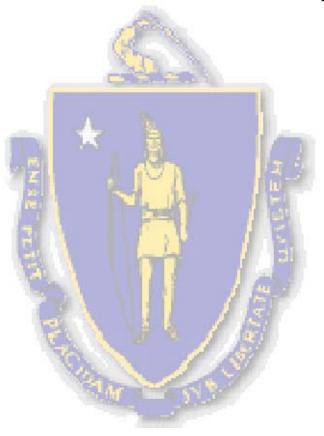
New Court Commitments to Massachusetts County Correctional Facilities During 2006

Massachusetts Department of Correction



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This report is accessible on the DOC website at http://www.mass.gov/doc and is also available at the following libraries: Massachusetts State Library; Library of Congress, Washington D.C.; Boston Library; University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Springfield City Library; and Worcester Public Library.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the Research and Planning Division.

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Executive Summary

2006 County Commitments

- There were 17,722 criminal commitments by the courts to a Massachusetts county facility (house of correction) during the calendar year 2006, representing an increase of six percent in the number of commitments from the 16,649 commitments in 2005.
- There were 16,725 males (94% of the total population) and 997 females (6% of the total population) committed to serve a criminal sentence in county facilities.
- ➤ In 2006, female new court commitments in county facilities decreased by 6%, from 1,059 in 2005 to 997 in 2006. It is important to note that not all county facilities house women. The decrease in 2006 represents a change in the trend of growth in the female population since 2000.
- The number of male commitments increased by 1,135, or 7%, from 15,590 in 2005 to 16,725 in 2006. This number represents the largest increase in male county commitments since 2000.
- ➤ The two counties with the highest number of commitments were Suffolk and Hampden. Sixteen percent of the county commitments were to Suffolk County and 15% were to Hampden County house of correction.
- ➤ Criminal New Court Commitments to Essex County experienced an increase of 54%, from 1,402 in 2005 to 2,157 in 2006. This was the largest increase by far when compared with the other counties. During this same time period, Barnstable County exhibited a 31% decrease in commitments, 524 to 361, representing the largest decline in number of commitments of all the counties.
- The largest proportion of county commitments for males was from Suffolk and Worcester District Courts (14%). The next highest proportion of commitments for males was from Essex and Hampden (12%); Bristol and Middlesex (10%) District Courts. Seven percent of males were committed from a Superior Court. For females, the largest proportion of commitments was from Hampden District Court (25%), followed by Suffolk and Bristol (23%) District Courts. Ten percent of females were committed from a Superior Court.
- The largest racial/ethnic group represented was Caucasian (56%), followed by African American (22%) and Hispanic (20%).
- The median age of inmates committed to county facilities during 2006 was 31 years for both males and females. The mean (average) age for males was 32 years, and 33 years for females. Age at commitment ranged from 17 to 80 years.
- Age at commitment varied by gender, with females being slightly older than males. For females, 21% were younger than 25 years at time of commitment compared with 29% of males.
- Almost half of the population (45%) had a self-reported educational level of 11th grade or less, excluding those where education was not reported. This was similar for both males and females.
- Three fourths of prisoners reported their marital status as single, excluding those where marital status was not reported.

- ➤ Data reported by inmates about their last residence prior to commitment showed that males were most likely to come from Suffolk (16%), Worcester (13%), Hampden (13%) and Essex (11%) counties. The majority of females reported a last address in Hampden (26%), Bristol (20%) and Suffolk (17%) Counties, again it is important to note that not all county facilities house women.
- Within Massachusetts, the most common, self-reported, last address for females was Springfield (17%) and Boston (16%). For males the order of the top two were reversed: Boston (15%) and Springfield (9%).
- The majority of county commitments were for non-violent offenses (Property, Drug and 'Other'). Offense category differed by gender. Males were committed for offenses in the 'Other' (37%), Property (21%), Drug (21%), Person (19%), and Sex (2%) categories. In comparison, female commitments were for Property (30%), Other (28%), Drug (27%) and Person (16%) offenses. There were no commitments of females for Sex offenses.
- The median sentence length for both males and females was 6 months, excluding sentences in lieu of payment of fine.
- Five percent of female and four percent of male commitments were incarcerated in lieu of payment of fine. This represented an increase of 61% from 2005 commitments and 101% from 2002.
- The majority of commitments, 57%, were serving a sentence of six months or less. Twenty-three percent were incarcerated with a sentence of seven months through one year; 13% for a sentence of thirteen months through two years and three percent were sentenced to serve over two years. Four percent of commitments were commitment in lieu of payment of a fine.

Introduction

This report provides a statistical description of offenders committed to Massachusetts county facilities (houses of correction) during 2006. Offenders are described in terms of commitment institution, committing court, offense, sentence length, sentence type (weekend and jail sentences), gender, age, race, marital status, education, place of birth, and residence. Trends in court commitments to the county correctional system over the past five years are also presented.

All new court commitments and those individuals who began serving a new criminal sentence during the year are included in this report. If an individual was committed more than once during 2006, each court commitment for that individual is counted separately. Information for offenders committed to the Massachusetts Department of Correction (state facilities) is not included in this report. It is important to note that not all county facilities house females. Some females serving a county sentence are transferred or committed directly to the Massachusetts State Correctional Institution – Framingham. Females at state facilities are not included in this report.

The statistical tables were derived from information submitted by each county facility to the Research and Planning Division of the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC). A glossary of terms is provided at the end of this report to reference definitions of some terms used.

Specific information about 54 inmates committed to Essex County in 2004, was unavailable due to their database conversion in December 2004. Consequently, tables in this report referring to 2004 figures exclude 54 inmates committed to Essex County where no descriptive information was available, except for Table 23, "Committing Institution 2002 to 2006" (p. 23).

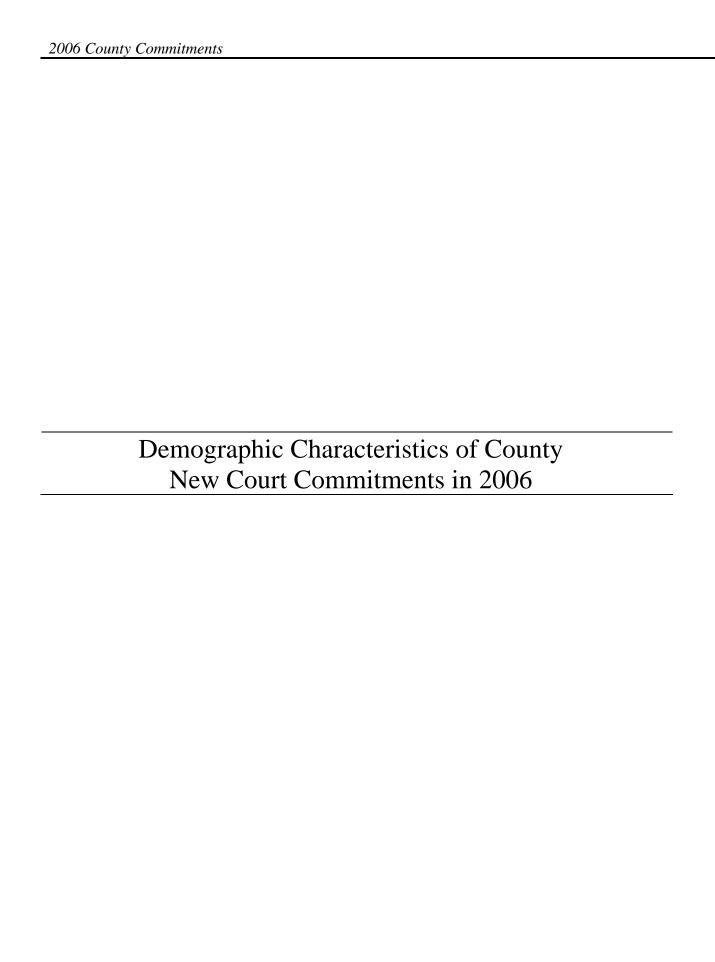
Due to computer conversions, the commitment records for Suffolk County were limited for the period January through April 2000. In an effort to maintain data constancy, the Suffolk County commitments from May to December 2000 were pro rated to the entire 12-month calendar year. In addition to total number of commitments, the characteristics of the committed inmates were also pro rated for the same period.

