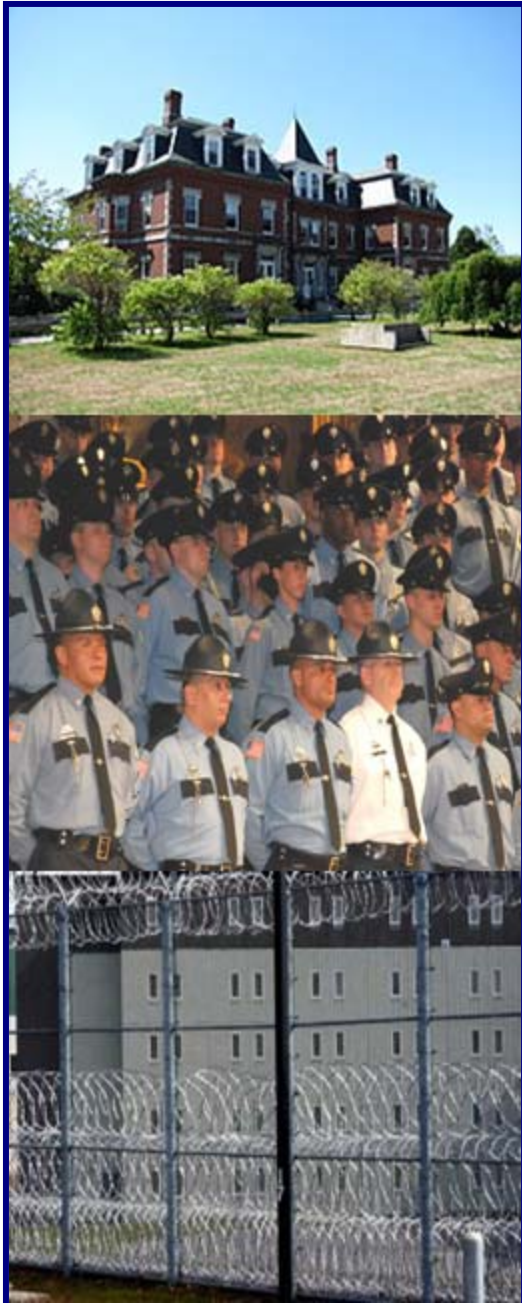




MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION



PRISON POPULATION TRENDS 2013

May 2014



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Authorized by Gary Lambert, Assistant Secretary for Operational Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Population statistics for the Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) in 2013 were impacted by the Crime Bill that was enacted in

August 2012 and the aftermath of the irregularities stemming from the Hinton Drug Lab. After three years of growth, the average daily population (ADP) for 2013 for both custody (n=10,877) and jurisdiction (n=11,233) was less than in the prior three years. MA DOC inmate statistics are driven primarily by the criminally sentenced male population, comprising 84% of the total population. Thus, a rise and fall in the total is likely attributed to criminally sentenced male admissions and longer sentence lengths. However, due to the nature of other populations, often with shorter lengths of stays and turnover in admissions, a significantly larger number of intakes are conducted among sub-populations such as those for females of all commitment types, pre-trial detainees, county sentenced and civil commitments (for mental illness, alcohol and substance abuse or sexually dangerous). Many of these special populations have experienced changes in their incarceration rates and counts.

Over the last decade (2005-2014), the total prison population (MA Jurisdiction) increased by nine percent (9%), based on a snapshot of the first of January of each year. During this time frame, snapshots of the MA DOC custody population slowly grew from 9,824 on January 1, 2005 to 11,173 on January 1, 2009, leveled off through 2011, and peaked in 2012 (n=11,467). A steady decline from January 2012 to January 2014 reflects a seven percent decrease in the custody population. The female inmate population did not follow this same trajectory. The number of female inmates in January 2014 (n=792) was second to the highest first of the year count in 2007 (n=843). Beginning in 2012, county sentenced female offenders from Worcester County and west have been housed at a regional correction center in Hampden County. Had these offenders been housed at the MA DOC as they had prior to 2012, the female custody counts would be even higher.

From 2005 to 2014, **pre-trial inmates in MA DOC custody** increased 23%. While the criminally sentenced population saw a decline from 2012 to 2014, the area of greatest growth was among pre-trial detainees. January 1st counts in each of these 3 years exceeded 600, representing over 6% of MA DOC's custody population, whereas previous years the percent was in the 4-5% range. Pre-trial females have been significantly increasing, from 144 in 2010 with a steady annual increase up to 278 on January 1, 2014. Comparisons of commitment types reflect interesting trends among the female Jurisdiction population in the MA DOC on January 1st of the last four years:

- The proportion of state criminally sentenced females remained at 41% for 2011 to 2012, then decreased to 38% (2013) to 35% (2014).
- Pre-trial females increased from 21% (2011) to 26% (2012) to 33% (2013) to 34% (2014).
- The percent of county criminally sentenced females in MA DOC was 35% in 2011, decreasing to 28% in 2012 & 2014, dropping to 24% in between (2013). The decrease in proportion would be expected considering county sentenced females from Worcester County and west have been housed elsewhere since 2012.

In terms of **demographics and other characteristics**, the average age of males was 40 years old, 36 years for females. White was the largest racial/ethnic group among all commitment types, particularly civil commitments (64%). The second largest racial/ethnic group in every

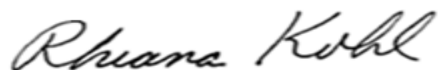
commitment category was Blacks (highest among pre-trial at 33%), consistently disproportionately higher than the general population. While 68% of male criminally sentenced inmates were committed on a violent governing offense, 47% of females were for violent crimes. Within the custody population as of January 1, 2014, 25% of males and 63% of females were open mental health cases with 19% of males and 55% of females on psychotropic medications.

The pattern of **releases by type of criminal justice supervision** shifted from 2012 to 2013. Whereas releases among parolees had declined significantly in 2011-2012, there was an increase in 2013. This combined with an increase among inmates with probation terms to serve brought the overall total proportion of individuals released with supervision back over 60% in 2013 where it had been in 2010 and many years prior. During 2013, male offenders were more likely than female offenders to be released to the street under probation supervision only, 36% of males compared to 27% of females. Conversely, female offenders were more likely to be released with no supervision, 45% of females compared to 37% of males. Male and female offenders supervised in the community by means of parole had more similar percentages at 27% and 28% respectively.

While a more detailed report on **MA DOC recidivism among 2009 releases** will be issued separately, the three year post-release recidivism rate of 41% reflected an increase from the 39% rate among 2008 releases. Much of this increase can be associated with 2009 having the highest parole release cohort (39% of releases to the street) since the mid 1990's. One year recidivism rates among females decreased from 22% among 2008 releases to 21% for the 2009 female release cohort. Conversely, the one year rate among males increased from 22% for 2008 releases to 24% for the 2009 cohort, with the first year post-release being the time when those on parole are most likely to be violated on parole conditions.

The **goal of this report** is to present overarching trends among Massachusetts Department of Correction inmates. Compared to most states, it is unusual for there to be as many (any) pre-trial, county sentenced and civilly committed in the custody of a state DOC. While these populations are represented herein, we continuously expand our specialized Research reports to include a more detailed analysis of sub-populations, such as females, the mentally ill, drug offenders and pre-trial detainees, as well as other important topics at hand. We strive to inform our research colleagues, policy makers and the general public to better understand the multitude of challenges and issues faced in our prisons and criminal justice system. In this manner we hope to provide factually based information for data driven decision-making and always welcome input in that endeavor. Our reports are available on the DOC website at www.mass.gov/doc.

Sincerely,



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

Report Populations

This report, *Massachusetts Department of Correction Population Trends 2013*, covers many different aspects of the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) prison population.

For the purposes of this report, populations include:

Jurisdiction Population

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

Custody Population

An individual is considered to be in Massachusetts DOC custody when they are being held in a Massachusetts DOC facility.

Commitment type includes:

Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced":

An individual who has been found guilty of a criminal offense through legal means and is required to be incarcerated.

Civil Commitment or "Civil":

The involuntary commitment of an individual via legal means to incarcerate an individual against their will.

Pre-Trial or "Detainee":

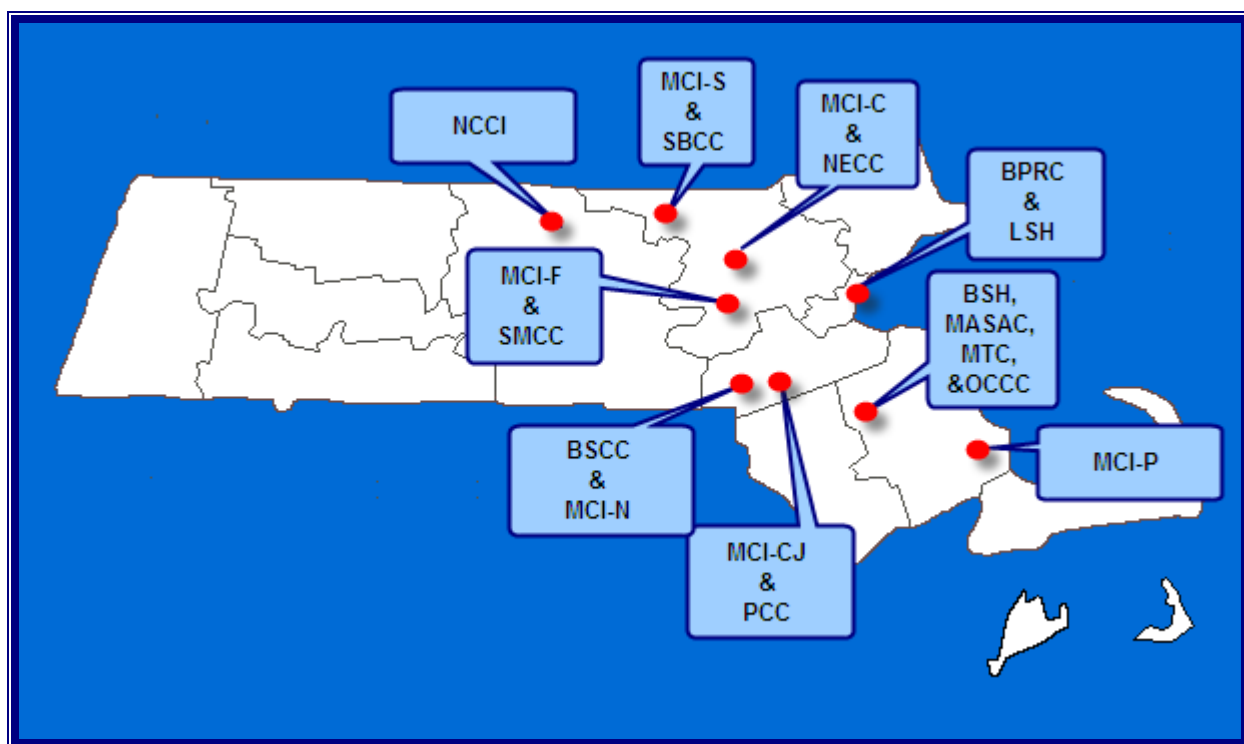
An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime to include male and female county detainees, male county detainees transferred to state facilities under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 276, section 52A, and federal detainees (both male and female).

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

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Massachusetts DOC 2013 Institution Overview



Institution Overview

Bay State Correctional Center (BSCC)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993
- Opened: 1977 - Renovated: 1987 (New Building) - Expanded: 1990, 1995 & 2006
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$45,053
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 271
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 308
- Design Capacity: 266
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 116%
- Operational Capacity: 332



BSCC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. A mission change in 1991 converted the facility from a minimum security to a medium security institution. BSCC is the smallest medium security institution and is wheelchair accessible.

Boston Pre-Release Center (BPRC)

Roslindale, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2000
- Opened: 1972 - Renovated: 2003 (New Building)
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$41,394
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 162
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 173
- Design Capacity: 150
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 115%
- Operational Capacity: 200
- Minimum: 45 & Pre-release: 155



BPRC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. It was the first pre-release institution in Massachusetts and is now a structured program focused on reintegration. Close public transportation increases opportunities for employment, access to community support agencies and other approved programming. On January 1, 2014, the majority of inmates were pre-release (125) with 37 minimum security inmates.

Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$114,110
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 336
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 346
- Design Capacity: 227
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 152%
- Operational Capacity: 392
- Civil Commitments: 339
- Work Unit (Cadre Inmates): 53



BSH is a facility housing male offenders in several categories: civil commitments without criminal sentences, civil commitments with criminal sentences, criminally sentenced inmate workers, and, on occasion, pre-trial detainees. Each individual civilly admitted to this facility is subject to a court-ordered evaluation under an applicable section of Massachusetts

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

Institution Overview

Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit (LSH)

Jamaica Plain, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Opened: 1974 - Expanded: 1982, 1987
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$259,855
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 19
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 23
- Design Capacity: 24
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 96%
- Operational Capacity: 29



The Massachusetts DOC, in partnership with the Department of Public Health, operates a correctional unit within the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital providing secure inpatient and outpatient medical care to male and female inmates from both the state and county. It is a transient facility with few long term patients. On January 1, 2014, the population consisted of 13 criminally sentenced state inmates, 5 pre-trial detainees and 1 temporary civil commitment. 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 Offender (FY 2013): \$64,055
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 106
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 153
- Design Capacity: 236
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 65%
- Operational Capacity: 170
- Sentenced: 70 & Civil Commitments: 100



MASAC is a facility separately housing both criminally sentenced male inmates, as an overcrowding relief measure, while the institutional focus is to provide services to males civilly committed under MGL 123, Section 35 participating in a detoxification program for up to 30 days (as of July 2012 it is 90 days). On January 1, 2014, the two populations were about equal with 56 criminally sentenced inmates and 50 civil commitments. The facility underwent a mission change in 2002 after the closing of Southeastern Correctional Center (SECC) when all detoxification services and programs for civilly committed males formerly housed at SECC were moved to this facility and it was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center.

Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1997
- Opened: 1986 - Expanded: 1997
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$50,769
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 565
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 580
- Design Capacity: 561
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 103%
- Operational Capacity: 673
- Sentenced: 312 & Civil Commitments: 361



The MTC is a medium security facility separately housing criminally sentenced male inmates identified as sex offenders and those who have been civilly committed as sexually dangerous persons (SDPs) as defined by M.G.L. Chapter 123A resulting in a day to life commitment. In July 2013, the operational capacity decreased by 2 beds for civil commitments. The facility offers a comprehensive sexual offender treatment program intended to reduce the risks associated with reoffending. On January 1, 2014, there were 300 criminally sentenced inmates, 225 SDPs, and 40 temporary civil commitments.

Institution Overview

MCI-Cedar Junction (MCI-CJ)

South Walpole, MA

- Security Level: Maximum Reception & Diagnostic Center w/ Medium Component
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2002
- Opened: 1956 - Expanded: 1991 Modular Unit, DDU
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$60,207
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 750
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 779 Maximum: 706 & Medium: 73
- Design Capacity: Maximum: 555 & Medium: 78
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 123% Maximum: 127% & Medium: 94%
- Operational Capacity: 646 Maximum: 568 & Medium: 78



In 2009, the mission of MCI-CJ shifted from a maximum security institution to the Department's Reception and Diagnostic Center for male offenders with a focus on the completion of assessments to determine an inmate's initial classification designation and the development of individualized program plans. The Department Disciplinary Unit (DDU) for the Department's most serious discipline issues is also located here. On January 1, 2014, MCI-CJ housed 713 criminally sentenced inmates and 37 federal or out of state pre-trial detainees. There were 688 offenders housed in maximum security (124 of those in DDU) and 62 in medium security.

MCI-Concord (MCI-C)

Concord, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1878 - Renovations: 1999, 2005 Special Management Unit
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$41,703
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,253
- Design Capacity: 614
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 204%
- Operational Capacity: 1,384
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 1,205



MCI-C, the former Reception and Diagnostic Center for the Department, shifted to a medium security facility for male offenders when MCI-CJ took over the reception role in 2009. MCI-C admits most court ordered pre-trial detainees pursuant to MGL Ch 276 sec 52A. On January 1, 2014, MCI-C housed 993 criminally sentenced inmates and 212 pre-trial detainees.

MCI-Framingham (MCI-F) & Awaiting Trial Unit (ATU)

Framingham, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995
- Opened: 1877 - Expanded: 1965 4 Cottages & Health Services Unit Bldg., 1983 Modular Unit, 1989 Modular Unit, 1991 Betty Cole Smith Bldg.
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$57,526
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 672
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 649 Medium: 368 & ATU: 281
- Design Capacity: Medium: 388 & ATU: 64
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 144% Medium: 95% & ATU: 439%
- Operational Capacity: 588



MCI-F is the Department's Reception and Diagnostic Center for female offenders providing a comprehensive network of gender responsive, trauma informed programming for women who are civilly committed, pre-trial detainees or serving county and state criminal sentences. It is the oldest operating female prison in the country. In July 2013 the operational capacity decreased by 40 in the modular unit. On January 1, 2014, this medium security facility housed 390 criminally sentenced inmates, 277 pre-trial detainees, and 5 civil commitments.

Institution Overview

MCI-Norfolk (MCI-N)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$36,534
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 1,449
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,442
- Design Capacity: 1,084
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 133%
- Operational Capacity: 1,478



MCI-N is a facility housing male inmates with the distinction of being the largest medium security institution in the Massachusetts DOC. It was the first community based prison in the United States, created to be more spacious with a campus-like atmosphere and architecture. Inmate housing consists of eighteen dormitory-style living units and two modular units divided by a large central grass quadrangle.

MCI-Plymouth (MCI-P)

Plymouth, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1952
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$42,619
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 176
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 163
- Design Capacity: 151
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 108%
- Operational Capacity: 227
- Minimum: 212 & Pre-Release: 15



MCI-P originated as a Prison Camp in the 1950s on the grounds of the Myles Standish State Forest. The facility houses criminally sentenced males, partnering with and providing inmate community work crews and services to neighboring towns enhancing inmate re-entry and reparation. In 2012, MCI-P opened a pre-release component in response to one of the many re-entry initiatives outlined in the Massachusetts Corrections Master Plan. On October 2013, MCI-P increased its pre-release capacity to 15 beds and decreased minimum to 212 beds. On January 1, 2014 there were 164 minimum and 12 pre-release security inmates.

MCI-Shirley (MCI-S)

Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995
- Opened: Minimum in 1972, Medium in 1991
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$36,997
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 1,341
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,388
- Medium: 1,150 & Minimum: 238
- Design Capacity: Medium: 720 & Minimum: 299
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 136%
- Medium: 160% & Minimum: 80%
- Operational Capacity: 1,458
- Medium: 1,130 & Minimum: 328



MCI-S encompasses two facilities housing both medium and minimum custody level inmates. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2014 were in medium security housing units (1,139) with 202 housed in minimum security. The two security levels were considered separate institutions until July 2002, when they were combined as one, operating under one administration. Along with an Infirmary, MCI-S operates an Assisted Daily Living Unit for medium inmates. The Shirley complex is also the site of the Department's Regional Training Center.

Institution Overview

North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI)

Gardner, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1981 - Renovations: 1982, 1993
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$42,868
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 934
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 969
Medium: 945 & Minimum: 24
- Design Capacity: Medium: 568 & Minimum: 30
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 162%
Medium: 166% & Minimum: 80%
- Operational Capacity: 1,022
Medium: 992 & Minimum: 30



NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2014 were in medium security housing units (908) with 26 housed in minimum security. The institution is located on the land formerly occupied by the Gardner State Hospital which was open from 1902 until its doors were closed in 1976.

Northeastern Correctional Center (NECC)

Concord, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1982
- Opened: 1932
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$39,267
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 250
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 245
- Design Capacity: 150
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 163%
- Operational Capacity: 274
Minimum: 210 & Pre-Release: 64



NECC is a facility, operating under the administration of MCI-Concord, housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2014 were in minimum security housing units (193) with 57 housed in pre-release. The facility was originally the supporting farm for MCI-Concord. Currently, the programming is designed to enable a smooth transition from confinement to the community. Community work crews provide cost effective labor to surrounding communities.

Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC)

Bridgewater, MA

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1987 - Expanded: 1990 Modular Unit
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$45,112
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 882
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 901
Medium: 783 & Minimum: 119
- Design Capacity: Medium: 480 & Minimum: 100
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 155%
Medium: 163% & Minimum: 119%
- Operational Capacity: 908
Medium: 748 & Minimum: 160



A mission change was facilitated in 2010 at OCCC shifting their medium security operation to a mental health focused facility with the objective of providing needed mental health services more efficiently while at the same time promoting rehabilitation and re-entry. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2014 were housed in a medium security unit (773) with 109 housed in minimum security.

Institution Overview

Pondville Correctional Center (PCC)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1990
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$36,845
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 188
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 182
- Design Capacity: 100
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 182%
- Operational Capacity: 200
- Minimum: 145 & Pre-Release: 55



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 136 minimum and 52 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2014. The original name of the facility was Norfolk Pre-Release Center (NPRC). The facility was constructed in 1975. In 1990, following significant renovations, the facility then became known as Pondville Correctional Center housing both minimum and pre-release inmates.

