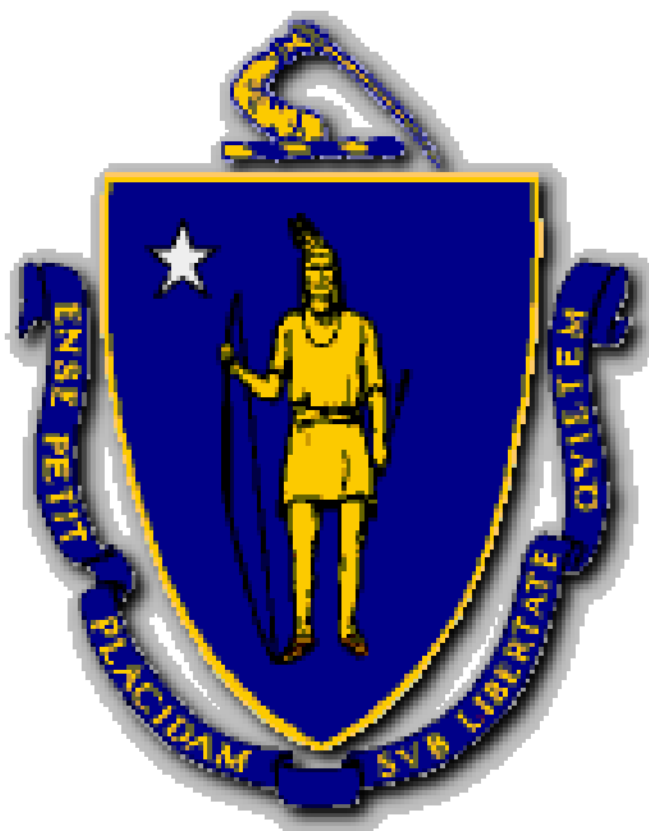
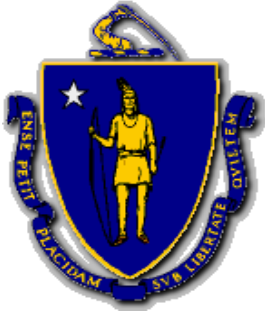


MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

2008 Releases to the Street from the Massachusetts Department of Correction



June 2009



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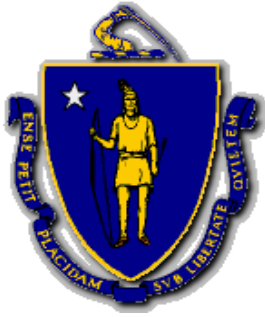
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Definition of the Report Population:
The Massachusetts Department of Correction
Release to the Street

The population covered in this report, termed ‘release to the street population’, includes any criminally sentenced inmate released to the street from a Massachusetts Department of Correction facility as well as DOC inmates released from other correctional facilities. Under this definition, DOC inmates released from Massachusetts’ Houses of Correction, other states’ correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons during 2008 are also included in the population. The population described in this report includes the following:

- ❖ **Criminally sentenced inmates released via parole or expiration of sentence to the street.**

Executive Summary

MA DOC 2008 Jurisdiction Release to the Street Population

- During 2008, there were 2,719 criminally sentenced inmates released to the street from the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Department of Correction, an increase of 157 (6%) total releases from 2007.
- Of the 2,719 releases to the street, 37% were paroled to the street and 63% were released via expiration of sentence.
- In addition to the 2,719 there were 660 inmates who were released to other jurisdictions (i.e. state, federal, county, immigration, civil commitment, or warrants) versus “to the streets.”
- The vast majority (96%) of inmates released from the MA DOC returned to a city/town in Massachusetts. More than half of the releasing offender population reported an address in Suffolk (20%), Middlesex (17%), and Worcester County (14%). When examining the concentration (rate per 100,000 residents), Suffolk County had the highest concentration with a rate of 76, followed by Hampden County at 65 and Worcester County with 50.
- Female releases were concentrated in Middlesex County (22%), Worcester County (22%), Essex County (19%), and Suffolk County (14%). Males were concentrated in Suffolk County (23%), followed by Hampden County (15%), Middlesex County (15%) and Worcester County (11%).
- Nineteen percent of all releases reported a release address of Boston, followed by Springfield with eight percent and Worcester with seven percent. An examination of the concentration of releases to the street per 100,000 residents presents a different outcome: Springfield having the greatest concentration at 135, followed by Framingham at 133, and Brockton at 120.
- Violent offenders, inmates serving a governing Person (35%) or Sex (4%) offense, accounted for 39% of the 2008 releases. The remaining 61% of the releases were non-violent offenders: 28% were incarcerated for a Drug offense, 17% for a Property offense and 15% were for “Other” offenses.
- Drug offenders accounted for 32% of male releases and 22% of female releases. Fifty-six percent of the male releases, whose governing sentence was a drug offense, were serving a mandatory drug sentence¹, whereas, only 15% of the females released had been serving a drug offense with a mandatory term.
- Of the 144 male inmates released with a governing “Other” offense, 67% were for a weapons offense. Thirty-one percent of female releases had been incarcerated for an “Other” governing offense, the majority being OUI/Alcohol or Drugs (32%), followed by Prostitution (22%) and Motor Vehicle Offenses (17%).

¹ “Mandatory” refers to drug offenses with a mandatory minimum portion to be served.

- Of the 2,719 inmates released during 2008, 60% were released from a medium security facility. In addition, 7% were released from a maximum security facility, 32% were released from a minimum or pre-release facility, and 1% was released from county/other state/federal facilities.
- Males released from a maximum security facility increased 15% from 158 in 2007 to 182 in 2008, although the proportion remained constant at 10% of male releases.
- Females released from a lower (minimum/pre-release) security facility decreased 11% from 2007 to 2008; in the same time period males released from a lower security facility increased 13%.
- During 2008, the rate of inmates released from lower security facilities per 100 inmates housed in minimum/pre-release on January 1, 2009 was 181, four and a half times higher than the rate for medium and maximum security releases.
- In 2008, 24% of inmates released to the street were paroled only, 23% had probation terms to serve, 13% had both parole and probation, and 40% had no post-release criminal justice supervision.
- *Excluding* inmates with parole/probation violations, on average, females released from a **state prison sentence** served 3.2 years, while male inmates released from a **state prison sentence** served an average of 4.2 years.
- Females released from county sentences served 5.3 months, much more representative of the overall female release population, as 88% of female releases were incarcerated on county sentences.

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Introduction

This report is a statistical description of releases to the street from the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) during the 2008 calendar year. Releases information is reported for **those criminally sentenced inmates who were released to the street by the authority of the Parole Board or by expiration of sentence.**

Excluded from this report are **awaiting trial detainees** and Bridgewater State Hospital and Massachusetts Alcohol & Substance Abuse Center **civil commitments** who were released during the year. (Criminally sentenced inmates released from Bridgewater State Hospital are **included**.) Civil commitments and detainees were excluded for the following reasons: 1) the reporting system for civilly committed inmates is not as extensive as that for the criminally sentenced population; therefore the majority of the data would fall into the “not reported” category in the tables, 2) individuals who are awaiting trial or are pre-trial detainees have not been sentenced. The primary mission and vast majority of the DOC is to incarcerate criminally sentenced inmates, but as agency we have multiple missions, including confinement of awaiting trial detainees and civil commitments. Thus, they can not be considered jurisdiction population for this report. Also, because they are not sentenced, limited information is available about this population.

Also **excluded** from this report are individuals who were released by a court order, those who may have escaped from a DOC facility or inmates who died in custody. Individuals who were released more than once during 2008 are counted as separate cases.

This report presents tables that contain information about releases to the street for four major categories: 1) release characteristics, 2) current offense, 3) sentencing and supplementary characteristics for these individuals, and 4) demographic characteristics. Within the report, trend tables for 2002-2008 are also included. Most tables are broken down by gender.

Other important information to note about this report:

- Beginning with the 2005 Release Report, the Release Address is reported instead of the Last Known Address. See associated tables and glossary for definition.
- The data contained in this report is derived from the Inmate Management System (IMS) database maintained by the Department of Correction.
- Please note that much of the personal background data of the offenders is **self-reported**.
- Individuals may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. **The offense reported is that which is associated with the sentence that governs the inmate’s maximum discharge date, referred throughout this report to as “Governing Offense” or “Current Offense”.**
- Note that due to rounding, some percentages may not add up to 100%. Please refer to the Glossary defines terms and offenses used throughout the report.
- An “n” denotes the number of cases.
- “N/A” denotes “not available” or “not applicable”.

Releases to the Street from the MA DOC "In Context": A Message from the Director of Research and Planning

The Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) is a partner in the Commonwealth's statewide effort to reduce crime and increase public safety. By incarcerating criminal offenders, detaining offenders awaiting trial who may be considered a flight risk or a further threat to society, and housing certain classes of offenders committed by the courts for evaluation or treatment, the MA DOC has a very active role in the criminal justice system.

This report is a look at inmate releases from the MA DOC. In order to place this data in a framework, this "In Context" review mentions some of the issues relevant to inmate releases. Considering that more than 90% of offenders in the MA DOC will eventually be released, questions surrounding the challenges associated with reentry must be addressed.

THE MA DOC'S ROLE IN SUCCESSFUL INMATE REENTRY

Criminally sentenced inmates who are admitted to the MA DOC are given a risk and needs assessment. The risk assessment identifies an inmate's risk to recidivate and risk for violence. If an inmate's risk score passes a certain threshold, the inmate is given a needs assessment. The needs assessment helps to determine what programs and services the inmate will be directed to participate in during his or her time in the MA DOC with the aim of bolstering successful prisoner reentry and reducing recidivism. A case plan for programming is developed for all criminally sentenced inmates.

Generally speaking, reentry begins at time of admission with this risk and, if warranted, needs assessment. Some of the programs and services offered in the MA DOC include but are not limited to: educational and vocational training, anger management, a Fatherhood Initiative, residential drug treatment units, and sex offender treatment programming. Virtually all programs operate on evidence-based principals.

While the aim of these programs is to improve public safety through decreasing recidivism, once released, inmates face a myriad of other challenges.² These include, but are not limited to: the lack of housing, the lack of job opportunities, persistent drug addiction, family isolation, a criminal record, healthcare issues and even the lack of proper self identification. Each of these is a necessary component in successful reentry. The MA DOC statutory authority ends at the time of release and as such, has no jurisdiction to work with inmates after they are released. However, partnerships with community-based agencies help ensure a smoother transition from prison to the community. One of the added challenges in Massachusetts is that the DOC, Board of Probation and Massachusetts Parole Board are all separate agencies. The MA DOC, Probation and Parole currently work together in many arenas, but an expanded partnership is one way to enhance inmate reentry.

PRISONER REENTRY AND CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS

Programs and services, before and after release, are intended to enhance successful reentry. It is not uncommon to hear news stories about former offenders involved in horrific acts of crime. While this does happen, it is a rare occurrence, particularly for violent and sex offenders.³ Of the inmates released from the MA DOC in 2002, there were 521 recidivists within the first year.⁴ Meanwhile in 2003, with a population of about 6.4 million residents in

² Travis, Jeremy (2005) *But They All Come Back: Facing the challenges of prisoner reentry*, The Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC.

³ Hoover, Hollie, 2002 Recidivism Release Report, Massachusetts Department of Correction (publication pending).

⁴ *Ibid.*

Massachusetts, there were a reported 194,920 reported crimes.⁵ If we can assume that over the course of a 12 month period of time that over 500 former inmates recidivate, there is no evidence to suggest that about 500 released prisoners committed over 375 crimes each before reincarceration. This finding paired with a national finding which showed that in 13 States from 1994 to 1997, 234,358 released prisoners accounted for 140,534 arrests. During the period in the 13 States, 2,994,868 adults were arrested for the 7 serious crimes according to the FBI. Therefore, rearrests of the released prisoners were 4.7% of all arrests for serious crime from 1994 to 1997.⁶ Released prisoners do make a difference in a community's crime problems, even if they cannot be held directly responsible for most serious crime.⁷ That said, the likelihood of recidivating is substantial. At least 72% of the men in one MA DOC release cohort had been incarcerated at least once prior to entering for their current sentence.⁸ However, we must remain cognizant of how small this number actually is in relation to the total number of reported crimes in Massachusetts.