There are fourteen counties in Massachusetts. All counties, except for Nantucket County, have at least one county correctional facility administered by the county Sheriff. These facilities usually contain a jail for pretrial detainees and a house of correction for sentenced inmates. Suffolk County has a separate facility for its jail (Nashua Street) and its house of correction (South Bay). Middlesex County has two facilities, a combined jail and house of correction in Billerica and a jail in Cambridge.

Several counties have specialized facilities for sentenced offenders including Step Down programs and Community Correction Centers. Offenders are not committed directly to these facilities but are transferred from another correctional facility. As this report covers county correctional facility commitments from courts, offenders who transfer to a program are counted upon their commitment to the county facility, and not upon subsequent transfer to the correctional program or center.

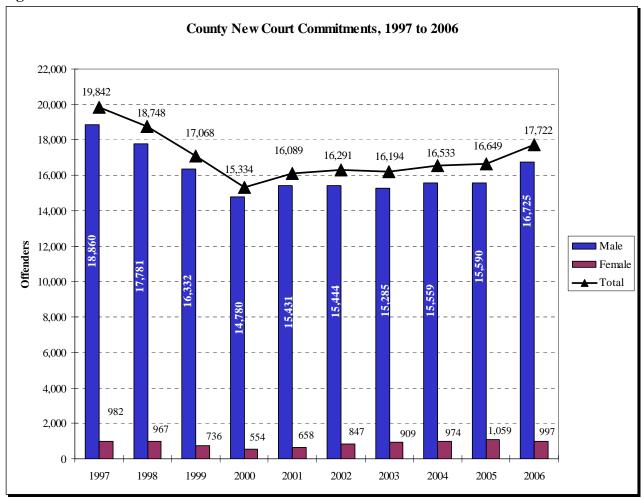
This report has been organized into three sections. The first section describes the demographic characteristics of the 2006 new court commitments. The second section depicts information about criminal offenses for the population. The third section addresses data regarding sentencing, such as court from which committed, type of sentence, and sentence length.

Please note that due to rounding, percentages in the tables may not add to 100%. In the tables, "Last Grade Completed" (p.8) and "Marital Status" (p.9) there are a high number of missing cases (noted as "Not Reported"); consequently results should be interpreted with caution.



During the past ten years, the number of county commitments decreased 11% from 19,842 in 1997 to 17,722 in 2006. Female commitments decreased from 1997 to 2000, followed by an increase for five years and then a decrease in 2006, with a ten-year high of 1,059 in 2005. Over the past ten years, male commitments decreased from 18,860 in 1997 to a ten-year low of 14,780 in 2000, followed by an increase for five years to 16,725 in 2006.

Figure 1



For 2004, specific data on 54 Essex County House of Correction inmates are excluded from this table because it was unavailable.

Female commitments increased from 847 commitments in 2002 to 1,059 commitments in 2005, then in 2006 decreased six percent to 997 commitments. Even with the decrease in 2006, female commitments have increased by 18% over this five-year period. Male commitments decreased slightly between 2002 and 2003, followed by a three-year increase, to a five-year high of 16,725 commitments.

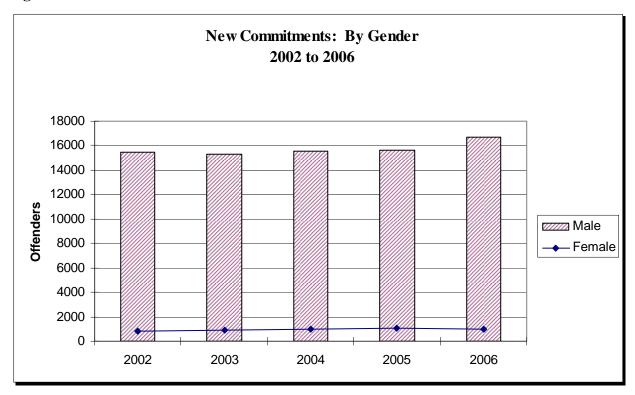
Table 1

N. G. I. B. G. I. 2002	
New Commitments: By Gender 2002 to 2006	

	2002		2003	}	2004	ı	2005	5	2000	5	% Chng 05 vs 06
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Male	15,444	95	15,285	94	15,559	94	15,590	94	16,725	94	7
Female	847	5	909	6	974	6	1,059	6	997	6	-6
Total	16,291	100	16,194	100	16,533	100	16,649	100	17,722	100	6

For 2004, specific data on 54 Essex County House of Correction inmates are excluded from this table because it was unavailable.

Figure 2



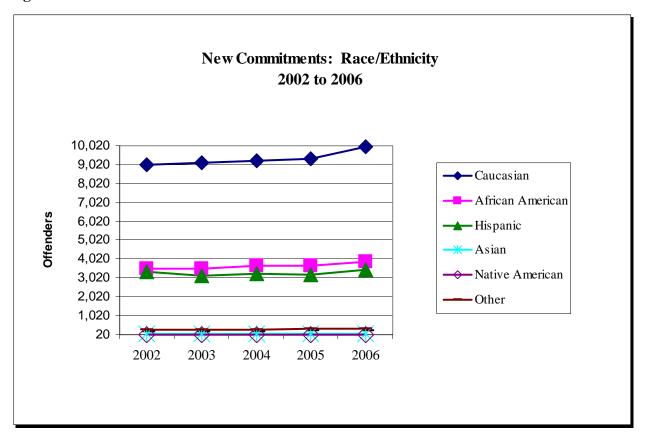
The racial/ethnic distribution of the committed population did not change much from 2002 to 2006. The majority of commitments, (56%), reported a race/ethnicity of Caucasian.

Table 2

New Commitment	New Commitments: Race/Ethnicity: 2002 to 2006										
											% Chng
	2002		2003	3	200	4	200:		200	6	05vs06
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Caucasian	9,015	55	9,104	56	9,224	56	9,329	56	9,952	56	7
African American	3,500	21	3,534	22	3,660	22	3,649	22	3,873	22	6
Hispanic	3,377	21	3,134	19	3,240	20	3,210	19	3,457	20	8
Asian	77	0	95	1	82	0	90	1	92	1	2
Native American	37	0	39	0	33	0	17	0	22	0	29
Other	285	2	288	2	294	2	354	2	326	2	-8
Total	16,291	100	16,194	100	16,533	100	16,649	100	17,722	100	6

For 2004, specific data on 54 Essex County House of Correction inmates are excluded from this table because it was unavailable. See Glossary, pg. 25, for additional information on "Race/Ethnicity" and "Other" category.

Figure 3



In 2006, the majority of female commitments (63%) reported a race/ethnicity of Caucasian. Twenty-two percent of female commitments reported their race/ethnicity as African American, followed by 13% Hispanic. In a similar trend, the majority of male commitments (56%) reported a race/ethnicity of Caucasian, followed by 22% African American and 20% Hispanic.

