



# Massachusetts Department of Correction

*2016 Annual Report*

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Six Overarching DOC Strategic Plan Goals	
1	Maintain and enhance prison safety and security for the public, staff and inmates
2	Effectively prepare inmates for transition into communities to reduce crime and victimization, reduce recidivism, and promote reentry
3	Collaborate with external stakeholders and partners to achieve mutual goals and objectives
4	Maximize efficiency through process improvements
5	Achieve workforce excellence and implement succession planning strategies
6	Build an agency that promotes an awareness of services to encourage an environment of healthy living for all

**2016 Highlighted DOC Accomplishments**

The Transitional Treatment Program (TTP) was relocated from Pondville Correctional Center to Boston Pre-Release Center. The TTP is a collaboration of DOC, Parole and Spectrum Staff designed to assist high risk paroled inmates prior to final release into the community. The move was initiated to give TTP inmates better opportunities for work release prior to final release.

A system wide staffing analysis was conducted to assess the needs of the DOC and reduce overtime spending.

The DOC and the Teachers Union (SEIU) agreed to amend the current contract expanding the school year from nine months to a full calendar year, increasing the level of education being delivered to our inmate population at no additional cost to the DOC.

In a continued attempt to promote public safety through developing comprehensive strategies focused on preparing inmates for their successful reentry back to the community, the DOC has piloted a partnership with the Registry of Motor Vehicles to provide eligible releasing inmates with a state identification card.

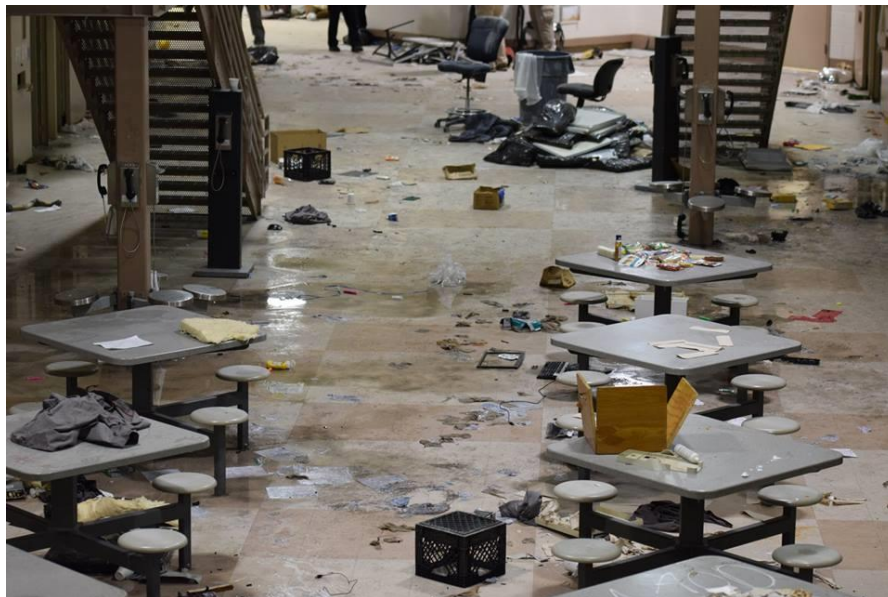
The DOC has been recognized nationally for two awards: (1) the Eagle Award for the American Correctional Association (ACA) for maintaining 100% compliance with ACA standards in all of our facilities and divisions and full Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) certification in all of our facilities; and (2) Achievement of the highest standards from the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) for being in full compliance with Performance Based Measures.

The DOC increased the number of video conferences by 25% in 2016 with significant increases in the use of tele-medical conference calls, thereby decreasing transportation trips for follow-ups and consults.

The Central Transportation Unit, in conjunction with the Education Division and MassCor, opened a state-of-the-art automotive vocational training center for inmates. The program was developed to provide inmates with the skills and certifications that they can use to gain employment upon their release back into the community. The program will service state vehicles, which will reduce costs associated with vehicle repair.

The Colonnade Hotel in Boston purchased 300 hospital mattresses from MassCor Industries to donate to the Woods Mullen Shelter in Boston.

On Monday, January 9th, 2017, there was an inmate disorder at Souza Baranowski Correctional Center precipitated by a physical altercation between two high ranking members of a Security Threat Group (STG means prison gang) in general population. As a result of the altercation, officers began returning inmates to their cells so that institutional staff could investigate what precipitated the altercation. While officers were attempting to secure approximately 46 inmates in their cells, another physical altercation started in the unit between two additional inmates. Upon the exit of Correction Officers from the housing unit for safety reasons, the unsecured inmates began destroying the housing unit, which resulted in significant and costly damage. Members of the Special Operations Unit successfully gained compliance of the inmates and secured the unit. There were no injuries to staff or inmates.



The DOC also began implementing major reforms at Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH) by issuing a new contract procurement for clinical services, one which established a new model of patient care at BSH. Correct Care Recovery Solutions (CCRS) was selected to provide clinical patient care at BSH. State-sentenced patients were transferred to the state-sentenced patient units at Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC). DOC uniformed staff continue to provide perimeter security, inclusive of vehicle and pedestrian traps at BSH and within the BSH state-sentenced patient units, but day-to-day interactions with patients are conducted by CCRS employees.

The Boston Re-Entry School was opened at Boston Pre-Release Center on March 28, 2016; this innovative 12-18 month vocational/education reentry program targets anti-social, pro-criminal attitudes and beliefs while providing the supportive infrastructure to assist the inmate as he transitions into the community.

The DOC successfully negotiated and executed a contract amendment to the contract with Spectrum Health Systems Inc. for opioid related treatment needs. This initiative is a result of collaboration and an Interdepartmental Service Agreement (ISA) between the Executive Office of Public Safety & Security (EOPSS) and DOC. Through this initiative and with additional funding, the treatment bed capacity increased, as well as targeted interventions to engage opioid dependent inmates who previously were not receiving treatment. The program is designed to reduce recidivism and substance abuse.

A Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP) was implemented in recognition of budget deficiencies. The DOC workforce was quickly reduced by 78 employees who voluntarily retired from the DOC.

In January 2016, Governor Baker signed legislation ending the placement of females civilly committed under M.G.L. c. 123, section 35 to MCI-Framingham; treatment for their substance and alcohol use disorders is now provided at the Women's Addiction Treatment Center in New Bedford, Women's Recovery from Addictions Program in Taunton, High Point in Jamaica Plain, and in some cases, designated public Acute Treatment Services programs. Body scanners were installed at three correctional facilities in an effort to reduce contraband, which will lead to a safer environment for both staff and inmates. These scanners use low dose transmission x-ray technology to screen inmates. This non-intrusive approach allows for the detection of objects concealed internally or beneath clothing.

The number of pre-trial detainees housed in DOC facilities pursuant to M.G.L. c. 276, section 52A was greatly reduced.

## 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 2016): \$51,387
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 128
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 137
- Operational Capacity: 175  
Minimum: 60 & Pre-Release: 115



BPRC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. It was the first pre-release institution in Massachusetts and is now a structured program focused on reintegration. Close public transportation increases opportunities for employment, access to community support agencies and other approved programming. As of December 5, 2016, the Transitional Treatment Program (TTP), a program which temporarily houses recently paroled inmates, was relocated to BPRC from Pondville Correctional Center. On January 1, 2017, the majority of inmates were

pre-release (n=81), with an additional 47 minimum security inmates, and 33 additional TTP parolees not included in our active prison population.

### Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)

*Bridgewater, MA*

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$171,561
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 310
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 311
- Operational Capacity: 372
- Civil Commitments: 319



BSH is a facility housing male patients in several categories: civilly committed males with underlying criminal sentences, civilly committed males 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. Following the court-ordered observation period, patients may be civilly committed for an

initial commitment period of six months, with subsequent commitments of one year, as ordered by the court, where the failure to hospitalize the patient in strict security would create a likelihood of serious harm by reason of mental illness. \*In March 2017, Correct Care Recovery Solutions (CCRS) was selected to provide clinical patient care at BSH. State-sentenced patients were transferred to the state-sentenced patient units at Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC). DOC uniformed staff continue to provide perimeter security, inclusive of vehicle and pedestrian traps at BSH, but day-to-day interactions with patients are conducted by CCRS employees.

### Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit (LSH)

*Jamaica Plain, MA*

- Security Level: Medium
- Opened: 1974 - Expanded: 1982, 1987
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$283,749
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 24
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 28
- 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 county. It is a transient facility with few long term patients. On January 1, 2017, the population consisted of 15 criminally sentenced state inmates, 8 pre-trial detainees, and one civilly committed patient. The average age of inmates housed on this date was 51 years old.

