the ten-year trend period, the three year recidivism rate has seen a strong negative trend, ending the trend with an overall recidivism rate decrease of 13 percentage points compared to the high experienced in 2009.



The male and female one year recidivism rates remained fairly consistent after a decline from 2008 to 2014. The male and female 2017 one year rates are the lowest of the trend period.

⁷ Inmates paroled to the Transitional Treatment Program (TTP) are not included in the release cohort.

Recidivism Trends and 2017 Recidivism Rates

MA DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for 2017 Releases to the Community 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	266	41%	n.a.	n.a.	266	41%
Medium	733	29%	251	30%	984	29%
Minimum and Pre-Release	534	19%	205	24%	739	20%
Total	1,533	28%	456	27%	1,989	28%

- ◆ Recidivism rates for inmates released during 2017 were positively correlated with the security level of the inmates releasing facility. The recidivism rate for both male and female inmates increased as the security level of the releasing institution increased.
- ◆ Male inmates released from lower⁸ security had the lowest recidivism rate, with 19% of those inmates re-incarcerated within three-years of their release to the community. The recidivism rate for males released from medium security was 29%, while the rate for males released from maximum security was 41%, the highest of all security levels.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female inmates released from a lower security facility was 24%, whereas females who were released from a medium security facility had a recidivism rate of 30%.

MA DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for Female 2017 Releases to the Community by Sentence Type⁹

Sentence Type	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
County Sentence ¹⁰	368	29%
State Sentence	88	18%
Total	456	27%

- ◆ Historically, female inmates released from a county sentence have had a higher recidivism rate than those released from a state sentence. For the 2017 release cohort, the recidivism rate for county sentenced inmates was higher than that of state sentenced, 29% and 18%, respectively.

⁸ Lower security includes electronic monitoring, minimum, and minimum pre-release.

⁹ Since some county correctional facilities do not house female inmates, some females released during 2017 who received a county sentence from the court served that sentence at the Massachusetts DOC.

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

Recidivism Trends and 2017 Recidivism Rates

Inmates released to the community with parole conditions are supervised for a period of time upon release to the community. Paroled inmates 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 inmate may have a higher likelihood of re-incarceration.

The following tables provide a comparison of the recidivism rates¹¹ of inmates released during 2017, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations.

**MA DOC Three-Year Recidivism Rate for 2017 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 Community	294	32	11%	94	19	20%	388	51	13%
Expiration of Sentence	1,239	346	28%	362	92	25%	1,601	438	27%
Total Releases	1,533	378	25%	456	111	24%	1,989	489	25%
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 Community*	294	78	27%	94	32	34%	388	110	28%
Expiration of Sentence	1,239	346	28%	362	92	25%	1,601	438	27%
Total Releases	1,533	424	28%	456	124	27%	1,989	548	28%

*Inmates paroled to the community 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 inmates released on parole, it is important to note that a portion of the paroled inmates re-incarcerated within the three-year period are no longer under parole supervision at the time they recidivate.¹²
- ◆ Of the 1,989 inmates released to the community during 2017, 20% (n = 388) were paroled to the community, while 80% (n = 1,601) were released via expiration of sentence. When using the definition including technical violations, inmates paroled to the community had a higher recidivism rate (28%) than the recidivism rate of inmates released via expiration of sentence (27%). Again, the higher recidivism rate for paroled inmates suggests the role of supervision to prevent future criminality, with a large portion of re-incarcerations occurring as a result of a technical violation of parole conditions.

¹¹ To calculate the recidivism rate excluding technical violations, the first non-technical re-incarceration was used. A non-technical violation would be a parole or probation violation with a new offense, or a new court commitment to a facility. It is important to note that inmates returned originally for a technical violation are re-incarcerated for some period of time during the three-year follow-up period. Though many are re-incarcerated for short periods of time, the inmate's opportunity to commit new crime is diminished. This is a potential issue with the non-technical definition showing lower recidivism rates resulting from an inmate's inability to commit a new crime for a portion of the three-year follow-up.