Table 3

New Commitments: Race/Ethnicity by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	628	63	9,324	56	9,952	56
African American	216	22	3,657	22	3,873	22
Hispanic	131	13	3,326	20	3,457	20
Asian	5	1	87	1	92	1
Native American	1	0	21	0	22	0
Other	16	2	310	2	326	2
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

See Glossary, pg. 25, for additional information on "Race/Ethnicity" and "Other" category.

The age distribution of inmates committed to county facilities has changed over the last five years. The largest increase was for commitments in the 40-64 year age range. The number of commitments in this category increased 31% from 3,642 in 2002 to 4,754 in 2006. In the age range of 30 to 39 years old, the number of commitments decreased six percent over the last five years, from 5,071 in 2002 to 4,758 in 2006. In 2002, the 30 to 39 year old category was the most prevalent, followed by the 20 to 24 year group, while in 2006, the second largest age category shifted to the 40-64 year age category.

Table 4

New Committ	ments: Age	at Co	ommitmen	t: 200	2006 to 2006						
	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		% Chng 05 vs 06
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
19 or Younger	1,342	8	1,264	8	1,216	7	1,244	7	1,280	7	3
20 to 24	3,703	23	3,622	22	3,655	22	3,653	22	3,757	21	3
25 to 29	2,495	15	2,603	16	2,632	16	2,802	17	3,125	18	12
30 to 39	5,071	31	4,732	29	4,865	29	4,523	27	4,758	27	5
40 to 64	3,642	22	3,940	24	4,129	25	4,385	26	4,754	27	8
65 and Older	38	0	33	0	36	0	42	0	48	0	14
Total	16,291	100	16,194	100	16,533	100	16,649	100	17,722	100	6

For 2004, specific data on 54 Essex County House of Correction inmates are excluded from this table because it was unavailable.

Figure 4

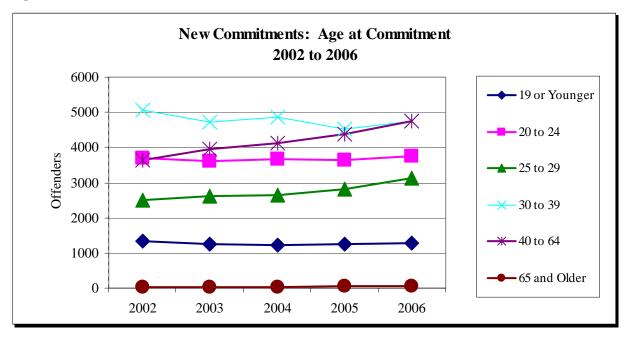


Table 5

New Commitments: Age at Commitment by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
17 yrs	2	0	103	1	105	1
18 yrs	11	1	433	3	444	3
19 yrs	28	3	703	4	731	4
20 yrs	24	2	720	4	744	4
21 yrs	26	3	726	4	752	4
22 yrs	40	4	684	4	724	4
23 yrs	29	3	753	5	782	4
24 yrs	45	5	710	4	755	4
25-29 yrs	180	18	2,945	18	3,125	18
30-34 yrs	166	17	2,143	13	2,309	13
35-39 yrs	187	19	2,262	14	2,449	14
40-44 yrs	136	14	2,080	12	2,216	13
45-49 yrs	87	9	1,423	9	1,510	9
50-54 yrs	31	3	633	4	664	4
55-59 yrs	4	0	273	2	277	2
60-64 yrs	1	0	86	1	87	0
65-69 yrs	0	0	28	0	28	0
70 yrs or Older	0	0	20	0	20	0
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Age at commitment:

The median age was 31 years (for both females and males).

The mean (average) age was 32 years for males.

The mean (average) age was 33 years for females.

Age at commitment - Ranges:

Females - 17 years to 60 years.

Males – 17 years to 80 years.

Excluding information that was not reported, the educational level (self-reported) shows that the majority of the population (45%) had an educational level of 11th grade or less. Forty percent of the population received a High School Diploma or GED and 11% reported some post-secondary education. Eight percent of the population did not report education level, and as such, this data should be interpreted with caution.

Table 6

New Commitments: Last Grade Completed (Self Reported) by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
3rd or Less	1	0	37	0	38	0
4th	1	0	42	0	43	0
5th	1	0	51	0	52	0
6th	5	1	134	1	139	1
7th	20	2	184	1	204	1
8th	41	4	541	3	582	3
9th	88	9	1,336	8	1,424	8
10th	93	9	2,085	12	2,178	12
11th	130	13	2,581	15	2,711	15
High School Graduate/GED	324	32	6,749	40	7,073	40
Some College	116	12	1,283	8	1,399	8
College Graduate	19	2	303	2	322	2
Graduate School	2	0	72	0	74	0
Not Reported	156	16	1,327	8	1,483	8
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Table 7

New Commitments: Place of Birth (Self-Reported) by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Born in Massachusetts	713	72	11,229	67	11,942	67
Born in Other State	191	19	2,889	17	3,080	17
Born in US Territory	58	6	1,591	10	1,649	9
Foreign Born	35	4	1,016	6	1,051	6
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Excluding information not reported, three-fourths of the population reported a marital status of single at time of commitment. Eleven percent claimed a marital status of married and 10% reported their status as divorced. Three percent reported separated. The distribution was similar by gender.

Table 8

New Commitments: Marital Status (Self Reported) by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Single	519	173	10,247	330	10,766	61
Married	86	9	1,557	9	1,643	9
Divorced	57	6	1,337	8	1,394	8
Separated	28	3	412	2	440	2
Widowed	7	1	69	0	76	0
Common Law	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Reported	300	30	3,103	19	3,403	19
Total	997	221	16,725	369	17,722	100

New Commitments: Prior Address: County of Residence
(Self Reported) by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Barnstable County	31	3	355	2	386	2
Berkshire County	92	9	508	3	600	3
Bristol County	201	20	1,571	9	1,772	10
Dukes County	0	0	23	0	23	0
Essex County	21	2	1,879	11	1,900	11
Franklin County	32	3	176	1	208	1
Hampden County	260	26	2,177	13	2,437	14
Hampshire County	41	4	328	2	369	2
Middlesex County	29	3	1,705	10	1,734	10
Nantucket County	0	0	6	0	6	0
Norfolk County	22	2	832	5	854	5
Plymouth County	20	2	1,213	7	1,233	7
Suffolk County	170	17	2,683	16	2,853	16
Worcester County	11	1	2,253	13	2,264	13
MA-County Unknown	32	3	235	1	267	2
Sub-Total	962	96	15,944	95	16,906	95
Out of State	21	2	598	4	619	3
Foreign Country	0	0	3	0	3	0
U.S. Territory	2	0	25	0	27	0
Not Reported	12	1	155	1	167	1
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Excluding commitments outside of Massachusetts, the most common last known address reported by females was Springfield (17%), Boston (16%) and Fall River (9%); males reported Boston (15%), Springfield (9%) and Worcester (6%).