CONCLUSION

Considering the importance of reducing recidivism, prisoner reentry is an important aspect of the criminal justice continuum in Massachusetts. Inmate treatment and programming is very important, as is measuring the effectiveness of such efforts. Drug addiction, violence and anger management problems, the lack of education and marketable skills, a criminal history, and isolation from family and friends all complicate prisoner reentry. After being released, these deficits are compounded by the lack of housing and job opportunities, continued drug addiction, and healthcare complications. The MA DOC has pre-release treatment and programming, and post-release partnerships that are designed to bolster successful transition from prison back into the community.

Paul Heroux, MS, MSc
Director of Research & Planning
Massachusetts Department of Correction
June 2009

⁵ <http://www.disastercenter.com/crime/maccrime.htm>

⁶ Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994, US DOJ, OJP, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁷ Travis, J., editor (2005) Prisoner Reentry and Crime in America, Cambridge University Press, New York, NY.

⁸ http://www.mass.gov/Eeops/docs/doc/research_reports/closer_look_releases_returns_april%202008.pdf

MA DOC 2008
Release to the Street Population

Table 1

MA DOC "All Releases"* in 2008: Type of Release by Gender

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Release to Street via exp. of sent.	601	55	1,116	49	1,717	51
Parole to Street	295	27	707	31	1,002	30
Release to Warrant via exp. of sent.	129	12	90	4	219	6
Release to Immigration via exp. of sent.	10	1	101	4	111	3
Release to F&A at HOC via exp. of sent.	28	3	70	3	98	3
Release to F&A at DOC via exp. of sent.	11	1	62	3	73	2
Release to Civil Commit via exp. of sent.	0	0	65	3	65	2
Parole to Immigration	4	0	41	2	45	1
Parole to Warrant	3	0	14	1	17	1
Release to Federal Authority via exp. of sent.	0	0	12	1	12	0
Release to Other State via exp. of sent.	1	0	5	0	6	0
Parole to Federal Authority	1	0	5	0	6	0
Parole to Out of State	0	0	5	0	5	0
Parole to F&A at DOC	0	0	2	0	2	0
Parole to Civil Commitment	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1,083	100	2,296	100	3,379	100

*The above table represents "All Releases" versus inmates who are "Released to the Street."

Please Note: "Exp." includes inmates released via Expiration of Sentence or Good Conduct Discharge.

The total number of criminally sentenced individuals released from the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction in 2008 was 3,379, an increase of 239 (8%) total releases from 2007. Twenty percent of the criminally sentenced offenders released during 2008 were released to the jurisdiction of another authority (i.e. state, federal, county, immigration, civil commitment, or warrants), the remainder are those referred to as "releases from the street."

For the purposes of this report, we will be describing data for offenders who were Released to the Street, either via Expiration of Sentence or Parole to the street.

Subtotals –Releases to the Street*:

Females: 896 (83%)

Males: 1,823 (79%)

Total Releases to the Street: 2,719 (80%)

*Inmates can be released to the street via parole or expiration of sentence.

- Fifty-one percent of **all releases** were released to the street via expiration of sentence and 30% were paroled to the street.
- Of the 3,379 releases in 2008, 2,719 (80%) were released to the street.
- Of the 2,719 **releases to the street**, 63% were released via expiration of sentence and 37% were paroled. Eighty-three percent of all females and 79% percent of males were released to the street in 2008.

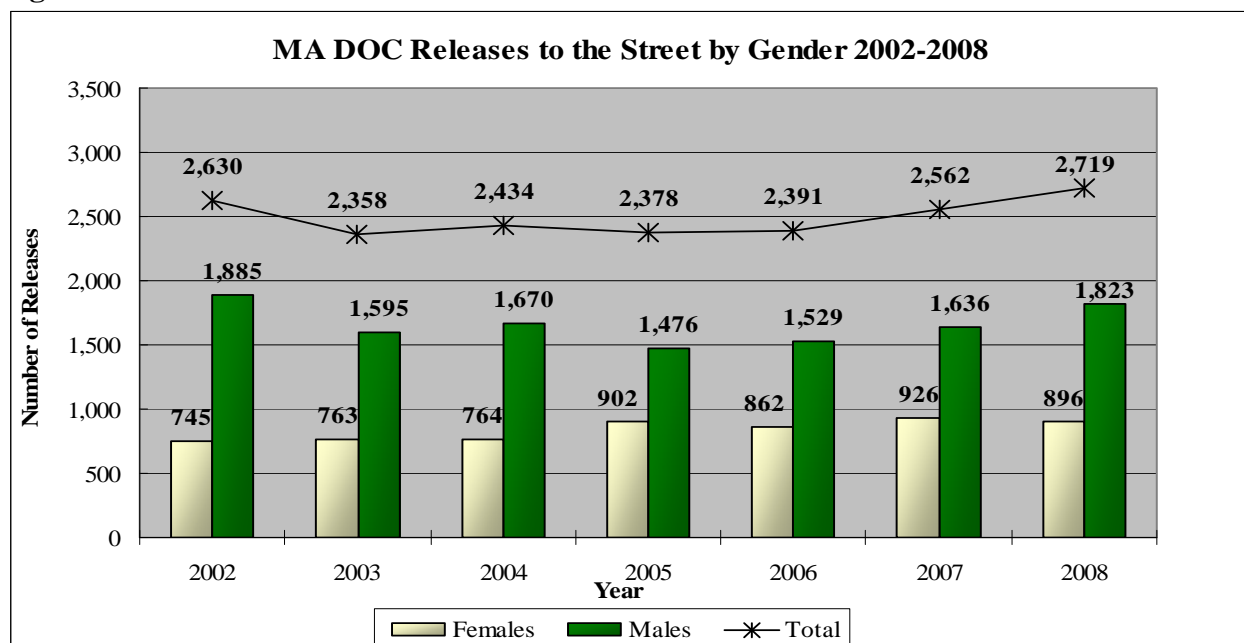
Table 2

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008
by Gender**

	Number of Releases	(%)
Male	1,823	67%
Female	896	33%
Total	2,719	100%

The total number of criminally sentenced individuals released to the street from the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction in 2008 was 2,719. The breakdown by gender was 1,823 males (67%) and 896 females (33%).

Figure A



During the trend period from 2002 to 2008 the **overall release to the street population** decreased annually on average by one percent; although there was an annual average increase of five percent since 2005. When comparing the 2007 and 2008 releases, the number of releases increased six percent from 2,562 to 2,719.

The male release population rose from 1,636 in 2007 to 1,823 in 2008, an 11% increase. When comparing the number of males released in 2002 (n=1,885) versus the number of males released in 2008 (n=1,823), there was an decrease of three percent. Since 2005, there was an average annual increase of seven percent for male releases, mirroring the upward trend of the total release to the street population.

From 2002 to 2005, the number of female releases experienced an annual average increase of seven percent but since 2005, it fluctuated year to year. The number of female releases decreased by three percent from 926 in 2007 to 896 in 2008.

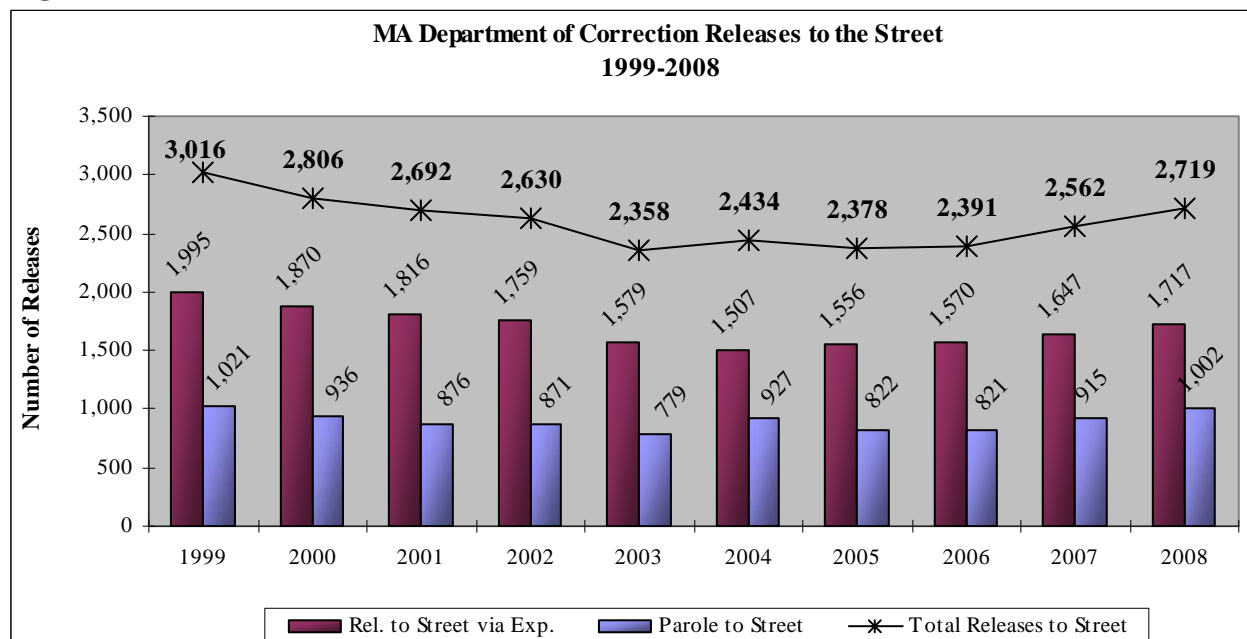
Table 3

MA DOC Releases to the Street: Type of Release by Gender 1999 to 2008

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Males												
Release to Street via Exp.	N	1,995	1,870	1,816	1,759	1,579	1,507	1,556	1,570	1,647	1,717	+4%
	%	66%	67%	67%	67%	67%	62%	65%	66%	64%	63%	
Parole to Street	N	1,021	936	876	871	779	927	822	821	915	1,002	+10%
	%	34%	33%	33%	33%	33%	38%	35%	34%	36%	37%	
Total		3,016	2,806	2,692	2,630	2,358	2,434	2,378	2,391	2,562	2,719	+6%

Please Note: "Exp." also includes inmates released via Expiration of Sentence or Good Conduct Discharge.

Figure B



Ten year trends in releases to the street via Expiration of Sentence indicate a 24% decline, from 1,995 in 1999 to 1,507 in 2004, followed by a 14% increase during the period of 2004 to 2008. Releases via expiration of sentence increased from 1,647 in 2007 to 1,717 in 2008, a four percent increase.

Inmates released via Parole to the street experienced a decline from 1,021 in 1999 to 779 in 2003, a 24% decrease. From 2003 until 2008, the number fluctuated year to year; there was an increase of 10% percent from 915 in 2007 to 1,002 in 2008. This was the first time since 1999 that the number of inmates released to the street via Parole has surpassed the 1,000 mark.

From 1999 to 2003, the proportion of inmates released via parole or expiration of sentence remained stable, with a substantial change from 2003 to 2004 of five percent. The proportion has fluctuated from 2004 to 2008.

