

Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Overcrowding, Third Quarter 2009

Massachusetts Department of Correction
Submitted in Compliance with Chapter 799
Section 21 of the Acts of 1985



Deval L. Patrick

Governor

Timothy P. Murray

Lieutenant Governor

Kevin M. Burke

*Secretary of Executive Office
of Public Safety and Security*

Mary Beth Heffernan

Undersecretary of Criminal Justice

Harold W. Clarke

Commissioner

October, 2009

2009 Third Quarter Report

Section Twenty-one of Chapter 799 of the Acts of 1985 directs the Commissioner of Correction to report quarterly on the status of overcrowding in state and county facilities. This statute calls for the following information:

Such report shall include, by facility, the average daily census for the period of the report and the actual census on the first and last days of the report period. Said report shall also contain such information for the previous twelve months and a comparison to the rated capacity of such facility.

This report presents the required statistics for the third quarter of 2009.

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This report, prepared by Pamela McLaughlin of the Research and Planning Division, is based on counts submitted by Massachusetts Sheriffs and the DOC.

2009 Third Quarter Report

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- The official capacity or custody level designation for each facility can change for a number of reasons, e.g. expansion of facility beds, decrease of facility beds due to fire, or changes in contracts with vendors. In all tables the capacity and custody level reflects the status at the end of the reporting period. The design capacity is reported for correctional facilities in Tables 1 through 6.
- State inmates housed in the Hampshire County contract program are included in the county population tables, as are all other state inmates housed in county facilities.
- On May 18, 2000, the Braintree Alternative Center was closed for renovations by the Norfolk County Sheriff's Office. All inmates were transferred to the minimum security Pre-Release Center in Dedham.
- As of September 15, 2000, Longwood Treatment Center, male population, was moved to the Massachusetts Boot Camp and the women were transferred to facilities housing female populations.
- As of September 22, 2000, Massachusetts Boot Camp ceased to hold medium security inmates.
- Due to DOC policy modification, the security level of Boston State Pre-Release was changed from Security Level 2 to Security Level 3/2 during the fourth quarter of 2001.
- P.P.R.E.P was closed effective July 6, 2001.
- Charlotte House was closed effective November 9, 2001.
- Effective November 16, 2001, NCCI-Gardner added 30 beds to Security Level 3, per policy 101.
- May 20, 2002, NECC changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2. The design capacity for Security Level 3 is 62, and for Security Level 2 the design capacity is 88.
- May 20, 2002, Pondville changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2 with a design capacity of 100.
- June 10, 2002, South Middlesex Correctional Center changed to a facility for female offenders.
- June 22, 2002, Old Colony Correctional Center added a Level 3 housing unit. The design capacity for Security Level 5 is 480 and for Security Level 3 the design capacity is 100.
- On June 30, 2002, the following facilities were closed; SECC (Medium), Hodder Cottage @ Framingham, MCI-Lancaster, the Massachusetts Boot Camp, and the Addiction Center @ SECC.
- As of July 1, 2002, the Massachusetts Boot Camp was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC). Within MASAC is the Longwood Treatment Center Program, relocated on September 15, 2000. This program served individuals incarcerated for operating under the influence of alcohol. Because the inmates were predominantly county sentenced inmates, the inmate count and bed capacity were also included in Tables 3 and 4.
- The Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) houses both civil and criminal populations.
- As of April 5, 2002, Norfolk County no longer has any contract beds, all inmates are now held at the Norfolk County House of Correction.
- As of July 1, 2002, two housing units remain open at MCI-Shirley Minimum with a design capacity of 92.
- In August 2002, the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC) was closed and all inmates were integrated into Bristol Dartmouth House of Correction.
- Within MASAC, The Longwood Treatment Center Program was terminated on July 1, 2003. The last inmate to leave the facility was on September 8, 2003.
- Prior to the 3rd Quarter 2003, NCCI-Gardner (Minimum) was inadvertently shown as Security Level 3/2 instead of Security Level 3.

¹ For Technical notes prior to 2000, please refer to previous quarterly reports. Refer to abbreviations on page vi.