Table 10

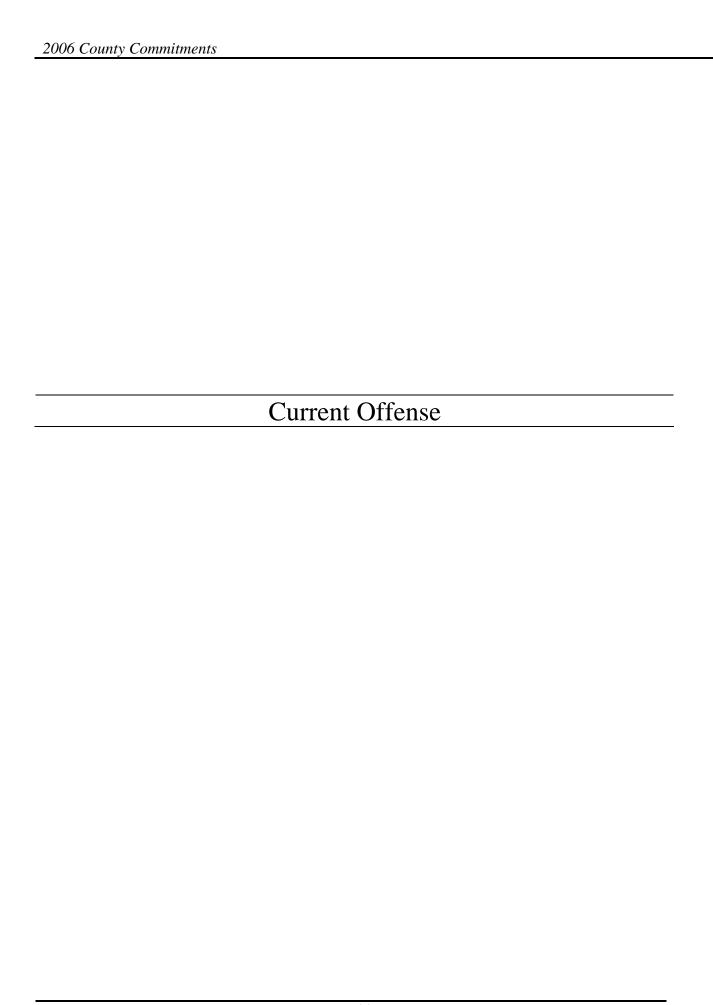
New Commitments: Top Ten Most Common (Self-Reported) City/Town Addresses for Females

	Female	(%)
Springfield	168	17%
Boston	157	16%
Fall River	88	9%
Pittsfield	55	6%
New Bedford	50	5%
Holyoke	44	5%
Taunton	24	2%
Greenfield	15	2%
Chicopee	14	1%
North Adams	13	1%
Sub-Total	628	65%
Other MA Cities/Towns	334	35%
Total	962	100%

Table 11

New Commitments: Top Ten Most Common (Self-Reported) City/Town Addresses for Males

	Male	(%)
Boston	2,444	15%
Springfield	1,356	9%
Worcester	1,005	6%
Brockton	566	4%
New Bedford	528	3%
Lynn	457	3%
Fall River	435	3%
Lawrence	417	3%
Holyoke	344	2%
Lowell	330	2%
Sub-Total	7,882	49%
Other MA Cities/Towns	8,062	51%
Total	15,944	100%



Over the past five years, commitments increased in four of the five categories. Other offenses increased 17% from 5,487 commitments in 2002 to a five-year high of 6,395 commitments in 2006. Property offenses increased nine percent from 3,519 in 2002 to 3,819 in 2006 with a five-year high of 3,832. In 2003, Drug offenses decreased slightly from 2002 then increased steadily to a five-year high of 3,720 commitments in 2006, an increase overall of 18% from 2002 to 2006. Commitments for Sex offenses decreased from 2002 to 2003 and increased each year through 2006 to a five year high of 390 in 2006. This represented a 16% increase over the period. Crimes Against the Person have decreased from 3,785 in 2002 to 3,398 in 2006 with a five-year low of 3,230 in 2005. This represents a 10% decrease from 2002 to 2006.

Table 12
New Commitments: Current Offense Catergories 2002 to 2006

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		% Chng 05 vs 06
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Person	3,785	23	3,670	23	3,600	22	3,230	19	3,398	19	5
Property	3,519	22	3,617	22	3,805	23	3,832	23	3,819	22	0
Sex	336	2	279	2	299	2	315	2	390	2	24
Drug	3,164	19	3,080	19	3,187	19	3,402	20	3,720	21	9
Other	5,487	34	5,548	34	5,642	34	5,870	35	6,395	36	9
Total	16,291	100	16,194	100	16,533	100	16,649	100	17,722	100	6

For 2004, specific data on 54 Essex County House of Correction inmates are excluded from this table because it was unavailable.

Figure 5

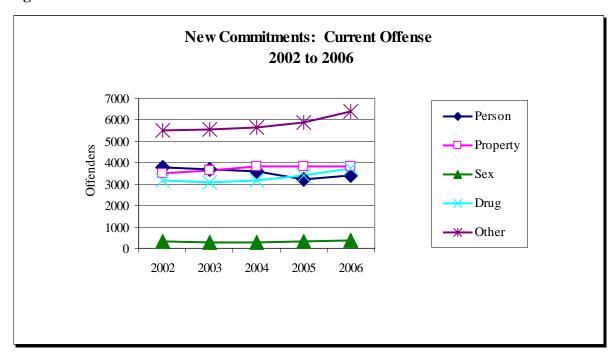
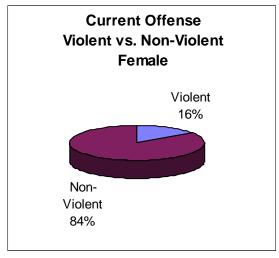


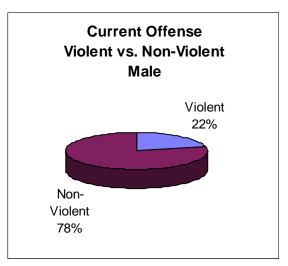
Table 13

New Commitments: Current Offense Categories by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Person	155	16	3,243	19	3,398	19
Sex	0	0	390	2	390	2
Property	297	30	3,522	21	3,819	22
Drug	266	27	3,454	21	3,720	21
Other	279	28	6,116	37	6,395	36
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Figure 6





A Violent offense is any offense that falls under the Crimes Against the Person or Sex Offense categories, see Appendix pages 28-29 and 31.

For commitments in the Crimes Against the Person category, the most common offenses were Unarmed Assault, for males (12%) and females (8%); Armed Assault, for males (6%) and females (5%). Nineteen percent of males and 16% of females were committed for a Crimes Against the Person. Crimes Against the Person accounted for 19% of the committed population.

Table 14

New Commitments: Crimes Against the Person by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Unarmed Assault	84	8	2,029	12	2,113	12
Armed Assault	53	5	1,023	6	1,076	6
Vehicular Homicide	2	0	32	0	34	0
A&B on Elderly Person	2	0	22	0	24	0
Unarmed Robbery	2	0	22	0	24	0
A&B on a Child	1	0	22	0	23	0
Stalking	1	0	22	0	23	0
Armed Robbery	4	0	16	0	20	0
Conspiracy	0	0	14	0	14	0
Assault With Intent to Murder	0	0	9	0	9	0
A&B DW on Elderly Person	1	0	7	0	8	0
Carjacking	1	0	7	0	8	0
Accessory	3	0	4	0	7	0
Kidnapping	1	0	4	0	5	0
Manslaughter	0	0	5	0	5	0
Civil Rights Violation	0	0	2	0	2	0
Extortion	0	0	2	0	2	0
Abuse of Patients	0	0	1	0	1	0
Sub-Total	155	16	3,243	19	3,398	19
Not a Person Offense	842	84	13,482	81	14,324	81
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Person Offenses

Crimes Against the Person (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 offenses).

In 2006, two percent of the county population was committed for a Sex offense. There were no females committed for a sex offense. Among male commitments the most common offenses were for Sex Offender Registry Violation, followed by Assault W/Intent to Rape. Sex offenses accounted for 2% of the committed population. There were 108 males committed for a Sex Offender Registry Violation compared with 45 in 2005.

Table 15

New Commitments: Sex Offenses by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Sex Offender Registry Violation	0	0	108	1	108	1
Assault W/Int to Rape	0	0	80	0	80	0
Assault W/Int to Rape, Child	0	0	67	0	67	0
Gross Sexual Misconduct	0	0	64	0	64	0
Sex Offense Involving a Minor	0	0	33	0	33	0
Rape of Child	0	0	31	0	31	0
Unnatural Act	0	0	5	0	5	0
Rape	0	0	2	0	2	0
Sub-Total	0	0	390	2	390	2
Not a Sex Offense	997	100	16,335	98	17,332	98
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Sex Offenses

Sex Offenses Against the Person consist of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 (crimes against the person) and Chapter 272 offenses (crimes against chastity, morality, decency and good order). In the Property offense category, the most common offenses among both males and females were: Larceny, for males (6%) and females (12%); and Burglary, for males (5%) and females (2%). More females (30%) than males (21%) were committed for a Property offense. Property offenses accounted for 22% of the committed population.

Table 16

New Commitments: Property Offenses by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Larceny	124	12	953	6	1,077	6
Burglary	24	2	896	5	920	5
Possession of Stolen Goods	23	2	496	3	519	3
Destruction of Property	14	1	331	2	345	2
Stealing	52	5	276	2	328	2
Larceny From Person	19	2	209	1	228	1
Forgery & Uttering	20	2	133	1	153	1
Vehicular Theft	5	1	86	1	91	1
Fraud	9	1	59	0	68	0
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	0	67	0	68	0
Arson	5	1	15	0	20	0
Armed Burglary	0	0	1	0	1	0
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sub-Total	297	30	3,522	21	3,819	22
Not a Property Offense	700	70	13,203	79	13,903	78
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Property Offenses

Crimes Against Property (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 266 offenses).

In the Drug offense category, common offenses among male and female commitments were: Controlled Substance – Class B, for males (9%) and females (14%); Controlled Substance – Class A, for males (5%) and females (6%); and Controlled Substance – Class D, for males (4%) and females (2%). Twenty–seven percent of females and 21% of males were committed for a Drug Offense. Drug offenses accounted for 21% of the committed population.

Table 17

New Commitments: Drug Offenses by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Controlled Substance - Class B	141	14	1,507	9	1,648	9
Controlled Substance - Class A	59	6	778	5	837	5
Controlled Substance - Class D	21	2	716	4	737	4
Poss. of a Cont. Sub. In School Zone	7	1	148	1	155	1
Possession of a Syringe	15	2	105	1	120	1
Controlled Substance - Class C	4	0	42	0	46	0
Controlled Substance - Class E	3	0	42	0	45	0
Possession of a Controlled Substance	4	0	36	0	40	0
Conspiracy	4	0	31	0	35	0
Utter False Prescription	6	1	19	0	25	0
Being Present Where Narcotics are Kept	2	0	18	0	20	0
Manufacture Counterfeit Drugs	0	0	11	0	11	0
Theft of a Controlled Substance	0	0	1	0	1	0
Sub-Total	266	27	3,454	21	3,720	21
Not a Drug Offense	731	73	13,271	79	14,002	79
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Drug Offenses

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 94C Offenses.

For offenses in the "Other" offense category, the most common offenses for males were Motor Vehicle offenses (12%), Operating Under the Influence (OUI) (8%), and Other Weapons Offenses (4%); for females, Prostitution (7%), OUI (5%), Motor Vehicle offenses (5%) and Decency/Public Peace Crimes (4%). Thirty-seven percent of males and 28% of females were committed for an "Other" offense. Other offenses accounted for 36% of the committed population.

Table 18

New Commitments: Other Offenses by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Motor Vehicle Offenses	51	5	1,951	12	2,002	11
Operating Under the Influence	53	5	1,291	8	1,344	8
Other Weapons Offenses	8	1	616	4	624	4
Decency/Public Peace Crimes	36	4	507	3	543	3
Contempt of Court	9	1	446	3	455	3
Other Offenses	17	2	419	3	436	2
Nonsupport	2	0	255	2	257	1
Resisting Arrest	9	1	176	1	185	1
Trespassing	9	1	154	1	163	1
Violation of Court Order	6	1	119	1	125	1
Attempts to Commit a Crime	7	1	74	0	81	0
Prostitution	66	7	11	0	77	0
Intimidate Witness	1	0	59	0	60	0
Escape	4	0	9	0	13	0
Minor in Possession of Alcohol	0	0	12	0	12	0
Obstructing Justice	1	0	4	0	5	0
False Alarm	0	0	4	0	4	0
Gaming	0	0	4	0	4	0
Cruelty to Animals	0	0	3	0	3	0
Environmental Offense	0	0	1	0	1	0
Impersonating an Officer	0	0	1	0	1	0
Sub-Total	279	28	6,116	37	6,395	36
Not an Other Offense	718	72	10,609	63	11,327	64
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Other Offenses

Miscellaneous offenses that are not clearly categorized into one of the other offense categories of Crimes Against the Person, Property, Sex or Drug.

2006 County Con	umitments
	Sentencing and Court Information

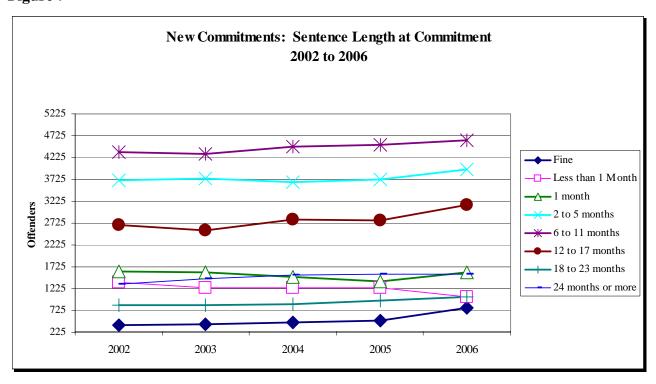
Over the past five years, the number of commitments in lieu of payment of fine has doubled from 391 in 2002 to 786 in 2006. The number of commitments for sentences of less than one month decreased by 24% and one month sentences decreased by two percent. Commitments in the categories of 2 to 5 months and 6 to 11 months each showed increases equal to or less than the increase in the total number of commitments (9%). In contrast, commitments in the longer ranges 12 to 17 months, 18 to 23 months and 24 months or more showed disproportionately higher increases in the number of commitments since 2002, 17%, 24% and 18%, respectively. Since 2005, however, the largest single increase in commitments were Fine (61%) and sentences of one month (14%).

Table 19

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		% Chng 05 vs 06	% Chng 02 vs 06
	N	%	N	%		%		%	N	%	%	%
Fine	391	2	418	3	462	3	489	3	786	4	61	101
Less than 1 Month	1,368	8	1,256	8	1,241	8	1,247	7	1,044	6	-16	-24
1 month	1,620	10	1,605	10	1,495	9	1,398	8	1,591	9	14	-2
2 to 5 months	3,710	23	3,745	23	3,663	22	3,717	22	3,947	22	6	6
6 to 11 months	4,344	27	4,313	27	4,472	27	4,511	27	4,611	26	2	6
12 to 17 months	2,693	17	2,564	16	2,805	17	2,788	17	3,144	18	13	17
18 to 23 months	840	5	845	5	866	5	944	6	1,041	6	10	24
24 months or more	1,325	8	1,448	9	1,529	9	1,555	9	1,558	9	0	18
Total	16,291	100	16,194	100	16,533	100	16,649	100	17,722	100	6	9
Avg Median Sentence	7 month	ıs	7 month	ıs	7 month	าร	7 month	าร	7 montl	hs		

For 2004, specific data on 54 Essex County House of Correction inmates are excluded from this table because it was unavailable.

Figure 7



In 2006, 56% of male commitments had a sentence of six months or less, 23% had a sentence of seven months through one year and 17% had sentences of more than one year. In comparison, 64% of female commitments had a sentence of six months or less, 20% had sentences of seven months through one year and 11% percent had a sentence of more than one year. Five percent of females and four percent of males were committed in lieu of payment of a fine.

Table 20

New Commitments: Sentence Length by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Fine	47	5	739	4	786	4
< 1 Month	76	8	968	6	1,044	6
1 Month	96	10	1,495	9	1,591	9
2 Months	51	5	1,238	7	1,289	7
3 Months	103	10	1,575	9	1,678	9
4 Months	81	8	554	3	635	4
5 Months	22	2	323	2	345	2
6 Months	214	21	3,233	19	3,447	19
7 Months	4	0	75	0	79	0
8 Months	11	1	96	1	107	1
9 to 11 Months	39	4	939	6	978	6
12 Months	147	15	2,738	16	2,885	16
13 to 17 Months	9	1	250	1	259	1
18 Months	36	4	913	5	949	5
19 to 23 Months	3	0	89	1	92	1
24 Months	41	4	945	6	986	6
25+ Months	17	2	555	3	572	3
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

The largest proportions of male county commitments were from Suffolk (14%) and Worcester District Courts (14%). The next highest proportions of commitments were from Essex (12%), Hampden (12%) and Bristol and Middlesex District Courts (10%). For females, the greatest proportions of commitments were from Hampden (25%), Suffolk (23%) and Bristol District Courts (23%). Ten percent of female commitments and 7 percent of male commitments were from Superior Courts.

Table 21

New Commitments: Court From Which Committed by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Barnstable D.C.	27	3	303	2	330	2
Berkshire D.C.	85	9	458	3	543	3
Bristol D.C.	231	23	1,627	10	1,858	10
Dukes D.C.	0	0	25	0	25	0
Essex D.C.	2	0	2,037	12	2,039	12
Franklin D.C.	27	3	215	1	242	1
Hampden D.C.	249	25	1,957	12	2,206	12
Hampshire D.C.	39	4	406	2	445	3
Middlesex D.C.	2	0	1,607	10	1,609	9
Nantucket D.C.	0	0	3	0	3	0
Norfolk D.C.	2	0	926	6	928	5
Plymouth D.C.	2	0	1,251	7	1,253	7
Suffolk D.C.	233	23	2,388	14	2,621	15
Worcester D.C.	2	0	2,288	14	2,290	13
Superior Courts	96	10	1,234	7	1,330	8
Out of State	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Table 22

New Commitments: Type of Sentence by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Simple	950	95	15,955	95	16,905	95
Fine	47	5	739	4	786	4
Weekend/Week Day	0	0	31	0	31	0
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

Over the past five years, the following facilities exhibited increases in commitments: Essex (66%), Plymouth (32%), Hampshire (29%), Hampden (14%), Dukes (10%), Bristol (8%), Norfolk (6%), Berkshire (4%), Suffolk (2%) and Worcester (N=7) counties. Decreases in commitments were observed in Barnstable (42%), Franklin (10%), and Middlesex (8%) counties.

Table 23

New Commitments by Committing Institution: 2002 to 2006

	2002		2003		2004	ı	2005		2006	<u> </u>	% Chng 05 vs 06
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Barnstable	625	4	631	4	603	4	524	3	361	2	-31
Berkshire	594	4	635	4	719	4	670	4	620	3	-7
Bristol	1,770	11	1,787	11	1,828	11	1,827	11	1,911	11	5
Dukes	30	0	27	0	34	0	39	0	33	0	-15
Essex	1,302	8	1,320	8	1,349	8	1,402	8	2,157	12	54
Franklin	278	2	283	2	249	2	253	2	251	1	-1
Hampden	2,288	14	2,089	13	2,203	13	2,477	15	2,615	15	6
Hampshire	337	2	371	2	403	2	434	3	434	2	0
Middlesex	1,995	12	1,902	12	1,773	11	1,903	11	1,836	10	-4
Norfolk	960	6	953	6	1,020	6	1,011	6	1,013	6	0
Plymouth	1,010	6	1,219	8	1,224	7	1,246	7	1,332	8	7
Suffolk	2,755	17	2,616	16	2,817	17	2,627	16	2,805	16	7
Worcester	2,347	14	2,361	15	2,365	14	2,236	13	2,354	13	5
Total	16,291	100	16,194	100	16,587	100	16,649	100	17,722	100	6

In this table, the number of New Commitments to Essex County House of Correction for 2004, <u>include</u> 54 inmates that were missing demographic and other detailed data.

Figure 8

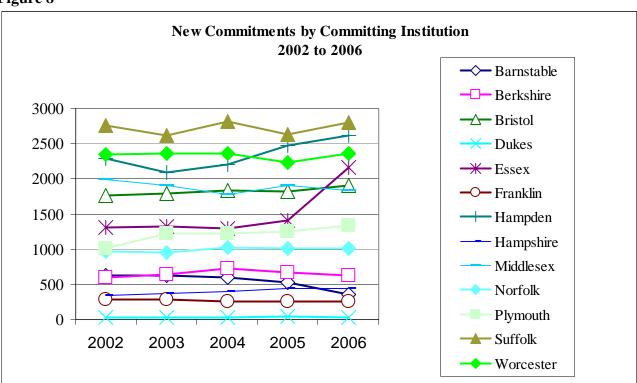


Table 24

New Commitments: Committing Institution by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Barnstable	31	3	330	2	361	2
Berkshire	95	10	525	3	620	3
Bristol	239	24	1,672	10	1,911	11
Dukes	0	0	33	0	33	0
Essex	1	0	2,156	13	2,157	12
Franklin	21	2	230	1	251	1
Hampden	355	36	2,260	14	2,615	15
Hampshire	0	0	434	3	434	2
Middlesex	2	0	1,834	11	1,836	10
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	0	0	1,013	6	1,013	6
Plymouth	0	0	1,332	8	1,332	8
Suffolk	253	25	2,552	15	2,805	16
Worcester	0	0	2,354	14	2,354	13
Total	997	100	16,725	100	17,722	100

The county population increased by 735 inmates, over this twelve-month period, from 12,859 in January 2006, to 13,594 in December 2006 representing a six percent increase in the population. The average daily population for county correctional facilities for 2006 was 13,717 inmates, representing 169% of design capacity for all county facilities.

Table 25
County Correction Population for 2006*

	Average Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	%ADP Capacity
Barnstable	428	417	447	300	143%
Berkshire	348	337	341	116	300%
Bristol	1,342	1,262	1,344	510	263%
Dukes	23	25	18	19	121%
Essex	1,594	1,463	1,529	635	251%
Franklin	187	172	184	63	297%
Hampden	2,123	1,957	2,053	1,303	163%
Hampshire	287	266	311	248	116%
Middlesex	1,214	1,159	1,124	1,035	117%
Norfolk	689	640	707	354	195%
Plymouth	1,601	1,580	1,634	1,140	140%
Suffolk	2,475	2,230	2,503	1,599	155%
Worcester	1,406	1,351	1,399	790	178%
Total	13,717	12,859	13,594	8,112	169%

Calculating the %ADP Capacity (Average Daily Population) is achieved by dividing the number of prisoners actually incarcerated in an institution by the Design (rated) capacity of that institution, or the number of inmates planned for that facility;

[%]Average Daily Capacity = Average daily population
Design (rated) capacity

^{*}Based on the inmate count each week for the period January 3 – December 26, 2006.