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

Recidivism Trends and 2017 Recidivism Rates

- ◆ Of the 548 inmates who were a recidivist using the definition including technical violations of parole or probation, 70 recidivated due to a technical violation of their parole conditions.
- ◆ Of the 70 inmates who returned for a technical violation, 11 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 three percentage points, from 28% to 25% when excluding technical violations, with inmates paroled to the community experiencing the largest decrease, from 28% to 13%. The recidivism rate for males decreased from 28% to 25%, while females decreased from 27% to a rate of 24%.

MA DOC Three-Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates Excluding and Including Technical Violators for 2017 Releases to the Community

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	456	56	12%	44	10%	11	2%	111	24%
Male	1,533	171	11%	134	9%	73	5%	378	25%
Total	1,989	227	11%	178	9%	84	4%	489	25%
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	456	70	15%	43	9%	11	2%	124	27%
Male	1,533	217	14%	136	9%	71	5%	424	28%
Total	1,989	287	14%	179	9%	82	4%	548	28%

- ◆ Both male and female releases experienced a lower first year recidivism rate when excluding technical violators, resulting in a decrease of three 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% during the second year and 4% during the third.

Recidivism Trends and 2017 Recidivism Rates

**MA DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2017 Releases to the Community by
Offense Category and Gender**

Offense Category	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Property	182	44%	125	29%	307	38%
Person	655	33%	130	26%	785	31%
Other	199	29%	92	28%	291	29%
Drug	399	16%	105	27%	504	18%
Sex	98	9%	4	n.a.	102	9%
Total	1,533	28%	456	27%	1,989	28%

- ◆ Those who had been serving governing property offenses had the highest recidivism rate for male releases (44%), followed by person offenses (33%) and ‘other’ offenses who recidivated at 29%.
- ◆ Females serving governing property offenses had the highest recidivism rate (29%), followed by ‘other’ offenses (28%) and drug offenses (27%).
- ◆ Inmates serving a governing sex offense had the lowest overall recidivism rate (9%).

**MA DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2017 Releases to the Community by
Offense Type and Gender**

Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Violent	753	29%	134	25%	887	29%
Non-Violent	780	26%	322	28%	1,102	26%
Total	1,533	28%	456	27%	1,989	28%

Violent offenders released in 2017 had a higher recidivism rate (29%) compared to non-violent offenders (26%).

**MA DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2017 Releases to the Community 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	166	20%	97	27%	263	22%
Mandatory Drug Offense	233	14%	8	n.a.	241	14%
Total	399	16%	105	34%	504	18%

Of the 504 released inmates who were incarcerated for a governing drug offense the proportion of mandatory to non-mandatory were nearly equal. Mandatory drug offenders had a lower recidivism rate than non-mandatory drug offenders, 14% and 22% respectively.

Recidivism Trends and 2017 Recidivism Rates

MA DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2017 Releases to the Community by Race/Ethnicity* and Gender¹³

	Males		Females		Total	
Race/Ethnicity	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Black or African American	430	32%	49	31%	479	32%
White	626	28%	346	27%	972	28%
Hispanic	459	23%	30	30%	489	23%
Unknown	3	n.a.	28	18%	31	19%
American Indian or Native Alaskan	3	n.a.	3	n.a.	6	n.a.
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	n.a.	0	n.a.	12	n.a.
Total	1,533	28%	456	27%	1,989	28%

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

- ◆ The three-year recidivism rate was highest for Black or African American male releases was (32%), followed by White male releases (28%) and Hispanic male releases (23%).
- ◆ For female releases, Black or African American inmates had the highest recidivism rate (31%), followed by Hispanic (30%), and White (27%).
- ◆ Overall, inmates who reported a race of Black or African American recidivated at the highest rate (32%), followed by inmates who reported a race White (28%).