Technical Notes 2004 to Present

- Effective February 5, 2004, Boston State Pre-Release Center had a change in design capacity. The new capacity is 150. One hundred beds are Pre-Release and 50 beds are Minimum.
- Within MCI-Shirley is a 13 bed unit called the Assisted Daily Living Unit, this unit opened on February 22, 2005. The unit houses inmates who require assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., hygiene, eating, ambulating, etc.), but whose regular medical needs are treated on an outpatient basis.
- On September 12, 2005 OCCC designated a Special Housing Unit (SHU) to hold Security Level 4 inmates.
- Houston House program will be known as Women and Children's Program (WCP), effective July 12, 2004.
- Barnstable County House of Correction design capacity has changed. The new design capacity is 300, effective as of March 13, 2006.
- The Lemuel Shattuck Correctional (LEM) unit census was added to the first quarter 2006 report.
- Effective October 19, 2006 the count sheet was changed to reflect the Institution Security Level changes per the CMR 103 DOC 101 Policy.
- Memorandum of Agreement for 380 beds at Plymouth County Correctional Facility including, 52A's, Non-52A's, DYS, and other county.
- September 24, 2007 - To reflect recent information that has come to light, Bristol County Dartmouth and Essex County Middleton facilities each include a pre-release women's facility which will be reported separately in future reports.
- On October 1, 2007 the Western MA Regional Women's Correctional Center opened in Chicopee MA (Hampden County). The design capacity is 228.
- The design capacity for Shirley Minimum has changed due to the reopening of additional housing units:
Effective October 15, 2007 - 92 to 165
Effective February 27, 2008 - 165 to 161, due to the reassessment of space
Effective June 19, 2008 - 161 to 193
Effective November 5, 2008 - 193 to 249.
- On June 13, 2008 South Middlesex C.C. began housing awaiting trial inmates.
- Effective February 2, 2009 the DOC added 20 "Community Beds" at Brooke House, contracted with Community Resources for Justice.
- On January 13, 2009, the DOC began the process of double-bunking inmates in some cells at SBCC, with two inmates instead of the previous one inmate per cell.
- The data now identifies that the DOC is reporting design/rated capacity. The MGL statute requires that the DOC report on rated capacity. While there is no numerical difference between design capacity and rated capacity, the DOC wanted to make sure the data is accurately and appropriately labeled.
- Effective April 13, 2009, the security level for the MASAC facility has changed from a Medium to Minimum security. In addition to continuing to house 30-day substance abuse civil commitments under MGL Ch.123 s.35, the facility will house inmates serving criminal sentences.
- On June 1, 2009 MCI-Cedar Junction @ Walpole became the reception center, designating one unit as medium security. This unit was designed to hold 72 inmates. All other units remain at maximum security.

Definitions

Custody Population: Custody population refers to all offenders held in DOC facilities only, and does not include DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Jurisdiction Population: Jurisdiction population refers to all offenders incarcerated in DOC facilities as well as DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Design Capacity: The number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the institution [as defined by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)].

On October 19, 2006, new security level designations were established according to **103 DOC 101 Correctional Institutions/Security Levels** policy which states:

Security Levels:

- **Pre-Release** (*Formerly Levels One and Two*). The least restrictive in the department and is reserved only for those inmates who are at the end of their sentence and have been identified as posing little to no threat to the community. A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate maximum responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions prior to their release. Direct supervision of these inmates is not required, but intermittent observation may be appropriate under certain conditions. Inmates within this level may be permitted to access the community unescorted to participate in programming to include, but not limited to, work release, educational release, etc.

- **Minimum** (*Formerly Level Three*). A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of returning to the inmate a greater sense of personal responsibility and autonomy while still providing for supervision and monitoring of behavior and activity. Inmates within this security level are not considered a serious risk to the safety of staff, inmates or to the public. Program participation is mandated and geared toward their potential reintegration into the community. Access to the community is limited and under constant direct staff supervision.

- **Medium** (*Formerly Level Four*). A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification, reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate some degree of responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions, while still insuring the safety of staff and inmates. Design/construction is generally characterized by high security perimeters and limited use of internal physical barriers. Inmates at this level have demonstrated the ability to abide by rules and regulations and require intermittent supervision. However, behavior in the community, i.e., criminal sentence and/or the presence of serious outstanding legal matters, indicate the need for some control and for segregation from the community. Job and program opportunities exist for all inmates within the perimeter of the facility.

* (*Formerly Level Five*). A custody level in which design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates. Inmates accorded to this status may present an escape risk or pose a threat to other inmates, staff, or the orderly running of the institution, however, at a lesser degree than those at level 6. Supervision remains constant and direct. Through an inmates willingness to comply with institutional rules and regulations, increased job and program opportunities exist.