South Middlesex Correctional Center (SMCC)

Framingham, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1983
- Opened: 1976
- Mission Change: 2002 all Female
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$41,724
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 117
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 121
- Design Capacity: 125
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 97%
- Operational Capacity: 185
- Minimum: 140 & Pre-Release: 45



SMCC is a facility for criminally state and county sentenced females housing 99 minimum and 18 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2014. The facility began as a male facility and became a female facility on July 1, 2002 after a mission change. The community based environment encourages ongoing utilization of skills and resources necessary for successful re-entry into the community while ensuring public safety.

Souza Baranowski Correctional Center (SBCC)

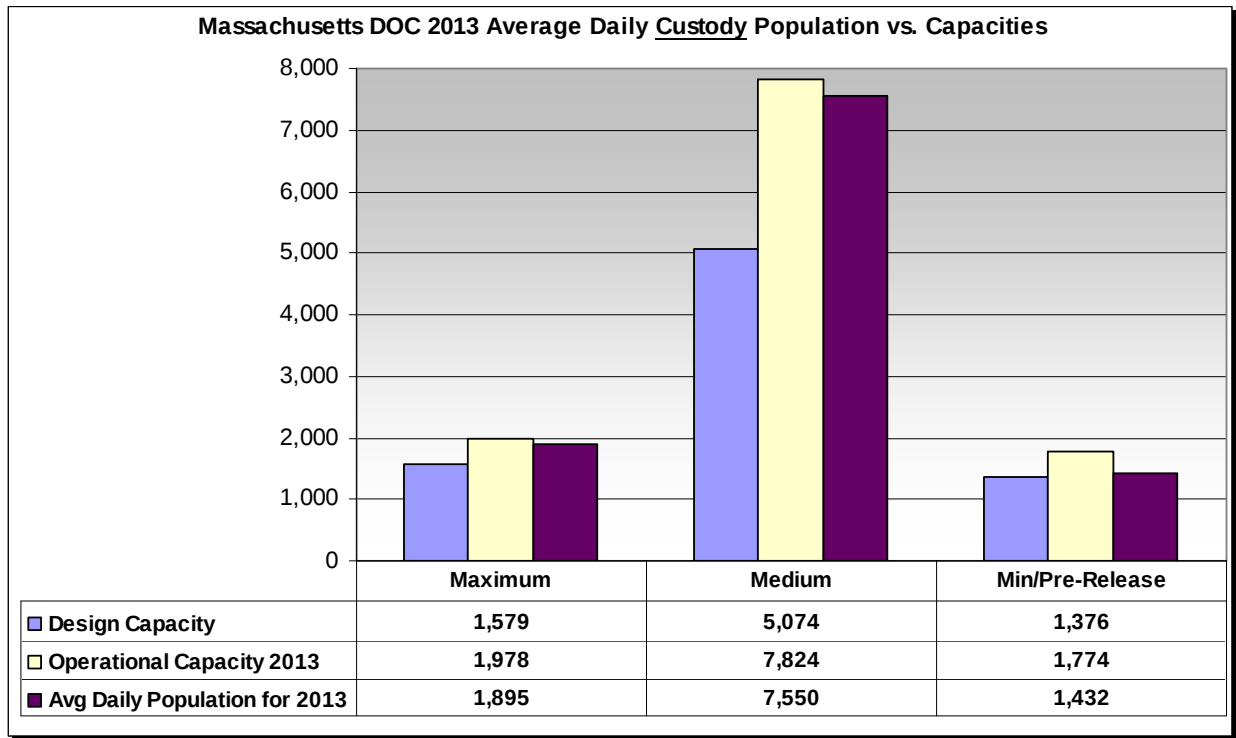
Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Maximum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1998
- Annual Cost per Offender (FY 2013): \$50,680
- January 1, 2014 Facility Population: 1,190
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,189
- Design Capacity: 1,024
- ADP % Design Occupancy: 116%
- Operational Capacity: 1,410



SBCC is the one exclusively maximum security male facility in Massachusetts. SBCC is currently the newest state correctional facility in Massachusetts, opened on September 30, 1998. At the time, it was built with the highest degree of technological integration of any prison in the country, including a keyless security system and one of the largest camera matrix systems nationwide.

Institution Capacity



Total Massachusetts Department of Correction 2013

Design Capacity = 8,029

Operational Capacity = 11,576

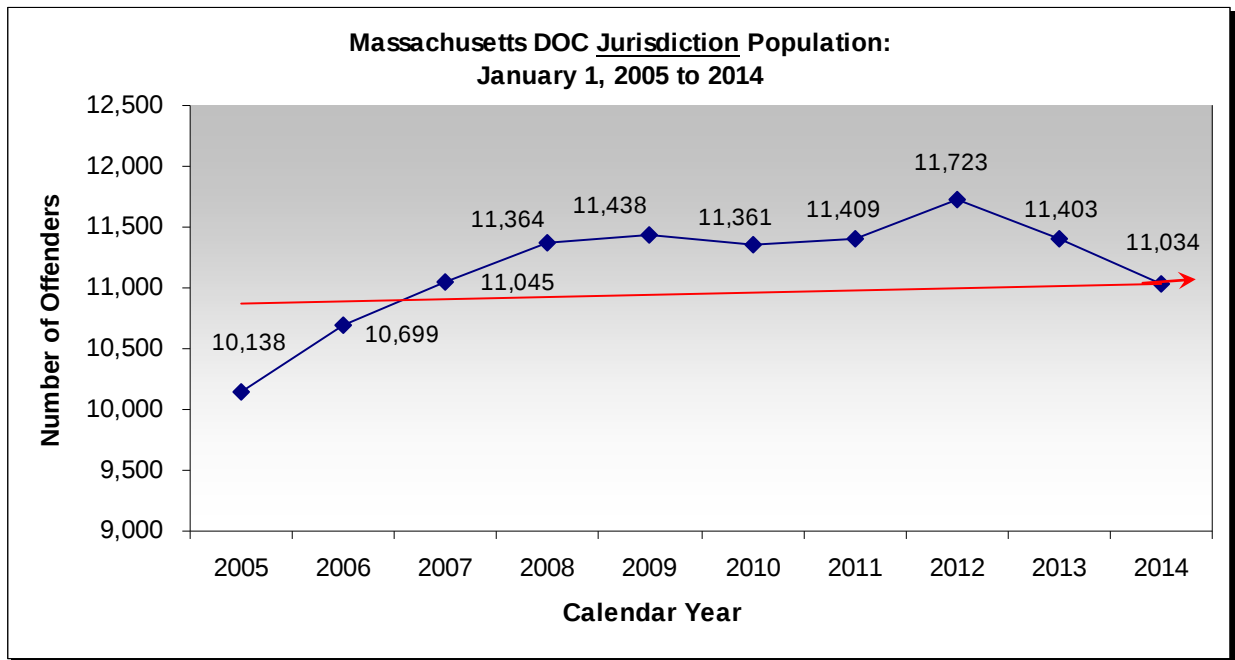
Average Daily Population for 2013 (Custody Population) = 10,877

Average Daily Population for 2013 (Jurisdiction Population) = 11,233

- ◆ **Design Capacity** is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended to house in a facility.
- ◆ **Operational Capacity** is the number of beds authorized for safe and efficient operation of the facility. It does not include beds reserved for discipline, investigations, infirmary or other temporary holds because these beds are used for temporary or special purposes.
- ◆ The numbers utilized in this report associated with design and operational capacities are from January 1, 2014.
- ◆ All design capacity and average daily population figures include the contract facilities Brooke House and Spectrum Women and Children's Program with the exception of operational capacity.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Population Trends

Population Trends



Massachusetts

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC's total prison population increased by 9% between 2005 and 2014.
- ◆ The population rose almost 3% between 2011 and 2012 and reached the highest total in a decade; this was followed by a decrease of 6% between 2012 and 2014.

National

- ◆ The national imprisonment rate at yearend 2012¹ was 480 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents. "Declining for the third consecutive year, falling to an estimated 1,571,013 at yearend 2012. This was down 27,770 prisoners (1.7%) from yearend 2011."²
- ◆ "In 2012, the overall state prison population decreased 2.1% (down 20,223 inmates), while the federal prison population grew 0.7% (up 1,453)."³
- ◆ "The total imprisonment rate for prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison decreased 2.4% from 492 per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2011 to 480 in 2012."⁴

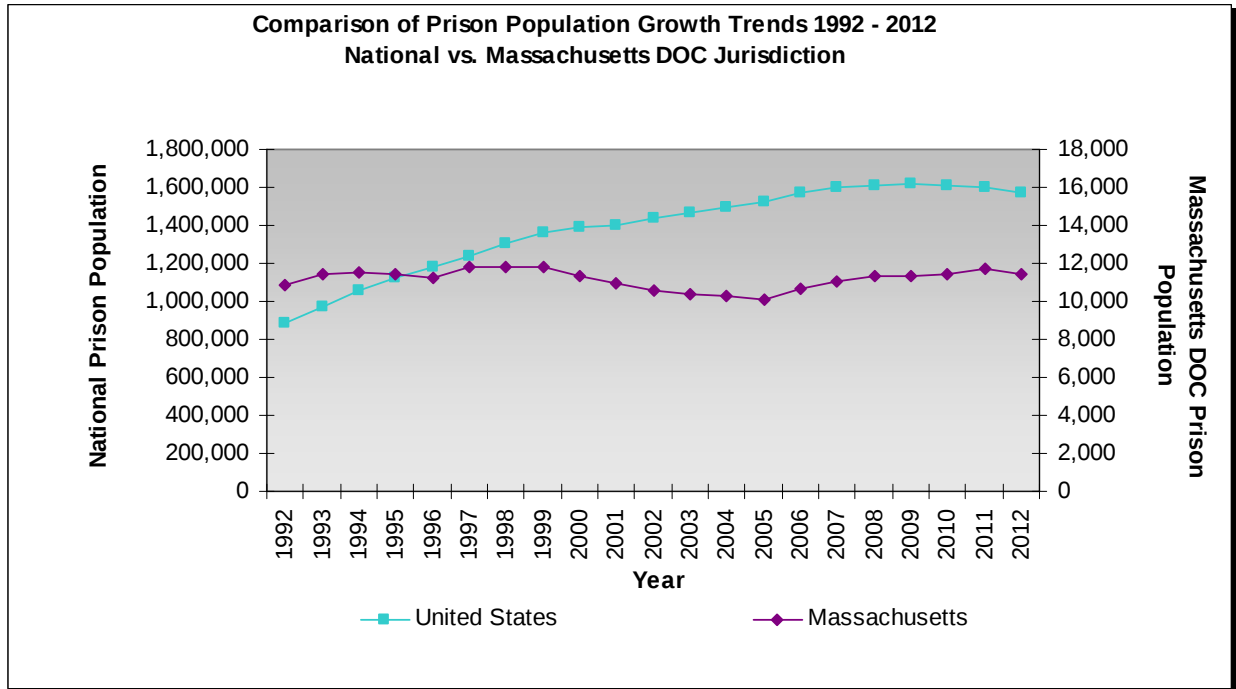
¹ Yearend 2012 statistics were the most recent national statistics available at the time.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics (July 2013). Prisoners in 2012-Advanced Counts (NCJ 242467). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Population Trends

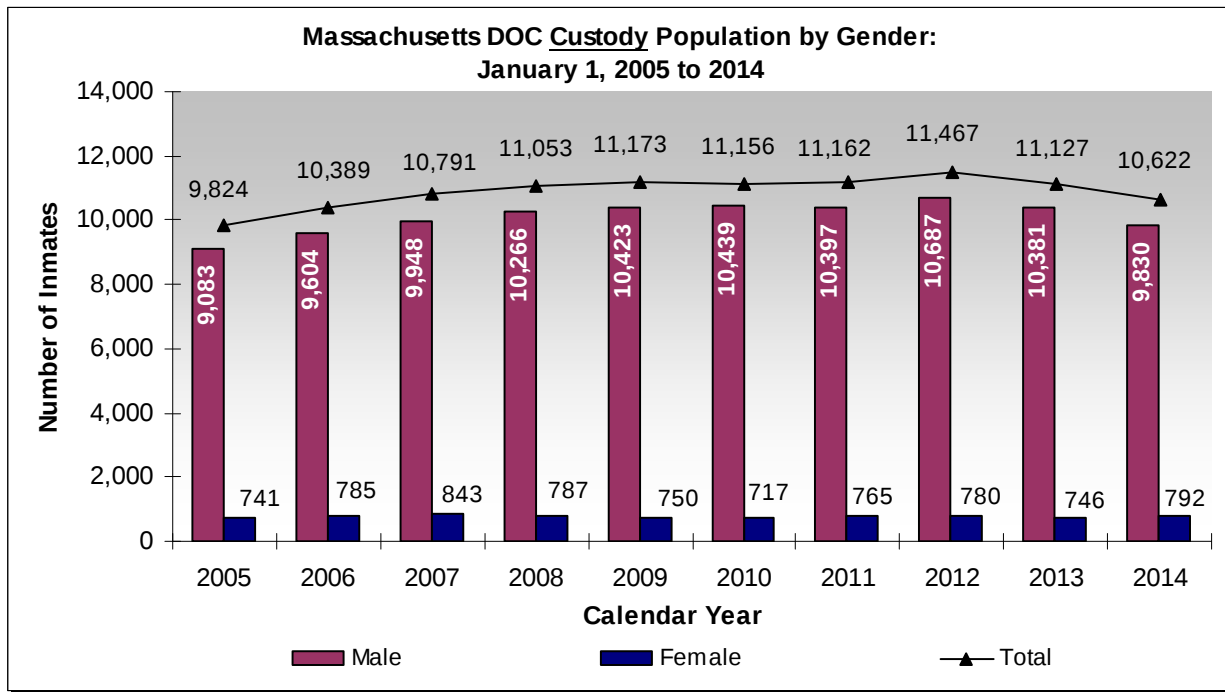


**Comparison of Prison Population Growth Trends 1992 – 2012:
National vs. Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction**

Year	National Jurisdiction Population		Massachusetts Jurisdiction Population	
	Population	Percent of Change	Population	Percent of Change
1992	882,500	6.9	10,894	10.9
1993	970,444	10.0	11,422	4.8
1994	1,054,702	8.7	11,492	0.6
1995	1,125,874	6.7	11,462	-0.3
1996	1,183,368	5.1	11,242	-1.9
1997	1,242,153	5.0	11,794	4.9
1998	1,302,019	4.8	11,807	0.1
1999	1,363,701	4.7	11,792	-0.1
2000	1,394,231	2.2	11,377	-3.5
2001	1,404,032	0.7	10,919	-4.0
2002	1,440,144	2.6	10,534	-3.5
2003	1,468,601	2.0	10,354	-1.7
2004	1,497,100	1.9	10,242	-1.1
2005	1,525,910	1.9	10,138	-1.0
2006	1,568,674	2.8	10,699	5.5
2007	1,596,835	1.8	11,045	3.2
2008	1,608,282	0.7	11,364	2.9
2009	1,615,487	0.4	11,361	0.0
2010	1,613,803	-0.1	11,409	0.4
2011	1,598,780	-0.9	11,723	2.8
2012	1,571,013	-1.7	11,403	-2.7

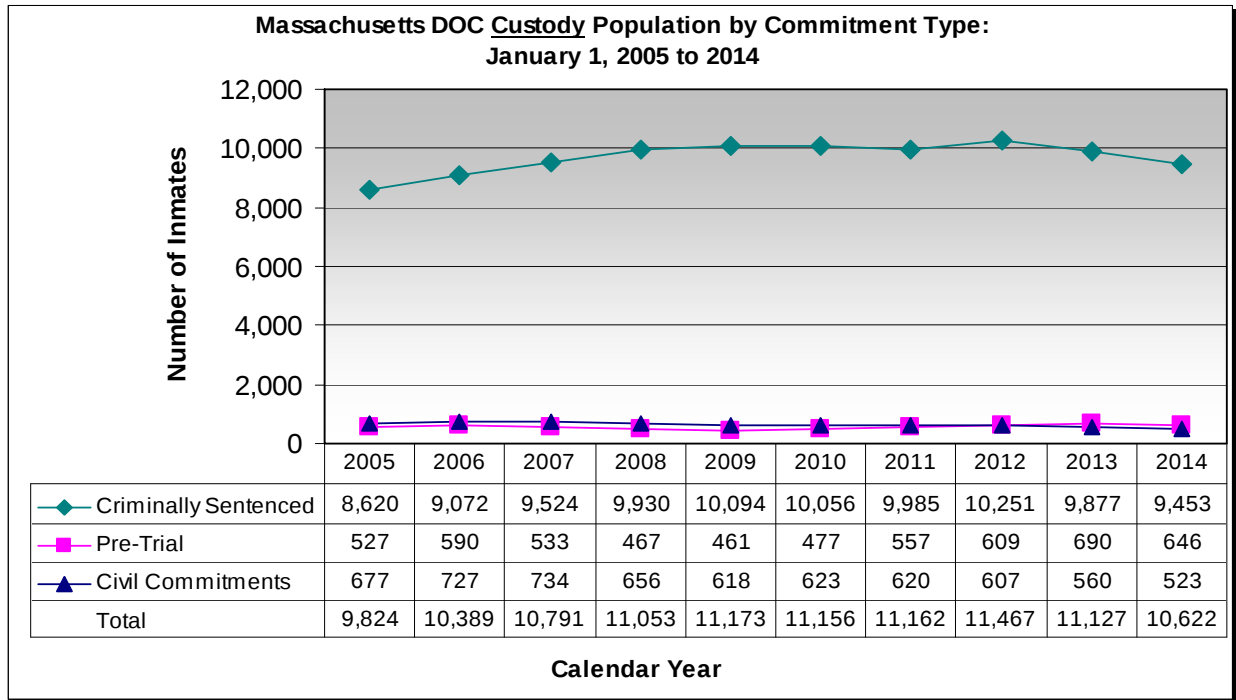
- ◆ The Massachusetts jurisdiction prison population increased by 5% from 10,894 in 1992 to 11,403 in 2012.
- ◆ Between 1998 and 2005, the Massachusetts prison population experienced a 14% decrease followed by a 13% increase between 2005 and 2012.
- ◆ The national prison population experienced annual increases starting in 1992 before declining in 2010. The largest decrease was in 2012, with the population declining by 2%.
- ◆ The national prison population increased by 78% from 882,500 in 1992 to 1,571,013 in 2012. (2013 National data was not available)

Population Trends

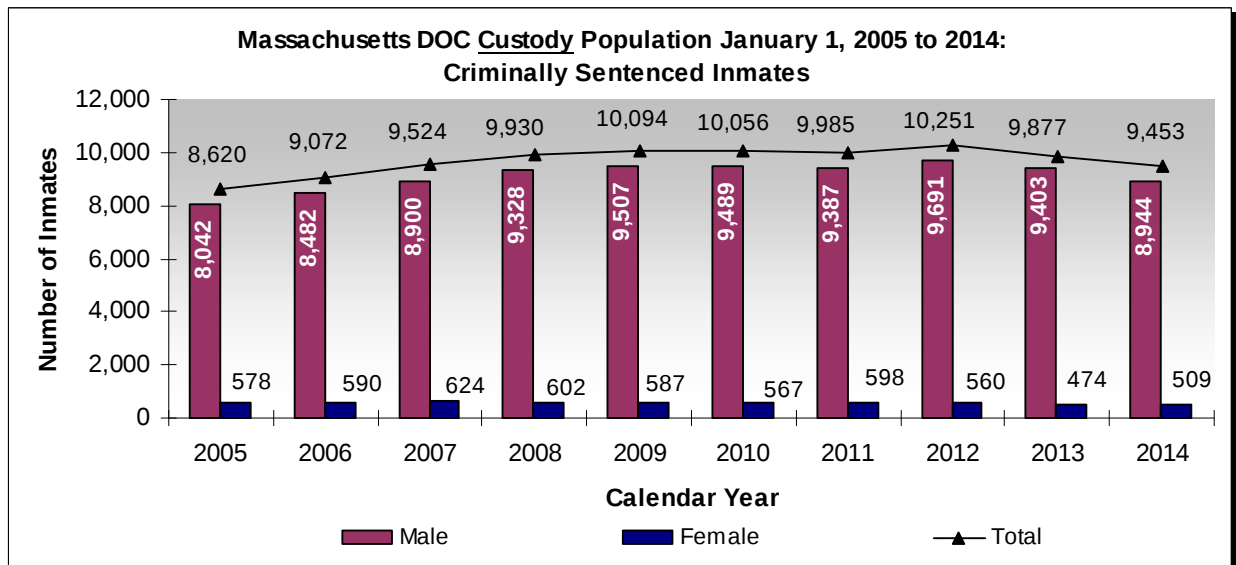


- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC custody population showed an increase of 8% between January 1, 2005 and January 1, 2014. There was a steady increase of 17% from 2005 to 2012. The population remained relatively constant between 2008 and 2011 before spiking in 2012 to 11,467 inmates. Following the increase there was then a decrease in population of 7% from 2012 to 2014.
- ◆ Male inmates increased 18% between 2005 and 2012 which has driven the increase in total custody population over the trend period. In the past two years however, the male custody population dropped from 10,687 in 2012 to 9,830 in 2014 which resulted in an 8% decrease.
- ◆ The female population experienced more fluctuation than their male counterparts during this time frame, most notably a 14% increase between 2005 and 2007 and a 15% decline between 2007 and 2010. Females then experienced a 2% increase between 2011 and 2012 similar to the 3% increase in the male population. However, between 2012 and 2014, females experienced a 2% increase compared to males who experienced an 8% decrease in their custody populations.
- ◆ From November 2011 to February 2012, 51 county sentenced female inmates in DOC custody were transferred to a regional correctional center in Hampden County. Beginning in November 2011, county sentenced females including those from Worcester county and west, will be held in the custody of this regional center and no longer at the MA DOC.