Glossary

ADP Average Daily Population

Design Capacity Population capacity each institution was designed to hold.

Current Offense Inmates may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. The offense

reported is that associated with the longest maximum sentence. Offense labels can be found in the Appendix and are listed in

alphabetical order by offense category.

DOC (or MA DOC)

Massachusetts Department of Correction.

Race/Ethnicity Other category includes a small number of cases each year where race/ethnicity is unknown. It is likely that a large number of

inmates who report their race as 'other' may belong in the Hispanic category, however that category has been phased out as an option for race due to a change in federal law. Hispanic is available as an Ethnicity, but sometimes this information is not

reported.

Marital Status The categories "Common Law", "Cohabitant", and "Life Partner"

are combined into the category labeled "Common Law" for this

report.

Mean The sum of the values of all the observations in a data set divided

by the number of observations (average).

Median The point in an array of data which has an equal number of

observations above and below it.

Sentence Type

Fine Offender was given a fine, but because he or she was

unwilling or unable to pay the fine, is serving time in prison.

Simple One sentence received for a single offense.

Weekend/Week Day A one to two day sentence that is to be served

during a weekend or during a specified day of the week.

Class D

Class E

Appendix

Offenses

Offenses are listed in alphabetical order by category. If more than one offense is combined into the same label or an offense label was shortened to fit in the report table, the offense is listed in this Appendix. Full offense labels for abbreviated offenses are printed in **bold** letters. Arithmetic signs have been used to abbreviate where relevant and represent the following: > (greater than), < (less than), + (and over).

Drug Offense Massachusetts General Law Chapter 94C Offenses.

Distribute/Sell Drug Paraphernalia Distribute or possess drug paraphernalia with intent to sell;

sell drug paraphernalia.

Drug Violation, School/Park Drug violation near a school or park.

Fraudulent Prescriptions Includes uttering false prescriptions and subsequent

offenses; drugs obtained by fraud.

Induce Minors in Sale and Dist of Drugs Induce Minors in Sales and Distribution of Drugs.

> Includes drug funds, induce minors to possess, induce minors to distribute.

Possession of Controlled Substance **Unlawful Possession of Particular Controlled Substances**

Including Heroin and Marijuana. The following are the

controlled substance categories:

Class A Heroin and morphine;

Class B Cocaine; opium, amphetamines, barbiturates, and PCP; Class C

Hallucinogens (LSD, hashish);

Marijuana;

Prescription drugs;

No Class Specified Type of drug is not indicated by the sentence.

Possession of Hypodermic Instrument Includes possession of hypodermic needle or any instrument

adapted for the administration of narcotic drugs; hypodermic

violation.

Other Offense Miscellaneous offenses that are not clearly categorized into

one of the other offense categories of Person, Property, Sex

or Drug.

Bribery/Corruption Includes corrupt gifts/offers to influence; bribery; corrupt

gifts/offers to influence acts; solicitation of gifts; corruption; financial interest of state employees; giving or receiving

gifts; fiduciary; threatening economic injury.

Cruelty to Animals Includes rabies vaccination penalty; killing or injury to

domestic animals; cruelty to animals; willfully injuring

police dogs or horses.

Includes delivering drugs to prisoners; inmates bringing Delivering/Receiving Articles for Inmates

drugs/weapons into facilities.

Deriving Support from Prostitution Includes keeping and maintaining house of prostitution or

> house of ill fame; deriving support from a prostitute (pimping); procuring a person to practice prostitution.

Domestic Abuse Prevention (209A Violation) Includes orders to vacate marital home and orders of restraint; domestic abuse prevention. **Environmental Offenses** Includes discharge of pollutants into waters; illegal dumping: illegal taking of shellfish; violation of wetlands protection Includes attempts, aiding an escape, accessory to escape. Escape Escapes from work, education, program release activity, prison camp, jail. False Alarm of Fire/Removal of Fire Devices False Alarm of Fire/Removal of Fire Protective Devices. Includes tampering with fire protection device; false alarm Includes organizing gambling syndicates; illegal lottery; Gaming place for registering bets. **Habitual Criminal** Sentence if no punishment is provided by statute; punishment of habitual criminal. Leave the Scene of Vehicular Accident Motor vehicle accident, personal injury, damage. Miscellaneous Other Offense Includes violation of a civil ordinance, inhaling toxic vapors; tax evasion, threatening tax collector, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, home improvement contractor violation/unlicensed; procuring miscarriage, dies in consequence of miscarriage; disinterring bodies. Non-Support or Abandonment of Child Infant abandonment and death from abandonment; abandonment and non-support; the illegal refusal to support a child. Obstruction of Justice Includes obstruction of justice; compounding or concealing felonies; false report of crime to police officer; interfere with firefighter. Includes promoting of anarchy, inciting a riot; common night Other Decency/Public Peace Crimes walker, brawlers, disorderly acts, indecent exposure, lewd, wanton and lascivious behavior, idle and disorderly; threat to commit a crime; recognizance to keep the peace; affray, threats, disturbing of peace in presence of justice. Other Motor Vehicle Offenses Does not include vehicular homicide, OUI, OUI with injury, or leaving the scene. Includes violation of Automobile Law, violation of Motor Vehicle Law; failure to yield right away to emergency vehicles; operating unregistered; operating after suspension; operating motor vehicle after suspension or revocation of license (this includes operating after revocation, habitual offender, illegally attaching plates, operating); after suspension using motor vehicle without authority, leaving scene after motor vehicle homicide; refusal to submit to police officer; leasing motor vehicle on mileage basis fraud violation; operating motor vehicle without liability policy, Other Weapons Offense Includes shooting across highway near dwelling; firearm license violation - purchase for use of another; throwing or shooting of missiles; use of a firearm during commission of a felony; possession of infernal machine; carrying dangerous weapon first or subsequent; sale of silencers for firearms, knife, dagger, etc. with prior felony; tear gas use in

commission of crime; sale of ammunition; possession of machine or shot guns; use of body armor in commission of

Assault/Assault and Battery

felony; defacing a firearm, discharge of firearm within 500 feet of a dwelling; possession of explosives or other dangerous substances; weapons violation with prior; Possession loaded F/A, Shotgun, Machine Gun; possession of a hoax device. OUI, Alcohol or Drugs, With or Without Injury Operating a Motor Vehicle under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs With or Without Injury. Includes operating under the influence; operating under the influence with injury resulting; 1st and 2nd Child Endangerment w/hile operating MV under the Influence. Perjury/Contempt of Court Includes contempt; perjury; attempt to procure another to commit perjury; disruption of court proceedings; perjury, statements alleging motor vehicle thefts; penalties for violation of confidentiality and for perjury; failure to appear. Prostitution Includes soliciting for prostitute; prostitution; engaging in sex for a fee. Sale/Possession of Alcohol to Minor < 21 Sale or Possession of Alcohol to Minor Under 21. Includes sale, delivery or furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons under 21, employment of persons under 18; persons under 21 purchase or attempt to purchase; open container. Violation of Labor Laws Includes illegal payment of wages; frivolous proceedings, costs; failure to provide payment/compensation. Weapons Violation, Bartley-Fox Gun Law Carrying a firearm without a license (mandatory 1 year sentence). Person Offense Crimes Against the Person (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 offenses). Accessory Before the Fact Includes aiders, accessory before the fact; prosecution as accessory before the fact. Armed Assault in Dwelling Houses Includes armed assault in dwelling houses. The act may be an actual assault or an attempt. Includes assault to rob not being armed, assault to rob, Assault to Rob not Being Armed assault with intent to rob, assault with intent to rob by force and violence. Assault with Intent to Commit Felony Includes assault with intent to commit felony, injury to firefighter, assault with intent to intimidate, assault and battery for intimidation with bodily injury, causing injury during physical training. Assault with Intent to Commit Murder Includes assault with intent to murder, maim, etc.; assault to commit murder; assault with intent to kill. Assault with Intent to Rob or Murder, Being Armed Includes assault with intent to rob or murder being armed; assault with a deadly weapon with intent to rob.

crime; quantity of firearms; firearms sales, distribution or transfer; selling firearm without registering of serial number; possess firearm without ID; possession of firearm on school grounds; possession of large capacity weapon without firearm identification; possession of defaced firearm in a

Includes assault, assault and battery, assault and battery on an officer, E.M.T. or a public servant, assault and battery to

collect loan.