- **Maximum** (*Formerly Level Six*). A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates primarily through the use of high security perimeters and extensive use of internal physical barriers and check points. Inmates accorded this status present serious escape risks or pose serious threats to themselves, to other inmates, to staff, or the orderly running of the institution. Supervision of inmates is direct and constant.

Abbreviations

AC	Addiction Center	NECC	Northeastern Correctional Center
ADP	Average Daily Population	NCCI	North Central Correctional Institution at Gardner
ATU	Awaiting Trial Unit	OCCC	Old Colony Correctional Center
BSH	Bridgewater State Hospital	OUI	Operating Under the Influence
CRS	Contract Residential Services Includes Women and Children's Program	PPREP	Pre-Parole Residential Environmental Phase Program
DDU	Departmental Disciplinary Unit	PRC	Pre-Release Center
DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction	SBCC	Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center
DSU	Departmental Segregation Unit	SECC	Southeastern Correctional Center
HOC	House Of Correction	SDPTC	Sexually Dangerous Person Treatment Center
LEM	Lemuel Shattuck Correctional Unit	SMCC	South Middlesex Correctional Center
LCAC	Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center		
MASAC	Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center		
MTC	Massachusetts Treatment Center		

Table 1 provides the DOC figures for the third quarter of 2009. The DOC Custody population has decreased by 71 inmates in this time period. Operating with 11,315 inmates in the system, the average daily population was 11,355 with a design/rated capacity of 7,979. Thus, the DOC operated at 142 percent of design capacity.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 232 inmates. The majority of these inmates were in Massachusetts Houses of Correction.

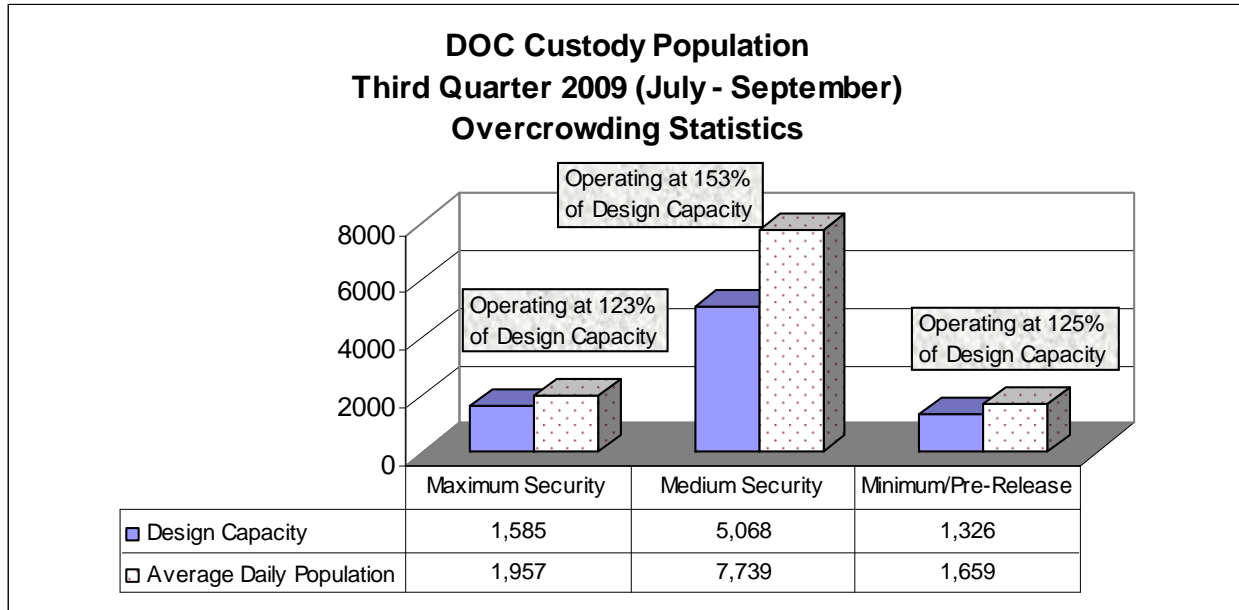
Overall, the average daily total DOC Jurisdiction population for the third quarter 2009 was 11,587, a decrease of 94 inmates over the quarter from 11,632 to 11,538.