Population Trends

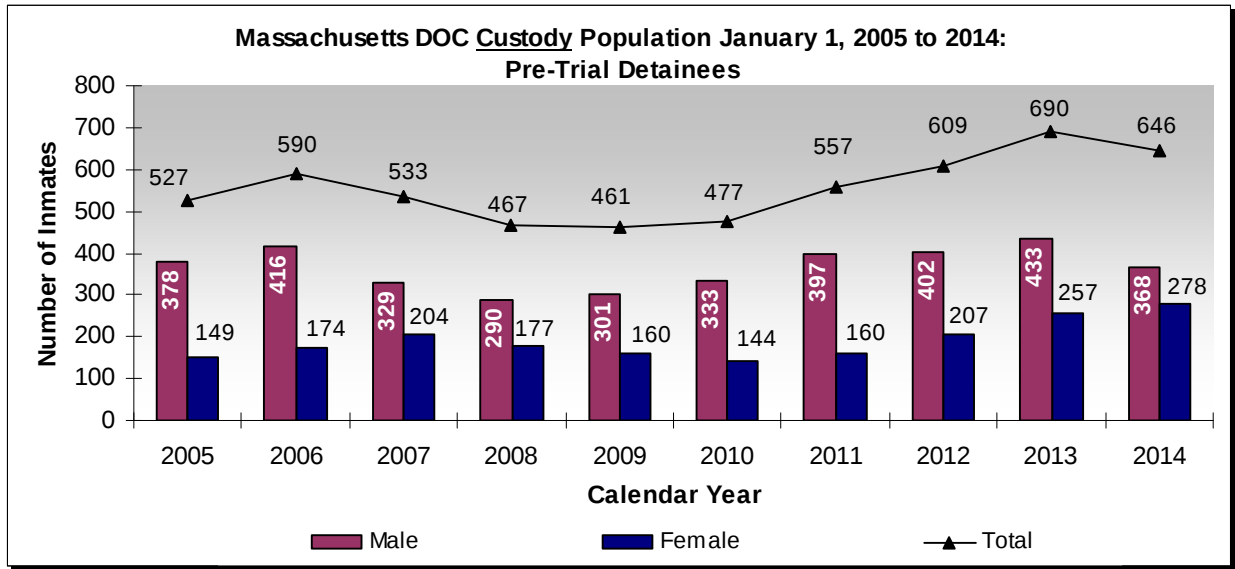


The Massachusetts DOC saw an increase in criminally sentenced and pre-trial commitment populations between January 1, 2005 and January 1, 2014, with the largest percent increase seen in the pre-trial population (23%). Between 2013 and 2014, criminally sentenced, pre-trial, and civil commitments populations all experienced a decrease, 4%, 6%, and 7% respectively.

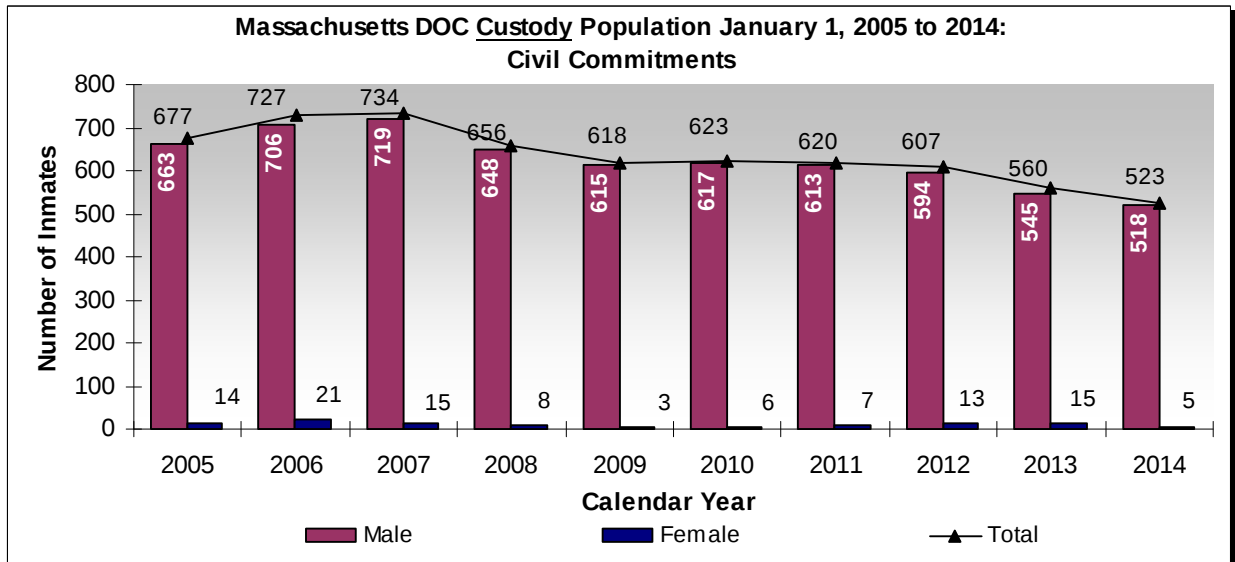


- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates compose 89% of the Massachusetts DOC custody population.
- ◆ From 2005 through 2014, males experienced an 11% increase whereas females decreased by 12%. The total criminally sentenced population experienced a 10% increase over the same time period (2005 to 2014) but in the past 2 years saw a decrease of 8% (2012 to 2014).

Population Trends



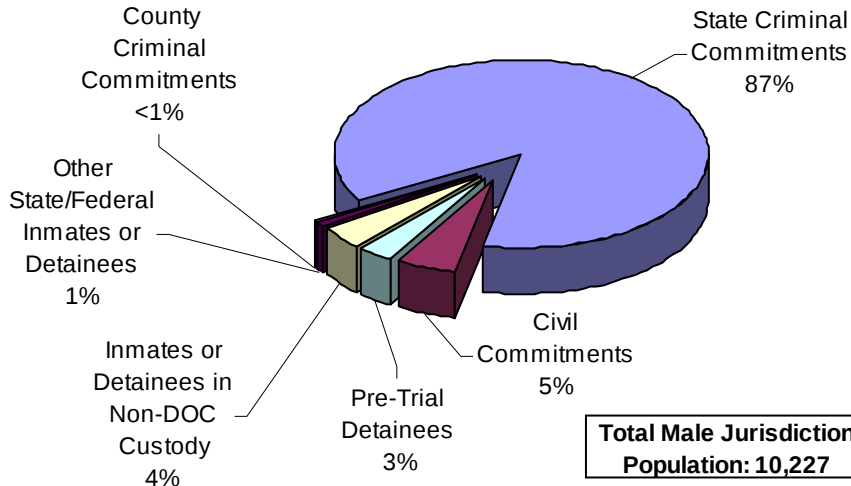
- ◆ The pre-trial population had an increase of 23% between 2005 and 2014.
- ◆ In 2005, males made up 72% of the pre-trial population compared to 57% in 2014. While the total population increased since 2005, the proportion of males and females made a noticeable shift during this period.



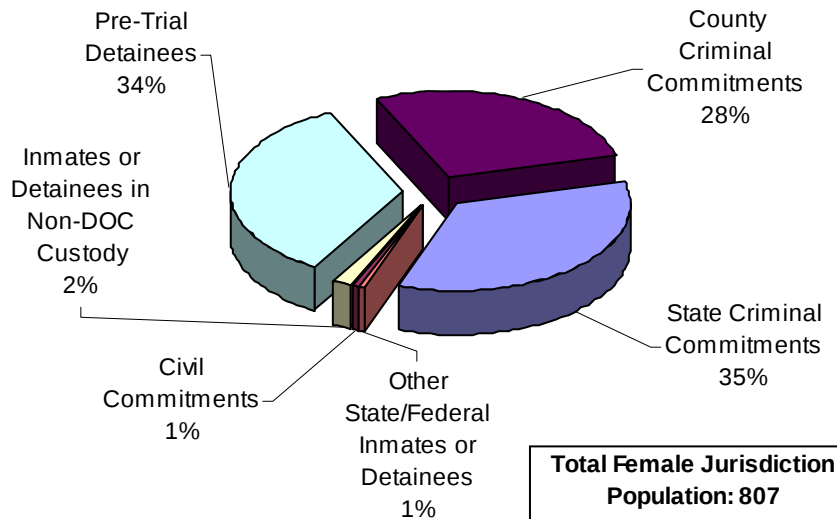
- ◆ The total civilly committed population and male civilly committed population experienced a decrease, 23% and 22% respectively, from 2005 to 2014.
- ◆ Averaging 11 inmates a year over the trend period, female civilly committed inmates represent the smallest population with a low of 3 in 2009 and a high of 21 in 2006.

Population Trends

**Massachusetts DOC Total Jurisdiction Population:
Males by Type of Sentence on January 1, 2014**



**Massachusetts DOC Total Jurisdiction Population:
Females by Type of Sentence on January 1, 2014**



- ◆ The highest percentage of male inmates on January 1, 2014 was state criminal commitments (87%), with other types of sentences making up a small percentage of the daily population.
- ◆ Many counties in Massachusetts do not have the capacity to house females and are therefore held by the state's facilities. Accordingly, females had a much lower percentage of state criminal commitments, 35%, while county commitments accounted for 28%, and 34% were pre-trial detainees.

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

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Inmate Characteristics

Inmate Characteristics by Gender

Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2014

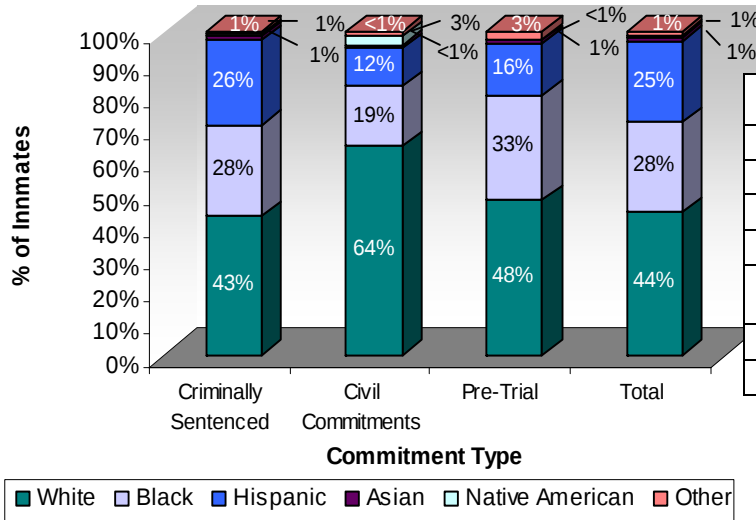
- ◆ 10,227 total males in the jurisdiction population: 9,284 criminally sentenced, 425 pre-trial detainees, and 518 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 40 years old
- ◆ 96% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 68% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 1,019 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 45% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 35% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ The 2009 three year recidivism rate was 43% for the total male population
- ◆ 25% were open mental health cases with 19% on psychotropic medication (**Custody** Population as of 1/1/2014)

Females Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2014

- ◆ 807 total females in the jurisdiction population: 524 criminally sentenced, 278 pre-trial detainees, and 5 civil commitments
- ◆ Average age was 36 years old
- ◆ 53% were serving a sentence of more than three years
- ◆ 47% had a violent governing offense
- ◆ 43 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
- ◆ 37% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9th grade reading level
- ◆ 39% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6th grade math level
- ◆ The 2009 three year recidivism rate was 35% for the total female population
- ◆ 63% were open mental health cases with 55% on psychotropic medication (**Custody** Population as of 1/1/2014)

Inmate Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

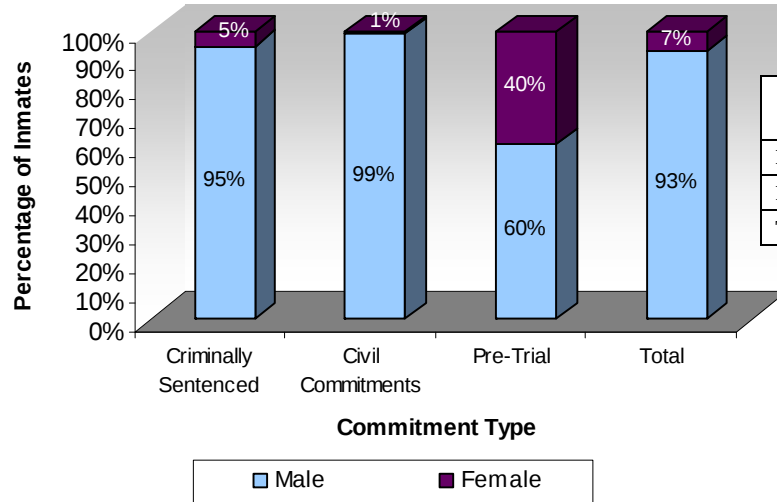
**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population:
Race/Ethnicity* by Commitment Type on January 1, 2014**



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

The racial/ethnic composition of the criminally sentenced population closely mirrors that of the total inmate population. White was the largest racial/ethnic group of offenders in every commitment type with civil commitments having the highest percentage (64%). Blacks were the second largest racial/ethnic group in every commitment type category with the pre-trial population having the highest percentage (33%).

**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population:
Gender by Commitment Type on January 1, 2014**

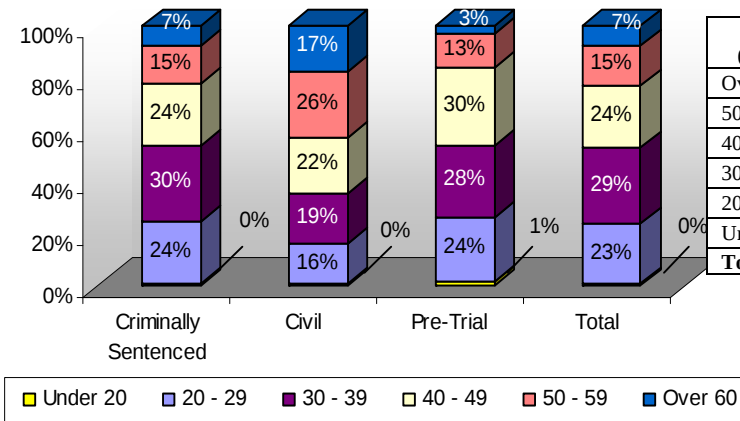


Males comprised 99% of civil commitments; the highest percentage of males out of any other commitment type. Comparatively, the highest percentage of females was pre-trial inmates which comprised 40% of the pre-trial population.⁵

⁵ MCI-Framingham has two awaiting trial units (ATUs) designated to house female pre-trial detainees. This is unique as pre-trial detainees are largely housed by the counties for males. Many counties are not equipped with adequate, or in a number of cases, any housing for pre-trial females.

Inmate Characteristics by Age and Age at Time of Incarceration

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age in Years and Commitment Type on January 1, 2014

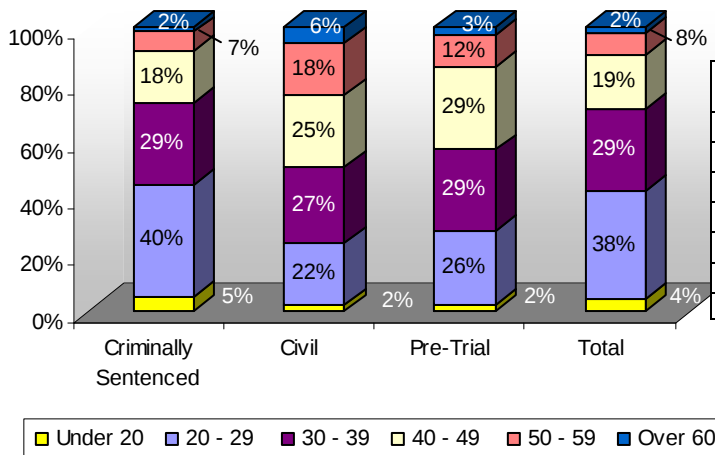


Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age and Commitment Type on January 1, 2014

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Over 60	695	91	19	805
50 - 59	1,483	135	92	1,710
40 - 49	2,334	113	211	2,658
30 - 39	2,932	99	200	3,231
20 - 29	2,326	84	171	2,581
Under 20	38	1	10	49
Total	9,808	523	703	11,034

As of January 1, 2014, the oldest inmates in the jurisdiction population relative to sentence type were civil commitments with 339 age 40 years or older (65%), differing from civil commitments' age at incarceration in which 386 were between ages 20-49 (74%).

Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type in on January 1, 2014



Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population by Age at Time of Incarceration and Commitment Type on January 1, 2014

Age (Years)	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Over 60	159	30	18	207
50 - 59	677	96	81	854
40 - 49	1,772	132	205	2,109
30 - 39	2,846	141	202	3,189
20 - 29	3,902	113	184	4,199
Under 20	452	11	13	476
Total	9,808	523	703	11,034

- ◆ At the time of incarceration, 6,748 inmates in the criminally sentenced population were between ages 20-39 (69%) with 3,902 between ages 20-29 (40%).
- ◆ Criminally sentenced inmates comprised most of the jurisdiction population with 8,520 between 20-49 years old (87%) at the time of incarceration.
- ◆ Seven hundred and three inmates in the jurisdiction population on January 1, 2014, were pre-trial detainees (6%). The age distribution of pre-trial detainees was similar at both the time of incarceration and on January 1, 2014, suggesting a more transitional population with shorter institutional stays.

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

**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age
Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type on
January 1, 2014**

	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Male				
Mean	40 Years	46 Years	41 Years	40 Years
Median	38 Years	47 Years	42 Years	39 Years
Youngest	17 Years	19 Years	21 Years	17 Years
Oldest	90 Years	82 Years	70 Years	90 Years
Female				
Mean	37 Years	31 Years	33 Years	36 Years
Median	35 Years	29 Years	32 Years	34 Years
Youngest	19 Years	20 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	69 Years	41 Years	69 Years	69 Years
Total				
Mean	40 Years	46 Years	38 Years	40 Years
Median	38 Years	47 Years	38 Years	38 Years
Youngest	17 Years	19 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	90 Years	82 Years	70 Years	90 Years

On January 1, 2014, the oldest inmates in the jurisdiction population were civil commitments with an average age of 46 years old. This average is largely driven by the male civil commitment population which significantly outnumbers the female civil commitment population. Criminally sentenced males and females have the closest average age at 40 for males and 37 for females.

**Massachusetts DOC Jurisdiction Population Age
Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at
Time of Incarceration on January 1, 2014**

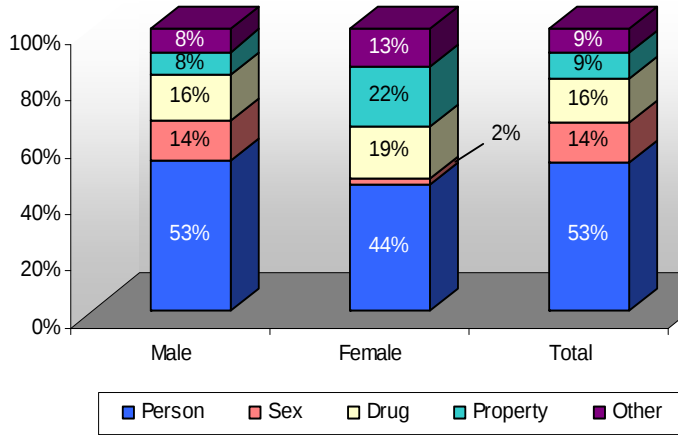
	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Male				
Mean	33 Years	40 Years	41 Years	34 Years
Median	31 Years	39 Years	40 Years	32 Years
Youngest	15 Years	17 Years	21 Years	15 Years
Oldest	82 Years	79 Years	69 Years	82 Years
Female				
Mean	34 Years	31 Years	33 Years	34 Years
Median	33 Years	29 Years	31 Years	32 Years
Youngest	18 Years	20 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	67 Years	41 Years	68 Years	68 Years
Total				
Mean	33 Years	40 Years	38 Years	34 Years
Median	31 Years	39 Years	37 Years	32 Years
Youngest	15 Years	17 Years	17 Years	15 Years
Oldest	82 Years	79 Years	69 Years	82 Years

**Massachusetts DOC 2013 Jurisdiction Population Age
Averages and Ranges by Commitment Type at
Time of Release**

	Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
Male				
Mean	38 Years	37 Years	42 Years	38 Years
Median	36 Years	33 Years	42 Years	37 Years
Youngest	18 Years	17 Years	19 Years	17 Years
Oldest	86 Years	86 Years	81 Years	86 Years
Female				
Mean	36 Years	33 Years	33 Years	34 Years
Median	33 Years	30 Years	31 Years	31 Years
Youngest	18 Years	18 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	68 Years	68 Years	73 Years	73 Years
Total				
Mean	37 Years	36 Years	36 Years	36 Years
Median	35 Years	33 Years	34 Years	34 Years
Youngest	18 Years	17 Years	17 Years	17 Years
Oldest	86 Years	86 Years	81 Years	86 Years

Inmate Characteristics by Offense Types

**Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction
Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2014**

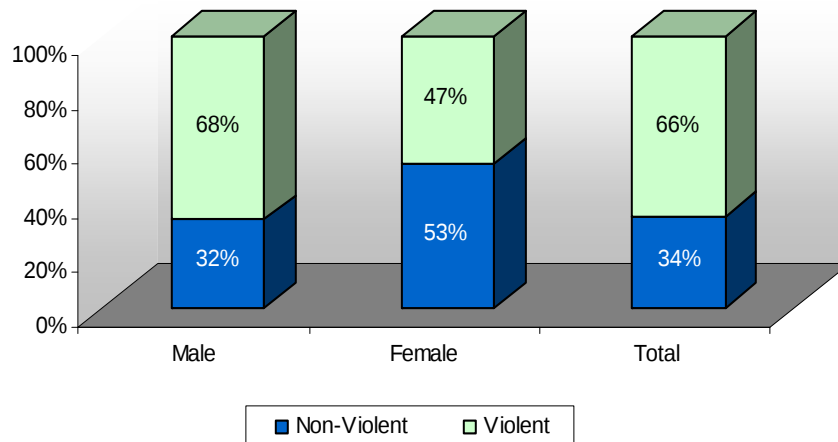


Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Governing Offense and Gender on January 1, 2014

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	4,941	233	5,174
	Sex	1,331	11	1,342
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	1,467	97	1,564
	Property	780	113	893
	Other	765	70	835
	Total	9,284	524	9,808

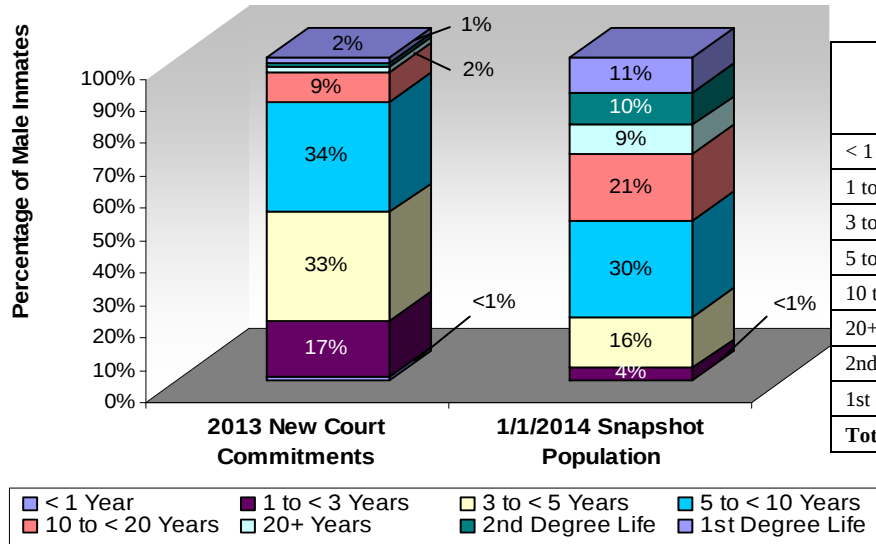
- ◆ Sixty-eight percent of male offenders in the criminally sentenced population committed a violent governing offense with person offenses comprising 53%.
- ◆ Drug offenses represented the second largest category for male offenders and comprised 16% of the male criminally sentenced population.
- ◆ Similar to males, the most common governing offense for females were person offenses (44%) followed by property (22%) and drug offenses (19%).
- ◆ In contrast to male offenders, the majority of female offenders were committed for a non-violent governing offense (53%).

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population by Violent/Non-Violent Offense and Gender on January 1, 2014



Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

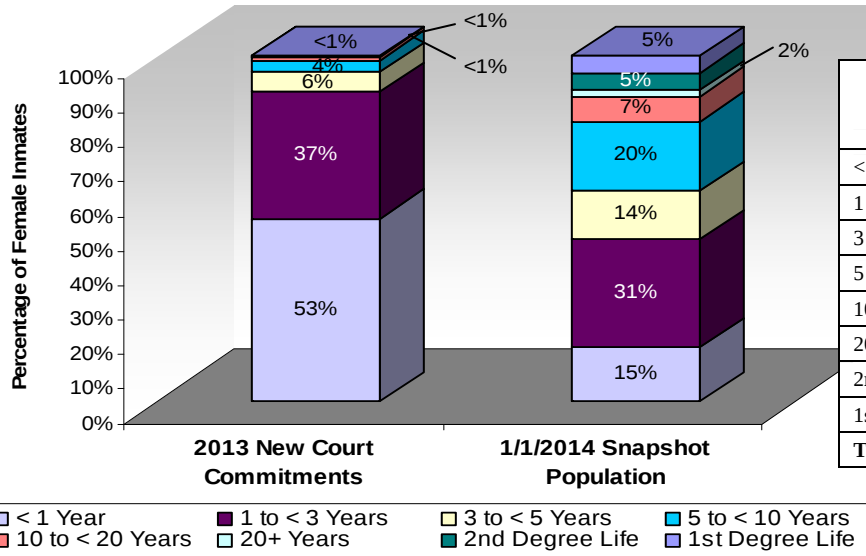
Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2013 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2014 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length



Massachusetts DOC Male Criminally Sentenced 2013 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2014 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length

Sentence Length	2013 New Court Commitments	1/1/2014 Snapshot Population
< 1 Year	25	3
1 to < 3 Years	345	352
3 to < 5 Years	663	1,485
5 to < 10 Years	672	2,750
10 to < 20 Years	182	1,918
20+ Years	38	826
2nd degree Life	21	906
1st degree Life	39	1,044
Total	1,985	9,284

Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2013 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2014 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length



Massachusetts DOC Female Criminally Sentenced 2013 New Court Commitments vs. January 1, 2014 Snapshot Population:
Sentence Length

Sentence Length	2013 New Court Commitments	1/1/2014 Snapshot Population
< 1 Year	385	81
1 to < 3 Years	267	164
3 to < 5 Years	41	74
5 to < 10 Years	26	106
10 to < 20 Years	6	38
20+ Years	1	9
2nd degree Life	0	26
1st degree Life	1	26
Total*	727	524

Note: There were no female new court commitments in 2013 with a sentence length of "2nd Degree Life".

The comparisons of new court commitments to the snapshot population are significant in that they demonstrate who is entering into the DOC (commitments) versus who is "stacking up" in the population (snapshot). The above charts and tables illustrate that over time it is the long term offenders that stack up in the population. For example, on January 1, 2014, approximately 21% of the stock population is serving a life sentence; however, these offenders only comprise 3% of new court commitments.

Inmate Characteristics by Sentence Lengths

In 2013, 90% of female new court commitments were serving a sentence less than three years, whereas only 47% of females in the January 1, 2014 snapshot population were serving a sentence less than three years. Comparatively, 86% of male new court commitments were serving a sentence not greater than 10 years, while only 49% of the males in the January 1, 2014 snapshot population were serving a sentence not greater than 10 years. As mentioned previously in this report, the MA DOC houses females who are pre-trial and those who are criminally sentenced from numerous counties; thus, many women are serving county sentences with the DOC which are shorter terms than state sentences.

Between January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2014, the percentage of state criminally sentenced female inmates in the MA DOC jurisdiction decreased 1%, while the percentage of county criminally sentenced female inmates increased 23%. Among the criminally sentenced females in MA DOC jurisdiction on January 1, 2014:

- ◆ 56% (N=294) were state sentenced
- ◆ 43% (N=226) were county sentenced
- ◆ 1% (N=4) were out of state/federally sentenced

Naturally, sentence lengths vary by offense type. The following table reflects maximum sentence lengths less than 3 years and equal to or greater than 3 years by governing offense type and gender. The maximum sentence lengths are based on the total maximum number of days an inmate can serve on their commitment, which is the sum of their consecutive sentences. Sixty-six percent of criminally sentenced males were serving a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more on a violent governing offense. In comparison, 35% of criminally sentenced females were serving a maximum sentence length of 3 years or more on a violent governing offense and 36% of criminally sentenced females were serving a maximum sentence length less than 3 years on a non-violent governing offense.

Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2014:

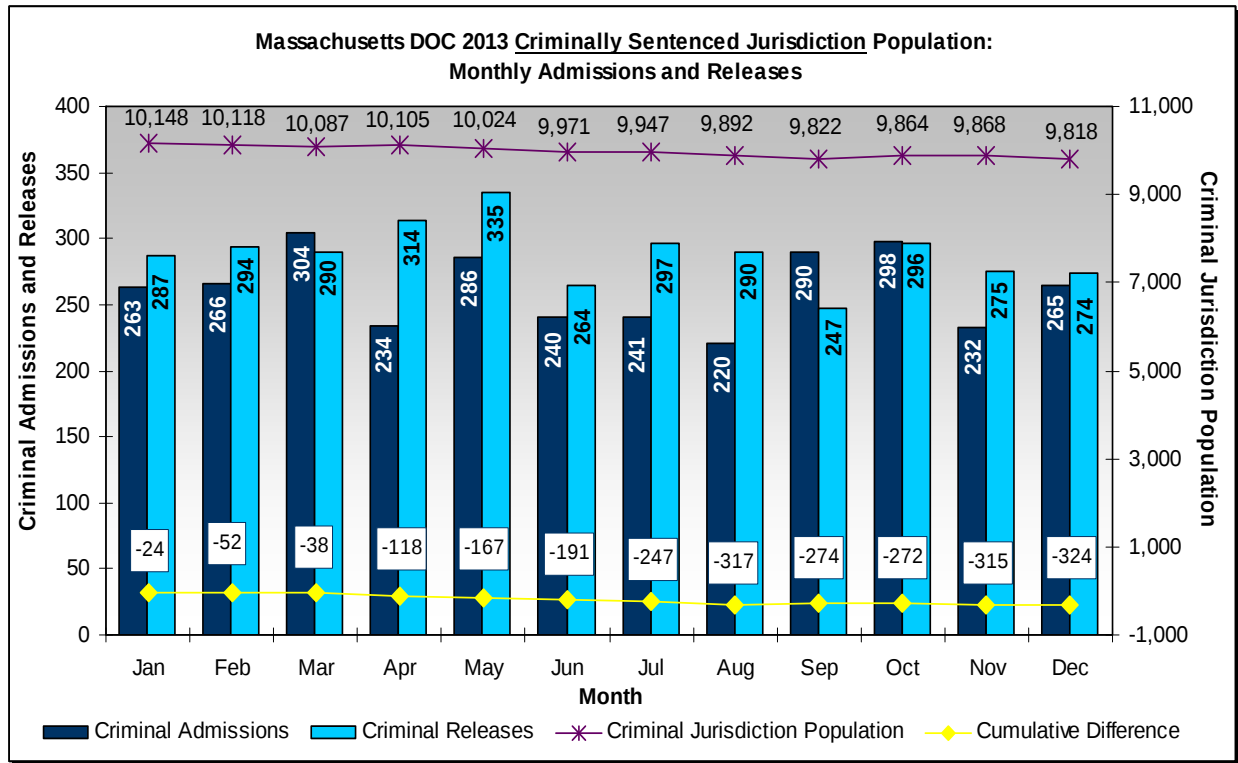
Governing Offense by Sentence Length and Gender

	Governing Offense	Males		Females		Total	
		< 3 Years	> 3 Years	< 3 Years	> 3 Years	< 3 Years	> 3 Years
Violent Offenses	PERSON	125	4,816	58	175	183	4,991
	SEX	12	1,319	1	10	13	1,329
Non-Violent Offenses	DRUG	97	1,370	40	57	137	1,427
	PROPERTY	70	710	90	23	160	733
	OTHER	51	714	56	14	107	728
TOTALS		355	8,929	245	279	600	9,208
		9,284		524		9,808	

Following person offenses, drug offenses represented the second highest governing offense type for males compared to property offenses for females. A majority of drug offenders were serving sentences associated with a mandatory minimum term. There were a total of 1,062 inmates sentenced for a mandatory drug governing offense: 1,019 males and 43 females.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Admissions and Releases

Admissions and Releases

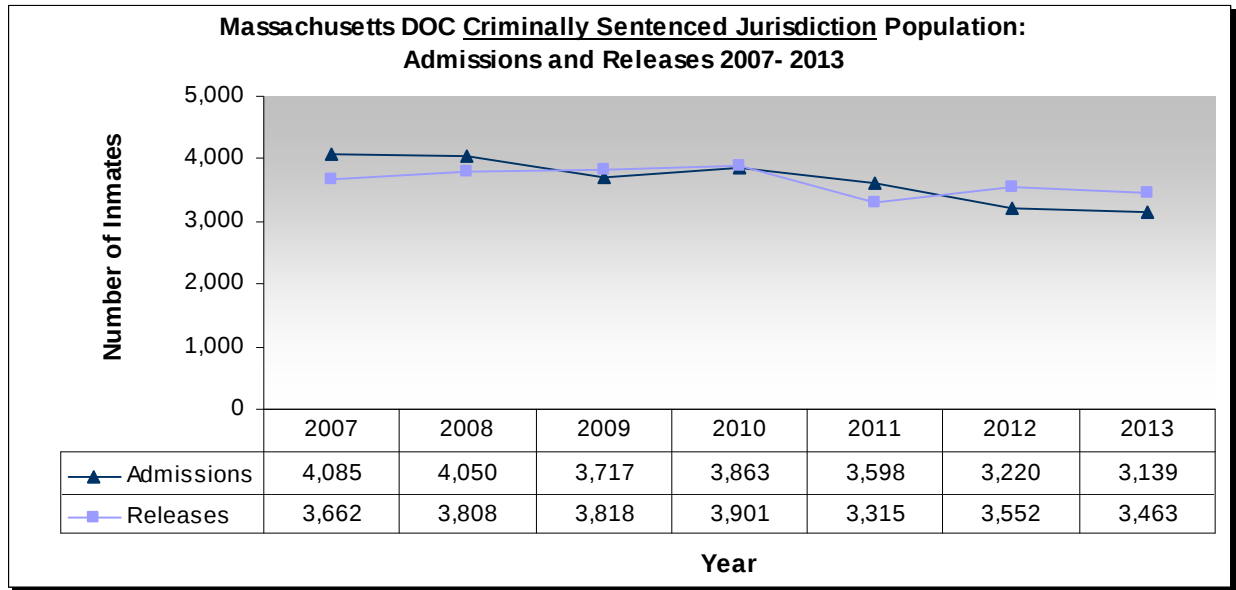


Note: Monthly jurisdiction population is based on the end of the month count of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.

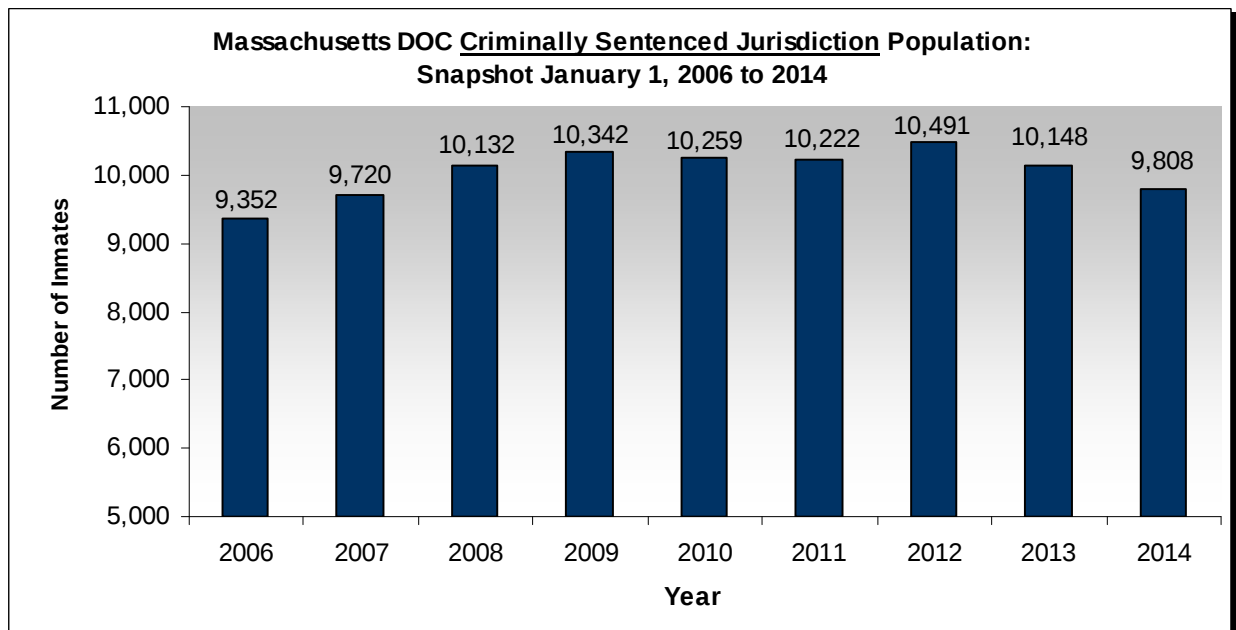
- ◆ Throughout most of 2013 there were more criminal releases than admissions; the exceptions to this were in March, September, and October.
- ◆ The number of releases may be partially attributed to changes resulting from the 2012 Crime Bill and releases due to the crime lab situation⁶.
- ◆ The cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulted in a cumulative decrease of 324 in the criminally sentenced population by year's end.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced population at the end of 2013 was 9,818, a 3% decrease from the population at the end of January, at 10,148. This rate decrease was similar to the one seen in 2012.

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

Admissions and Releases



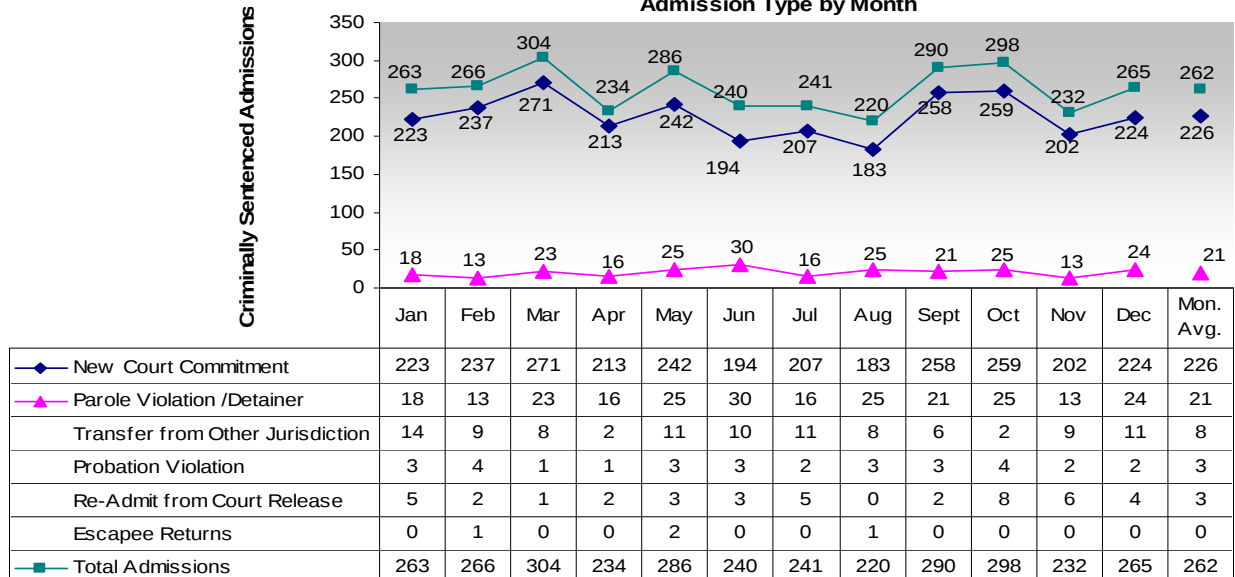
During the past seven years criminal admissions and releases have both exhibited negative trends, with criminal admissions exhibiting a greater decline than criminal releases. Admissions saw a lessening over the trend period with an average decrease of 4% each year; 2012 and 2009 had the biggest declines of 11% and 8%, respectively. Releases only saw two years of decrease from the prior year, in 2011 and 2013; 2011 saw a large enough decrease, 15%, that the average yearly decline was less than 1%.



The criminally sentenced population saw a general increase of 12% from 2006 to 2012; however, there were declines of less than 1% for both 2010 and 2011. For 2013 and 2014 a decrease of about 3% was seen for each year resulting in a net difference between 2006 and 2014 of only 5%, despite the growth earlier in the trend period.