Release Address Characteristics
of the MA DOC 2008
Release to the Street Population

Table 4

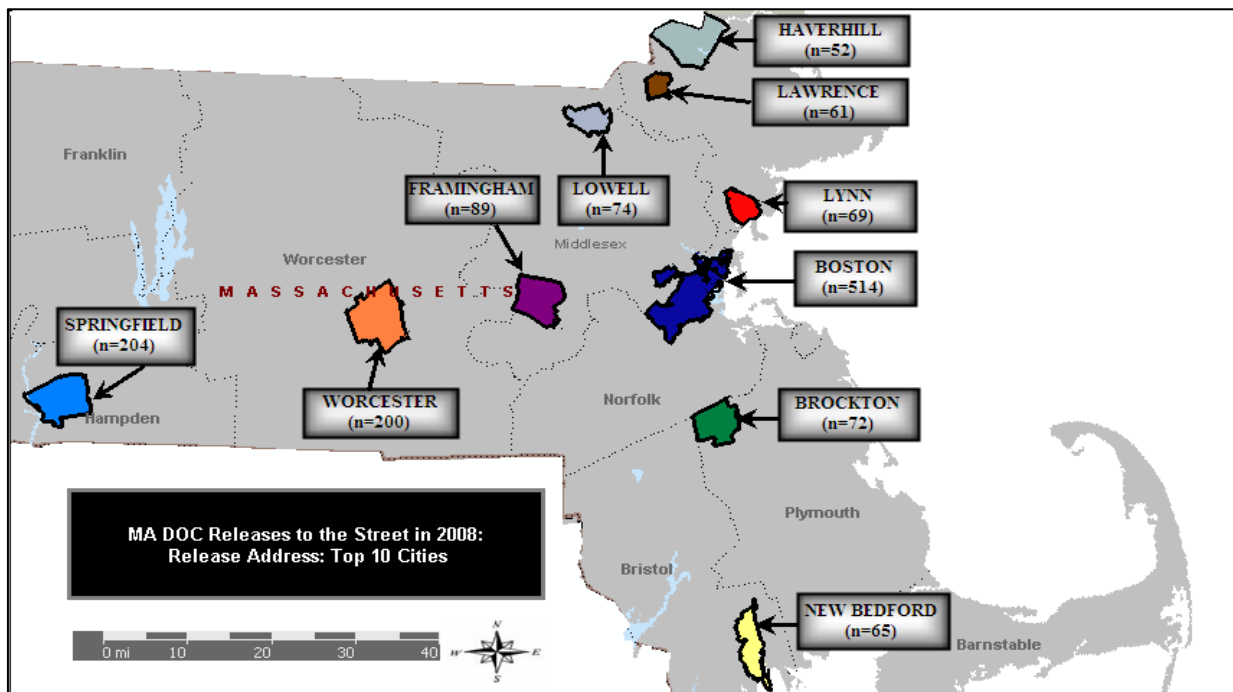
MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Release Address (Self-Reported) : Top Ten Cities/Towns

	Total	%	Per 100,000 Residents*
1. Boston	514	19	87
2. Springfield	204	8	135
3. Worcester	200	7	114
4. Framingham	89	3	133
5. Lowell	74	3	72
6. Brockton	72	3	120
7. Lynn	69	3	78
8. New Bedford	65	2	70
9. Lawrence	61	2	86
10. Haverhill	52	2	86
Sub-total	1,400	51	96
Other MA Cities/Towns	1,204	44	24
Outside Massachusetts	104	4	N/A
Not Reported	11	0	N/A
Total	2,719	100	42

More than half (51% or n=1,400) of the inmates released from the MA DOC during 2008 reported a release address in one of the Top Ten Cities in Table 4. Of these, Nineteen percent (n=514) reported the city of Boston as their intended release address, followed by Springfield, eight percent (n=204) and Worcester, seven percent (n=200).

An examination of the concentration (the rate per 100,000 residents) of releases to the street presents a different outcome with Springfield having the greatest concentration at 135, followed by Framingham at 133, and Brockton at 120, while Boston becomes fifth on the list at 87.

Map 1



*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, July 2006 and January 2000 for Town of Framingham.

Table 5

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Release Addresses: (Self-Reported)
Top Ten Cities/Towns for Males**

	Male	(%)
1. Boston	391	21
2. Springfield	192	11
3. Worcester	114	6
4. Framingham	59	3
5. Lowell	57	3
6. New Bedford	55	3
7. Brockton	46	3
8. Lawrence	45	2
9. Holyoke	39	2
10. Quincy	37	2
Sub-Total	1,035	57
Other MA Cities/Towns	701	38
Outside Massachusetts	80	4
Not Reported	7	0
Total	1,823	100

While 22% of males listed Boston as their release address, only 14% of females reported Boston as their release address. The second most commonly reported place of residence for males was Springfield (11%), while females reported Worcester (10%) as their second most commonly reported release address. More than half of the male release population (57%) reported a release address in one of the top 10 cities for males (see Table 5) while less than half of the females (44%) reported a release address in one of the top 10 cities for females (see Table 6).

Table 6

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Release Addresses: (Self-Reported)
Top Ten Cities/Towns for Females**

	Female	(%)
1. Boston	122	14
2. Worcester	86	10
3. Lynn	37	4
4. Haverhill	34	4
5. Brockton	26	3
6. Ashland	23	3
7. Amesbury	18	2
8. Lowell	17	2
9. Malden	17	2
10. Lawrence	16	2
Sub-Total	396	44
Other MA Cities/Towns	472	53
Outside Massachusetts	24	3
Not Reported	4	0
Total	896	100

Table 7

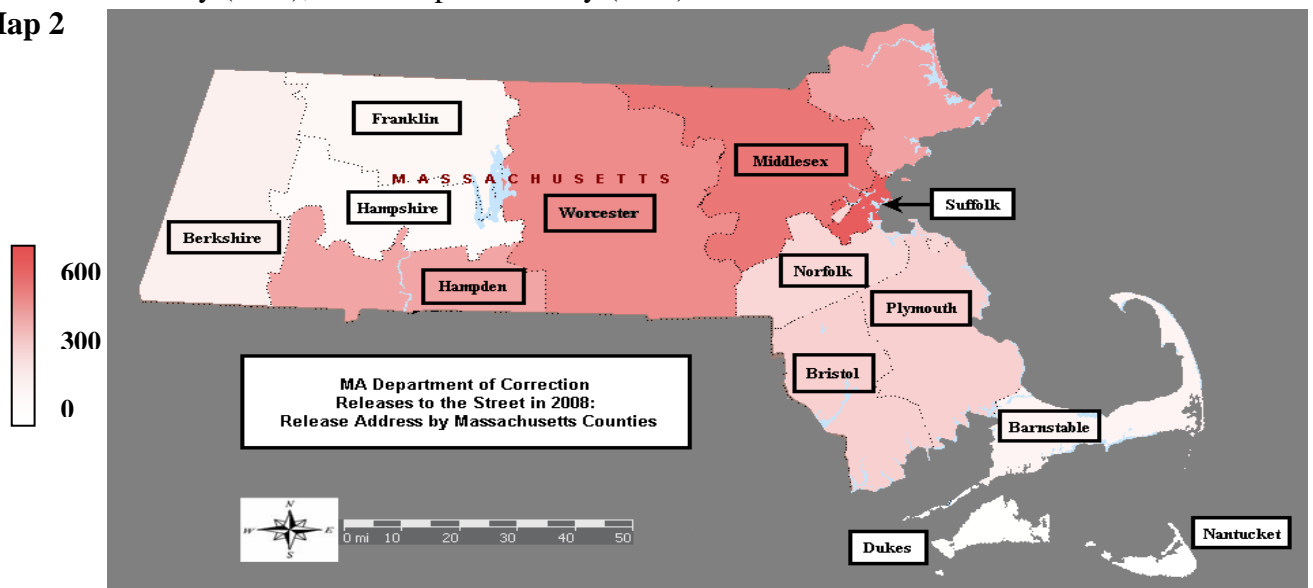
**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Release Address by MA Counties by Gender (Self-Reported)**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)		Per 100,000 Residents*
Suffolk County	127	14	420	23	547	20	76
Middlesex County	201	22	269	15	470	17	32
Worcester County	196	22	195	11	391	14	50
Essex County	166	19	150	8	316	12	43
Hampden County	20	2	281	15	301	11	65
Plymouth County	71	8	87	5	158	6	32
Bristol County	24	3	139	8	163	6	30
Norfolk County	47	5	82	4	129	5	20
Berkshire County	3	0	51	3	54	2	41
Barnstable County	10	1	30	2	40	1	18
Franklin County	1	0	18	1	19	1	27
Hampshire County	2	0	13	1	15	1	10
Dukes County	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
Nantucket County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out of State	24	3	80	4	104	4	N/A
Missing	4	0	7	0	11	0	N/A
Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100	42

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, July 2006.

Twenty percent of the total population reported an address upon release located in Suffolk County. Female¹⁰ releases were concentrated in Middlesex County (22%), Worcester County (22%), and Essex County (19%). Males were concentrated in Suffolk County (23%), followed by Middlesex County (15%), and Hampden County (11%).

Map 2



¹⁰ Not all Massachusetts counties house their female inmates. Massachusetts General Law dictates that females may be committed directly by the courts to the DOC for a House of Correction sentence. The counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Franklin, Hampden, and Suffolk house females in their county correctional facilities.

Current Offense Categories
of the MA DOC 2008
Release to the Street Population

Table 8

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Current Offense by Gender: General Categories**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Person	176	20	775	43	951	35
Sex	6	1	115	6	121	4
Property	244	27	214	12	458	17
Drug	193	22	575	32	768	28
Other	277	31	144	8	421	15
Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100

For the males released in 2008, 43% percent served a governing¹¹ sentence for a Crime Against the Person offense, followed by 32% for a Drug offense, 12% for a Property offense, 8% for an “Other” (i.e. Weapons, Prostitution) offense, and 6% for a Sex offense.

Of the females released in 2008, 31% served a sentence for an “Other” offense, 27% for a Property offense, 22% for a Drug offense, 20% for a Person offense, and one percent for a Sex offense.

The most common offense of females released in 2008 was Larceny/Stealing (11%), followed by Operating Under the Influence (OUI) of Alcohol or Drugs, with or without injury (10%), and Possession of a Controlled Substance (9%).

Fifteen percent of all males released in 2008 served sentences for Armed Robbery, followed by Assault/Assault & Battery (A&B) with a Dangerous Weapon (8%), and Unarmed Burglary/Breaking & Entering (B&E) (8%).

Figure C

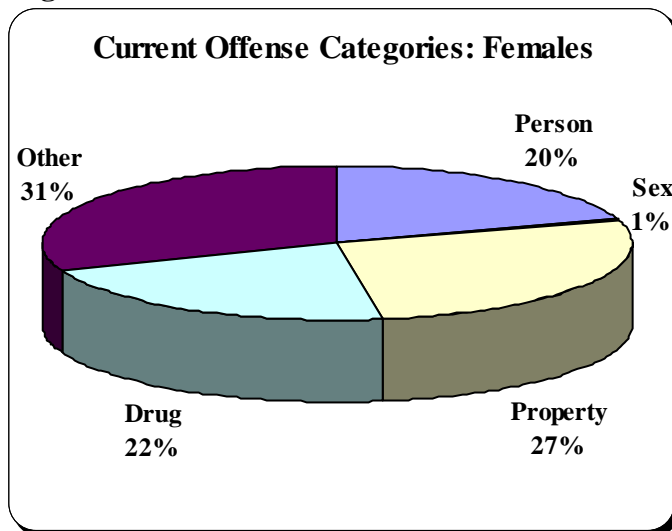
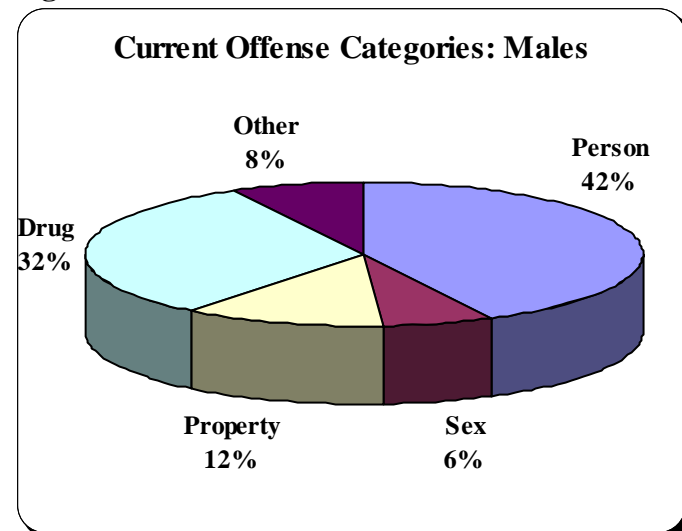


Figure D



¹¹ Inmates may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. The offense reported is that associated with the longest maximum discharge date. Offense labels can be found in the Appendix and are listed in alphabetical order by offense category.

Table 9

MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Crimes Against the Person by Gender

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Armed Robbery	21	12	282	36	303	32
Asslt/A&B Dangerous Weapon	55	31	147	19	202	21
Unarmed Robbery	6	3	104	13	110	12
Armed Asslt W/Int to Rob/Murder	1	1	76	10	77	8
Assault/A&B	56	32	3	0	59	6
Manslaughter	5	3	31	4	36	4
Murder 2nd Degree	1	1	31	4	32	3
Unarmed Robbery, Victim 60+	4	2	9	1	13	1
Kidnapping	2	1	11	1	13	1
Vehicular Homicide	7	4	6	1	13	1
Assault W/Intent to Commit Murder	1	1	10	1	11	1
Carjacking	0	0	11	1	11	1
Accessory After the Fact	4	2	6	1	10	1
Mayhem	0	0	8	1	8	1
Attempted Murder	1	1	6	1	7	1
Conspiracy	3	2	2	0	5	1
Armed Asslt W/Int to Rob/Murder, Victim 60+	2	1	3	0	5	1
Assault to Rob not being Armed	1	1	3	0	4	0
Assault and Battery Upon a Child	1	1	4	1	5	1
Assault w/Intent to Commit Felony	0	0	3	0	3	0
A&B Upon Elderly/Disabled	3	2	2	0	5	1
Confine/Put in Fear for Purpose of Stealing	0	0	3	0	3	0
Armed Assault in Dwelling Houses	0	0	3	0	3	0
Stalking	1	1	2	0	3	0
Murder 1st Degree*	0	0	2	0	2	0
A&B Dangerous Weapon, Victim 60+	0	0	2	0	2	0
Accessory Before the Fact	1	1	1	0	2	0
Home Invasion	0	0	2	0	2	0
Murder 1st Degree- Juvenile Offender Law*	0	0	1	0	1	0
Extortion	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	176	100	775	100	951	100

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

* There are two individuals who had their First-Degree Life sentence commuted from a Life 1st sentence to a sentence with a minimum term of years and a maximum term of Life, thereby making them eligible for parole.

Thirty-six percent of males released to the street in 2008 who were incarcerated for a Person Offense served sentences for Armed Robbery, followed by Assault/A&B with a Dangerous Weapon (19%), Unarmed Robbery (13%).

The most common Person offense for females released to the street in 2008 was Assault A&B (32%), Assault/A&B with a Dangerous Weapon (31%), and Armed Robbery (12%).

Table 10**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Sex Offenses by Gender**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Rape and Abuse of Child	0	0	45	39	45	37
Rape	0	0	21	18	21	17
Rape of Child with Force	0	0	14	12	14	12
Indecent A&B on Child <14	0	0	14	12	14	12
Aggravated Rape	0	0	8	7	8	7
Assault W/Intent to Commit Rape	0	0	4	3	4	3
Sex Offenses Involving A Minor	4	67	2	2	6	5
Indecent A&B on Child 14+	0	0	2	2	2	2
Assault W/Intent to Commit Rape, Child <16	0	0	1	1	1	1
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	3	3	3	2
Violations of Sex Offender Registry	1	17	1	1	2	2
Unnatural Acts	1	17	0	0	1	1
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	100	115	100	121	100

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

Of the 115 males released from a governing sex offense, 68% (n=78) were for an offense with a child victim, and 32% (n=37) involved adult victim.

Table 11**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Property Offenses by Gender**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Unarmed Burglary/Breaking & Entering	25	10	138	64	163	36
Larceny/Stealing	96	39	17	8	113	25
Forgery & Uttering	28	11	3	1	31	7
Shoplifting	33	14	0	0	33	7
Fraud	18	7	1	0	19	4
Receiving Stolen Goods	10	4	8	4	18	4
Theft of a Motor Vehicle or Non-MV	5	2	11	5	16	3
Larceny From the Person	15	6	6	3	21	5
Destruction of Property	11	5	3	1	14	3
Arson and Attempted Arson	0	0	12	6	12	3
Larceny from Elder or Disabled Person	3	1	2	1	5	1
Burglary, Armed or an Assault	0	0	5	2	5	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	0	0	4	2	4	1
Common & Notorious Thief	0	0	3	1	3	1
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	244	100	214	100	458	100

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

The majority of females released from a governing property offense were incarcerated for a Larceny/Stealing (39%) offense. The majority of males were incarcerated for an Unarmed Burglary/Breaking and Entering offense (64%).

Table 12

MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Drug Offenses by Gender

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Being Present Where Heroin Is Kept	1	1	0	0	1	0
Possession Of Hypodermic Instrument	2	1	0	0	2	0
Conspiracy to Violate Controlled Substance Act	5	3	5	1	10	1
Fraudulent Prescriptions	6	3	0	0	6	1
Induce Minors in Sale and Distribution of Drugs	1	1	0	0	1	0
Possession of Controlled Substance - No Class Specified	83	43	2	0	85	11
Possession of Controlled Substance - Class A	1	1	1	0	2	0
Possession of Controlled Substance - Class B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Controlled Substance - Class C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Controlled Substance - Class D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class A - Poss W/Int To Distribute	17	9	120	21	137	18
*Class A - Poss W/Int To Distribute, Subsequent	0	0	16	3	16	2
Class B - Poss W/Int To Distribute	47	24	123	21	170	22
*Class B - Poss W/Int To Distribute, Subsequent	1	1	22	4	23	3
*Class B - Poss W/Int To Distribute to Minor	0	0	1	0	1	0
*Specific Class B - Poss W/Int To Distribute	9	5	81	14	90	12
*Specific Class B - Poss W/Int To Distribute, Subsequent	1	1	15	3	16	2
*Specific Class B - Trafficking 14-28 Grams	3	2	88	15	91	12
*Specific Class B - Trafficking 28-100 Grams	2	1	44	8	46	6
*Specific Class B - Trafficking 100-200 Grams	0	0	4	1	4	1
*Specific Class B - Trafficking 200+ Grams	0	0	5	1	5	1
*Class A - Trafficking 14-28 Grams	0	0	5	1	5	1
*Class A - Trafficking 28-100 Grams	1	1	2	0	3	0
Class D - Poss W/Int To Distribute	1	1	0	0	1	0
Class D - Poss W/Int To Distribute, Subsequent	1	1	0	0	1	0
*Drug Violation, School/Park	11	6	41	7	52	7
Total	193	100	575	100	768	100

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in order by drug offense category.

*Denotes an offense which carries a mandatory minimum term.

Subtotals –Mandatory* Drug Offenses:

Females: 28 (15%)

Males: 324 (56%)

Total Mandatory Drug Offenses: 352 (46%)

Note: Percents represent the percentage of governing DRUG offenses that are mandatory.

Of the 768 inmates released to the street from the MA DOC in 2008 that served a governing sentence for a Drug offense, 352 (46%) served a sentence with a mandatory minimum term. Approximately 56% of male releases and 15% of females sentenced for Drug offenses served sentences carrying mandatory minimum terms. The percentage of total mandatory drug offenses increased 4% from 337 in 2007 to 352 in 2008.

Table 13

MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Other Offenses by Gender

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
OUI Alcohol or Drugs, With or Without Injury	88	32	22	15	110	26
Other Weapons Offenses	1	0	57	40	58	14
Prostitution	62	22	0	0	62	15
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	47	17	1	1	48	11
Weapons Violation (Bartley-Fox Gun Law)	2	1	40	28	42	10
Decency/Public Peace Crimes	27	10	0	0	27	6
Leaving the Scene	13	5	0	0	13	3
Resisting Arrest	10	4	0	0	10	2
Domestic Abuse Prevention Act (209A Violation)	7	3	1	1	8	2
Intimidation of Witness/Juror	2	1	7	5	9	2
Perjury/Contempt of Court	3	1	4	3	7	2
Attempt to Commit a Crime	3	1	5	3	8	2
Obstruction of Justice	4	1	0	0	4	1
Trespassing	4	1	0	0	4	1
Escape	0	0	3	2	3	1
Cruelty to Animals	1	0	1	1	2	0
Deriving Support From Prostitution	1	0	1	1	2	0
Delivering/Receiving Articles to Inmates	0	0	1	1	1	0
Habitual Criminal	2	1	0	0	2	0
Loan Sharking/Usury	0	0	1	1	1	0
Total	277	100	144	100	421	100

Please Note: Offenses are arranged in descending order by offense total.

A small percentage of male releases were for an “Other” offense (8%) when compared with female releases (31%).

While the majority of male releases incarcerated for an “Other” offense were for Weapons offenses (67%), females had been incarcerated for OUI, Alcohol or Drugs (32%), Prostitution (22%), or Other Motor Vehicle offenses (17%).

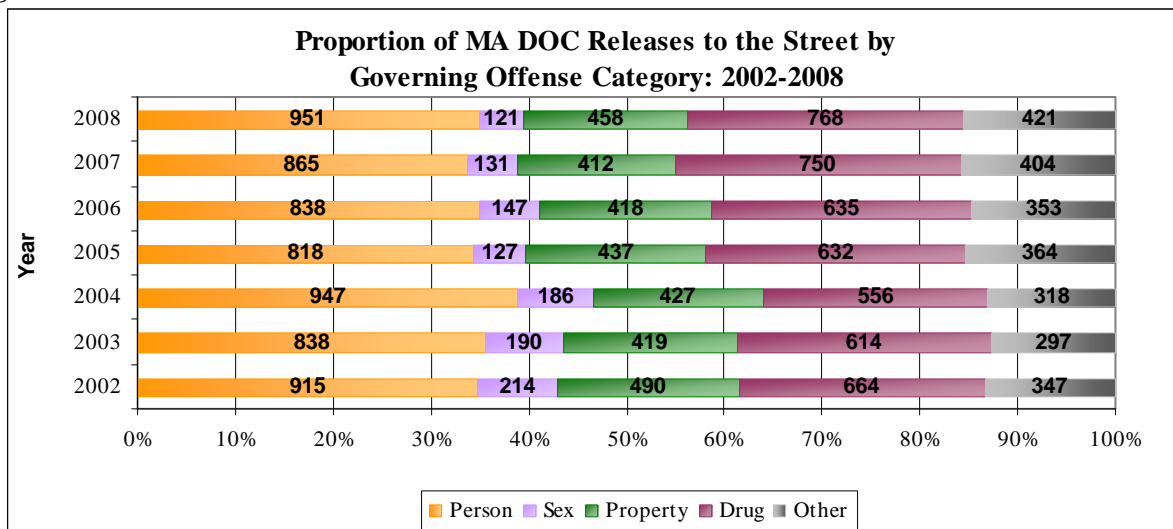
Table 14

MA DOC Releases to the Street: Offense Category by Gender 2002 to 2008

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Males									
Person	N	792	706	803	660	703	717	775	8%
	%	40%	35%	40%	33%	46%	44%	47%	
Sex	N	205	186	181	125	139	123	115	-7%
	%	10%	9%	9%	6%	9%	8%	7%	
Property	N	294	240	235	198	177	179	214	20%
	%	15%	12%	12%	10%	12%	11%	13%	
Drug	N	468	390	367	396	403	501	575	15%
	%	23%	19%	18%	20%	26%	31%	35%	
Other	N	126	73	84	97	107	116	144	24%
	%	6%	4%	4%	5%	7%	7%	9%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	1,636	1,823	11%

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Females									
Person	N	123	132	144	158	135	148	176	19%
	%	17%	17%	19%	18%	16%	16%	19%	
Sex	N	9	4	5	2	8	8	6	N/A
	%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	
Property	N	196	179	192	239	241	233	244	5%
	%	26%	23%	25%	26%	28%	25%	26%	
Drug	N	196	224	189	236	232	249	193	-22%
	%	26%	29%	25%	26%	27%	27%	21%	
Other	N	221	224	234	267	246	288	277	-4%
	%	30%	29%	31%	30%	29%	31%	30%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	926	896	-3%

Figure E



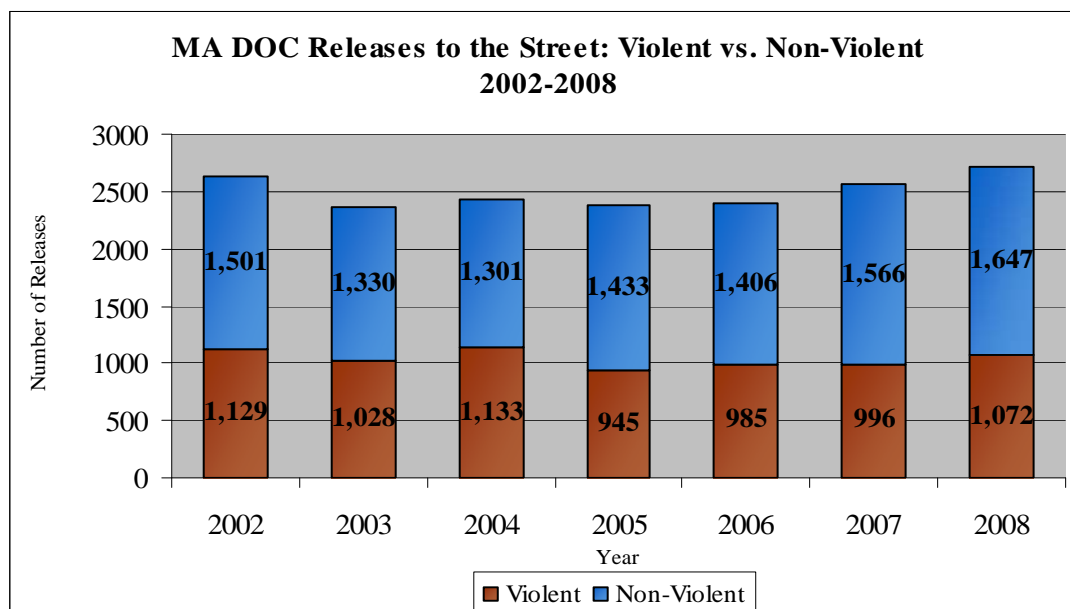
The proportion of **male** inmates released to the street from 2002 to 2008 incarcerated for a governing Drug offense increased from a trend low of 18% in 2004 to a high point of 35% in 2008. Furthermore, there was an average annual increase of four percent during the trend period. The number of total inmates released to the street incarcerated for a Person offense has steadily increased from 818 released in 2005 to 951 releases in 2008.

Table 15

MA DOC Releases to the Street: Violent vs Non-Violent Offense Category by Gender 2002 to 2008									
Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Violent	N	997	892	984	785	842	840	890	6%
	%	53%	56%	59%	53%	55%	51%	49%	
Non-Violent	N	888	703	686	691	687	796	933	17%
	%	47%	44%	41%	47%	45%	49%	51%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	1,636	1,823	11%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Violent	N	132	136	149	160	143	156	182	17%
	%	18%	18%	20%	18%	17%	17%	20%	
Non-Violent	N	613	627	615	742	719	770	714	-7%
	%	82%	82%	80%	82%	83%	83%	80%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	926	896	-3%

Figure F



Thirty-nine percent of the 2008 release to the street population served a sentence for a Violent (Person or Sex) offense. Non-violent (Drug, Property, and Other) offenders made up the remaining 61% of the release population. The proportion of male inmates being released from a Violent (Person and Sex) offense fell below 50% in 2008, the first time during this trend period.

There were significant gender differences in the current offenses of the MA DOC released population in 2008. Forty-nine percent of the males released in 2008 served a sentence for a Violent (Person or Sex) offense, whereas, 20% of the females served a sentence for a Violent offense. However, there was a 17% increase in Violent offenses for female releases from 2007 to 2008.

Sentencing, Release Characteristics,
and Security Levels
of the MA DOC 2008
Release to the Street Population

Table 16

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Minimum Sentence by Gender**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Less Than 1 Year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to Less Than 2 Years	11	1	148	8	159	6
2 to Less Than 3 Years	32	4	393	22	425	16
3 to Less Than 4 Years	32	4	523	29	555	20
4 to Less Than 5 Years	15	2	193	11	208	8
5 to Less Than 6 Years	9	1	218	12	227	8
6 to Less Than 7 Years	1	0	69	4	70	3
7 to Less Than 8 Years	1	0	47	3	48	2
8 to Less Than 9 Years	3	0	38	2	41	2
9 to Less Than 10 Years	0	0	18	1	18	1
10 to Less Than 11 Years	0	0	49	3	49	2
11 to Less Than 12 Years	0	0	5	0	5	0
12 to Less Than 13 Years	0	0	17	1	17	1
13 to Less Than 14 Years	0	0	3	0	3	0
14 to Less Than 15 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to Less Than 16 Years	0	0	8	0	8	0
16 to Less Than 17 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to Less Than 18 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to Less Than 19 Years	0	0	2	0	2	0
19 to Less Than 20 Years	0	0	2	0	2	0
20 Years or More	0	0	23	1	23	1
*2nd Degree Life	1	0	35	2	36	1
No Minimum Term	791	88	32	2	823	30
Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100

Please note: Of the 896 female inmates, 791 were released from county sentences at the MADOC, which carry no minimum term (see Glossary section on “Minimum Sentence”, “Sentence/Sentence Type”).

* Massachusetts Department of Correction inmates serving a Second Degree Life sentence must serve a minimum of 15 years before they are eligible for parole.

The large percentage (88%) of females in the ‘No Minimum’ category is largely due to the high number of women released for House of Correction sentences.

The distribution of minimum sentence for a majority of male releases was between 2 and 6 years (74%). On average, male releases had received a minimum sentence of 4.2 years.

Table 17

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Maximum Sentence by Gender**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Less Than 1 Year	495	55	1	0	496	18
1 to Less Than 2 Years	186	21	68	4	254	9
2 to Less Than 3 Years	134	15	186	10	320	12
3 to Less Than 4 Years	26	3	444	24	470	17
4 to Less Than 5 Years	15	2	230	13	245	9
5 to Less Than 6 Years	27	3	371	20	398	15
6 to Less Than 7 Years	4	0	108	6	112	4
7 to Less Than 8 Years	3	0	109	6	112	4
8 to Less Than 9 Years	0	0	38	2	38	1
9 to Less Than 10 Years	0	0	25	1	25	1
10 to Less Than 11 Years	1	0	70	4	71	3
11 to Less Than 12 Years	0	0	5	0	5	0
12 to Less Than 13 Years	3	0	40	2	43	2
13 to Less Than 14 Years	0	0	2	0	2	0
14 to Less Than 15 Years	0	0	4	0	4	0
15 to Less Than 16 Years	0	0	22	1	22	1
16 to Less Than 17 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to Less Than 18 Years	0	0	4	0	4	0
18 to Less Than 19 Years	0	0	5	0	5	0
19 to Less Than 20 Years	0	0	1	0	1	0
20 Years or More	1	0	54	3	55	2
*2nd Degree Life	1	0	36	2	37	1
Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100

*Massachusetts Department of Correction inmates serving a Second Degree Life sentence must serve a minimum of 15 years before they are eligible for parole.

Maximum Sentence (years) Statistics		
Totals	Females	Males
Mean 4.1	1.2	5.5
Median 3.0	270 days	4.0

Fifty-five percent of females were released from sentences with a maximum term of less than one year. An additional 36% of females were released from sentences between 1 and 3 years, comprising 91% of female releases. On average, released females had been sentenced to a maximum term of 1.2 years.

More than half of the males (57%) were released from maximum sentences between 3 and 6 years. Three percent of males were released from sentences with maximum terms of 20 years or more and an additional two percent served Second-Degree Life sentences. On average, released males were sentenced to a maximum term of 5.5 years.

Table 18**MA DOC Releases to the Street: Type of Sentence by Gender 2002 to 2008**

Males		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
State Prison	N	1,569	1,462	1,576	1,437	1,493	1,608	1,799	12%
	%	83%	92%	94%	97%	98%	98%	99%	
Reformatory	N	97	63	47	31	27	21	16	-24%
	%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	
County	N	215	69	47	7	9	7	8	N/A
	%	11%	4%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	
Other State/Feds	N	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	1,636	1,823	11%

Females		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
State Prison	N	66	81	84	98	85	77	105	36%
	%	9%	11%	11%	11%	10%	8%	12%	
Reformatory	N	3	5	2	1	1	0	1	N/A
	%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
County	N	676	677	678	801	775	849	790	-7%
	%	91%	89%	89%	89%	90%	92%	88%	
Other State/Feds	N	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	926	896	-3%

The proportion of male inmates released from reformatory sentences decreased from five percent in 2002 to one percent in 2008. This is due to the elimination of reformatory sentences under the Truth in Sentencing reform of July 1994. The number of males released from the MA DOC serving county sentences also drastically dropped 96% from 2002 to 2008. Compared to the previous year, the number of males released from state prison sentences increased 12% from 2007 to 2008.

A slightly lower proportion of the 2008 female release population were serving county sentences compared to the 2002 female release population; 88% versus 92%, respectively. There was an average annual increase of females released from county sentences from 2002 to 2008 of three percent, while the number of state sentences has increased more steadily at nine percent for the same time period. Between 2007 and 2008 there was a 36% increase in female state sentences.

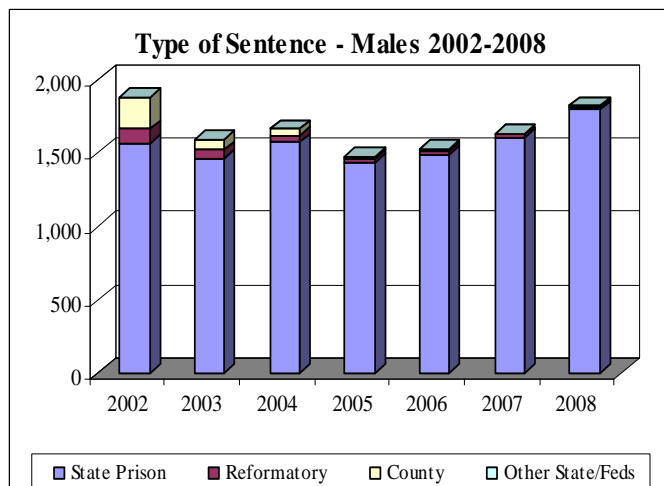
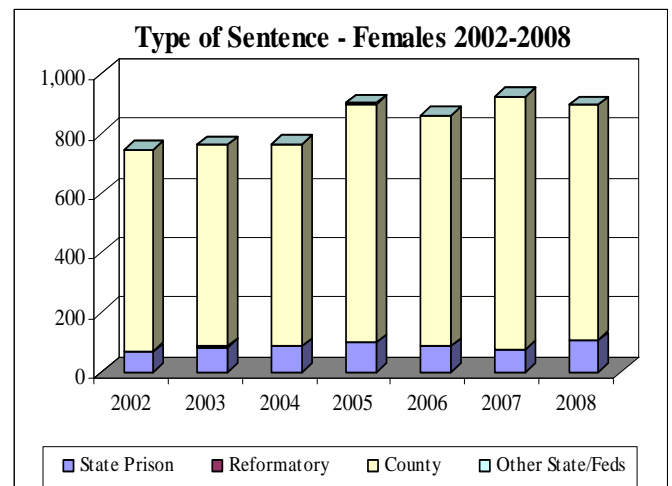
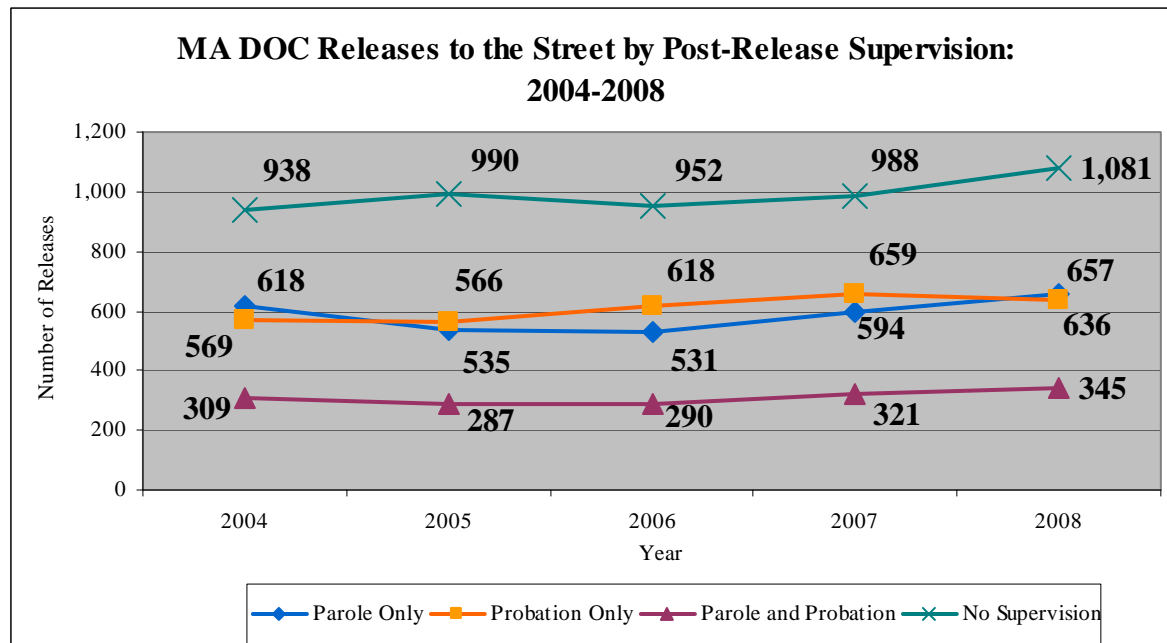
Figure G**Figure H**

Table 19

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Post-Release Supervision by Gender**

	Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total	(%)
Parole Only	190	21	467	26	657	24
Probation Only	185	21	451	25	636	23
Parole and Probation	105	12	240	13	345	13
No Supervision	416	46	665	36	1,081	40
Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100

Figure I



In 2008, 24% of inmates released to the street were ‘paroled only’, 23% had probation terms to serve, 13% had both parole and probation, and 40% had no post-release criminal justice supervision. Overall, the proportion of each Post-Release Supervision category has been relatively stable from 2004-2008, fluctuating slightly year to year during the trend period.

During 2008, a higher percentage of females were released with no supervision (46%) when compared to male releases (36%). The number of total releases to the street during 2008 with No Supervision increased nine percent from 2007 and has experienced an average annual increase of approximately four percent from 2004-2008.

The number of releases with parole supervision (includes parole and probation category) increased from 915 in 2007 to 1,002 in 2008, a ten percent increase. In addition, there was an average annual increase of two percent during the trend period of 2004-2008.

Table 20

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Time Served by Gender and Sentence Type**

COUNTY SENTENCES		Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
	Less Than 6 Months	499	63	5	63	504	63
	6 Months to Less Than 1 Year	127	16	1	13	128	16
	1 to Less Than 2 Years	50	6	1	13	51	6
	2 to Less Than 3 Years	8	1	1	13	9	1
	3 to Less Than 5 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	684	87	8	100	692	87
	Parole/Probation Violator	106	13	0	0	106	13
	Total	790	100	8	100	798	100
STATE SENTENCES*		Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
	Less Than 6 Months	0	0	4	0	4	0
	6 Months to Less Than 1 Year	4	4	55	3	59	3
	1 to Less Than 2 Years	28	27	211	12	239	13
	2 to Less Than 3 Years	26	25	462	26	488	26
	3 to Less Than 5 Years	25	24	464	26	489	26
	5 to Less Than 10 Years	8	8	270	15	278	15
	10 to Less Than 15 Years	0	0	42	2	42	2
	15 or More Years	1	1	43	2	44	2
	Subtotal	92	88	1,551	86	1,643	86
	Parole/Probation Violator	13	12	248	14	261	14
	Total	105	100	1,799	100	1,904	100

Please Note: The above table excludes 17 inmates serving reformatory sentences.

Excluding inmates with parole/probation violations ¹², the average time served for females with state sentences (n=92) was 3.2 years (or 37.8 months), and 4.2 years (50.1 months) for males (n=1,551). Approximately 60% (n=926) of male state sentenced releases served between 2 and less than 5 years. Only 92 state prison sentenced females had a time served calculation, accounting for three percent of all releases to the street.

Parole/Probation violators excluded from the time served analysis accounted for approximately 13% (n=367) of the release to the street population, because they had either violated their terms of parole or probation on their current incarceration.

Excluding parole/probation violators, 63% (n=499) of females that served county sentences served less than 6 months and 16% served between 6 months and less than 1 year on their sentence, accounting for 92% of the female county sentenced releases. The average time served for female county sentence releases (n=684) was 5.3 months.

¹² The 'time served' variable can not be calculated for inmates who have parole/probation violations, thus they are excluded from the analysis. Time served calculations include jail credit days earned for time held while awaiting trial and is representative of time served until first release.

Table 21

MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Mean Time Served by Present Offense and Gender					
STATE SENTENCES*		Females		Males	
	Offense	Mean (Months)	N	Mean (Months)	N
	Person	40.5	41	56.9	631
	Sex	N/A	1	92.3	97
	Property	34.5	9	41.5	177
	Drug	35.3	37	42.2	514
	Other	34.9	4	39.6	133
	ALL OFFENSES	37.8	92	50.1	1552
COUNTY SENTENCES*		Females		Males	
	Offense	Mean (Months)	N	Mean (Months)	N
	Person	7.1	107	N/A	1
	Sex	2.6	5	N/A	1
	Property	5.0	201	4.9	3
	Drug	6.3	129	N/A	N/A
	Other	4.3	242	7.7	3
	ALL OFFENSES	5.3	684	8.8	8

*This table **excludes** 383 inmates with parole/probation violations.

Excluding parole/probation violators: the average time served for male Sex offenses with state prison sentences was 7.7 years (92.5 months), followed by Person offenses – 4.7 years (56.9 months), Drug offenses – 3.5 years (42.2 months), Property offenses – 3.4 years (41.5 months), and “Other” offenses – 3.3 years (39.6 months).

Excluding parole/probation violators: the average time served for female Person offenses with county sentences was 7.1 months, followed by Drug offenses – 6.3 months, Property offenses – 5.0 months, “Other” offenses – 4.3 months, and Sex offenses – 2.6 months. There were only eight males serving county sentences.

Table 22

**MA DOC Female Releases to the Street in 2008:
Time Served: Violent vs. Non-Violent**

Time Served		Violent		Non-Violent		Total	
			(%)		(%)		(%)
Time Served	Less Than 6 Months	70	38	429	60	499	56
	6 Months to Less Than 1 Year	26	14	105	15	131	15
	1 to Less Than 2 Years	30	16	48	7	78	9
	2 to Less Than 3 Years	11	6	23	3	34	4
	3 to Less Than 5 Years	13	7	12	2	25	3
	5 or More Years	4	2	5	1	9	1
	Subtotal	154	85	622	87	776	87
	Parole/Probation Violator	28	15	92	13	120	13
	Total	182	100	714	100	896	100

Please Note: This table includes inmates serving state, county, reformatory, out-of-state, and federal sentences.

Average Time Served for Females:

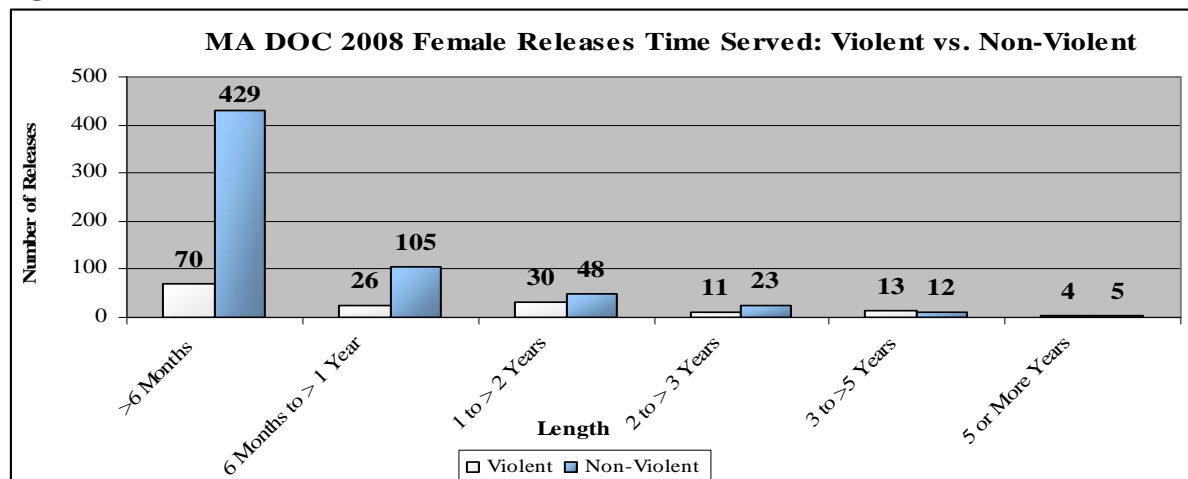
Violent: 16.1 months

Non-Violent: 7.4 months

The average time served¹³ for female releases in 2008 who served a governing sentence for a **Violent** offense was 16.1 months, nearly nine months longer than females released for **Non-violent** offenses. On average, females served 7.4 months for a Non-violent offense. The proportion of females with a time served of Less Than 6 Months for Violent Offenses (38%) is much less than that for Non-violent offenses (60%).

There were 120 (13%) female releases for which time served could not be calculated, because they had either violated their terms of parole or probation on their current incarceration.

Figure J



¹³ These calculations are based on all inmates that served state, county, reformatory, or out-of-state/federal sentences released in 2008 (excluding probation/parole violators).

Table 23

**MA DOC Male Releases to the Street in 2008:
Time Served: Violent vs. Non-Violent**

Time Served		Violent (%)		Non-Violent (%)		Total (%)	
	Less Than 1 Year	37	4	28	3	65	4
	1 to Less Than 2 Years	98	11	114	12	212	12
	2 to Less Than 3 Years	156	18	307	33	463	25
	3 to Less Than 5 Years	209	23	255	27	464	25
	5 to Less Than 10 Years	156	18	115	12	271	15
	10 or More Years	74	8	11	1	85	5
	Subtotal	730	82	830	89	1,560	86
	Parole/Probation Violator	160	18	103	11	263	14
	Total	890	100	933	100	1,823	100

Please Note: This table includes inmates serving state, county, reformatory, out-of-state, and federal sentences.

Average Time Served for Males:

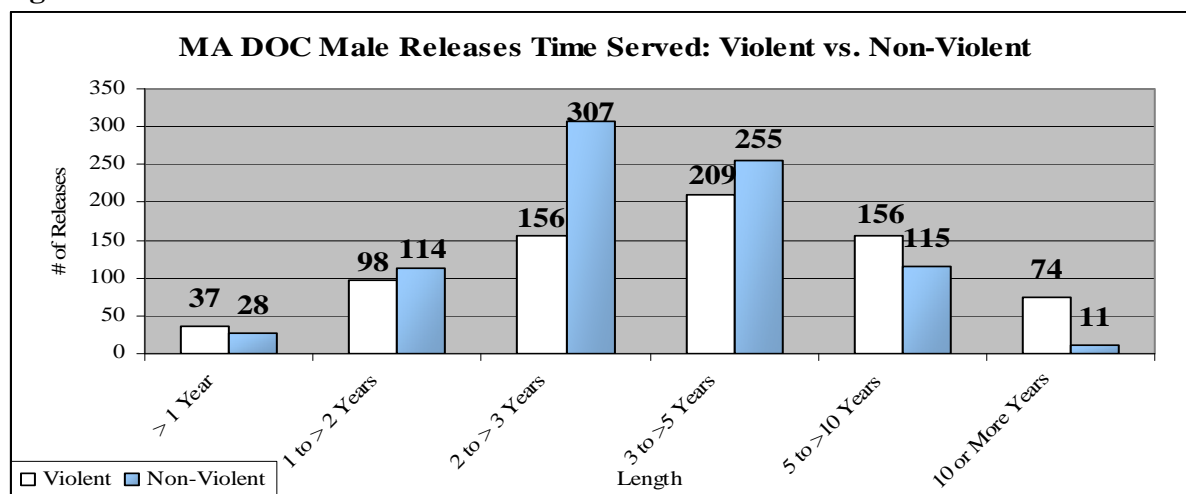
Violent: 61.5 months

Non-Violent: 41.4 months

The average time served¹⁴ for male releases in 2008 who served a governing sentence for a **Violent** offense was 61.5 months (5.1 years), nearly 20.1 months (1.6 years) longer than inmates released for **Non-violent** offenses. On average, males served 41.4 months (3.5 years) for a Non-violent offense. A higher proportion of Non-violent male offenders had a time served of 2 to Less than 3 years (33%) compared to violent offenders (18%).