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

- Security Level: Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993
- Opened: 1992 - Mission Change: 2002
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$67,252
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 146
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 182
- Operational Capacity: 213
- Sentenced: 32 & Civil Commitments: 181



MASAC is a facility whose institutional focus is to provide services to males civilly committed by the court pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 123, Section 35 for detoxification and treatment of their substance and alcohol use disorders treatment for up to 90 days. The facility underwent a mission change in 2002 after the closing of Southeastern Correctional Center (SECC) when all detoxification services and programs for civilly committed males formerly housed at SECC were moved to this facility and it was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center. On January 1, 2017, there were 118 civil commitments and 28 criminally sentenced inmates. \*In May 2017, DOC implemented a mission change to transition this population from MASAC in Bridgewater to MASAC at Plymouth, which increased the bed capacity from 238 to 251 and situated all clinical services in one location for medical, mental health, substance abuse counseling and programming. Location of staff from various disciplines all on one site will achieve more consistency and clinical stability for inpatient and outpatient services, using the same staff to provide care to both populations.

### Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) *Bridgewater, MA*

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1997
- Opened: 1986 - Expanded: 1997
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$64,390
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 521
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 523
- Operational Capacity: 673
- Sentenced: 312 & Civil Commitments: 361



The MTC is a medium security facility separately housing criminally sentenced male inmates identified as sex offenders and those who have been civilly committed as sexually dangerous persons (SDPs) as defined by M.G.L. Chapter 123A 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, 2017, there were 310 criminally sentenced inmates, 174 SDPs, and 38 males held at the MTC on a temporary basis, pending their civil commitment proceedings.

### 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 2016): \$70,237
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 722
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 744
- Maximum: 672 & Medium: 72
- 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 those inmates committing the most serious disciplinary infractions is also located here. On January 1, 2017, MCI-CJ housed 674 criminally sentenced inmates and 48 federal or out of state pre-trial detainees. There were 650 inmates housed in maximum security (124 of those in DDU) and 72 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 2016): \$64,703
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 699
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 657
- Operational Capacity: 752



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, due to 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 2016): \$72,004
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 468
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 512
- Operational Capacity: 639



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 or awaiting trial. It is the oldest operating women's prison in the country. On January 1, 2017, this medium security facility housed 293 criminally sentenced inmates, 170 pre-trial detainees, and 5 civilly committed females. In January 2017, Governor Baker signed legislation preventing the continued placement of women civilly committed under M.G.L. c. 123, sec. 35 at MCI-F.

### **MCI-Norfolk (MCI-N)**

***Norfolk, MA***

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$43,760
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 1,424
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,450
- Operational Capacity: 1,473



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-Plymouth (MCI-P)

*Plymouth, MA*

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1952
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$50,418
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: N/A
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 118
- Operational Capacity: 239  
Minimum: 224 & Pre-Release: 15



MCI-P originated as a Prison Camp in the 1950s on the grounds of the Myles Standish State Forest. The facility houses criminally sentenced males, partnering with and providing inmate community work crews and services to neighboring towns, thereby enhancing inmate re-entry and reparation. In 2012, MCI-P opened a pre-release component in response to one of the many re-entry initiatives outlined in the Massachusetts Corrections Master Plan. In October 2013, MCI-P increased its

pre-release capacity to 15 beds and decreased its minimum capacity to 212 beds. \*Effective December 22, 2016, MCI-Plymouth was shuttered and remaining inmates were transferred to other DOC facilities so that a treatment focused mission adjustment could occur at the facility, one which affords treatment to men civilly committed for up to 90 days for their substance and alcohol use disorders in a safe and improved environment for care, resulting in enhanced interactions among patients, healthcare professionals and other staff from a variety of disciplines.

### 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 2016): \$43,332
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 1,458
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,462  
Medium: 1,153 & Minimum: 309
- Operational Capacity: 1,455  
Medium: 1,129 & Minimum: 326



MCI-S encompasses two facilities housing both medium and minimum custody level inmates. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2017 were in medium security housing units (n=1,137) with 321 housed in minimum security. The two security levels were considered separate institution until July 2002, when they were combined as one, operating under one administration. Along with a skilled nursing facility (SNF), MCI-S operates an Assisted Daily Living Unit for medium security 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 2016): \$49,239
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 918
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 953  
Medium: 937 & Minimum: 16
- Operational Capacity: 1,012  
Medium: 982 & Minimum: 30



NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2017 were in medium security housing units (n=906) with 12 housed in minimum security. The institution is located on the land formerly occupied by the Gardner State Hospital, which was open from 1902 until its doors were closed in 1976.

## Institution Overview

### Northeastern Correctional Center (NECC)

Concord, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1982
- Opened: 1932
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$45,383
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 198
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 215
- Operational Capacity: 277
- Minimum: 213 & Pre-Release: 64



NECC is a facility operating under the Superintendent of MCI-Concord, and housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2017 were in minimum security housing units (n=142), with 56 housed in pre-release. The facility was originally the supporting farm for MCI-Concord. Currently, the programming is designed to enable a smooth transition from confinement to the community. Community work crews provide cost effective labor to surrounding communities.

### Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1987 - Expanded: 1990 Modular Unit
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$54,975
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 617
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 749
- Medium: 650 & Minimum: 99
- Operational Capacity: 906
- Medium: 746 & Minimum: 160



A mission change was facilitated in 2010 at OCCC, shifting its 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, 2017 were housed in a medium security unit (n=518), with 99 housed in minimum security. In late 2016, in preparation for the implementation of major reforms at BSH, DOC began renovating several housing units at OCCC to enable their use for the placement and treatment of state-sentenced

BSH patients at OCCC.

### Pondville Correctional Center (PCC)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1990
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$52,216
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 168
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 127
- Operational Capacity: 204
- Minimum: 156 & Pre-Release: 48



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 128 minimum and 40 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2017. 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. Beginning in July 2015, in partnership with the Massachusetts Parole Board and Spectrum Health Services Inc., a 48-bed unit at PCC was dedicated to parolees in need of transitional services. The TTP

program was relocated to Boston Pre-Release Center on December 5, 2016.

## ***Institution Overview***

### **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 2016): \$47,840
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 103
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 113
- Operational Capacity: 185  
Minimum: 140 & Pre-Release: 45



SMCC is a facility for criminally sentenced state and county females, housing 78 minimum and 25 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2017. The facility began as a male facility and became a female facility on July 1, 2002 following a mission change. The community based environment encourages ongoing utilization of skills and resources necessary for successful re-entry into the community while ensuring public safety.

### **Souza Baranowski Correctional Center (SBCC)**

***Shirley, MA***

- Security Level: Maximum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1998
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2016): \$64,211
- January 1, 2017 Facility Population: 1,134
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,063
- Operational Capacity: 1,410



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

## ***County Correctional Facilities Audit Report***

Pursuant to M.G.L. 127, Sections 1A and 1B, the Commissioner of Correction is responsible for conducting bi-annual inspections of all county correctional facilities. The Sheriff of each county is responsible for implementing and monitoring the requirements set forth in 103 CMR 900.00 through 999.00. The purpose of the bi-annual inspections is to advise appropriate county officials of any deficiencies identified regarding the standards found in 103 CMR 900 – 999.00 and to make recommendations for improvement. The process serves as a management tool for county correctional administrators to operate within the boundaries of 103 CMR 900.00 and to ensure safe and secure facilities for both staff and inmates alike.

To accomplish this mission, the standards found in 103 CMR 900 are divided into four areas: Compliance, Non-Compliance, Non-Applicable, and Not Assessed, with one area, or cycle, audited per year. Each cycle consists of an initial and follow-up audit to assess facility operations and to gauge compliance with applicable standards. The follow-up audit is conducted six months after the initial audit to assess if corrective action was taken on noted deficiencies. As a response to the notice of non-compliance, each Sheriff/facility administrator must file with the Commissioner of Correction a written response to the audit report within a period of 60 days. The response is required to include a plan of action and target date for completion for each standard noted as being out of compliance. During 2016, there were no facilities audited under Cycle Two or Final Cycle One Standards.

### **Initial Cycle One Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non-Applicable	Not Assessed
240	208	32	0	0

### **Initial Cycle Three Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non-Applicable	Not Assessed
50	45	5	0	0

### **Final Cycle Three Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non-Applicable	Not Assessed
625	598	27	19	0

### **Initial Cycle Four Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non-Applicable	Not Assessed
511	428	118	49	0

### **Final Cycle Four Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non-Applicable	Not Assessed
309	285	24	13	0

## ***Massachusetts Correctional Industries (MassCor)***

The mission of Correctional Industries is to instill a positive work ethic in offenders by providing training and skills for a successful reentry into the community through work opportunities, while ensuring the highest level of customer service by providing a quality product at a competitive price. Through work assignments, offenders develop occupational skills and discipline that enhance successful reintegration. Current certification programs and upcoming certifications are made available to all eligible incarcerated individuals. Correctional Industries employs approximately 500 offenders at eight institutions.

The current workforce has remained consistent but is expected to increase with expansion, using state-of-the-art equipment and new business systems. The goal is to employ the maximum number of offenders consistent with effective use of program capital.

With acquired on-the-job training and the work ethic gained through Correctional Industries, released offenders have a greater chance of being gainfully employed and succeeding after their release. Revenues for year-end of 2016 total \$17,028,399, which allows MassCor to continue efforts for reinvestment in equipment and expansion of available offender worker opportunities.