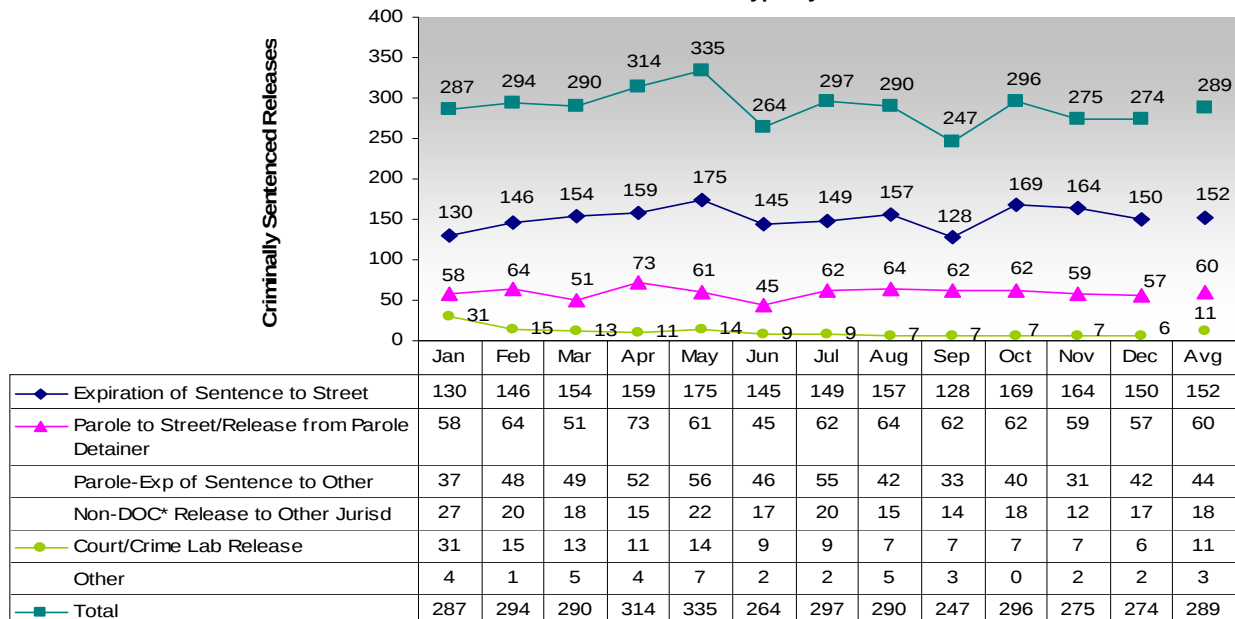
Admissions and Releases

**2013 Criminally Sentenced Admissions to the Massachusetts DOC:
Admission Type by Month**



- ◆ Total criminal admissions for 2013 were driven by new court commitments to the MA DOC, as evidenced by the parallel yearly trends.
- ◆ New court commitments ranged from 183 to 271 with a monthly average of 226, the same as 2012. Total criminal admissions ranged from 220 to 304 for a monthly average of 262.

**2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases from the Massachusetts DOC:
Release Type by Month**



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

Total criminal jurisdiction releases for 2013 ranged between 247 and 335 for a given month and averaged 289. Releases due to paroles to the street or release from parole detainer remained relatively steady throughout the year, while the total releases had a negative trend. This resulted in an average of 21% of the criminal jurisdiction releases in 2013; compared to 16% in 2012.

Admissions and Releases

Massachusetts DOC 2013 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	727	86%	1,986	87%	2,713	86%
Probation Violation	30	4%	1	<1%	31	1%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	59	7%	190	8%	249	8%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	29	3%	72	3%	101	3%
Re-Admit from Court Release	3	<1%	38	2%	41	1%
Escapee Return	0	0%	4	<1%	4	<1%
Total Admissions	848	100%	2,291	100%	3,139	100%

For 2013, 86% of criminally sentenced admissions to the MA DOC were new court commitments. Eighty-seven percent of male admissions were new court commitments and 86% of female admissions were new court commitments.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases: Release Type by Gender

Release Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Street	405	50%	1,421	54%	1,826	53%
Parole to Street / Release from Parole Detainer	159	20%	559	21%	718	21%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	111	14%	420	16%	531	15%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	113	14%	102	4%	215	6%
Court Release† / Crime Lab	17	2%	117	4%	136	4%
Other Release	2	<1%	35	1%	37	1%
Total Releases	807	100%	2,654	100%	3,463	100%

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

†Of the 136 court releases/ crime lab, two of the court releases were not released to the street.

- ◆ Releases to the street are a subset of all releases consisting of: expiration of sentence to street, parole to street/release from parole detainer, and court release/crime lab. Of the 2,678 criminally sentenced jurisdiction releases to the street in 2013, approximately 68% were released via expiration of sentence to the street, 27% were via parole to the street/release parole detainer, and 5% were court/drug lab releases to the street.
- ◆ Females accounted for 22% of total criminally sentenced jurisdiction release to the street in 2013; making up 22% of the expirations of sentence to the street and 22% of paroles to the street/release from parole detainer, but only 13% of court/drug lab releases to the street.
- ◆ There were 33 deaths in the jurisdiction population during 2013: 32 males and 1 female.

Admissions and Releases

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Admissions: Admission Type by Year 2011 - 2013

Admission Type	2011		2012		2013	
	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions	Number of Admissions	Percent of Admissions
New Court Commitment	2,940	82%	2,708	84%	2,713	86%
Probation Violation	43	1%	34	1%	31	1%
Parole Violation - Parole Detainer	371	10%	277	9%	249	8%
Transfer from Other Jurisdiction	207	6%	159	5%	101	3%
Re-Admit from Court Release	33	1%	35	1%	41	1%
Escapee Return	4	<1%	7	<1%	4	<1%
Total Admissions	3,598	100%	3,220	100%	3,139	100%

- ◆ From 2011 to 2013 the number of new court commitments decreased by 8%, despite the percentage of admissions who were new court commitments rising from 82% in 2011 to 86% in 2013.
- ◆ The second most common admission type, parole violation/parole detainer decreased by 33% from 2011 to 2013.
- ◆ Total criminal admissions during the period from 2011 to 2013 decreased by 13%.

Massachusetts DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases: Release Type by Year 2011 - 2013

Release Type	2011		2012		2013	
	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases	Number of Releases	Percent of Releases
Expiration of Sentence to Street	1,852	56%	1,804	51%	1,826	53%
Parole to Street / Release from Parole Detainer	440	13%	567	16%	718	21%
Parole-Expiration of Sentence to Other	566	17%	522	15%	531	15%
Non-DOC* Release to Other Jurisdiction	336	10%	285	8%	215	6%
Court Release / Crime Lab	89	3%	337	9%	136	4%
Other Release	32	1%	35	1%	37	1%
Total Releases	3,315	100%	3,550	100%	3,463	100%

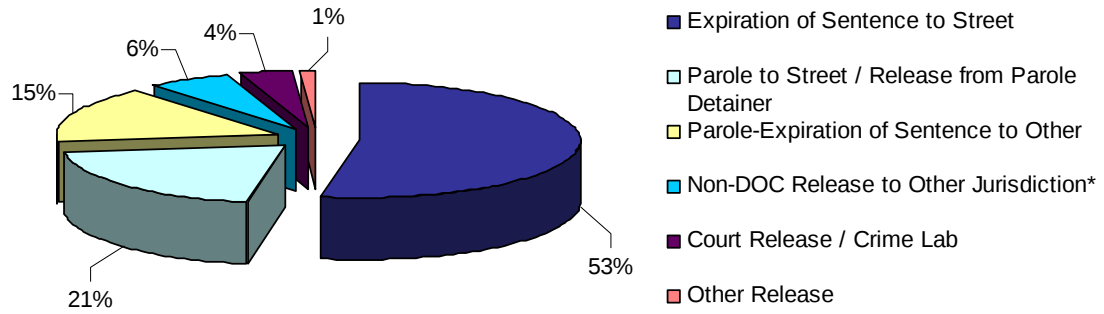
*Non-DOC refers to inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

†Of the 136 court releases/ crime lab, two of the court releases were not released to the street.

- ◆ The number of expirations of sentence to the street remained similar over the past three years, 2011 to 2013, despite an overall increase in criminal releases of 4% between the two years. Note that 2012 had higher releases than 2013, but this was mostly due to crime lab court releases.
- ◆ Paroles to the street/Releases from parole detainer rose 63% from 2011 to 2013.
- ◆ During 2013 there were three escapes from MA DOC custody, all three were apprehended and returned to custody.

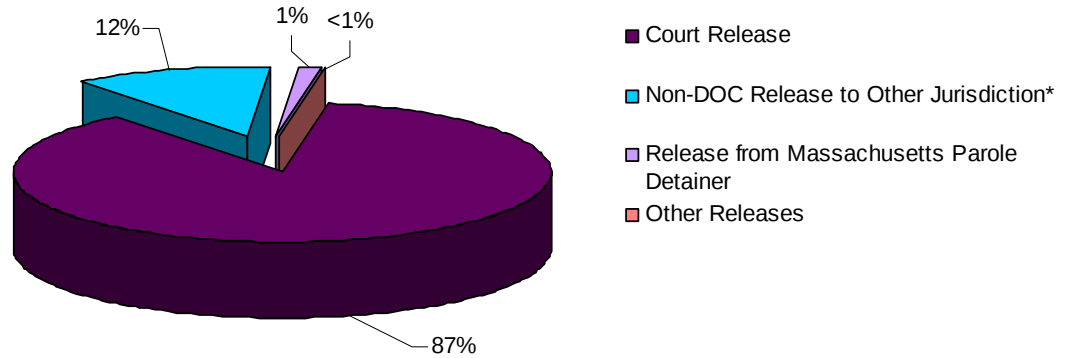
Releases by Release Type

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



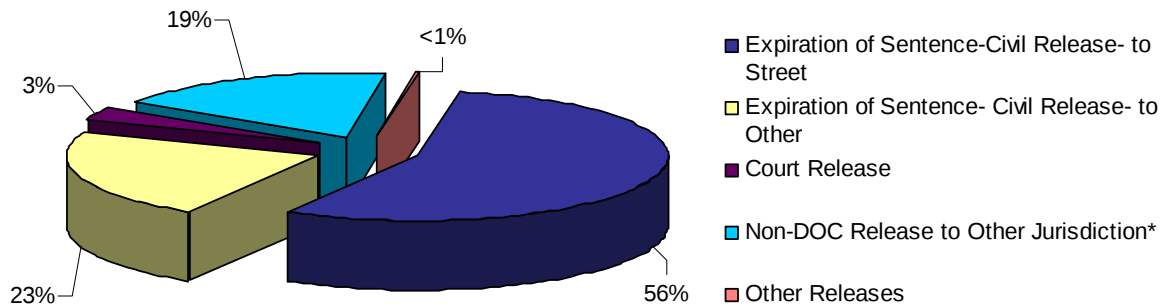
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Pre-Trial Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



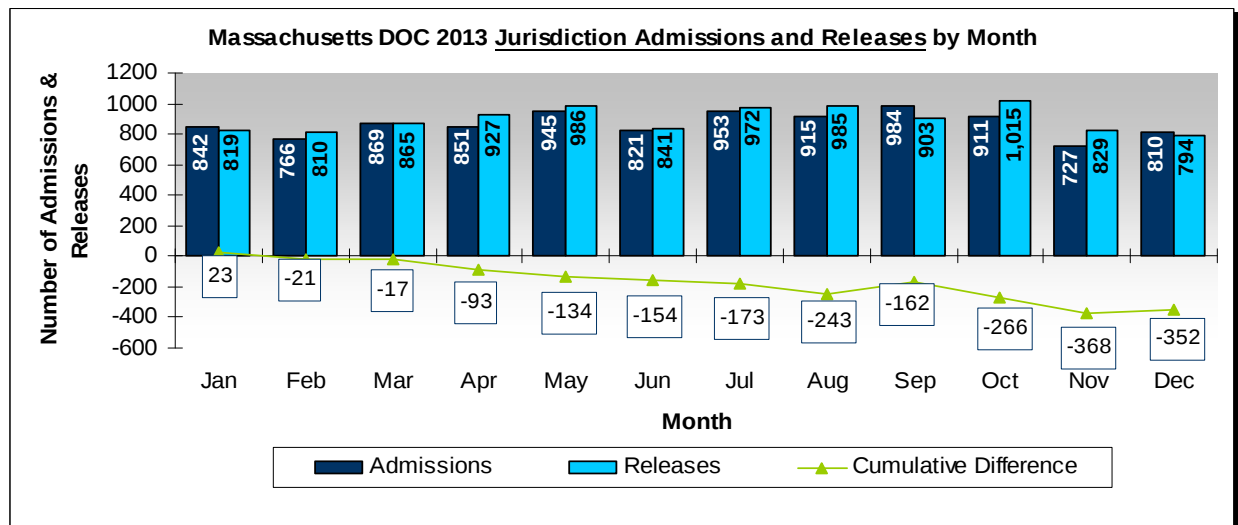
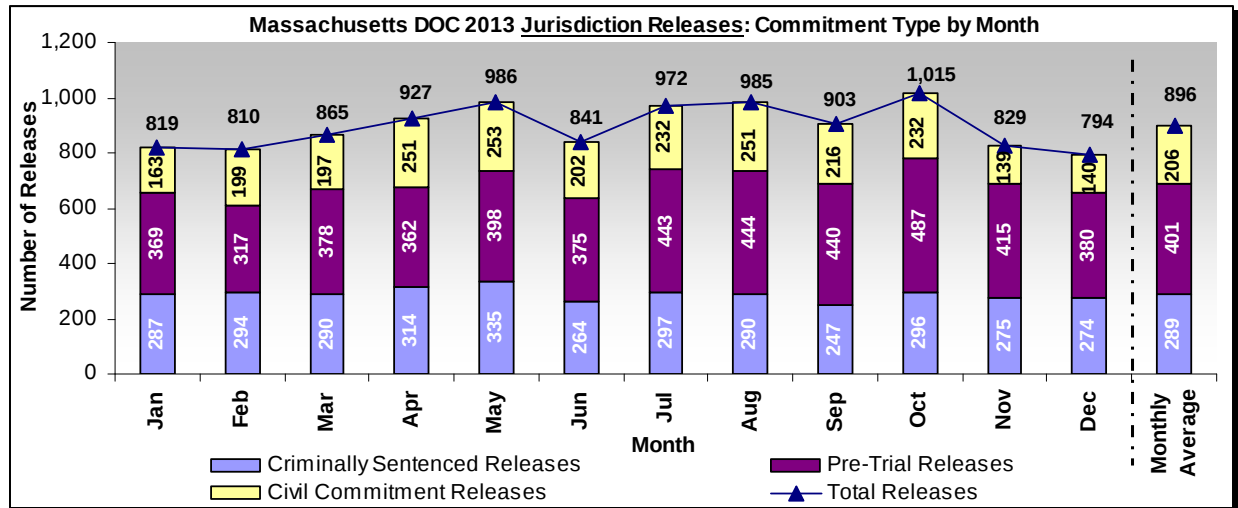
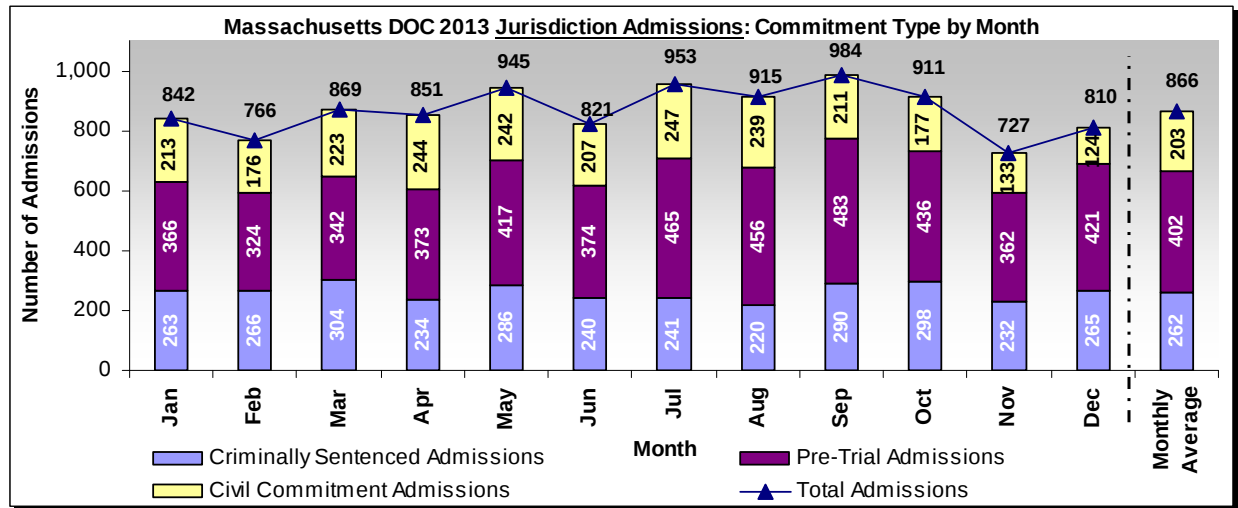
*Refers to non-DOC inmates from county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction released to county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Civil Commitment Jurisdiction Releases by Release Type



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

Criminal, Civil, and Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases

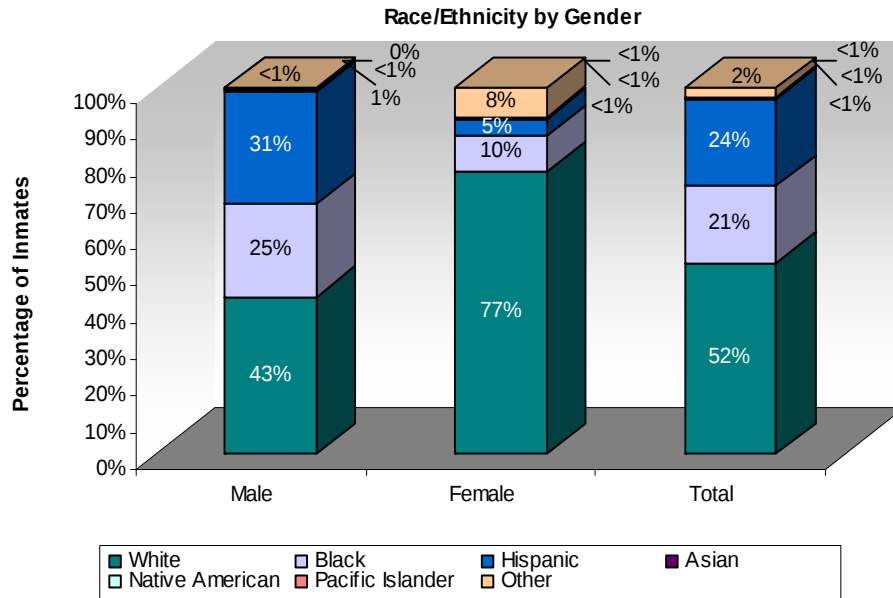


The MA DOC, over 2013, saw a slight increase in both admissions and releases. However, releases rose at a slightly greater rate than did admissions, resulting with a negative trend for the cumulative difference ending in an overall negative cumulative change of 352 inmates.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Admissions by New Court Commitments

Admissions by New Court Commitments

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:



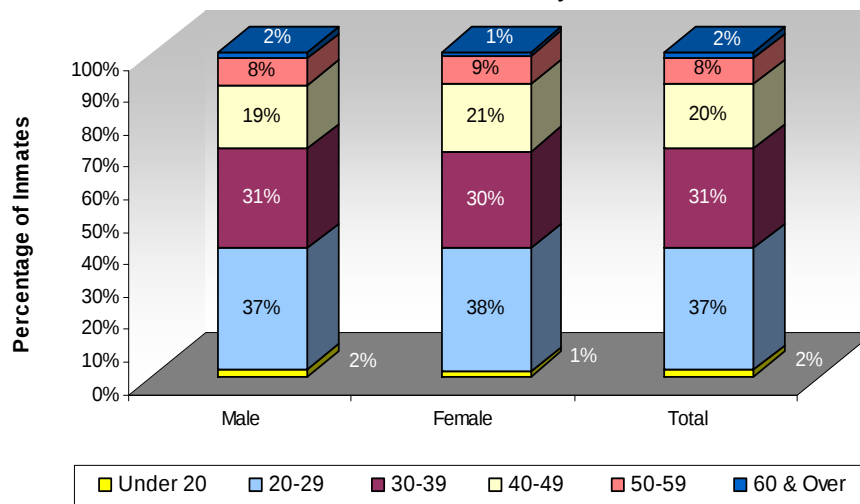
Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:

Race/Ethnicity* by Gender			
Race/Ethnicity*	Male	Female	Total
White	852	560	1,412
Black	505	72	577
Hispanic	606	34	640
Other	7	57	64
Asian	12	2	14
Native American	3	1	4
Pacific Islander	0	1	1
Total	1,985	727	2,712

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

For males, the most common race/ethnicities for criminally sentenced new court commitments were White (43%), followed by Hispanic (31%) and Black (25%). For females, the majority of new court commitments were White (77%), followed by Black (10%) and Other (8%). As males made up 73% of criminally sentenced new court commitments the total distribution more closely followed the male distribution.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Age in Years at Commitment by Gender



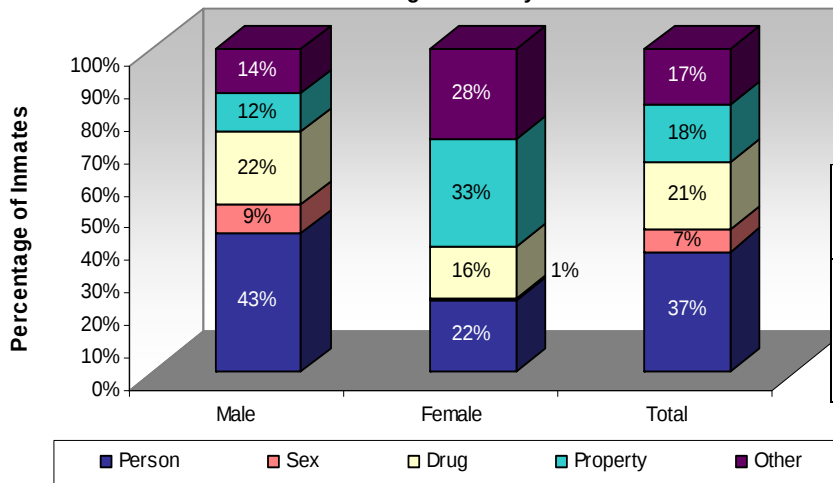
Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:

Age at Commitment by Gender			
Age (Years)	Male	Female	Total
60 & Over	43	8	51
50-59	159	64	223
40-49	386	151	537
30-39	612	218	830
20-29	740	276	1,016
Under 20	45	10	55
Total	1,985	727	2,712

Males and females had similar age distributions among criminally sentenced new court commitments; with the most common age group for both males and females being the 20-29 age range at 37% and 38%, respectively. The genders differed most in the 40-49 age range where males saw a more notable decline from the previous age category (30-39), going from 31% to 19%; whereas females saw less of a decline, 30% to 21%, in those same categories.