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

Massachusetts DOC 2021 Caveats and Definitions

Caveats and Definitions

ACA	The American Correctional Association
Admissions	Inmates who are admitted to a facility of the Department of Correction (DOC), pursuant to a court order, as a transfer from another DOC facility, pursuant to the execution of a parole violation warrant or pursuant to the execution of an escape warrant.
Commitment for Alcohol or Substance Abuse Disorder	A male who has been committed by a court to the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35, or a female who, prior to April 24, 2016, was committed to MCI-Framingham pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35.
Average Daily Population (ADP)	The average daily population for calendar year 2021 was calculated by adding together the count from the last day of each month broken out by institution, then divided by twelve (12).
Civil Commitment or “Civil”	A male who has been committed by a court to Bridgewater State Hospital pursuant to G.L. c. 123, section 7 and 8, 15, 16 or 18; or to the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35; or to the Massachusetts Treatment Center pursuant to G.L. c. 123A; a female who, prior to April 24, 2016, was committed to MCI-Framingham pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35; or a female who has been committed to MCI-Framingham, a branch of the Massachusetts Treatment Center, pursuant to G.L. c. 123A.
Commitments	Inmates who are newly admitted to a committing institution pursuant to a sentence, an order of civil commitment or as otherwise prescribed by law.
Court Release	Inmates are released from the Massachusetts DOC by operation of a court order, 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 of 2012	The common term for Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012, effective August 2, 2012, which resulted in an immediate change to the sentence structure for numerous inmates.

Caveats and Definitions

Crime Bill of 2018	The common term for Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2018, effective April 13, 2018, which resulted in changes to Restrictive Housing, Earned Good Time, and Medical Releases.
Crime Lab	A term referring to issues regarding the accuracy of testing at the William A. Hinton State Laboratory Institute, commonly referenced as the “Hinton Drug Lab” and the State Crime Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts Amherst which resulted in hundreds of releases by court orders beginning in September of 2012.
Criminally Sentenced or “Sentenced”	Individuals who have been found guilty of a criminal offense by a judge or jury and have been committed to a period of incarceration, whether directly or after a violation of probation or parole.
Custody Population	An inmate who is incarcerated in a Massachusetts DOC facility.
Design Capacity	The number of inmates that planners or architects intended to house in a facility.
DOC	The Massachusetts Department of Correction.
Drug Offense	Offenses set forth in Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 94C, including offenses pertaining to the distribution or possession with intent to distribute, trafficking of drugs, and drug violations within proscribed distances from schools and parks.
Earned Good Time	Credits against sentences granted pursuant to G.L. c. 127, § 129D. Inmates may be awarded up to 7.5 days of earned good time per program and up to but not to exceed 15 days per month for work related programs and an additional deduction of up to 10 days for successful completion of a program or activity as long as combined deductions do not reduce the imposed maximum term or aggregate maximum terms by more than 35%.
Escape	The act by which an inmate, lawfully sentenced or admitted to the custody of the Department of Correction, engages in an unauthorized departure from the confines of a correctional institution, the custody of escorting officers, or who fails to return from an authorized release to the community at the designated time.

Caveats and Definitions

Expiration Of Sentence	The discharge of an inmate from his/her sentence upon the expiration of his/her term, as reduced by any statutory or earned good time. Note: Statutory good time was eliminated for all offenses committed after June 30, 1994, pursuant to the “Truth-in-Sentencing” Act of 1994.
Governing Offense	With respect to an individual who is incarcerated for multiple offenses, the governing offense is the offense that carries the longest maximum sentence.
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 states’ correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).
Mandatory Minimum Sentence	The provision of a criminal penalty for a particular offense which specifies the minimum term of incarceration and prohibits suspension of any sentence, placement on file, continuance without a finding, probation, and release on parole until the minimum term of imprisonment has been served.
Mental Health Commitments	The commitment of a male to Bridgewater State Hospital pursuant to G.L. c. 123, section 7 and 8, 15, 16 or 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 upon the completion of one sentence and the commencement of another sentence. If an individual is committed to the DOC more than once during 2021, each court commitment for that individual is counted separately.
Non-DOC Releases to Other Jurisdiction	The transfer of non-DOC inmates (from a county, federal, or another state’s jurisdiction) out of DOC custody and remand back to the agency of presiding authority.
Non-Violent Offense	Any offense that falls within the definition of “Property Offense”, “Drug Offense” or “Other Offense.”