Table 1

Third Quarter 2009 Population in DOC Facilities, July 6, 2009 to September 28, 2009					
Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)					
Cedar Junction	661	621	683	561	118%
SBCC	1,296	1,308	1,263	1,024	127%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,957	1,929	1,946	1,585	123%
Medium (Formerly Level 5/4)					
Bay State Correctional Center	315	315	319	266	118%
Massachusetts Treatment Center	625	628	621	561	111%
Cedar Junction	66	56	72	72	92%
MCI Concord	1,241	1,262	1,217	614	202%
MCI-Framingham (Female)	424	437	420	388	109%
MCI-Framingham: ATU (Female)	181	178	199	64	283%
MCI Norfolk	1,502	1,495	1,505	1,084	139%
MCI Shirley	1,199	1,215	1,190	720	167%
NCCI Gardner	1,001	1,011	995	568	176%
OCCC @ Bridgewater	813	806	806	480	169%
Shattuck Correctional Unit	27	21	28	24	113%
State Hospital @ Bridgewater	345	352	361	227	152%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,739	7,776	7,733	5,068	153%
Minimum (Formerly Level 3)					
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	164	173	146	236	69%
MCI Plymouth	195	204	190	151	129%
MCI Shirley	276	278	277	249	111%
NCCI Gardner	30	30	32	30	100%
OCCC	156	156	154	100	156%
Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)					
Boston Pre-Release Center	194	198	193	150	129%
NECC	266	266	268	150	177%
Pondville	190	192	191	100	190%
SMCC	162	160	157	125	130%
Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)					
Brooke House	19	17	20	20	95%
Women and Children's Program	7	7	8	15	47%
Sub-Total: Contract, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,659	1,681	1,636	1,326	125%
Total	11,355	11,386	11,315	7,979	142%
DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities					
Houses of Correction	164	176	153	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	8	8	8	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	60	62	62	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	232	246	223	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	11,587	11,632	11,538	7,979	145%

See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 1



- Medium security facilities were the most overcrowded state prison facilities during this quarter, operating overall at 153% of design/rated capacity.
- Minimum/Pre-Release security facilities operated at an average of 125% of design/rated capacity.
- Both maximum security facilities operated above design/rated capacity. Cedar Junction operated 118% and Souza-Baranowski operated at 127% of design/rated capacity.
- The Awaiting Trial units at MCI-Framingham were the most overcrowded, operating at 283% of design/rated capacity. On average, 181 awaiting trial detainees were held in two units designed to hold 32 women each.
- MCI-Concord, a medium security facility, was the second most overcrowded state prison during the third quarter of 2009, averaging 1,241 inmates and operating over twice its design/rated capacity, at 202%.
- Pondville Correctional Center, a Minimum/Pre-Release facility, operated at 190%, almost twice its design/rated capacity with an average daily population of 190 inmates.
- NECC, a Minimum/Pre-Release facility, operated at 177% of design/rated capacity with an average daily population of 266 inmates.
- The Massachusetts Department of Correction (including treatment and support facilities) operated an average at 142% of design/rated capacity during the third quarter of 2009.

Table 2 provides the DOC figures for the previous twelve months (July 7, 2008 to June 29, 2009.) These figures indicate that the DOC custody population decreased by 41 inmates over the twelve-month period from 11,368 in July 2008 to 11,327 in June 2009.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 282 inmates: 215 inmates in Houses of Correction, 61 inmates in Interstate Contract and six inmates in a Federal Prison.

The total average daily DOC jurisdiction population for the previous twelve months was 11,605, a decrease of 146 inmates, or one percent, over the twelve-month period.