Admissions by New Court Commitments

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Governing Offense by Gender

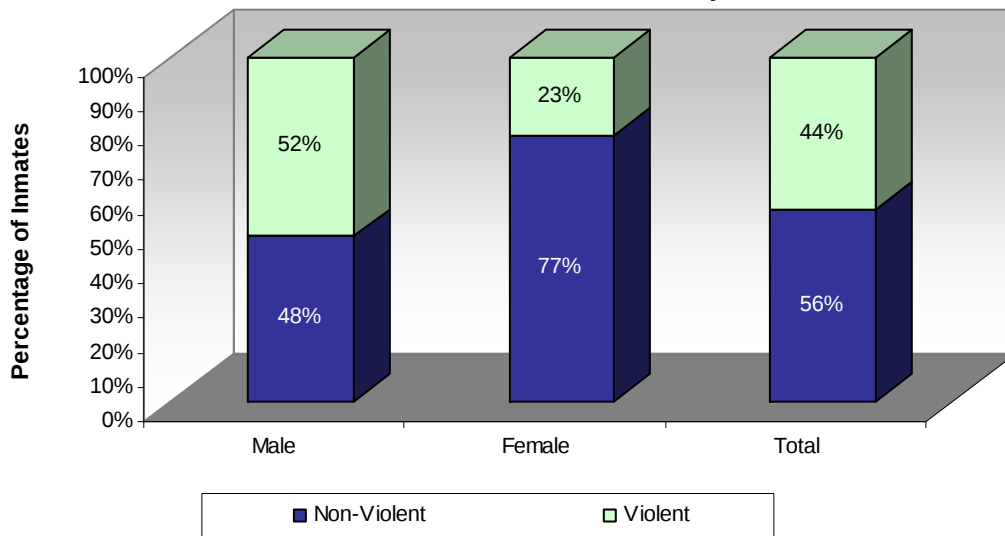


Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:
Governing Offense by Gender

	Governing Offense	Male	Female	Total
Violent Offenses	Person	850	159	1,009
	Sex	181	6	187
Non-Violent Offenses	Drug	445	116	561
	Property	239	242	481
	Other	270	204	474
	Total	1,985	727	2,712

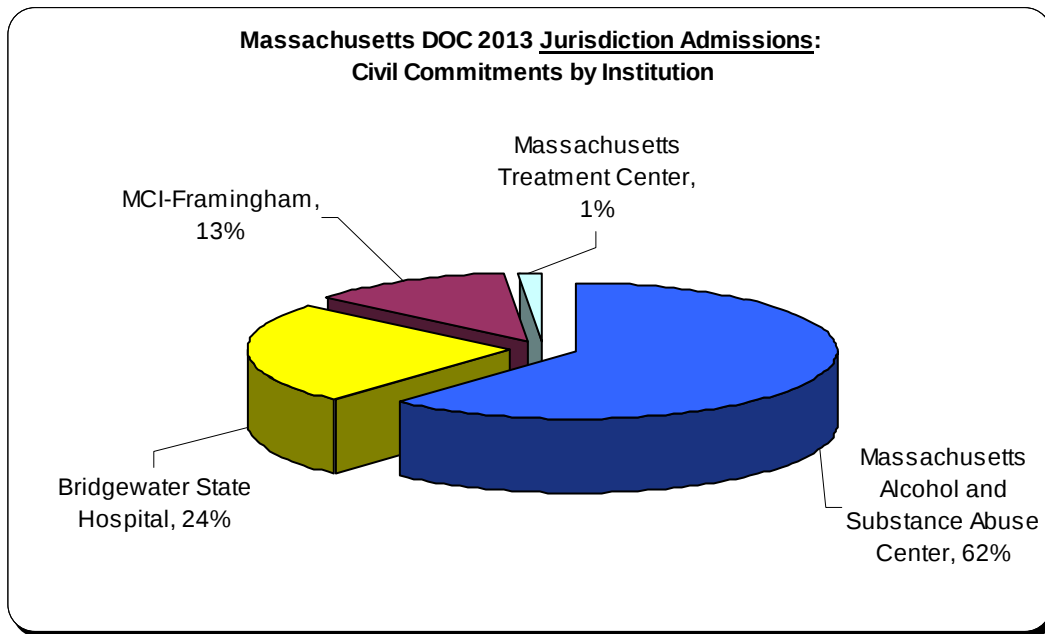
The most common governing offense for male criminally sentenced new court commitments were person crimes (43%), followed by drug offenses (22%). Among females, property crimes were most common (33%), followed by “other” offenses (28%). For both populations, sex offenses were the least common, making up 9% of male governing offenses, and only 1% for females.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 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, while the female majority were non-violent. Overall, criminally sentenced jurisdiction inmates had predominately non-violent governing offenses; as males made up almost three-quarters of the new court commitments, the overall percentages were mostly due to female inmates having 77% non-violent governing offenses.

Admissions by New Court Commitments



Massachusetts DOC 2013 Jurisdiction Admissions: Civil Commitments by Institution

Institution	Female	Male	Total
Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	1,503	1,503
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	593	593
MCI-Framingham	308	0	308
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	31	31
Total	308	2,127	2,435

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

- ◆ In 2013 civil commitments represented 23% of overall admissions.
- ◆ The majority (62%) of civil commitments in 2013 were Section 35’s admitted to MASAC. Stays at MASAC are limited to 90 days in length, creating a large amount of turnover.
- ◆ Commitments to BSH made up 24%, the second highest rate, of civil commitments for 2013.
- ◆ Females made up 13% of civil commitments for 2013.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Releases to the Street

Releases to Street by Supervision Type

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

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

**Post Release Supervision of Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Inmates Released to the Street from the Massachusetts DOC:
2009 - 2013**

Post Release Supervision Type	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Parole Supervision (only)	691	24%	653	22%	274	12%	346	13%	443	17%
Probation Supervision (only)	726	25%	717	25%	790	33%	905	33%	916	34%
Parole and Probation Supervision (both)	388	14%	375	13%	166	7%	222	8%	275	10%
No Post Release Supervision	1,044	37%	1,161	40%	1,147	48%	1,232	46%	1,044	39%
Total	2,849	100%	2,906	100%	2,377	100%	2,705	100%	2,678	100%

Post Release Supervision	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Supervision	1,805	63%	1,745	60%	1,230	52%	1,473	54%	1,634	61%
No Supervision	1,044	37%	1,161	40%	1,147	48%	1,232	46%	1,044	39%
Total	2,849	100%	2,906	100%	2,377	100%	2,705	100%	2,678	100%

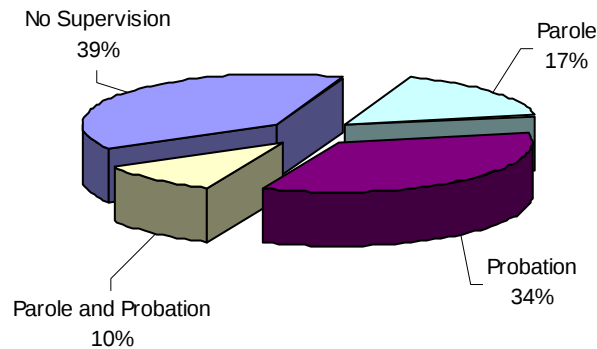
*Note: See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Street.

- ◆ As a result of changes made to the Massachusetts parole system in 2011, the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street decreased by 18% between 2010 and 2011. This was in large part due to a significant decrease in the number of inmates released via parole to the street (1,017 in 2010 compared to 430 in 2011).
- ◆ There was a slight decrease of 1% in the number of inmates released to the street between 2012 and 2013 (n=27). Despite the small change in total releases, there were some notable differences in the supervision types between the two years. Those who were released only under the supervision of parole in 2013 represented 17% of releases to the street compared to 13% in 2012. Those who were released with no supervision in 2013 represented 39% of releases to the street compared to 46% in the previous year.
- ◆ Inmates released via court release are released by the court due to their sentence being revoked, stayed or vacated. From 2009 through 2012, the number of inmates released via court release ranged from a low of 75 in 2009 to a high of 334 in 2012. There were 134 inmates released via court release in 2013.

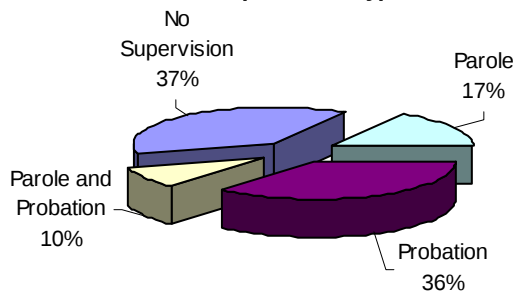
⁷ See Caveats and Definitions for Releases to the Street.

Releases to Street by Supervision Type

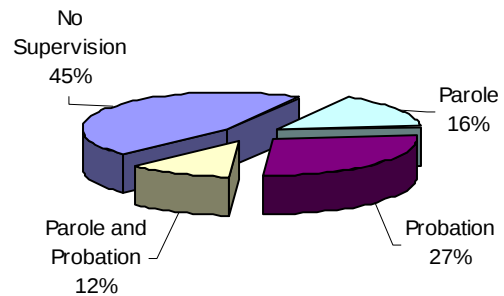
Massachusetts DOC 2013 Total Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: Supervision Type



Massachusetts DOC 2013 Male Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: Supervision Type

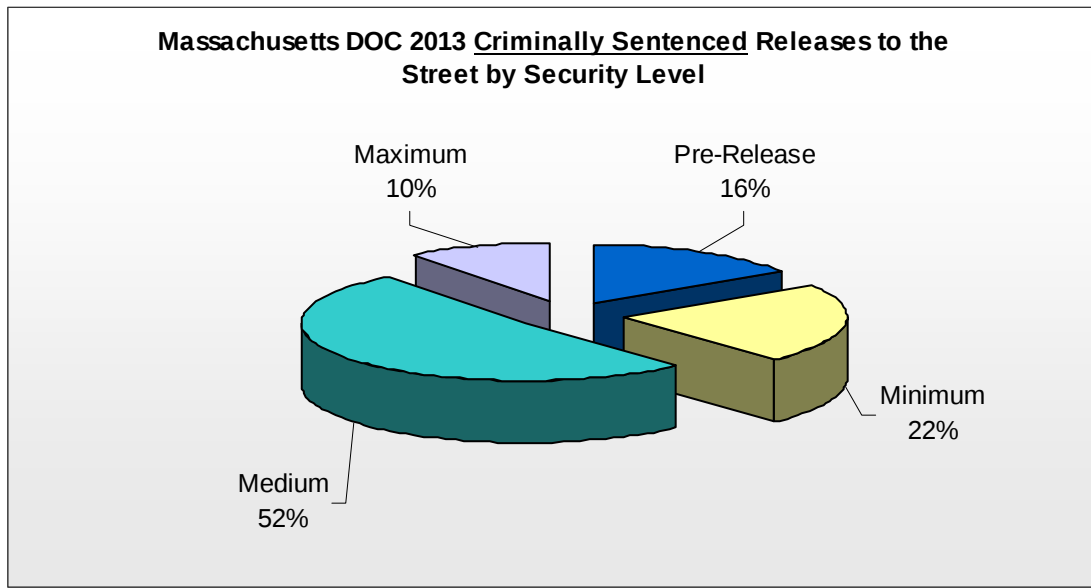


Massachusetts DOC 2013 Female Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: Supervision Type

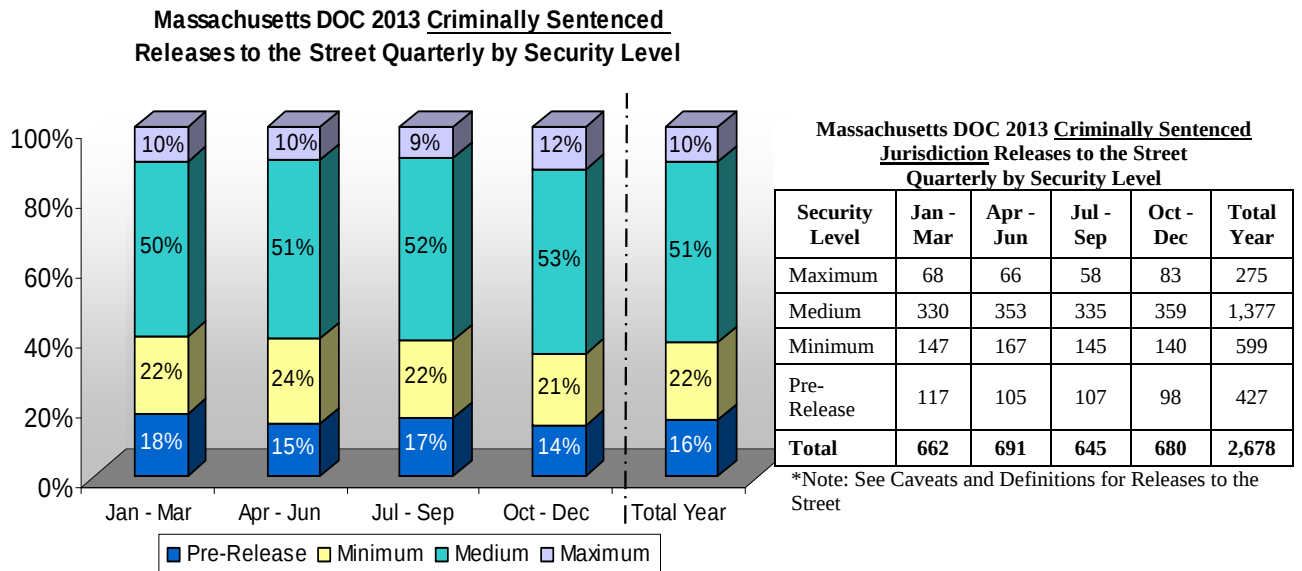


Throughout 2013, male offenders were more likely than female offenders to be released to the street under probation supervision only - 36% of males compared to 27% of females. Conversely, female offenders were more likely to be released with no supervision - 45% of females compared to 37% of males. Male and female offenders supervised in the community by means of parole had more similar percentages at 27% and 28% respectively.

Releases to Street by Security Level



- ◆ Overall, the number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street decreased by 1% from 2,705 releases in 2012 to 2,678 releases in 2013.
- ◆ While the proportion of releases from various security levels remained nearly stagnant between 2012 and 2013, the largest change was in the number of releases from a pre-release facility increasing from 380 releases in 2012 to 415 in 2013.



- ◆ The majority of criminally sentenced inmates released to the street were from medium security facilities (n=1,377), followed by releases from minimum and pre-release facilities (n=1,026).

Releases to Street by Security Level

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Security Level and Institution

Institution	Security Level				
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pre-Release	Total
Male					
Baystate Correctional Center	0	51	0	0	51
Boston Pre-Release Center	0	0	28	155	183
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	5	0	0	5
Brooke House	0	0	0	34	34
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	0	2	0	0	2
MCI Cedar Junction	118	12	0	0	130
MCI Concord	0	223	0	0	223
MCI Norfolk	0	153	0	0	153
MCI Plymouth	0	0	52	11	63
MCI Shirley	0	192	97	0	289
Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	0	26	0	26
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	67	0	0	67
NCCI Gardner	0	132	17	0	149
Northeastern Correctional Center	0	0	69	76	145
Old Colony Correctional Center	0	130	71	0	201
Pondville Correctional Center	0	0	52	62	114
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center	157	0	0	0	157
Female					
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	0	0	0	0	0
MCI Framingham	0	362	0	0	362
South Middlesex Correctional Center	0	0	163	38	201
Spectrum Women's and Children's Program	0	0	0	10	10
Total DOC Facilities	275	1,329	575	386	2,565
County, Federal, Interstate	0	48	24	41	113
Total Jurisdiction	275	1,377	599	427	2,678

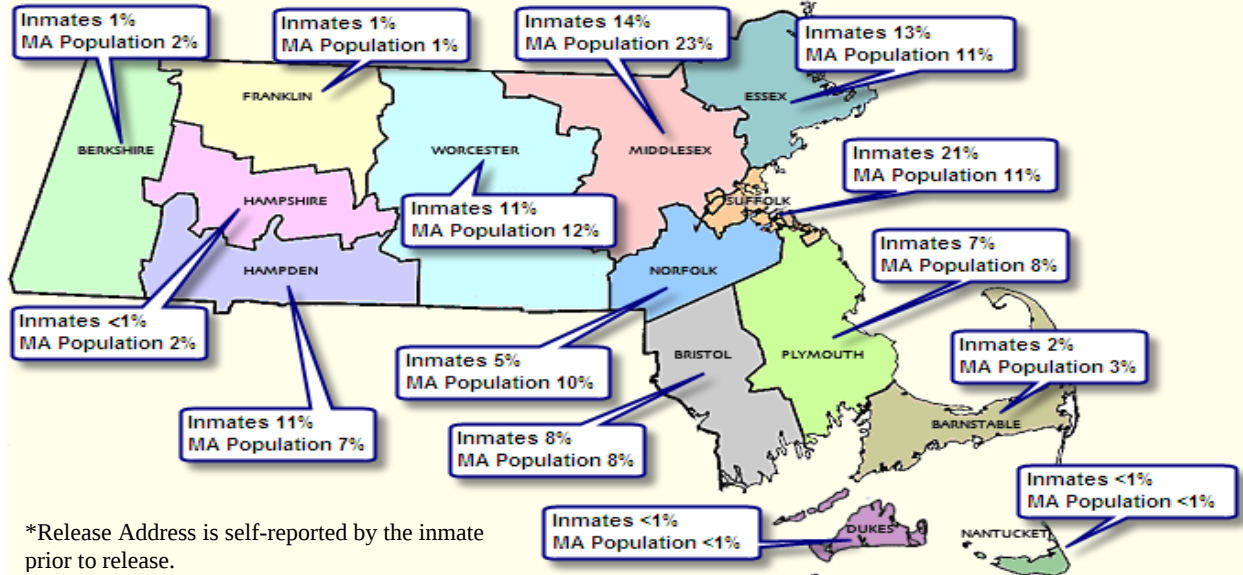
*12 inmates were ELMO's (electronic monitoring) and coded as pre-release.

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

- ◆ When comparing facility of release in 2013, the greatest number of criminally sentenced inmates were released to the street from MCI-Framingham (n=362), followed by MCI-Shirley (n=289) and MCI-Concord (n=223).
- ◆ A number of state correctional institutions have multi-level security classifications. When comparing security level at time of release, the greatest number of criminally sentenced males were released to the street from medium security units at MCI-Concord (n=223), followed by MCI-Shirley (n=192) and MCI-Norfolk (n=153).
- ◆ The majority of criminally sentenced females were released to the street from medium security at MCI-Framingham (n=362). There were also 163 releases from the minimum security units at South Middlesex Correctional Center.

Release Address by County

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Counties* Compared to the Estimated Population of Massachusetts in 2012



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

Note: 2012 estimated county population statistics were provided by the U.S Census Bureau, 2013 was not available.

Note: Not all MA DOC inmates are released in Massachusetts; approximately 6% were released outside of Massachusetts.

The above map demonstrates the U.S Census Bureau's estimated percentage of the Massachusetts population residing in each county in 2012 compared to the percentage of criminally sentenced MA DOC inmates released to each county in 2013. Suffolk, Essex, and Hampden, were the only three counties with a higher percentage of inmates released to the county (45% combined) than the percentage of Massachusetts residents residing there (29% combined). In contrast, Middlesex County represented 23% of the Massachusetts population but only 14% of the releases from the MA DOC.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Releases to the Street: County by Gender♦

Female†			Male			Total		
County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage	County	Number	Percentage
Essex	126	22%	Suffolk	480	23%	Suffolk	555	21%
Middlesex	138	24%	Hampden	272	13%	Middlesex	363	14%
Plymouth	72	12%	Middlesex	225	11%	Essex	356	13%
Suffolk	75	13%	Essex	230	11%	Hampden	285	11%
Norfolk	52	9%	Worcester	250	12%	Worcester	285	11%
Bristol	29	5%	Bristol	192	9%	Bristol	221	8%
Worcester	35	6%	Plymouth	117	6%	Plymouth	189	7%
Hampden	13	2%	Norfolk	85	4%	Norfolk	137	5%
Barnstable	9	2%	Barnstable	35	2%	Barnstable	44	2%
Berkshire	2	<1%	Berkshire	38	2%	Berkshire	40	1%
Hampshire	2	<1%	Franklin	29	1%	Franklin	31	1%
Franklin	2	<1%	Hampshire	11	1%	Hampshire	13	<1%
Dukes	1	<1%	Dukes	1	<1%	Dukes	2	<1%
Nantucket	0	0%	Nantucket	1	<1%	Nantucket	1	<1%
Sub-Total	556	96%	Sub-Total	1,966	94%	Sub-Total	2,522	94%
Outside MA	24	4%	Outside MA	127	6%	Outside MA	151	6%
Unknown	1	<1%	Unknown	4	<1%	Unknown	5	<1%
Total	581	100%	Total	2,097	100%	Total	2,678	100%

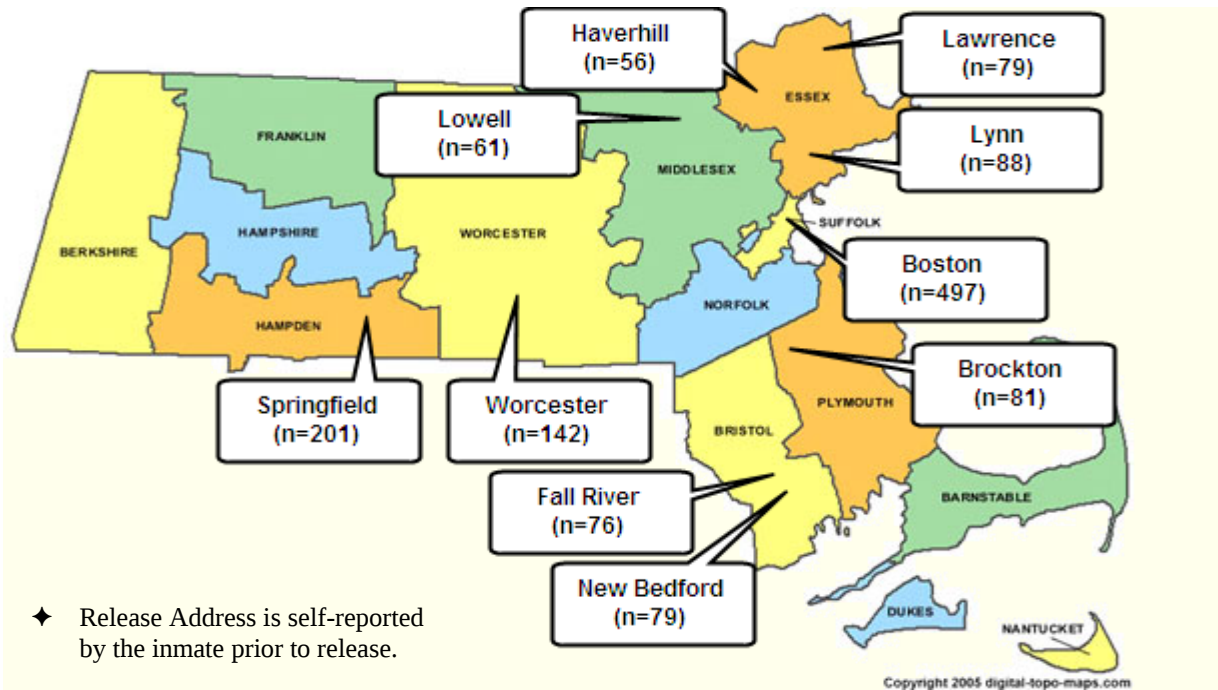
♦ Release Address is self-reported by the inmate prior to release.

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

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

Release Address by Top Ten Cities

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Releases to the Street by Top Ten Cities♦



Of the 2,678 criminally sentenced inmates released to the street in 2013, 1,360 (51%) 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=497) followed by Springfield (n=201) and Worcester (n=142). The male population mirrored the top three of the ten cities. Females' release locations differed from males' and the total population with the city of Lynn (n=29) as the second most frequent city of release followed by Haverhill (n=27).

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Top Ten Releases to the Street: City by Gender♦†

Female*			Male			Total		
City	Number	Percentage	City	Number	Percentage	City	Number	Percentage
Boston	62	11%	Boston	435	21%	Boston	497	19%
Lynn	29	5%	Springfield	196	9%	Springfield	201	8%
Haverhill	27	5%	Worcester	134	6%	Worcester	142	5%
Ashland	21	4%	Fall River	68	3%	Lynn	88	3%
Brockton	21	4%	New Bedford	68	3%	Brockton	81	3%
Lawrence	17	3%	Lawrence	62	3%	Lawrence	79	3%
Salisbury	16	3%	Brockton	60	3%	New Bedford	79	3%
Lowell	13	2%	Lynn	59	3%	Fall River	76	3%
Framingham	12	2%	Lowell	48	2%	Lowell	61	2%
New Bedford	11	2%	Everett	36	2%	Haverhill	56	2%

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

† Calculations include inmates released to states outside of Massachusetts.

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

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

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Average Institutional Length of Stay

Institutional Length of Stay

**Massachusetts DOC 2013 Average Institutional Length of Stay in Days on January 1, 2014:
Institution by Commitment Type**

Institution	Commitment Type							
	Criminally Sentenced		Civil Commitments		Pre-Trial		Total Population	
	Length of Stay	Number of Inmates	Length of Stay	Number of Inmates	Length of Stay	Number of Inmates	Length of Stay	Number of Inmates
Bay State Correctional Center	1,071	271	0	0	0	0	1,071	271
Boston Pre-Release	166	162	0	0	0	0	166	162
Bridgewater State Hospital	661	111	835	218	1,253	4	781	333
Brooke House	85	14	0	0	0	0	70	14
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	8	13	25	1	76	5	28	19
MA Alcohol & Substance Abuse Center	217	56	18	50	0	0	123	106
MA Treatment Center	798	316	2,361	247	0	0	1,487	563
MCI-Cedar Junction	172	713	0	0	215	37	174	750
MCI-Concord	584	993	0	0	84	212	496	1,205
MCI-Framingham	803	390	5	5	100	277	508	672
MCI-Norfolk	1,659	1,441	0	0	86	8	1,650	1,449
MCI-Plymouth	301	176	0	0	0	0	301	176
MCI-Shirley	806	1,329	58	1	170	11	800	1,341
NCCI-Gardner	1,243	925	0	0	147	9	1,232	934
Northeastern Correctional Center	256	250	0	0	0	0	256	250
Old Colony Correctional Center	855	829	0	0	120	53	810	882
Pondville Correctional Center	212	188	0	0	0	0	212	188
South Middlesex Correctional Center	185	117	0	0	0	0	185	117
Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	501	1,159	1	1	270	30	495	1,190
Spectrum Women and Children's Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County, Federal, Interstate	679	355	0	0	107	57	599	412

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

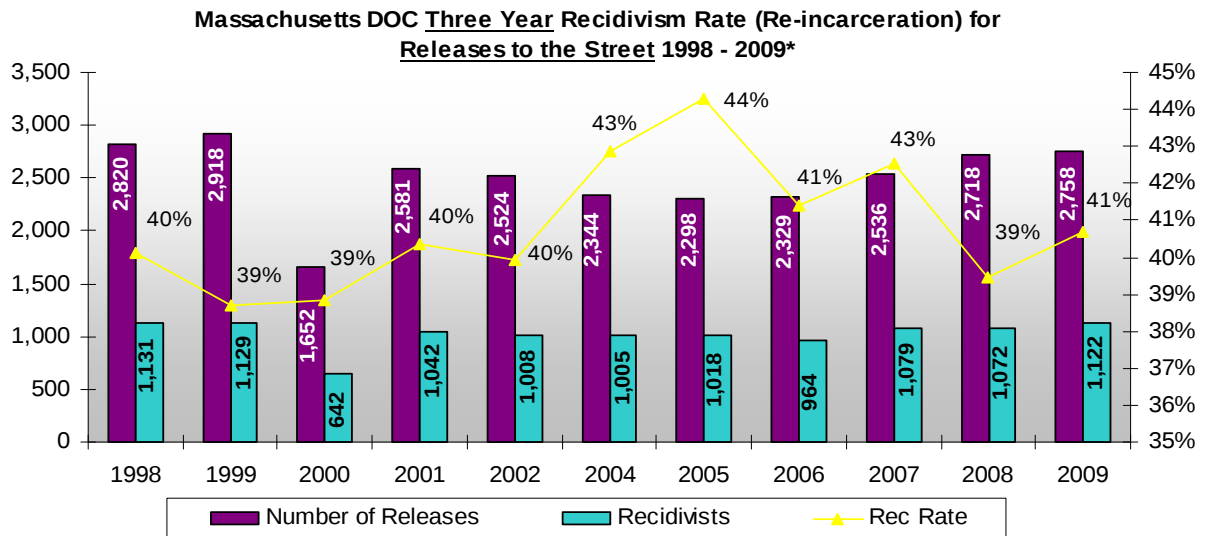
For the purposes of this report institutional length of stay was derived from the January 1, 2014 data file of the active Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population, including those sentenced to criminal sentences, civil commitments, and those awaiting trial from the inmate management system (IMS) admission movement history. Institution length of stay is the number of days between January 1, 2014 and the most recent transfer date to the facility or the most recent break in custody from the Massachusetts DOC.

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population average institutional length of stay was just over 2 years (802 days) on January 1, 2014.
- ◆ Inmates under the jurisdiction of the DOC housed in a county, federal or other state's facility had an average institutional length of stay of over 1 year (412 days).
- ◆ The institutions with the longest average lengths of stay were MCI-Norfolk (1,650 days) driven by its criminally sentenced population (1,659 days), Massachusetts Treatment Center (1,487 days) driven by its civilly committed population (2,361 days) and NCCI Gardner (1,232 days) driven by its criminally sentenced population (1,243 days).

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Recidivism Trends and 2009 Recidivism Rates

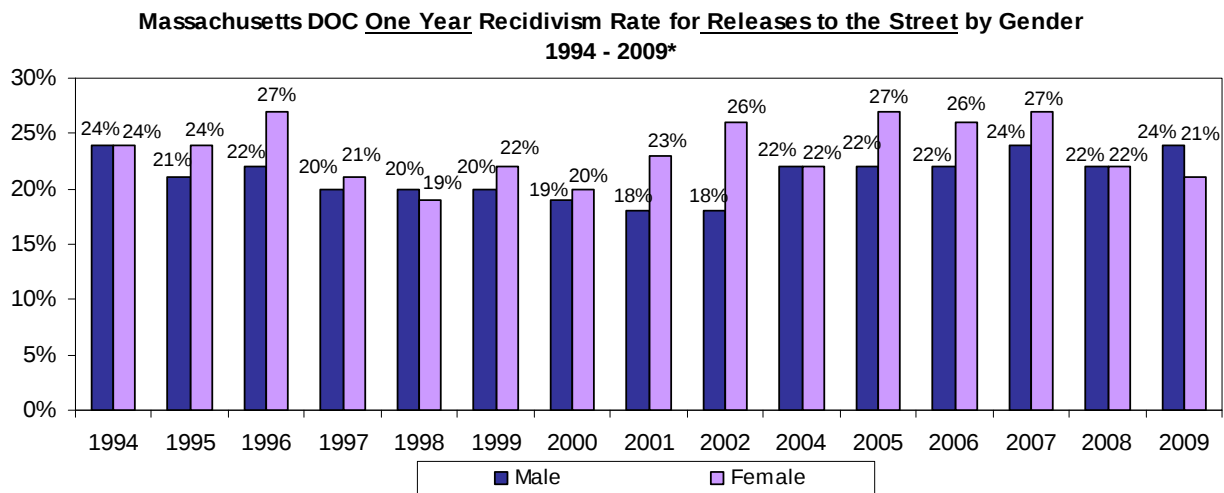
Recidivism Trends and 2009 Recidivism Rates

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from a DOC facility during 2009 who is **re-incarcerated** for a new sentence or violation of parole or probation to a Massachusetts state or county facility or to a federal facility within three years of his/her release. Types of re-incarceration include technical violation of parole, parole violation with a new offense, return to county custody, return to state or federal custody, technical violation of probation, and probation violation with a new offense. An inmate who is re-incarcerated due to a technical violation of parole or probation is re-incarcerated for violating the terms of the conditions set forth regarding their release in the community, not for committing a new offense.



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

The recidivism⁸ rate of DOC offenders remained fairly consistent between 1998 and 2002, ranging from 39% to 40%. After experiencing a period of increase, the recidivism rate for the 2008 release cohort decreased by 4 percentage points compared to the previous year, resulting in a 39% recidivism rate. The rate then increased by 2 percentage points to 41% in 2009.



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

⁸ Prior to the 2008 recidivism collection, data was collected specifically on inmates released to the street from DOC facilities (custody). Starting in 2008, the cohort will also include DOC inmates released from county, federal and out of state facilities. In 2009, there were 45 DOC inmates released to the street from non-DOC facilities.

Recidivism Trends and 2009 Recidivism Rates

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for 2009 Releases to the Street by Security Level
of Releasing Institution and Gender**

Security Level	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Maximum	259	57%	n.a.	n.a.	259	57%
Medium	1,044	43%	515	39%	1,559	42%
Minimum and Pre-Release	707	37%	233	25%	940	34%
Total	2,010	43%	748	35%	2,758	41%

- ◆ Recidivism rates for inmates released during 2009 were positively correlated with the security level of the inmates releasing facility. The recidivism rate for both male and female inmates increased as the security level of the releasing institution increased.
- ◆ Male inmates released from minimum security had the lowest recidivism rate, with 37% of those inmates re-incarcerated within three-years of their release to the street. The recidivism rate for males released from medium security was 43%, while the rate for males released from maximum security was 57%, the highest of all security levels.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female inmates released from a lower security facility was 25%, whereas females who were released from a medium security facility had a recidivism rate of 39%.

**Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate for Female 2009 Releases to the Street by
Sentence Type⁹**

Sentence Type	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
State Sentence	92	25%
County Sentence ¹⁰	656	36%
Total	748	35%

- ◆ Female inmates released from a county sentence had a much higher recidivism rate (36%) than those released from a state sentence (25%).
- ◆ Females serving a county sentence drove the total female three year recidivism rate (35%).

⁹ Due to the minimal number of county correctional facilities that house female offenders, many females released during 2009 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 2009 Recidivism Rates

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

The following tables provide a comparison of the recidivism rates¹¹ of inmates released during 2009, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations.

**Massachusetts DOC Three-Year Recidivism Rate for 2009 Including and Excluding
Re-incarcerations for Technical Violations:
Type of Release by Gender**

Recidivism Rates by Release Type and Gender <u>Excluding</u> Technical Violations of Parole or Probation									
Release Type	Males			Females			Total		
	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate
Parole To Street	809	235	29%	255	36	14%	1,064	271	25%
Expiration of Sentence	1,201	409	34%	493	164	33%	1,694	573	34%
Total Releases	2,010	644	32%	748	200	27%	2,758	844	31%
Recidivism Rates by Release Type and Gender <u>Including</u> Technical Violations of Parole or Probation									
Release Type	Males			Females			Total		
	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate
Parole To Street*	809	448	55%	255	87	34%	1,064	535	50%
Expiration of Sentence	1,201	413	34%	493	174	35%	1,694	587	35%
Total Releases	2,010	861	43%	748	261	35%	2,758	1,122	41%

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

- ◆ When reporting on the recidivism rates for offenders released on parole, it is important to note that a portion of the paroled offenders re-incarcerated within the three-year period are no longer under parole supervision at the time they recidivate.¹²
- ◆ Of the 2,758 inmates released to the street during 2009, over a third (39% or n=1,064) were paroled to the street, while 1,694 (61%) were released via expiration of sentence. Inmates paroled to the street had a higher recidivism rate (50%) than the recidivism rate of inmates released expiration of sentence (35%). Again, the higher recidivism rate for paroled offenders suggests the role of supervision to prevent future criminality, with a large portion of re-incarcerations occurring as a result of a technical violation of parole conditions.

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

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

Recidivism Trends and 2009 Recidivism Rates

- ◆ Of the 1,122 inmates who were a recidivist using the definition including technical violations of parole or probation, 354 recidivated due to a technical violation of their parole or probation conditions. Three hundred and thirty-one of the recidivists were technical parole violations and 23 were technical violations of probation.
- ◆ Of the 354 inmates who returned for a technical violation, 76 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 ten percentage points, from 41% to 31% when excluding technical violations, with offenders paroled to the street experiencing the largest decrease, from 50% to 25%. The recidivism rate for female inmates decreased from a rate of 35% to a rate of 27%. The male recidivism rate also decreased from 43% to 32% when excluding technical violations.

Massachusetts Three-Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates Excluding and Including Technical Violators for 2009 Releases to the Street

Three Year Re-incarceration Recidivism Rates <u>Excluding</u> Technical Violations									
		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Gender	Number of Releases	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	748	104	14%	62	8%	34	5%	200	27%
Male	2,010	314	16%	224	11%	106	5%	644	32%
Total	2,758	418	15%	286	10%	140	5%	844	31%
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	748	155	21%	69	9%	37	5%	261	35%
Male	2,010	476	24%	271	13%	114	6%	861	43%
Total	2,758	631	23%	340	12%	151	5%	1,122	41%

- ◆ Both male and female releases experienced a lower first year recidivism rate when excluding technical violators, resulting in a decrease of eight percentage points in the recidivism rate for the first year.
- ◆ For the second year in the follow-up period, there was a slight decrease of two percentage points in the total recidivism rate when excluding technical violations. There was no difference in the third year with a recidivism rate of 5%.

Recidivism Trends and 2009 Recidivism Rates

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2009 Releases to the Street by
Offense Category and Gender

Offense Category	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Property	214	57%	233	44%	447	51%
Person	845	52%	120	28%	965	49%
Other	189	39%	215	33%	404	35%
Drug	634	33%	175	31%	809	33%
Sex	128	16%	5	n.a.	133	15%
Total	2,010	43%	748	35%	2,758	41%

- ◆ The recidivism rate for property offenders was higher than other offense types for both male and female releases.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for male property offenders was 57%, followed by person offenders who recidivated at a rate of 52%.
- ◆ The recidivism rate for female property offenders was 44%, followed by females in the “other” offense category, with a recidivism rate of 33%.
- ◆ Offenders released off a governing sex offense had the lowest overall recidivism rate (15%).

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2009 Releases to the Street by
Offense Type and Gender

Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Violent	973	47%	125	27%	1,098	45%
Non-Violent	1,037	39%	623	36%	1,660	38%
Total	2,010	43%	748	35%	2,758	41%

Non-violent offenders released in 2009 had a slightly lower recidivism rate (38%) compared to violent offenders (45%).

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2009 Releases to the Street by
Mandatory Minimum Drug Sentence and Gender

Drug Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Non-Mandatory Drug Offense	297	36%	150	33%	447	35%
Mandatory Drug Offense	337	31%	25	16%	362	30%
Total	634	33%	175	31%	809	33%

Of the 809 released inmates who were incarcerated for a governing drug offense, 45% percent were serving a mandatory drug sentence (n = 362). Mandatory drug offenders had a lower recidivism rate than non-mandatory drug offenders, recidivating at a rate of 30% and 35% respectively.

Recidivism Trends and 2009 Recidivism Rates

Massachusetts DOC Three Year Recidivism Rates for 2009 Releases to the Street by Race/Ethnicity and Gender¹³

Race/Ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Caucasian	762	43%	552	37%	1,314	40%
African American/ Black	613	43%	107	31%	720	41%
Hispanic	611	43%	58	28%	669	41%
Native American/ Alaskan Native	7	n.a	2	n.a	9	n.a
Asian	13	n.a	2	n.a	15	n.a
Other	4	n.a	27	30%	31	39%
Total	2,010	43%	748	35%	2,758	41%

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

- ◆ Within three years of their release to the street, male inmates who reported a race of Black, Caucasian or Hispanic all had a recidivism rate of 43%.
- ◆ Caucasian female inmates had the highest recidivism rate (37%) followed by Black female inmates with a recidivism rate of 31%.