Caveats and Definitions

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. Operational capacity does not include beds reserved for discipline, investigations, infirmary, or other temporary holds because these beds are used for temporary or special purposes.
Other Offenses	Offenses that are not clearly categorized into one of the offense categories of Person, Property, Sex or Drug. Other Offenses include obstruction of justice, habitual criminal, prostitution and some weapons possession crimes.
Other Releases	Releases by virtue of deaths, escapes and transfer out of state.
Parole	The discharge of an inmate from a Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction to the supervision of the Parole Board while in the community. Such discharged inmates may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision imposed by the Parole Board.
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 Community	Inmates released from the Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction with parole supervision.

Caveats and Definitions

Parole Violator/Detainer	Parolee who violates conditions of parole. A parole violator may be returned to prison for a parole violation with a new offense or technical parole violation. For reporting purposes, inmates who have been returned to Massachusetts DOC custody pursuant to a parole detainer are included in this group.
Person Offense	Crimes against Person (primarily set forth in G.L. c. 265), including assault and battery, kidnapping, manslaughter, and murder.
Pre-Trial or “Detainee”	Individuals housed in MA DOC custody who are held for another MA authority and are detained prior to and during a trial, conviction, and sentencing and not yet convicted of a crime. Detainees are also held by the MA DOC for other jurisdictions on pending federal criminal charges and out-of-state parole violation warrants.
Probation	A court-ordered sentence whereby an inmate is released from confinement but remains under court supervision.
Probation Violation	An inmate who has been returned to resume serving a previously imposed sentence (return on a split sentence) following a revocation of his/her terms of probation. Split sentences to the state prison were eliminated for offenses committed after June 30, 1994, pursuant to the “Truth-in-Sentencing” Act of 1994.
Property Offense	Crimes against Property (primarily set forth in G.L. c. 266), including arson, burglary and fraud.
Recidivism Rate	A measurement of the rate at which released inmates are re-incarcerated due to the commission of a new crime or technical violation of their parole or probation.
Release from Parole Detainer	A small number of inmates who are released from a temporary parole detainer (n=6).
Release to the Community	The release of an inmate from the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC by parole or by discharge to the community. Conditions warranting a release to the community generally include: court release (see Crime Lab), expiration of fine, payment of fine, parole and expiration of sentence.

Caveats and Definitions

Sentence/Sentence Type

State Prison Sentence

When an inmate is sentenced to 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. Prior to the truth-in-sentencing law, the imposed minimum term shall not be less than two and one half years. All sentences that have an imposed maximum term are eligible to have the term reduced by earned good time, except for habitual offenders, and certain “mandatory” sentences. All state prison sentences have a minimum and a maximum term, unless an inmate is sentenced for life or as a habitual criminal/offender. The minimum term is used to determine parole eligibility, and the maximum term is used to determine discharge. An inmate is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his/her maximum term reduced by any statutory or earned good time. As the truth-in-sentencing law repealed statutory good time, statutory good time cannot reduce a sentence whose date of offense was after the effective date of the Truth-in- Sentencing Act.

House of Correction or “County Sentence”

A House of Correction sentence has one imposed term which cannot exceed two and a half years. Parole eligibility and discharge are based on the imposed term.

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 primarily set forth by G.L. c. 265 (Crimes against the Person) and G.L. c. 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

Persons who have been committed by a court to the Massachusetts Treatment Center or MCI-Framingham, a branch of the Massachusetts Treatment Center for female sex offenders, pursuant to G.L. c. 123A, pending the disposition of petitions to commit them as sexually dangerous persons (SDPs) or for one day to life following adjudication as SDPs.

Caveats and Definitions

Snapshot Population

The total number of inmates of all commitment types incarcerated in the Massachusetts DOC on a given day, including all pre-trial detainees, civil commitments, criminally sentenced and transfer inmates from another state, federal, or county authority. The “Snapshot Population” may be used as a gauge to determine population trends in different categories (i.e. stock jurisdiction or stock custody population over time).

Technical Violation

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

Violent Offense

Any offense that falls within the definition of a “Person Offense” or “Sex Offense.”