Table 2

**Previous Twelve Months
Population in DOC Facilities, July 7, 2008 to June 29, 2009**

Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)</u>					
Cedar Junction	700	774	629	633	111%
SBCC	1,118	1,036	1,322	1,024	109%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,818	1,810	1,951	1,657	110%
<u>Medium (Formerly Level 5/4)</u>					
Bay State	313	320	314	266	118%
Massachusetts Treatment Center	620	604	627	561	111%
MCI Concord	1,376	1,433	1,292	614	224%
MCI Framingham (Female)	461	506	433	388	119%
MCI Framingham: ATU (Female)	187	228	175	64	292%
MCI Norfolk	1,532	1,511	1,492	1,084	141%
MCI Shirley	1,209	1,204	1,200	720	168%
NCCI Gardner	1,001	988	1,004	568	176%
OCCC @ Bridgewater	814	805	807	480	170%
Shattuck Correctional Unit	24	29	23	24	100%
State Hospital @ Bridgewater	353	375	344	227	156%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,890	8,003	7,711	4,996	158%
<u>Minimum (Formerly Level 3)</u>					
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	152	182	160	236	64%
MCI Plymouth	216	217	206	151	143%
MCI Shirley	259	228	277	249	104%
NCCI Gardner	29	25	30	30	97%
OCCC	158	154	157	100	158%
<u>Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)</u>					
Boston Pre-Release Center	179	170	198	150	119%
NECC	265	266	265	150	177%
Pondville	194	195	192	100	194%
SMCC	154	118	155	125	123%
<u>Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)</u>					
Brooke House	7	0	19	20	35%
Women and Children's Program	2	0	6	15	13%
Sub-Total: Contract, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,615	1,555	1,665	1,326	122%
Total	11,323	11,368	11,327	7,979	142%
<u>DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities</u>					
Houses of Correction	215	286	177	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	6	4	8	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	61	62	62	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	282	352	247	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	11,605	11,720	11,574	7,979	145%

See Technical Notes, pp iii-vi, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Table 3 presents the county figures for the third quarter of 2009. The county population increased by 131 inmates, or one percent. At the end of the quarter, the county system operated with 12,929 inmates. The average daily population was 12,792 with a design capacity of 8,672. On average, the county facilities operated at 148 percent of design/rated capacity.

Table 3

Third Quarter 2009 Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, July 6, 2009 to September 28, 2009					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	403	387	405	300	134%
Berkshire	352	357	352	288	122%
Bristol	1,343	1,333	1,373	566	237%
Dukes	33	34	28	19	174%
Essex	1,586	1,676	1,595	658	241%
Franklin	261	244	258	144	181%
Hampden	1,733	1,707	1,765	1,531	113%
Hampshire	285	293	274	248	115%
Middlesex	1,213	1,238	1,209	1,035	117%
Norfolk	646	659	665	354	182%
Plymouth	1,261	1,161	1,330	1,140	111%
Suffolk	2,465	2,492	2,424	1,599	154%
Worcester	1,211	1,217	1,251	790	153%
Total	12,792	12,798	12,929	8,672	148%

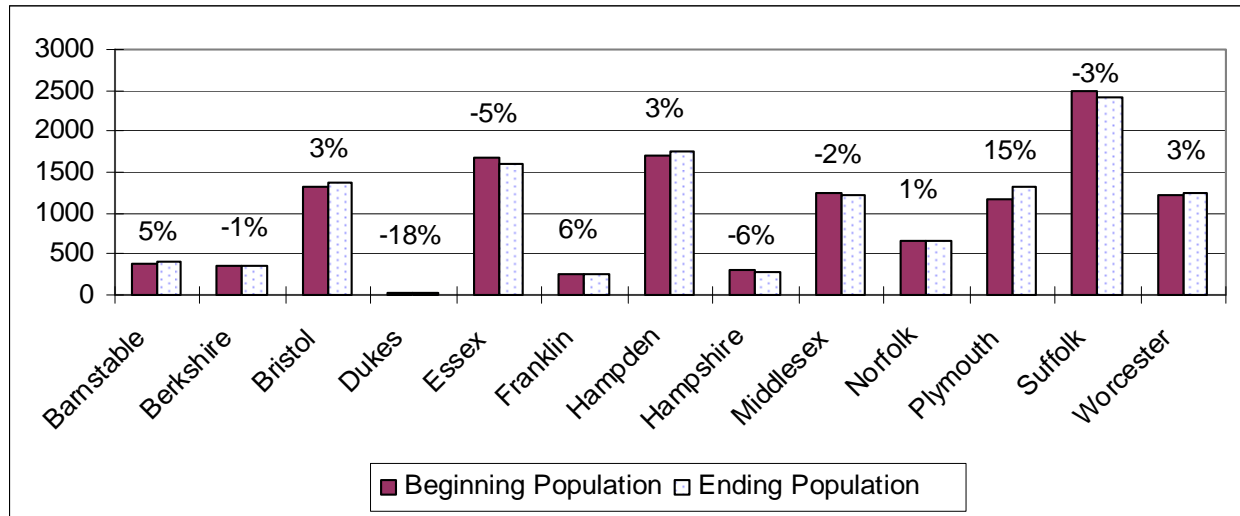
Table 4 presents the county figures for the third quarter of 2009. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and design/rated capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 4

