

**1989 Annual Statistical Report
of the Furlough Program**

Prepared by:

**Lisa Lorant
EDP Programmer III**

**Robert Tenaglia
Statistical Data Analyst**

Massachusetts Department of Correction

**Thomas C. Rapone
Commissioner**

January 1991

**PUBLICATION #:16,599-42 pgs.-250 cps.2-20-91
Approved by State Purchasing Agent**

Abstract

The Furlough program was first implemented by the Massachusetts Department of Correction on November 6, 1972. Since the inception of the program until December 31, 1989, a total of 126,474 furloughs have been granted to 11,163 individuals. There have been 652 escapes since the inception of the program, yielding an overall success rate of 99.6 percent of all furloughs and an escape rate of 0.4 percent per furlough.

- During 1989, a total of 2,123 furloughs were granted to 484 individuals. This is a decrease of 34 percent from the 3,218 furloughs granted during 1988; and a decrease of 25 percent from the 646 individuals furloughed during 1988.
- The median number of furloughs for furloughed offenders for 1989 was two. This is the same as the 1988 median of two furloughs for furloughed offenders.
- During 1989, 64 percent of all furloughs were from pre-release facilities; 20 percent were from mixed minimum/pre-release facilities; 8 percent were from minimum security facilities; and 8 percent were from maximum or medium security institutions.
- Of the furloughs taken, 85 percent were unescorted furloughs and 15 percent were emergency or emergency escorted furloughs.
- The median number of hours of leave per furlough during 1989 was 15 hours. This number is lower than the 1988 figure which was 19 hours of leave per furlough.
- There were no escapes from furlough during 1989, resulting in an escape rate per furlough of 0.0 percent.
- Since 1974, the number of individuals released from the Department of Correction who have participated in the furlough program has steadily declined. Preliminary data from 1989 show that 12 percent of the males, and 5 percent of the females released had one or more furloughs.

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Introduction

This report presents a statistical description of furloughs granted by the Massachusetts Department of Correction for the year 1989.

The report has three main sections. The first section gives a description of the furlough program and some background information. The second section covers furlough statistics for the year 1989. The third section provides furlough statistics and a discussion of trends from the inception of the program in 1972 until the end of 1989. The tables which follow in Appendix I present the number and percent distribution of 1989 furloughs by inmate social characteristics, offense variables, criminal history variables and furlough characteristics.

This report includes information on furloughs granted from DOC facilities only. Thus, it does not include any furloughs taken by inmates in non-DOC facilities, such as county houses of correction or Bridgewater State Hospital.

The data for the tables in this report were derived from institutional furlough rosters and the computerized inmate data base and were produced on the Regents Computer Network.

Background and Description of the Furlough Program

The furlough program is authorized by Section 90A of Chapter 777 (Correctional Reform Act) and became effective on October 15, 1972. The real significance of the 1972 law was that it established the concept of furloughs as a vital tool in minimizing the isolating effects of institutionalization, building or rebuilding social ties between offender and community, and reintegrating offenders from prison to community life, all major tasks of correction first identified by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in 1967.¹

The Department of Correction regards the furlough program as a means by which residents may maintain or re-establish direct ties with the communities from which they have come and, therefore, to be consistent with its policy of community reintegration. Furloughs may be granted for medical purposes, for contacting prospective employers, for securing living accommodations preparatory to release, or for visiting a critically ill relative or attending a relative's funeral; but, most commonly, they are granted for family visits. As diverse as these functions are, they all share the common desired end result of a reduction in the repeated criminal behavior of the prison releasee.

Residents are required to serve a certain portion of their sentences prior to becoming eligible for furlough as established by the Department's furlough rules and regulations. Three levels of review have been built into the furlough screening process: the institution; Commissioner's Furlough Panel; and Commissioner. This consists of: an application review by a furlough coordinator; an interview by an

1. Task Force Report: Corrections, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1967.

institutional furlough committee comprised of 3-5 institutional staff including one or more correctional officers; completion of a furlough sponsorship agreement; a criminal history background check and interview of the furlough sponsor; and a review of all relevant information by the Superintendent of the facility. An initial furlough application must go through an even more extensive process. It is carefully reviewed and researched by the DOC furlough office. The case is then presented to the Commissioner's Furlough Panel. The Panel is composed of the Associate Commissioner for Programs and Treatment, the Director and the Deputy Director of Programs and Classification, the County and Interstate Manager, and the Chief of Investigations. The application receives final consideration and authorization by the Commissioner or his designee.

Residents meeting the general eligibility criteria are allowed by statute 14 furlough days per furlough year. In practice they receive seven days during the first half of the year and seven days during the second half of the year. A furlough may last less than 24 hours; thus, an individual can be furloughed more than 14 times during a year. A resident's furlough year runs for 12 consecutive months from the date of the resident's initial furlough. Each successive furlough year commences on the anniversary of the initial furlough date. Prior to any furlough release, local and state police and the furlough sponsor must be notified in writing of the inmate's proposed furlough.

There are three types of furlough: earned, emergency and emergency escorted. By far, the most common type of furlough is the earned furlough. In 1989, 85 percent of all furloughs were earned. An earned furlough is considered by the Department of Correction to be an "extension of the limits of the place of confinement for a trustworthy resident" of a state correctional facility.² Fifteen

2. Source: 103 CMR 463.00 FURLOUGHS

percent of the furloughs taken during 1989 were emergency or emergency escorted furloughs. Emergency escorted furloughs are emergency furloughs granted to a resident who requires close supervision while in the community. The resident must be accompanied by correctional staff while on an emergency escorted furlough. Emergency furloughs are approved for residents when a serious or personal situation (i.e. funerals and medical emergencies) arises that requires their immediate presence in the community. During 1989, all furloughs from maximum or medium security were emergency or emergency escorted furloughs.