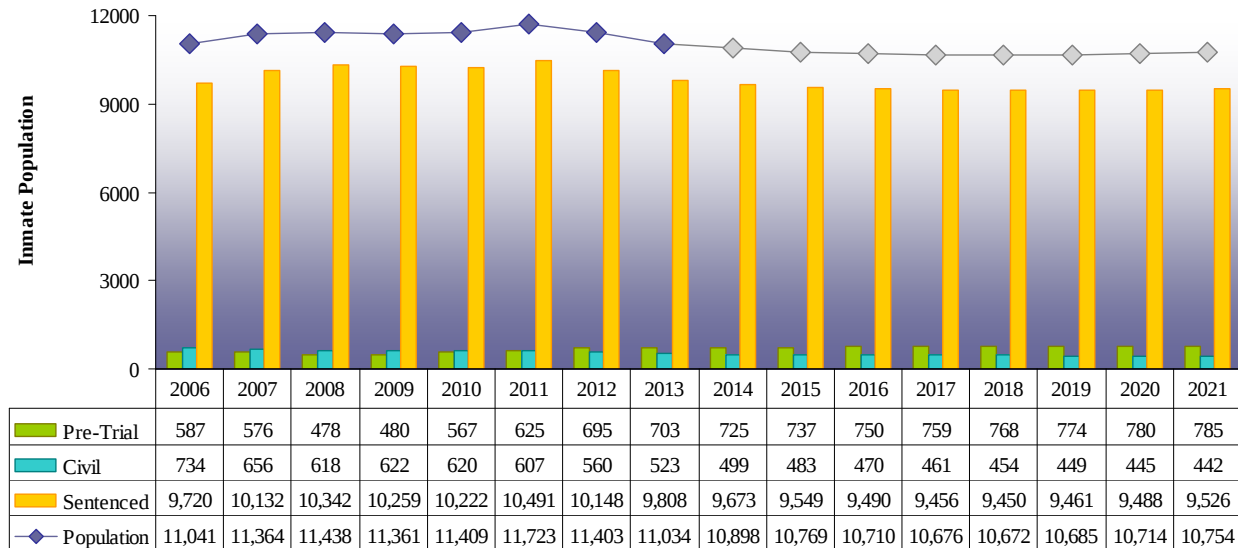
¹³ For releases where the numeric value was less than 20, recidivism rates were not reported in the table.

Massachusetts DOC 2013 Population Projections

Population Projections

The population trend projection below represents the MA DOC jurisdiction population for the years 2006-2021. Each year's observation was based upon that year's count as of December 31. Historical data for the years 2003-2013 was gathered by utilizing information pulled from IMS. The projected years, 2014-2021, were based upon ten years of historical data, with weighting toward the two years prior. Note that any projection of this kind may be considered accurate, in the face of no policy changes, for three to five years at most.

Massachusetts DOC Historical and Projected Total Prison Population, 2006-2021



- ◆ The overall MA DOC population, based on historical population trends, is expected to see some decline over the next few years, followed by a slight increase toward the end of this decade.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced population is expected to see a decline with the full effect of the 2012 Crime Bill and the implementation of other policy changes due to decreased criminal admissions/sentences and increased earned good time.
- ◆ Civil commitments in Massachusetts are court ordered placements to Massachusetts DOC custody. These commitments are made up of “Mental Health Commitments”, “Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments” (Section 35’s), and “Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments”. Civil commitments numbers have seen a drop in recent years, leading to a projected decrease throughout the trend period.
- ◆ Pre-trial detainees continued increase over the trend period was due to a steady, historical rise over the past 10 years.

Population Projections

Massachusetts DOC Historical & Projected Prison Populations by Commitment Type				
Year	Sentenced	Civil	Pre-Trial	Total
2006	9,720	734	587	11,041
2007	10,132	656	576	11,364
2008	10,342	618	478	11,438
2009	10,259	622	480	11,361
2010	10,222	620	567	11,409
2011	10,491	607	625	11,723
2012	10,148	560	695	11,403
2013	9,808	523	703	11,034
2014	9,673	499	725	10,898
2015	9,549	483	737	10,769
2016	9,490	470	750	10,710
2017	9,456	461	759	10,676
2018	9,450	454	768	10,672
2019	9,461	449	774	10,685
2020	9,488	445	780	10,714
2021	9,526	442	785	10,754

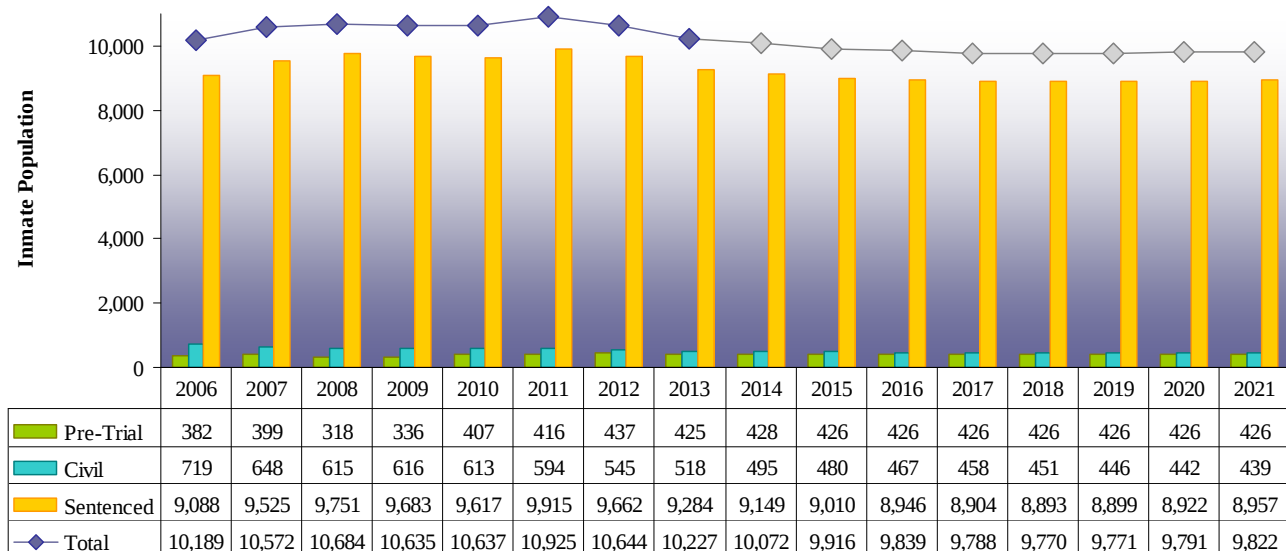
- ◆ From 2014 to 2021, the MA DOC jurisdiction population is projected to have an average rate of decrease of less than 1% per year, with a total decrease of near 3%. During the historical period, from 2006 to 2013, there was an overall increase of 3%, with an average yearly rate increase of less than 1%. This projects a swing from population growth to population shrinkage.
- ◆ Criminally sentenced commitments are expected to see a decrease around 3% during the projected period, 2014-2021, with an average decrease of less than 1% per year. Over the historical period, 2006-2013, criminal commitments increased by 5%, with an average yearly increase close to 1%. This inversion in growth is at least partially due to the 2012 Crime Bill as well as the increase in inmate step-downs to county houses of correction.
- ◆ Civil commitments are projected to decrease about 15% during the projected period, 2014-2021, with an average drop of around 2% per year. From 2006 to 2013 civil commitments saw a larger decrease of 28%, averaging a drop of almost 4% each year. This reflects a steady, continued drop in civil commitments.
- ◆ Pre-trial commitments are projected to increase by 12% over the projected period, 2014-2021, averaging an increase near 2% each year. During the historical period, 2006-2013, pre-trial commitments saw an overall increase of 14%, with a yearly average increase of around 2%. The projection reflects a greater increase in pre-trial detainees in recent years over earlier in the historical trend period, particularly among female inmates.

Population Projections

Massachusetts DOC Male Historical and Projected Prison Population				
Year	Sentenced	Civil	Pre-Trial	Total
2006	9,088	719	382	10,189
2007	9,525	648	399	10,572
2008	9,751	615	318	10,684
2009	9,683	616	336	10,635
2010	9,617	613	407	10,637
2011	9,915	594	416	10,925
2012	9,662	545	437	10,644
2013	9,284	518	425	10,227
2014	9,149	495	428	10,072
2015	9,010	480	426	9,916
2016	8,946	467	426	9,839
2017	8,904	458	426	9,788
2018	8,893	451	426	9,770
2019	8,899	446	426	9,771
2020	8,922	442	426	9,791
2021	8,957	439	426	9,822

- ◆ The male jurisdiction population saw a loss of 417 (4%) commitments during 2013. This was the most notable overall drop in male jurisdiction commitments seen in the historical data from 2003 through 2013.
- ◆ The overall male jurisdiction population is projected to shrink by 4% from 2013 to 2021.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced male jurisdiction population is projected to shrink throughout most of the trend period, ending around 4% lower.
- ◆ Male civil commitments are expected to decrease by 15% from 2013 to 2021.
- ◆ Male pre-trial commitments are projected to grow by less than 1% over the trend period from 2013 to 2021.

Massachusetts DOC Male Historical and Projected Total Prison Population, 2006-2021

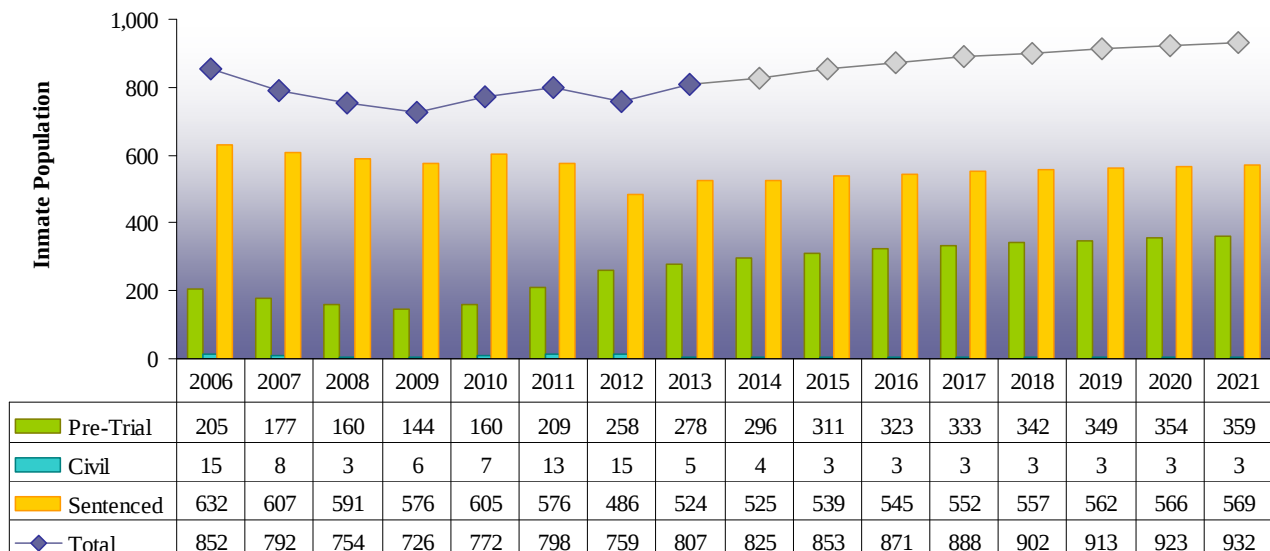


Population Projections

Massachusetts DOC Female Historical and Projected Prison Population				
Year	Sentenced	Civil	Pre-Trial	Total
2006	632	15	205	852
2007	607	8	177	792
2008	591	3	160	754
2009	576	6	144	726
2010	605	7	160	772
2011	576	13	209	798
2012	486	15	258	759
2013	524	5	278	807
2014	525	4	296	825
2015	539	3	311	853
2016	545	3	323	871
2017	552	3	333	888
2018	557	3	342	902
2019	562	3	349	913
2020	566	3	354	923
2021	569	3	359	932

- ◆ The female jurisdiction population saw an increase of 48 inmates (6%) during 2013.
- ◆ The overall female jurisdiction population is projected to grow by 16% from 2013 to 2020. This is mostly driven by increases in pre-trial detainees.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced female jurisdiction population is projected to grow by 9% during the projected period, 2014-2021.
- ◆ Female civil commitments are expected to stay steady over the prediction period, 2013-2020; however, this subpopulation is too small, and too variable, to make a confident estimate.
- ◆ Female pre-trial commitments are projected to see growth of 29% over the period from 2014 to 2021. This is due to rampant growth (74%) from 2010 to 2013.

Massachusetts DOC Female Historical and Projected Total Prison Population, 2006-2021



Massachusetts DOC 2013 Caveats and Definitions

Caveats and Definitions

ACA	Acronym standing for American Correctional Association.
Admissions	Inmates committed to the Department of Correction (DOC), bearing a committing institution's identification number, who arrive at a facility as a result of a court order, a transfer from another facility, the execution of a parole violation warrant or the execution of an escape warrant.
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments	Court commitments based upon competent medical testimony that a person is an alcoholic or substance abuser and is at risk for serious harm as a result of his/her alcoholism or substance abuse. A court may order such person to be committed for a period not to exceed 90 days. See Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 123, §35.
Average Daily Population (ADP)	The average daily population for calendar year 2013 was calculated by adding together the count from the last day of each month broken out by institution, then dividing by 12.
Civil Commitment or "Civil"	The involuntary commitment of an individual via legal means to incarcerate an individual against their will.
Commitments	Newly sentenced and committed inmates admitted to a committing institution as prescribed by law.
Court Release	Inmates released from the Massachusetts DOC via court release and include the following: Habeas to Court – Sentenced Habeas to Court – Did not return Habeas to Court – Return with new case number Habeas to Court – Received forthwith sentence Court Release – Sentence revoked/stayed/vacated Bailed-Released on personal recognizance Bailed-Released on personal recognizance to a warrant
Crime Bill	Enacted on August 2, 2012, and resulted in an immediate change to sentence structure for dozens of inmates. See Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012.
Crime Lab	Issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Drug Lab resulted in several hundred releases "from court," primarily during the months of September-November of 2012.
Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced"	An individual who has been found guilty of a criminal offense through legal means, and is required to be incarcerated.

Caveats and Definitions

Custody Population	An inmate that is incarcerated in a Massachusetts DOC facility.
Design Capacity	Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended to house in a facility.
DOC	Acronym for the Department of Correction.
Drug Offense	Massachusetts General Law Chapter 94C Offenses which include distribution or possession with intent to distribute, drug violation school/park, and trafficking.
Earned Good Time	Inmates can receive credits while incarcerated through, work, education and other programs which reduce their maximum sentence term. Inmates can be awarded between 2.5 days of earned good time per category and up to but not to exceed 10 days per month.
Escape	The act by which an inmate, lawfully sentenced or admitted to the custody of the Department of Correction, leaves the confines of a correctional institution, the custody of escorting officers, or fails to return from an authorized release to the community at the designated time.
Expiration Of Sentence	An inmate is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his/her term, less any statutory or earned good time. Statutory good time was eliminated for all offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactment of the “Truth-in-Sentencing” law.
Governing Offense	Individuals may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. The governing offense is the offense that carries the longest maximum sentence.
Institutional Length of Stay	The number of days between the most recent transfer date to the given facility or the most recent break in custody and January 1, 2014. Trips to hospitals, court, or temporary holds are not considered a break in custody.
Jurisdiction Population	An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the inmate is being held. DOC Jurisdiction includes those incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facilities and those housed in correctional facilities outside of the Massachusetts DOC (i.e. Massachusetts houses of correction, other state’s correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Caveats and Definitions

Mandatory Minimum Sentence	The provision of a criminal penalty for a particular offense which specifies the minimum term of incarceration and prohibits suspension of any sentence, placement on file, continuance without a finding, probation, and release on parole until the minimum term of imprisonment has been served.
Mental Health Commitments	Court-ordered evaluations of competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility and treatment for mentally ill adults as a result of their mental illness are in need of hospitalization under conditions of strict security. This population is primarily committed to Bridgewater State Hospital. See Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 123, §§7-18.
New Court Commitment	Newly sentenced and committed inmates admitted to a committing institution as prescribed by law. All new court commitments and those individuals who began serving new sentences (e.g., from and after sentences) during the year are included in this category even if there was no physical release from custody when they finished one sentence and began serving another sentence. If an individual is committed to the DOC more than once during 2012, each court commitment for that individual is counted separately.
Non-DOC Releases to Other Jurisdiction	The transfer of a non-DOC inmate (from a county, federal, or another state's jurisdiction) out of DOC custody and remands the inmate back to the agency that has presiding authority over them.
Non-Violent Offense	Any offense that falls under the Property, Drug or <i>Other</i> offense categories.
Operational Capacity	The total bed capacity across all Massachusetts DOC facilities throughout the agency on the last day of a given month. The capacity of a facility is the number of beds authorized for safe and efficient operation of the facility. This does not include beds reserved for discipline, investigations, infirmary, or other temporary holds because these beds are used for temporary or special purposes. When the special purpose(s) or circumstances do not apply, the beds are not occupied.

Caveats and Definitions

Other Offenses	Miscellaneous offenses that are not clearly categorized into one of the other offense categories of Person, Property, Sex or Drug and include obstruction of justice, habitual criminal, prostitution and some weapons possession.
Other Releases	Releases in this category include deaths, escapes and transfer out of state.
Parole	Inmates released on parole are under the supervision of parole while in the community and may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision.
Parole or Expiration of Sentence to Other	Inmates who were released from their current sentence via expiration or parole to one of the following: - parole to out of state sentence - parole to federal authority - parole to immigration - parole to a from and after House of Correction sentence - parole to warrant - parole to a from and after Department of Correction sentence - expiration release to out of state sentence - expiration release to federal authority - expiration release to immigration - expiration release to from and after House of Correction sentence - expiration release to warrant - expiration release to from and after/concurrent at Department of Correction - expiration to civil commitment - parole to civil commitment - release from civil commitment to warrant
Parole to Street	Inmates released from the Massachusetts DOC with parole supervision.
Parole Violator/Detainer	Parolee who violates conditions of parole. An inmate may be returned to prison for a parole violation with a new offense or technical parole violation. For reporting purposes, those inmates returned on a parole detainer are included in this group.
Person Offense	Crimes against Person (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 Offenses) and include assault and battery, kidnapping, manslaughter, and murder.

Caveats and Definitions

Pre-Trial or “Detainee”

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

Probation

A court-ordered sentence whereby an offender is released from confinement but is still under court supervision.

Probation Violation

An inmate that has been returned to resume serving a previously imposed sentence (return on a split sentence) following a revocation of their terms of probation. Split sentences to the state prison were eliminated for offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactments of the Truth-in-Sentencing Law.

Property Offense

Crimes against Property (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 266 Offenses) and include arson, burglary and fraud.

Recidivism Rate

A measurement of the rate at which offenders commit other crimes, either by arrest or conviction baselines, after being released from incarceration.

Release from Parole Detainer

A small number of inmates released from a temporary parole detainer (n=6).

Release to Street

The release of an inmate from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of parole or discharge to the street. Conditions warranting a release to street include: court release (see Crime Lab), expiration of fine, payment of fine, parole and expiration of sentence.

Sentence/Sentence Type

State Prison Sentence

Prior to the truth-in-sentencing reform, if an offender was sentenced to a state prison, except for life or as a habitual criminal, the court shall not fix the term of imprisonment, but shall fix a maximum and minimum term for which s/he may be imprisoned. The minimum term shall not be less than two and a half years. All sentences that have a finite maximum term are eligible to have the term reduced by statutory good time, except for most sex offenses, crimes committed while confined and certain “mandatory” sentences.

Under the “new law”, all state sentences have a minimum and a maximum term, unless an inmate is sentenced for life or as a habitual criminal. The minimum term is used to determine parole eligibility, and the maximum term is used to determine discharge.

Caveats and Definitions

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

House of Correction or “County Sentence”

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

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

Other State, Federal Sentence

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

Sex Offense

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

Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments

Court-ordered temporary commitments of a person adjudication of sexual dangerousness and day to life commitments for those adjudicated as sexually dangerous persons. See Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 123A.

Stock Population

The stock population is a snapshot of inmates of all commitment types incarcerated on a given day. These can include all pre-trial detainees, civil commitments, criminally sentenced and transfer inmates from another state, federal, or county authority. This information can be used as a gauge to determine population trends in different categories (i.e. stock jurisdiction or stock custody population over time).

Caveats and Definitions

Technical Violation	A violation of parole conditions that does not necessarily constitute grounds for a parole revocation.
Violent Offense	Any offense that falls under the Person offense or Sex offense categories.
Western Massachusetts Regional Women's Correctional Center	From November 2011 to February 2012, <u>51 County sentenced female inmates</u> in DOC custody were transferred to a regional correctional center in Hampden county. Beginning in November 2011, county sentenced females including those from Worcester county and west, will be held in the custody of this regional center and no longer at the MA DOC.