Third Quarter 2009 Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, July 6, 2009 to September 28, 2009					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	184	179	191	206	89%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,072	1,076	1,089	304	353%
Bristol Women's Center	87	78	93	56	155%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,167	1,256	1,184	500	233%
Essex W.I.T	46	51	44	23	200%
Essex LCAC	373	369	367	135	276%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,405	1,378	1,421	1,178	119%
Hampden OUI	176	179	179	125	141%
Hampden Women's Center	152	150	165	228	67%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	334	207	358	161	207%
Middlesex Billerica	879	1,031	851	874	101%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	646	659	665	302	214%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	721	680	740	453	159%
Suffolk South Bay	1,744	1,812	1,684	1,146	152%

See Technical Notes, pp .iii-vi, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 2
MA County Correctional Facilities by County, Third Quarter 2009, Beginning and Ending Population



- Most county correctional institutions have jail beds (to hold prisoners awaiting trial) and house of correction beds (designated for sentenced inmates), with the exception of Suffolk County, which houses these populations in separate facilities. The design/rated capacities are determined within each facility and separate capacities are not designated as “jail” (detainees) or “house of correction” (county sentenced) beds.
- In the third quarter of 2009, the county correctional system operated at 148% of its design/rated capacity, with an average daily population of 12,792 and a capacity designed to hold 8,672 inmates.
- Plymouth and Hampden Counties had the largest increase in population for this quarter. Plymouth County’s population increased by 169 inmates and Hampden County’s population increased by 58 inmates.
- Other counties that reported an increase in population for third quarter were: Barnstable (5%) Bristol (5%), Franklin (6%), Norfolk (1%) and Worcester (3%).
- Essex and Suffolk Counties reported the largest decreases in population for the third quarter 2009. Essex County decreased by 81 inmates and Suffolk County decreased by 68 inmates.
- Duke’s County reported the largest percentage decrease for the third quarter, 18%, although their population decreased by only six inmates.
- The remaining three counties reported a decrease in population: Berkshire (1%), Hampshire (6%), Middlesex (2%).
- The county correctional facilities (jails and houses of correction) population increased by 131 inmates for the third quarter of 2009, from 12,798 at the beginning of the quarter to 12,929 at the end of the quarter.

Table 5 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months (July 7, 2008 to June 29, 2009.)

The figures indicate that the county population decreased by 1,195 inmates, or nine percent, over this twelve-month period, from 13,881 in July 2008 to 12,686 June 2009.

Table 5

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, July 7, 2008 to June 29, 2009					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	406	388	370	300	135%
Berkshire	360	360	364	288	125%
Bristol	1,395	1,473	1,345	566	246%
Dukes	28	28	31	19	147%
Essex	1,678	1,734	1,641	658	255%
Franklin	288	308	266	144	200%
Hampden	1,850	1,976	1,726	1,531	121%
Hampshire	292	284	291	248	118%
Middlesex	1,242	1,296	1,231	1,035	120%
Norfolk	655	683	654	354	185%
Plymouth	1,370	1,487	1,076	1,140	120%
Suffolk	2,457	2,506	2,446	1,599	154%
Worcester	1,291	1,358	1,245	790	163%
Total	13,312	13,881	12,686	8,672	154%