There were 263 (14%) male releases for which time served could not be calculated, because they had either violated their terms of parole or probation on their current incarceration.

Figure K



¹⁴ These calculations are based on all inmates that served state, county, reformatory, or out-of-state/federal sentences released in 2008 (excluding probation/parole violators).

Table 24

MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Security Level of Releasing Institution by Gender						
		Female	(%)	Male	(%)	Total (%)
Maximum	MCI-Cedar Junction	-	-	69	4	69 3
	Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	-	-	113	6	113 4
	Subtotal	-	-	182	10	182 7
Medium	Bay State Correctional Center	-	-	36	2	36 1
	Bridgewater State Hospital	-	-	3	0	3 0
	Massachusetts Treatment Center	-	-	51	3	51 2
	MCI-Concord	-	-	247	14	247 9
	MCI-Framingham	639	71	-	-	639 24
	MCI-Norfolk	-	-	114	6	114 4
	MCI-Shirley (Medium)	-	-	282	15	282 10
	*North Central Correctional Institution	-	-	159	9	159 6
	*Old Colony Correctional Center	-	-	97	5	97 4
	Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit	1	0	4	0	5 0
	Subtotal	640	71	993	54	1,633 60
Minimum	Boston Pre-Release Center	-	-	13	1	13 0
	MCI-Plymouth	-	-	62	3	62 2
	MCI-Shirley (Minimum)	-	-	64	4	64 2
	*North Central Correctional Institution	-	-	10	1	10 0
	*Northeastern Correctional Center	-	-	70	4	70 3
	*Old Colony Correctional Center (Minimum)	-	-	47	3	47 2
	*Pondville Correctional Center	-	-	32	2	32 1
	*South Middlesex Correctional Center	183	20	-	-	183 7
	Subtotal	183	20	298	16	481 18
Pre-Release	*Boston Pre-Release Center	-	-	174	10	174 6
	*Northeastern Correctional Center	-	-	86	5	86 3
	*Pondville Correctional Center	-	-	67	4	67 2
	*South Middlesex Correctional Center	66	7	-	-	66 2
	Subtotal	66	7	327	18	393 14
Contract Pre-Release	Women & Children's Program	4	0	-	-	4 0
	Subtotal	4	0	-	-	4 0
Maximum Security Subtotal		0	0	182	10	182 7
Medium Security Subtotal		640	71	993	54	1,633 60
Minimum Security Subtotal		183	20	298	16	481 18
Pre-Release Security Subtotal		70	8	327	18	397 15
County/Out-of-State/Federal Facilities		3	0	23	1	26 1
Total		896	100	1,823	100	2,719 100

*Security level reflects the level of the unit where the inmate was housed prior to release as some facilities have housing units in multiple security levels.

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

Please Note: A hyphen (-) means that either males or females are not housed in that particular institution, therefore the information is "Not Applicable".

Sixty percent of the releases in 2008 were from a medium security facility. For males, MCI-Shirley (Medium) had the highest percentage of male releases (15%), followed by MCI-Concord (14%), and NCCI-Gardner (9%). Fifty-four percent of the males were released from medium security facilities; 34% of the males were released from minimum or pre-release facility. Ten percent of the males released during 2008 were from a maximum security facility, the same proportion as in 2007.

Seventy-one percent of the females released during 2008 were from medium security and 28% of the females were released from a minimum/pre-release or a contract pre-release facility.

Table 25

**MA DOC Releases to the Street:
Security Level of Releasing Institution by Gender 2002 to 2008**

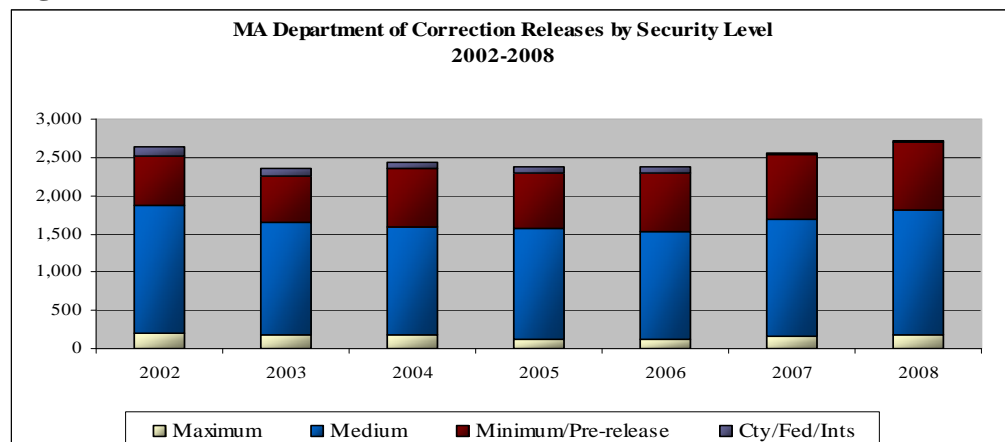
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Males									
Maximum Security	N	193	186	174	123	115	158	182	15%
	%	10%	12%	10%	8%	8%	10%	10%	
Medium Security	N	1,047	873	854	779	817	904	993	10%
	%	56%	55%	51%	53%	53%	55%	54%	
Minimum/Pre-release Security	N	548	440	560	499	542	551	625	13%
	%	29%	28%	34%	34%	35%	34%	34%	
County/Fed/Interstate	N	97	96	82	75	55	23	23	0%
	%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	1%	1%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	1,636	1,823	11%

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Females									
Maximum Security*	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium Security	N	636	601	570	662	605	639	640	0%
	%	85%	79%	75%	73%	70%	69%	71%	
Minimum/Pre-release Security	N	102	153	188	237	250	284	253	-11%
	%	14%	20%	25%	26%	29%	31%	28%	
County/Fed/Interstate	N	7	9	6	3	7	3	3	N/A
	%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	926	896	-3%

Please Note: County/Fed/Interstate inmates are under the jurisdiction of the MA DOC but are released from county, federal, or out-of-state facilities where they were in custody. *There are no Maximum security level facilities for females.

Figure L

Between 2002 and 2008 the number of male inmates released from a maximum security facility had an annual average increase of 1%. There was an increase of 15%, from 158 in 2007 to 182 in 2008. Medium



security facilities released five percent fewer male inmates in 2008 than in 2002. The proportion of females released from Medium security has decreased from a high point of 85% in 2002 to 71% in 2008. Females released from a minimum/pre-release security facility decreased 11% from 2007 to 2008; in the same time period, males released from a minimum/pre-release security facility increased 13%. Males released from Minimum/Pre-release security facilities witnessed an annual average increase of three percent between 2002 and 2008. Proportionally, the number of females released from minimum/pre-release security facilities has increased from 14% in 2002 to 28% in 2008.

Demographic Characteristics of the MA DOC 2008 Release to the Street Population

Table 26

MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008: Race/Hispanic Ethnicity* by Gender
(Self-Reported)

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
White	686	77	730	40	1,416	52
Black	107	12	529	29	636	23
Hispanic	77	9	544	30	621	23
Asian	1	0	9	0	10	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	0	8	0	10	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	23	3	3	0	26	1
Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100

*See Glossary, "Race/Ethnicity".

Of the 2,719 inmates released to the street in 2008, 52% were White. Black inmates made up another 23% of the release population. Twenty-three percent (n=621) of the 2,719 inmates released during 2008 reported that they were of Hispanic ethnicity. The majority of the female release population was White (77%) compared to the male population that was comprised of 40% White, 30% Hispanic, and 29% of Black inmates. A larger percentage of male releases reported a Hispanic Ethnicity (30%) than female releases (9%). Approximately two percent of the population reported a race of Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Other.

Figure M

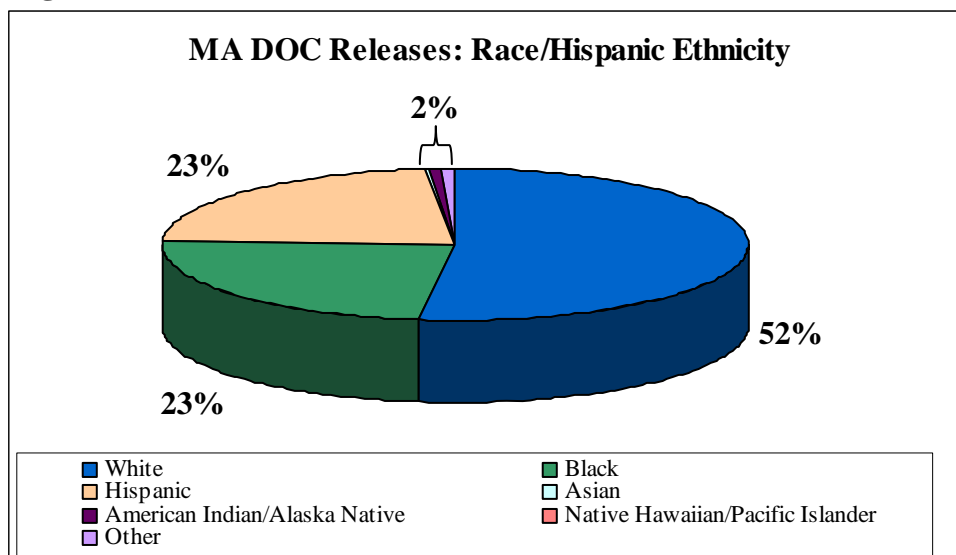


Table 27

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Marital Status by Gender (Self-Reported)**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Never Married	612	68	1,339	73	1,951	72
Divorced	133	15	213	12	346	13
Married	134	15	237	13	371	14
Widow/Widower	14	2	20	1	34	1
Separated	1	0	3	0	4	0
Partner/Live-In	1	0	8	0	9	0
Not Reported	1	0	3	0	4	0
Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100

Seventy-two percent of the 2008 release population reported that they were never married (73% males, 68% females). Thirteen percent were divorced (12% males, 15% females) and 14% were married (13% males, 15% females).

Table 28

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Religion by Gender (Self-Reported)**

		Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
Christian	Baptist	42	5	84	5	126	5
	Catholic	520	58	720	39	1,240	46
	Christian	10	1	179	10	189	7
	Pentecostal	9	1	53	3	62	2
	Protestant	71	8	99	5	170	6
	Other Christian*	53	6	90	5	143	5
	Sub-Total	705	79	1,225	67	1,930	71
	Agnostic	0	0	48	3	48	2
	Atheist	3	0	8	0	11	0
	Buddhist	7	1	17	1	24	1
	Islam	4	0	112	6	116	4
	Jewish	3	0	13	1	16	1
	Other*	19	2	42	2	61	2
	None	155	17	354	19	509	19
	Not Reported	0	0	4	0	4	0
	Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100

*See Religion in Glossary for further detail.

Table 29

**MA DOC Releases to the Street in 2008:
Age at Release by Gender**

	Female (%)		Male (%)		Total (%)	
17 Years	1	0	0	0	1	0
18 Years	4	0	1	0	5	0
19 Years	11	1	3	0	14	1
20 Years	10	1	22	1	32	1
21 Years	21	2	33	2	54	2
22 Years	33	4	46	3	79	3
23 Years	31	3	48	3	79	3
24 Years	31	3	65	4	96	4
25 to 29 Years	156	17	370	20	526	19
30 to 34 Years	150	17	312	17	462	17
35 to 39 Years	143	16	333	18	476	18
40 to 44 Years	145	16	248	14	393	14
45 to 49 Years	100	11	169	9	269	10
50 to 54 Years	43	5	91	5	134	5
55 to 59 Years	12	1	43	2	55	2
60 to 64 Years	4	0	19	1	23	1
65 to 69 Years	1	0	13	1	14	1
70 Years or Older	0	0	7	0	7	0
Total	896	100	1,823	100	2,719	100

Age at Release Statistics			
	Totals	Females	Males
Mean	35.5	35.0	35.8
Median	35.0	34.5	35.0
Minimum	17	17	18
Maximum	75	65	75

The mean (average) age of an inmate released in 2008 was 35.5 years, ranging from 17 to 75 years of age. Female inmates were younger at the time of release than males with females averaging 35.0 years and males 35.8 years.