### **MassCor Auto Plate Shop at MCI Cedar Junction:**

MCI Cedar Junction is home to the Auto Plate Shop, where offenders produce the license plates required by the Registry of Motor Vehicles.



Location	Avg. Inmate Workers
NCCI Gardner	81
MCI Shirley Medium	61
MCI Framingham	32
MCI Norfolk	211
MCI Cedar Junction	37
Old Colony Correctional Center	30
Mass. Treatment Center	26
Pondville Correctional Center	6
Grand Totals	484

### **MassCor Flag/Embroidery Shop at MCI Framingham:**

This operation currently manufactures United States, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and POW/MIA flags, in addition to custom flags, laundry bags and belt pouches. The offenders learn valuable skills that are related to the various employment opportunities in the sewing industry within the state. Our Embroidery Shop embroiders caps, jackets, tee shirts, and many other items.

### **MassCor Industries at MCI Norfolk:**

As MassCor's largest operation, MCI Norfolk has offenders working in a wide range of manufacturing settings within six separate shops. This operation houses the Clothing Shop, where fabric is cut from rolls and sewn to create garments used in a number of areas throughout the Commonwealth, in addition to offender blankets utilized throughout the DOC. MCI Norfolk's combination Mattress/Upholstery Shop produces a variety of mattresses for use in a number of environments; while the Upholstery Shop provides quality upholstering of sofas, chairs, and other furniture as well as a furniture assembly operation for various items from a number of outstanding furniture manufacturers. MCI Norfolk's other shops include a Janitorial Shop with a complete line of cleaning products available; a Metal Shop that is able to supply custom fabricated metal furniture to provided specifications; and a Binder Shop that produces vinyl binders in many sizes and styles.

## ***Massachusetts Correctional Industries (MassCor)***

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### **MassCor Sewing Shop and Furniture Shop at MCI Shirley:**

This site houses a sewing operation that manufactures sheets, towels, and socks. Also, the Furniture Shop at Shirley has offenders working in a complete wood manufacturing plant. These workers are trained on state-of-the-art woodworking equipment to produce an extensive product line of furniture. Lumber is transformed into desks, chairs, and other items, exposing the workers to a trade that is in high demand in the Commonwealth.

### **MassCor Optical Shop at NCCI Gardner:**

The Optical Shop is a full scale eyewear laboratory providing services to many providers throughout Massachusetts. The offenders working at this site grind, polish, and assemble eyeglasses for a number of customers. The Industrial Instructors at NCCI Gardner Optical Shop facilitate the process to recertify offenders in the American Board of Optometry, a nationally recognized organization. This, in turn, will allow the offender to show qualifications and a work history to potential employers. These efforts enhance an offender's employability upon release.

### **MassCor Print Shop at Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC):**

OCCC is the site of our full scale, state-of-the-art Printing Plant. Offenders working in the print shop are able to use the latest technology to produce a quality product and gain valuable skills, which are easily transferable to private industry. Products offered vary from letterhead to forms to city and town reports.

### **MassCor Sign Shop, Validation Shop, and Silkscreen Shop at Massachusetts Treatment Center:**

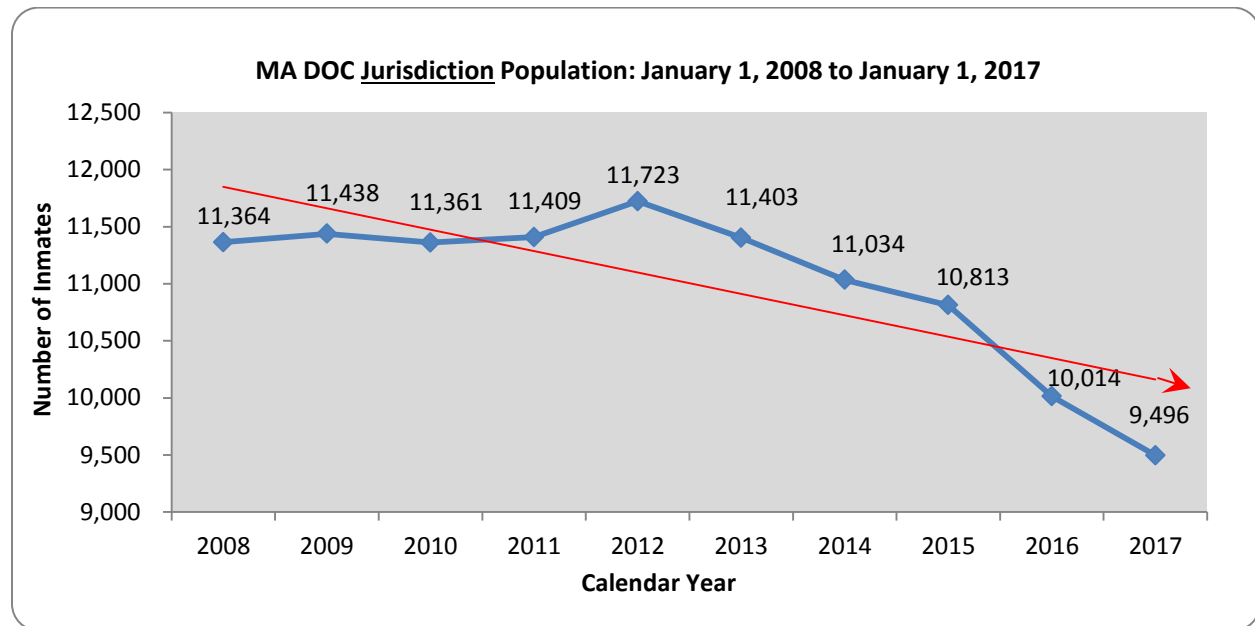
Offenders work in a Sign Shop that is capable of manufacturing standard street signs that can be used on just about every street corner in the Commonwealth. MassCor's Silk Screen Shop manufactures high quality custom decals and silk-screened clothing. There is also a Validation Shop that produces Registry of Motor Vehicle stickers and decals.