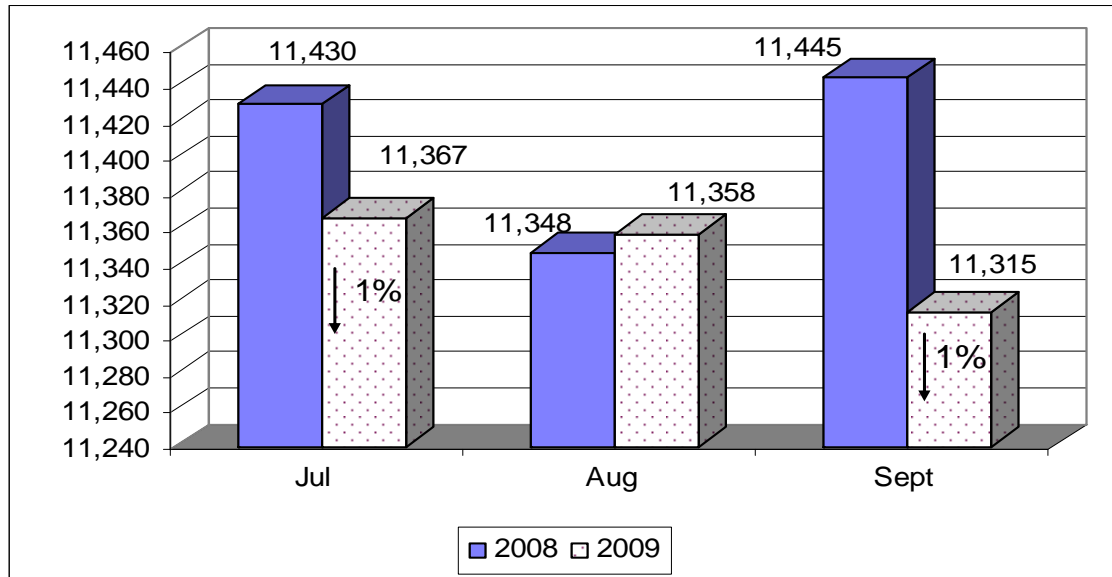
Table 6 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 6

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, July 7, 2008 to June 29, 2009					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	180	186	183	206	87%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,127	1,172	1,078	304	371%
Women's Center	88	115	84	56	157%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,256	1,303	1,230	500	251%
Essex W.I.T.	40	33	48	23	174%
Essex LCAC	382	398	363	135	283%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,517	1,626	1,386	1,178	129%
Hampden OUI	177	180	177	125	142%
Hampden Women's Center	156	170	163	228	68%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	393	411	400	161	244%
Middlesex Billerica	849	885	831	874	97%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	655	683	654	302	217%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	707	699	676	453	156%
Suffolk South Bay	1,750	1,807	1,770	1,146	153%

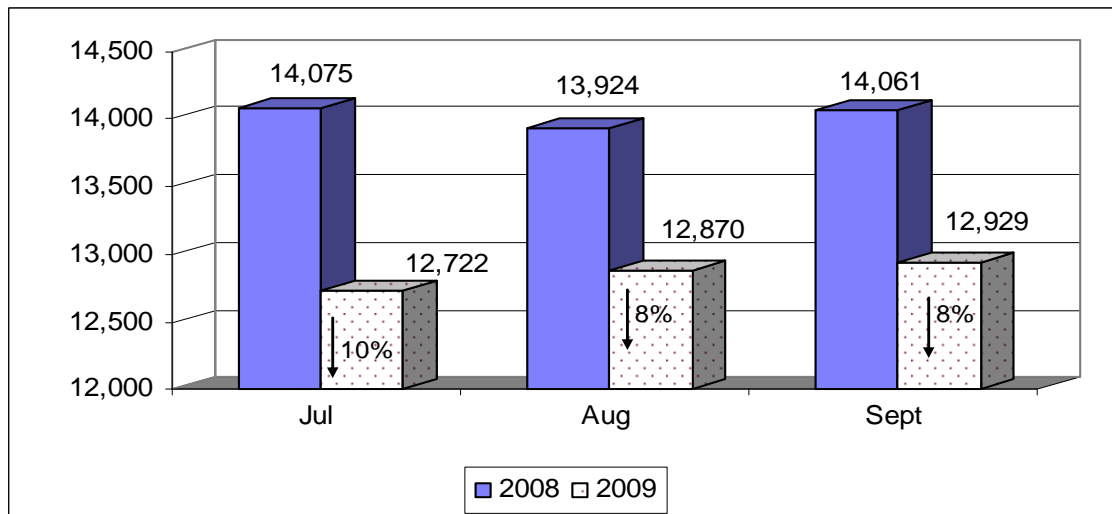
See Technical Notes, pp. iii-vi, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 3
DOC Custody Population Change, Third Quarters of 2008 and 2009



The graph above compares the DOC custody population including treatment and support facilities for the third quarter in 2009 to the third quarter in 2008, by month. For July 2009, the DOC custody population decreased by 63 inmates, or one percent, compared to July 2008; for August 2009, the population decreased by 10 inmates; for September 2009 the population decreased by 130 inmates, or one percent.