Furlough Program Participation For The Year 1989

In 1989 there was a decrease in the use of the furlough program in the Massachusetts Department of Correction. From January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989, there were 2,123 furloughs granted. The number of individuals who received furloughs in 1989 was 484. Compared to 1988, the number of furloughs decreased 34 percent (from 3,218 in 1988), and the number of individuals receiving furloughs decreased 25 percent (from 646 in 1988).

Length of Furlough. In 1989, the median number of hours of leave per furlough was 15 hours, but the actual number of hours furloughed ranged from one to 72 hours. The median number of hours of leave per furlough during 1989 increased by four hours from last year (19 hours). This was due to an increase in the proportion of furloughs taken during 1989 in the 43 to 48 hour category, and the more than 48 hour categories.

Individuals in the Furlough Program

Number of Furloughs Per Offender. During 1989, 484 individuals received 2,123 furloughs. The median number of furloughs for furloughed offenders was two. The number of furloughs per offender ranged from one to 43. Of those furloughed, 228 offenders received one furlough during the year, and 64 offenders received more than 10 furloughs during 1989. During 1988, the median number of furloughs for furloughed offenders was two.

Characteristics of Furlough Participants. The tables in Appendix I show the number and percent distribution of furloughs by various characteristics of furlough

participants.³ It is important to note that the figures in these tables refer to the number of furloughs, not the number of individuals furloughed. Therefore, the characteristics of individuals receiving multiple furloughs during the year weigh more heavily in the statistics than those of inmates receiving a single furlough in 1989.

Of the 2,123 furloughs granted during 1989, 67 percent were furloughs by person offenders; 7 percent sex offenders; 9 percent property offenders; 13 percent drug offenders; and 4 percent "other" offenders. Thirty-two percent of all furloughs were taken by offenders serving life sentences. This number represents 71 individuals who took a total of 670 furloughs, an average of 9 furloughs per lifer furloughed.

Sixty percent of the furloughs were taken by white (includes white hispanic) offenders; 48 percent of the furloughs were taken by offenders with a marital status of "single"; 69 percent had no history of military service; 63 percent were from the Metropolitan Boston area at time of incarceration; and 50 percent had not completed high school. Sixty-two percent of the furloughs were taken by those with no prior adult incarcerations.

Furlough Institutions

Furlough Institution. Table 1 shows the number of furloughs by furlough institution.⁴ During 1989, 1,958 of the 2,123 furloughs were from lower security institutions (92 percent). One hundred and sixty-five furloughs were granted from

3. Due to percentage rounding, some of the tables may not total to 100 percent.

4. Several tables in this report present furlough statistics by the security level of the institution from which the furlough occurred. Six of the lower security

maximum or medium security institutions, representing 8 percent of the furloughs granted in 1989. Of the lower security furloughs: 173 furloughs (8 percent) were granted from minimum security institutions, 417 furloughs were from mixed minimum/pre-release institutions (20 percent), and 1,368 furloughs (64 percent) were granted from pre-release facilities. This distribution of furlough by security level of furlough institution displays a decrease in furloughs from all security levels.

Although there were twenty-eight institutions from which inmates were furloughed, the actual number of furloughs taken from many of these institutions were low. Six institutions accounted for 67 percent of all furloughs taken during 1989: Hillside PRC (25 percent), Boston State (16 percent), Lancaster (8 percent), Shirley (7 percent), Brooke House (6 percent), and Bay State (5 percent).

Type of Furlough. Table 1 shows that of the 2,123 furloughs granted during 1989, 85 percent were unescorted earned furloughs. However, furloughs from secure institutions (maximum & medium) were exclusively emergency or emergency escorted furloughs (those from Southeastern Correctional Center are exceptions to this pattern since lower security level inmates are also housed there). In contrast, 91 percent of all furloughs from lower security were earned.

Inmates Furloughed Per Average Monthly Population. Table 2 presents information on the number of individuals furloughed in proportion to the average population for 1989. The average number of inmates furloughed per month in 1989 was 113. Out of an average population of 7,200, these 113 individuals represented

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4. (cont.)
institutions -- Plymouth, Warwick, Shirley, Lancaster, Longwood and Hodder House -- are mixed security. That is, they accept inmates in pre-release as well as minimum security status. In addition, although SECC is considered a medium security facility in the report tables, it houses both a medium and minimum security population.

1.6 percent of the population. This varied by security level. Less than one half of one percent (0.2 percent) of the average maximum/medium security population, 2.7 percent of the minimum population, 2.5 percent of the mixed minimum/pre-release population, and 13.4 percent of the pre-release population received furloughs during an average month in 1989. These numbers indicate a drop in the proportion of individuals furloughed out of the average population when compared to last year for each security level and for the total population.

Furlough Outcomes in 1989

Department of Correction policy defines furlough outcomes as: returns on time, late unders, late overs, and escapes. A "return on time" furlough outcome means that the offender returned by a designated time to a designated place. This outcome indicates an inmate's successful adherence to his/her furlough schedule. A "late under" furlough outcome occurs when an inmate returns within two hours of his/her designated time of return. "Late overs" are furloughs which result in voluntary returns after two hours but within 24 hours of the designated reporting time. Department of Correction policy defines a furlough escape as failure to return to a correctional facility within two hours of the designated time of return.⁵ Therefore, "late overs" and "escapes" are recognized as two classes of furlough escape. "Escapes" are furloughs which result in involuntary returns or failure to return after 24 hours. Table 3 gives a breakdown of the furlough outcome by furlough institution.

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5. The Department of Correction furlough statistics define an "escape from furlough" in accordance with Department Order 467.1 entitled, "Furloughs - