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SUMMARY OF THREE-PART STATISTICAL REPORT DESCRIBING 1972 PAROLEES
FROM MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

PART I: "PAROLE MANAGEMENT DATA"

This report contains basic data on numbers of parolees, which MCI released from, which parole districts released to, release conditions and behavioral release conditions. In great detail the report examines the relation of release conditions and behavioral release conditions to other variables -- institution released from, parole districts released to, and race.

The major findings of this report are summarized below:

1. 1366 persons were paroled during 1972 from M.C.I.'s. This is a 34% increase over the 1020 state parolees during 1971. This 1971 figure of 1020 is in turn a 32% increase over the 773 state parolees during 1970. From 1967 to 1970 the number of state parolees held stable at between 750 and 782.
2. 52% of the state parolees were released from Concord. The following percentage of state parolees were released from other MCI's: Norfolk 20%, Walpole 12%, Forestry 7%, Framingham 7%, other 1%.
3. The following percentages of 1972 state parolees were released to various parole districts: Central Roxbury (22-31, 1A, 3A) = 39%. North of Boston (1-9) = 20%. Bridgewater Office (10-14) = 12%. Worcester Office (16-21) = 16%. Female = 6%. Out-of-state = 7%. Finally, of all MCI parolees, 15% were released to residential centers.
4. The following percentages of 1972 state parolees were released to various parole districts within Boston: Roxbury-South End (26-30) = 12% (of all MCI parolees). Dorchester - W. Roxbury-Jamaica Plain (24, 25, 31) = 9%. West End - N. End - S. Boston (22, 23) = 4%. Special Services and Overcome = 14%.
5. 57% of the state parolees were given reserve conditions. The following percentages were given particular reserve conditions: Work 13%, home 6%, home and work 17%, residential center 13%, out-of-state 3%, and warrant 5%.

6. The reserve conditions received by those released to various parole districts were compared. There were no differences among the reserve conditions given parolees to Northern Districts (10-14), Bridgewater Office, and Worcester Office. Females more often had a home condition, but less often had a work condition or a home and work condition. Parolees to the Boston area were given a work condition less often and a residential center condition more often.
7. There were no differences between the reserve conditions received by whites and non-whites, except that non-whites more often received a home and work condition.
8. When we compare reserve conditions by releasing institutions, there was more emphasis placed on work for Concord men, on home for women, and on home and work (but correspondingly less emphasis on residential center) for Forestry men.
9. 44% of the state parolees were given "behavioral release conditions." The following percentages were given particular behavioral release conditions: drugs 15%, alcohol 10%, reporting 9%, counseling 4%, program 4%, location 2%.
10. The behavioral release conditions received by those released to various parole districts were compared. Alcohol conditions were more common in Northern Districts (1-9) and less common for Boston parolees. Drug conditions were more common for Worcester Office. Counseling conditions were more common for female parolees.
11. There were no differences between the behavioral release conditions received by whites and non-whites, except that whites more often received alcohol conditions.
12. When we compare behavioral release conditions by releasing institutions, the major differences are in alcohol and drug conditions. Drug conditions were more common for Concord men but less common for Walpole, Norfolk and Forestry men. Alcohol conditions were less common for Concord men as well as for women, but more common for Forestry men.

PART II: TIME - RELEASED VARIABLES

This report is directed toward these questions: How long are parolees incarcerated before release? How long do they have to serve on parole until discharge? How old are they at release? How many of them are held over beyond their reserve dates?

Since this data is basically numerical, it is summarized in the table on the following page:

<u>Parolees From</u>	<u>Typical* Length of Time:</u>			<u>Age At Release</u>	<u>Percentage Held Over Beyond Release Date</u>
	<u>Incarcerated, For 1st Paroles</u>	<u>Incarcerated, for PV's Being Reparoled</u>	<u>To Serve on Parole</u>		
Walpole	36 mos.	6 mos.	4.6 yrs.	31	18%
Norfolk	27	10	5.6	30	11%
Forestry	21	11	5.3	29	9%
Concord & Pre-Rel.	10	5	4.0	22	17%
Framingham	9	7	4.1	24	8%
Other	<u>19</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>8%</u>
TOTAL	14	7	4.2	25	15

* "Typical" refers to median

Greater attention is given to the topic of parolees held over beyond their earliest release date. As presented in the table above, this is broken down by releasing institution, with the problem most serious at Concord. It is also broken down by the type of reserve condition given. The likelihood of being held over is not particularly related to the type of reserve condition. However, 6% of the state parolees with unconditional release dates spent one or more days incarcerated beyond their parole date.

PART III: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND CRIMINAL HISTORY

1. Age at Commitment.

Average is 25. 27% were 20 or below. 20% were 30 or above.

2. Race

69% white. 31% black.

3. Education.

6% completed 5 or fewer grades, 32% completed 6-8 grades, 45% completed 9-11 grades, and 17% completed high school or beyond.

4. Occupation

73% unskilled, 19% semi-skilled, 8% skilled.

5. Marital Status.

25% married, 58% single, 11% divorced, 5% separated, 1% widowed.

6. Military Service.

38% have been in the military.

7. Prior Incarcerations.

21% had prior juvenile incarcerations. 43% had prior House of Correction incarcerations. 33% had prior state or federal incarcerations. 61% had some type of prior incarceration.

8. Present Offense.

45% committed on person offenses, 8% on sex offenses, 29% on property offenses, 15% on narcotic offenses, and 3% on other offenses.

9. Minimum Sentence.

55% received indefinite sentences. 30% received Walpole sentences with minimums from 2½ to 5 years, and 15% received Walpole sentences with minimums greater than 5 years.

10. Committing Court.

32% from Suffolk Superior. 44% from five other superior courts (Hampden, Middlesex, Essex, Worcester, Bristol). 14% from district or municipal courts.