Assault/assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon. Assault/A&B with a Dangerous Weapon Includes assault and battery with a dangerous weapon; assault with a dangerous weapon. Attempted Murder Includes all attempts to commit murder, other than assaults: attempted murder, attempts to commit murder by poisoning, drowning, or strangling, poisoning with intent to kill/injure. A&B Upon an Elderly or Disabled Person Assault and Battery on an Elderly or Disabled Person. Includes assault and Battery upon elderly or disabled causing injury, serious injury, permanent bodily injury. A&B with a Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60+ Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60 and Over. Includes assault and battery by means of a dangerous weapon, victim 60 or older. If crime is specified, (i.e., conspiracy to commit larceny), the Conspiracy offense is listed under the specified crime. If crime is not specified, the offense is listed under this category. Extortion Includes attempts to extort money, threats, threat to commit crime. Includes abduction, holding a correction officer hostage, Kidnapping kidnapping with intent to extort, kidnapping of minor by relative. Manslaughter Includes negligent homicide, voluntary or involuntary manslaughter. Stalking Includes stalking in violation of a restraining order (1st offense), stalking as a subsequent offense, harassing or making threats. Stealing by Confining or Putting in Fear Confining or Putting in Fear a Person for the Purpose of Stealing. Includes breaking, burning or blowing up a safe; intimidate to steal from a depository. **Unarmed Robbery** Includes robbery, robbery not being armed, robbery by force and violence. Violation of Civil Rights Includes civil rights violation, civil rights violation with bodily injury, violation of civil rights with injury. Property Offense Crimes Against Property (primarily Massachusetts General Law Chapter 266 offenses). Arson and Attempted Arson Includes burning or aiding to burn a dwelling, other buildings, personal property; attempting to burn building; injury or destruction of woods by fire; injury due to negligent use of fire; negligent use of fire in towns; burning insured property with intent to defraud; injury to fire engines; destruction or injury by explosives; throwing explosives at property or persons; use or possession of flammable liquid in breakable container. Burglary, Armed or an Assault Includes armed burglary, breaking and entering with intent to assault with or without dangerous weapon. Destruction of Property Includes injury or destruction of electrical utility property, boundary markings, historical monuments, schoolhouse or church, building, personal property; injury/removing tombs,

grave, or plants; defacement or injury of county building; throwing oil of vitriol; destroying timber; breaking glass or

destruction or altercation of motor vehicle identification numbers; alteration of identifying numbers. Embezzlement Includes bank officers, fraud or embezzlement; embezzlement by brokers/agents; fiduciaries fraud; defraud company's assets. Forgery and Uttering Includes forgery or alteration of lottery tickets; stealing, forging or falsifying; making false certificate of title, learning permits, licenses, registration or inspection stickers; obtaining signature under false pretenses: unlawful use of credit cards: publishing code of non-existing credit cards: false/forged records, certificates, returns; railroad tickets, passes or badges, injures, defrauds, falsely makes, alters, forges or counterfeits; uttering false records; possession of 10 or more counterfeit bills; uttering false instrument; possession of false/forged counterfeit bills, tools/materials to make counterfeit notes. Fraud Includes false representation; securities violations; provider making false representations; fraud of telecommunication service; fraudulent use of telecommunication; obtaining goods by fraud; stock, fraudulent issue or transfer; corporation, books false entries with intent to defraud: presentation of false claims; obtaining goods under false pretenses; false invoice of cargo, intent to defraud insurer; insurance policy, penalty/fraud claims; interception of wire and oral communications; obtain criminal info under false pretenses. Larceny From Elder or Disabled Person Includes larceny from person 65 or older; larceny from person 60 or older, or disabled. Larceny/Stealing Includes stealing in building, vessel or railroad car, stealing in a truck, tractor/semi-trailer or freight container; larceny general provision and penalties: larceny by check; unlawful taking of money by transporter; larceny of bicycle; concealing leased or rented property. Receiving Stolen Goods Includes receiving and buying stolen goods; common receiver of stolen goods (habitual). Shoplifting Includes shoplifting as a third offense. Theft of Motor Vehicle or non-Motor Vehicle Removal of motor vehicle with intent to defraud insurer; theft of motor vehicle or trailer; concealment of motor vehicle or trailer thief; unlawful taking or use of transportation media. Unarmed Burglary/Breaking and Entering Includes unarmed breaking and entering in night time; breaking and entering a building, vessel or vehicle in night time with intent to commit a misdemeanor or felony, entering by daytime or breaking and entering by night time a building, vehicle or vessel with intent to commit a felony;

injury to fences; defacement of property with paint; injury to religious, educational, etc., institutions; destruction of property by inmate at correctional institution; destruction of property by prisoners; damaging irrigation machinery;

entering dwelling in night time or breaking and entering in a building, vehicle or vessel in daytime with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering or entering railroad car with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering trucks,

tractors or trailers.

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Assault With Intent to Commit Rape

Assault with Intent to Rape, Child < 16

Crimes Against Nature

Indecent Asslt & Battery on Child Under 14

Indecent A&B on Mentally Retarded Victim

Indecent Asslt & Battery on Victim 14 or Older

Other Sex Offenses

Rape

Rape and Abuse of a Child

Rape of a Child with Force

Sex Offenses Involving a Minor

Sexual Assault - Out of State/Federal Inmates

Unnatural Acts

Violation of Sex Offender Registry

Sex Offenses Against the Person. Consist of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 265 (Crimes Against the Person) and Chapter 272 offenses (Crimes Against Chastity, Morality, Decency and Good Order).

Includes attempts to rape.

Assault with Intent to Commit Rape, Child Under 16 Years.

The abominable and detestable crime against nature, either with mankind or beast.

Indecent Assault and Battery on Child Under 14. Includes indecent assault and battery on a minor.

Indecent Assault and Battery on Mentally Retarded Victim.

Indecent Assault and Battery on Victim 14 or Older.

Includes adultery, fornication, open and gross lewdness and lascivious behavior, drugging persons for unlawful intercourse, dissemination of obscene matter.

Age of victim not specified, or does not fall under a rape of child category.

Statutory rape, victim under 16 years old.

Age of victim under 16 years old.

Includes enticing person under 16 away for marriage, inducing person under 18 to have sexual intercourse, inducing a minor into prostitution, prostitutes deriving support from a child, distribution of obscene articles to minors, child pornography, dissemination of materials of child in state of nudity, dissemination of visual materials of child engaged in sexual conduct, knowingly purchasing or possession of visual material of child depicted in sexual conduct.

Used for sexual assault cases for out-of-state or federally sentenced inmates whose offense does not fit in another sex offense category.

Includes unnatural acts, lascivious acts, assault to commit unnatural sex acts.

Failure to register as a sex offender, misuse of sex offender registry information.