Figure 4
County Correctional Population Change, Third Quarters of 2008 and 2009



The graph above compares the County Correctional population at the end of the third quarter in 2009 to the end of the third quarter in 2008, by month. For July 2009, the population decreased by 1,353 inmates, or ten percent, compared to July 2008; for August 2009, the population decreased by 1,054 inmates, or eight percent; for September 2009, the population decreased by 1,132 inmates, or eight percent.

Note: Data for Figure 4 was taken from the end of the month daily count sheet compiled by the DOC Classification Division.

Table 7 provides quarterly statistics on criminally sentenced, new court commitments to the DOC for the third quarters of 2008 and 2009, by gender. Overall, there was a decrease of 127 new court commitments, or 16% for the third quarter 2009 in comparison to the number of new court commitments in the third quarter 2008, from 814 to 687. During this time period, male commitments decreased by 51, or 10%, from 508 to 457; female commitments decreased by 76, or 25%, from 306 to 230.

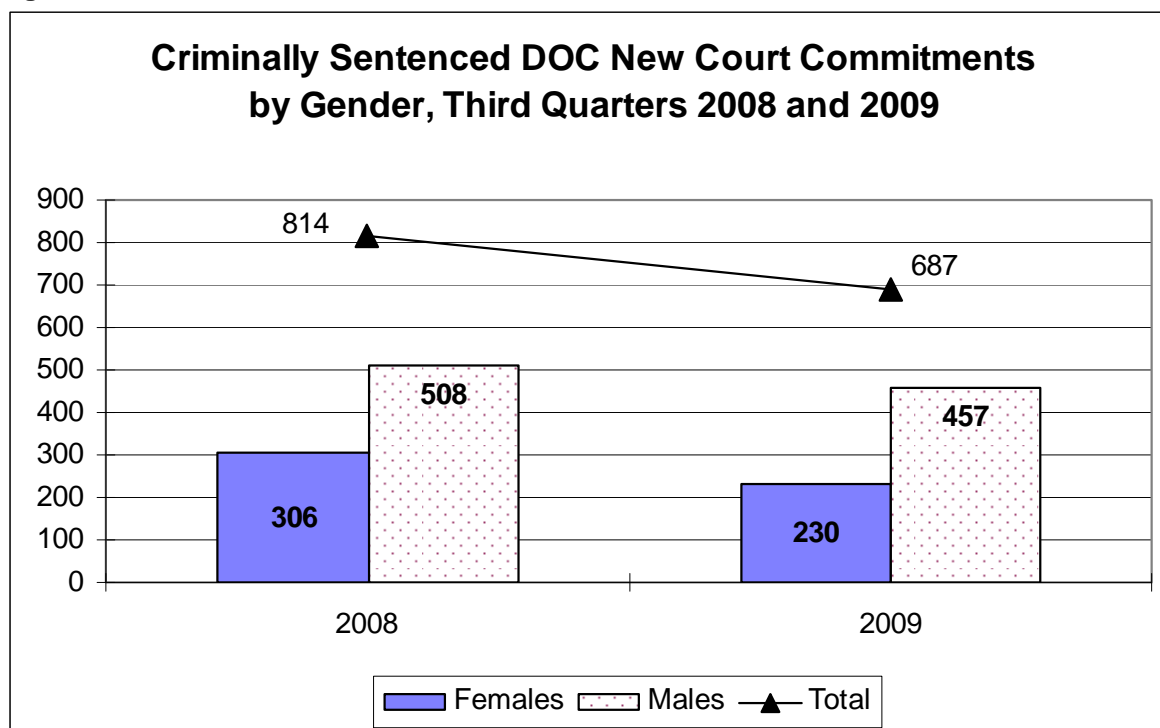
Table 7

**Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments
by Gender, Third Quarters 2008 and 2009**

	2008	2009	Difference
<u>Males</u>			
First Quarter	597	585	-2%
Second Quarter	655	563	-14%
Third Quarter	508	457	-10%
Sub-Total	1,760	1,605	-9%
<u>Females</u>			
First Quarter	243	214	-12%
Second Quarter	279	253	-9%
Third Quarter	306	230	-25%
Sub-Total	828	697	-16%
Total	2,588	2,302	-11%

Figure 5 provides a graphical representation of the number of criminally sentenced new court commitments to the DOC during the third quarters of 2008 and 2009, by gender.

Figure 5



Note: Data for Table 7 and Figure 5 were obtained from the DOC's Inmate Tracking Database and the IMS Database.