Table 30

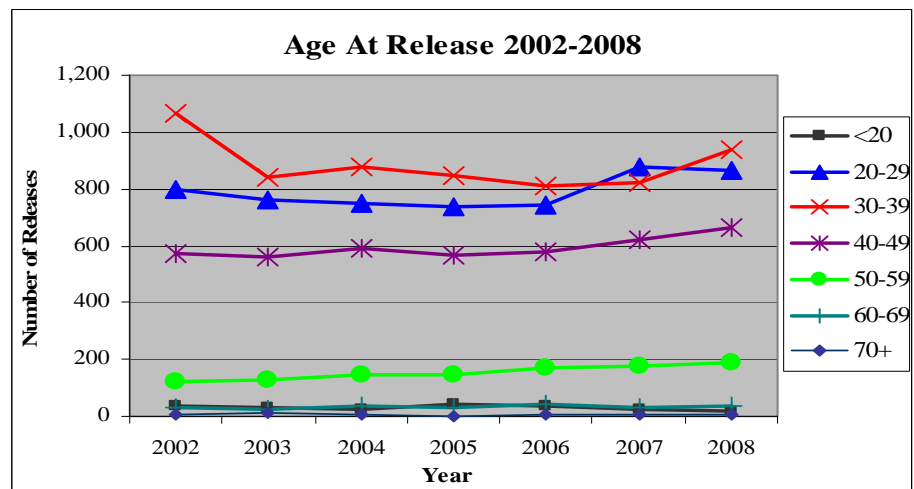
MA DOC Releases to the Street: Age at Release by Gender 2002 to 2008

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Males									
19 Yrs and Younger	N	15	7	6	5	6	7	4	N/A
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
20 to 29 Yrs	N	595	534	497	457	455	552	584	6%
	%	32%	33%	30%	31%	30%	34%	32%	
30 to 39 Yrs	N	745	544	608	527	536	528	645	22%
	%	40%	34%	36%	36%	35%	32%	35%	
40 to 49	N	399	376	411	341	350	381	417	9%
	%	21%	24%	25%	23%	23%	23%	23%	
50 to 59	N	97	98	106	115	135	131	134	2%
	%	5%	6%	6%	8%	9%	8%	7%	
60 to 69	N	29	25	35	29	42	29	32	10%
	%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	
70 and older	N	5	11	7	2	5	8	7	N/A
	%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total		1,885	1,595	1,670	1,476	1,529	1,636	1,823	11%

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change '07 vs '08
Females									
19 Yrs and Younger	N	20	22	20	36	28	20	16	-20%
	%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	
20 to 29 Yrs	N	204	228	250	283	290	323	282	-13%
	%	27%	30%	33%	31%	34%	35%	31%	
30 to 39 Yrs	N	324	297	270	322	277	295	293	-1%
	%	43%	39%	35%	36%	32%	32%	33%	
40 to 49 Yrs	N	174	182	182	226	228	240	245	2%
	%	23%	24%	24%	25%	26%	26%	27%	
50 to 59	N	22	32	39	31	37	44	55	25%
	%	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	
60 to 69	N	1	2	3	4	2	4	5	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
70 and older	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total		745	763	764	902	862	926	896	-3%

Figure N:

In general, the number of male inmates released in each age group under the age of 40 has decreased between 2002 and 2006. However, since then, the number of releases under the age of 40 has increased 23%. During the trend period from 2002-2008, the number of females over the age of 40 at the time of release has steadily increased, from 197 in 2002 to 305 in 2008, an increase of 55%.



Glossary

Current Offense	Inmates may be incarcerated for multiple offenses. The offense reported is that associated with the longest maximum discharge date. 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.
Expiration of Sentence	Inmate has served out sentence in its entirety. For this report, inmates released by GCD are combined into the Expiration of Sentence category.
F&A	From and After sentence. Inmate is committed upon release to begin serving a new sentence under a new commitment number.
GCD	Good Conduct Discharge. Inmate is released from sentence prior to serving maximum term imposed due to earned good time credit (i.e. jail credit days, program participation, etc.).
HOC	House of Correction - Massachusetts.
Jurisdiction	For the purposes of this report, refers to inmates released from DOC custody, and inmates originally sentenced to the DOC, but transferred to and subsequently released from another correctional authority.
Lower Security Facility	Minimum security and pre-release facilities (Levels 3, 2, & 1).
Marital Status	The categories "Common Law", "Cohabitant", and "Life Partner" are combined into the category labeled "Partner/Live-in" for this report.
Mean	The sum of the values of all the observations in a data set divided by the number of observations.
Median	The point in an array of data which has an equal number of observations above and below it.
Minimum Sentence	Some inmates do not have a minimum sentence, only a maximum sentence. Cases with "No Minimum" term are inmates serving House of Correction (County) or Reformatory sentences and can also be those serving out of state or federal sentences.
N/A (Not Available)	Information that is unavailable for previous years due to changes in definitions &/or reporting practices are noted as "Not Available". Also, missing information is considered "Not Available". N/A is also used in percentage columns in tables where the denominator is too small, or one does not exist, making calculations inaccurate.
Not Reported	For self-reported variables such as marital status, education, race, place of birth, and address, missing information is noted as "Not Reported".
PV	Parole violation.

Race/Ethnicity

As a result of the revised race definition implemented by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy in 2001, Hispanic is considered an ethnicity as opposed to a race. For this publication Hispanic inmates are reported in a combined Race/Hispanic Ethnicity table.

Release Address

For Release reports previous to 2004, the Last Known Address- the address reported by the inmate at time of commitment was presented in the report. Since 2004, Release Address is presented - the address reported by inmate at time of release.

Release to the Street

Includes Parole to Street as well as GCD/Expiration of Sentence to Street.

Religion

The "Other" category includes the following religions (each separately represent less than 1% of the population): Hindu, Native American, Russian Orthodox, Rastafarian, Scientologist, Unitarian, & Wiccan. The "Other Christian" category includes the following religions: Born Again Christian, Episcopalian, Greek Orthodox, Jehovah Witness, Lutheran, Methodist, Mormon, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Secure Facility

Maximum and medium security facilities (formerly Levels 4, 5, & 6).

Sentence/Sentence Type

State Prison Sentence

Prior to the "Truth in Sentencing" law, if an offender is sentenced to the State Prison, except for life or as an habitual criminal, the court does not fix the term of imprisonment, but fixes a maximum and minimum term for which he/she may be imprisoned. The minimum term shall not be less than two and a half years. All sentences which 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.

In 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.

	<p>Under both the “old” and “new” sentencing systems, an inmate is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his term, less any statutory or earned good time. Under the “new” system none of the reduction will be attributable to statutory good time.</p>
Reformatory Sentence	<p>Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, males and females could be sentenced to a Reformatory sentence (an indefinite term) indicated by a maximum term.</p> <p>For MCI- Concord, a male not previously sentenced for a felony more than three times, convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in any correctional institution of the Commonwealth or by imprisonment in a jail or House of Correction may be sentenced for an indefinite term. Concord may confine misdemeanor offenders as well as those who commit felonies.</p> <p>A female convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a House of Correction, may be sentenced to the Massachusetts Correctional Institution-Framingham. In addition to those women who commit felonies, MCI-Framingham may confine female misdemeanor offenders.</p> <p>The “new” law eliminates “Concord” (or Framingham) sentences to the state reformatory.</p>
House of Correction Sentences	<p>Also known as “County Sentences”. Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, if an offender is 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.</p> <p>Under the “new” law, discharge on this sentence will change because of the elimination of statutory good time. There is no change in the parole eligibility date.</p>
Other State, Federal	<p>This category is used for inmates who were received by the DOC from another state correctional agency or the Federal Bureau of Prisons, whose sentences are not relevant to the Massachusetts General Laws.</p>
Time Served	<p>The ‘time served’ variable can not be calculated for inmates who have parole/probation violations, thus they are excluded from the analysis. Time served calculations include jail credit days earned for time held while awaiting trial and is representative of time served until first release.</p>
Type of Sentence	<p>In past reports, this variable represented the type of sentence received by the inmate such as Aggregate, Concurrent, Fine, Forthwith, From and After, Simple, or Split. Due to changes in the database, the Type of Sentence variable is no longer available in such detail. Consequently it is no longer reported. However, the variable sentence type (i.e. state prison, reformatory, and house of correction) is reported.</p>
Violent Offense	<p>Any offense that falls under the person or sex offense categories.</p>

Appendix

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.

Class A- Poss W/Int to Distribute

Class A: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Class A- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent

Class A: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class A- Poss W/Int to Distribute to Minor

Class A: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute

Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent

Class B: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute to Minor

Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class C- Poss W/Int to Distribute

Class C: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Class C- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent

Class C: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class C- Poss W/Int to Distribute to Minor

Class C: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense to a Minor (mandatory minimum term specified).

Class D- Poss W/Int to Distribute

Class D: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

Class D- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent

Class D: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute or Dispense (no mandatory minimum term).

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: Heroin and morphine; Cocaine; opium, amphetamines, barbiturates, and PCP; Hallucinogens (LSD, hashish); Marijuana; Prescription drugs; Type of drug is not indicated by the sentence.
Class A Class B Class C Class D Class E No Class Specified	
Possession of Hypodermic Instrument	Includes possession of hypodermic needle or any instrument adapted for the administration of narcotic drugs; hypodermic violation.
Possession w/Int to Distribute Cocaine to Minor	Cocaine Distribution or Possession with Intent to Distribute to a Minor (mandatory minimum term).
Specific Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute	Specific Class B: Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified). Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine.
Specific Class B- Poss W/Int to Distribute, Subsequent	Specific Class B: Subsequent Offense, Manufacturing, Distribution, Dispensing or Possession with Intent to Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense (mandatory minimum term specified). Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine. Methamphetamine.
Specific Class B Trafficking	Trafficking categories are broken out by amount. Specific Class B drugs are Cocaine and Phenmetrazine.
<u>Other Offense</u>	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.
Delivering/Receiving Articles for Inmates	Includes delivering drugs to prisoners; inmates bringing 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 act.
Escape	Includes attempts, aiding an escape, accessory to 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 of fire.
Gaming	Includes organizing gambling syndicates; 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.
Other Decency/Public Peace Crimes	Includes promoting of anarchy, inciting a riot; common night 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, bond.
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; possession of

	machine or shot guns; use of body armor in commission of 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 felony; defacing a firearm, discharge of firearm within 500 feet of a dwelling; possession of explosives or other dangerous substances; weapons violation with prior.
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.
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).
<u>Person Offense</u>	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.
Assault to Rob not Being Armed	Includes assault to rob not being armed, assault to rob, 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.

Assault/Assault and Battery	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/A&B with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault/assault and Battery 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.
Conspiracy	If crime is specified, (i.e., conspiracy to commit larceny), the 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.
Kidnapping	Includes abduction, holding a correction officer hostage, 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.
<u>Property Offense</u>	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; defacement or injury of county building; throwing oil of vitriol; destroying timber; breaking glass or 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; destruction or alteration 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.
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

Sex Offense

Assault With Intent to Commit Rape

night time a building, vehicle or vessel with intent to commit a felony; 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.

Assault with Intent to Rape, Child < 16

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.

Crimes Against Nature

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

Indecent Asslt & Battery on Child Under 14

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

Indecent A&B on Mentally Retarded Victim

Indecent Assault and Battery on Mentally Retarded Victim.

Indecent Asslt & Battery on Victim 14 or Older

Indecent Assault and Battery on Victim 14 or Older.

Other Sex Offenses

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

Rape

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

Rape and Abuse of a Child

Statutory rape, victim under 16 years old.

Rape of a Child with Force

Age of victim under 16 years old.

Sex Offenses Involving a Minor

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.

Sexual Assault - Out of State/Federal Inmates

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

Unnatural Acts

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

Violation of Sex Offender Registry

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