### **MassCor Headquarters:**

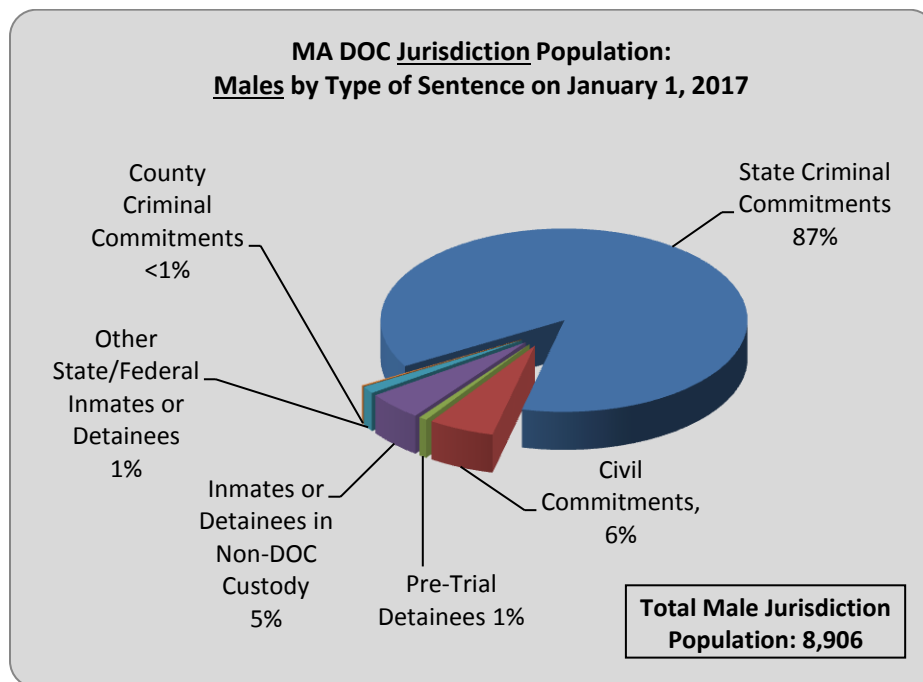
MassCor's Central Office assigns offenders from Pondville to perform varied tasks such as clerical, janitorial, and warehouse work, which involves loading and unloading trucks that transport MassCor goods.



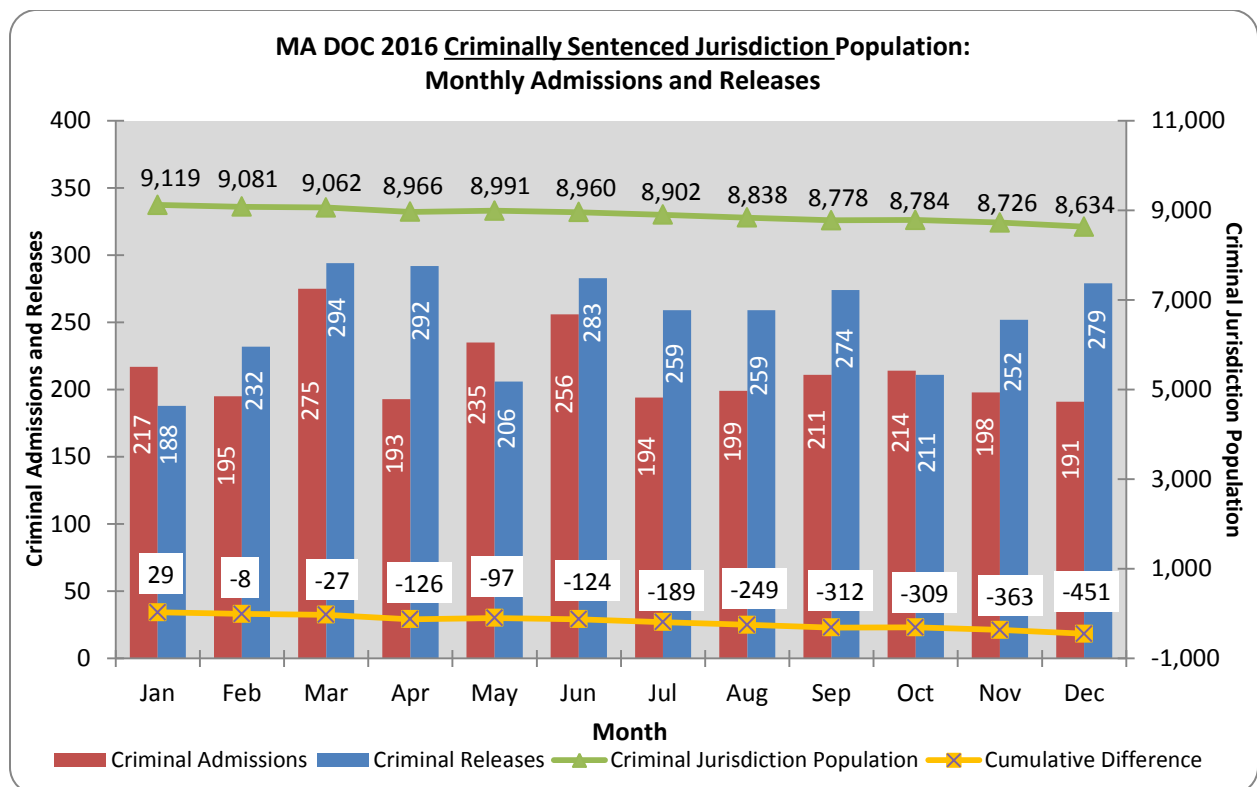
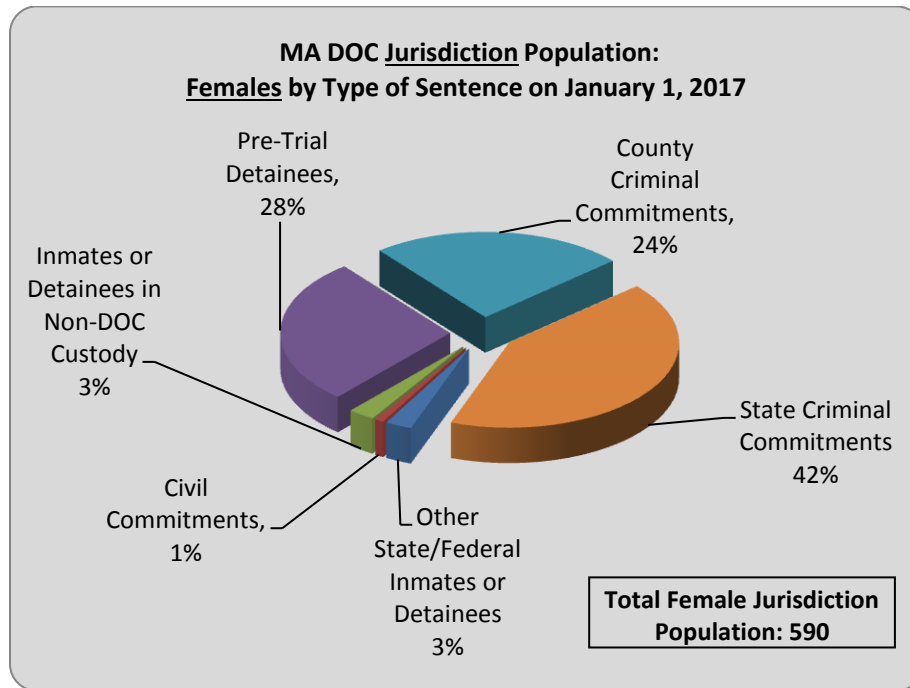
## Population Trends



The Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population continued to decline for the fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) consecutive year, a decrease of 19% since the trend's peak on January 1, 2012. Between January 1, 2016 and January 1, 2017, there was a 5% decrease in inmates, from 10,014 to 9,496. The overall trend in the MA DOC jurisdiction population shows a decrease of 16% between January 1, 2008 (n=11,364) and January 1, 2017.



## Population Trends

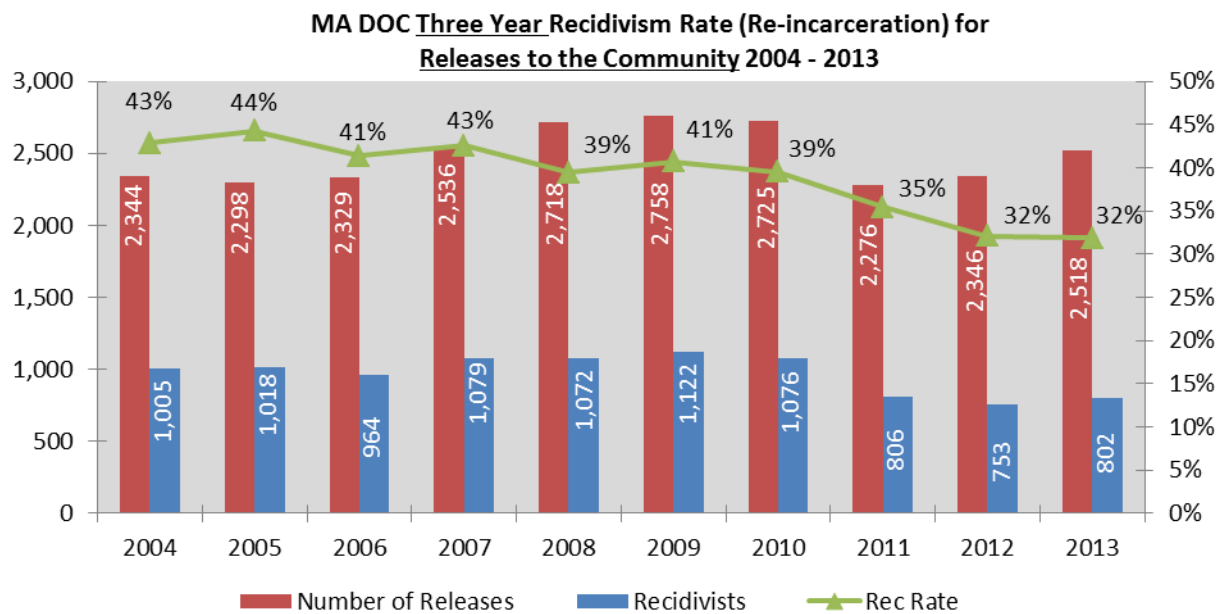


Note: Monthly jurisdiction population is based on the end of the month count of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.

## Population Trends(cont'd) & Recidivism

Overall, throughout 2016 the number of criminally sentenced admissions was less than the number of criminally sentenced releases, criminal admissions averaging 215 per month and criminal releases averaging 252.

During the trend period, criminal admissions ranged between 191 in December and 275 in March. Criminal releases ranged between 188 in January and 294 in March. The cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulted in a cumulative decrease of 451 in the criminally sentenced population by year's end. The criminally sentenced population at the end of 2016 was 8,634, a 5% decrease from the population at the end of January 2015, at 9,096. This rate decrease was the same decrease seen when comparing year's end 2015 and 2014 criminally sentenced populations.



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 12 percentage points compared to the high experienced in 2005.

## ***Inmate Characteristics by Gender***

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### **Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2017**

- ◆ 8,906 total males in the jurisdiction population: 8,226 criminally sentenced, 113 pre-trial detainees, and 567 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 41 years old
- ◆ 96% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 70% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 846 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 45% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade reading level
- ◆ 44% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6<sup>th</sup> grade math level
- ◆ The 2013 three year recidivism rate was 32% for the total male population
- ◆ 29% were open mental health cases, 7% had a serious mental illness (SMI), and 21% were on psychotropic medication for the **Custody** Population as of 12/31/2016  
Note: Information provided by Health Services Division

### **Female Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2017**

- ◆ 590 total females in the jurisdiction population: 408 criminally sentenced, 177 pre-trial detainees, and 5 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 37 years old
- ◆ 61% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 56% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 22 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 31% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade reading level
- ◆ 31% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6<sup>th</sup> grade math level
- ◆ The 2013 three year recidivism rate was 33% for the total female population
- ◆ 74% were open mental health cases, 15% had a serious mental illness (SMI), and 61% were on psychotropic medication for the **Custody** Population as of 12/31/2016  
Note: Information provided by Health Services Division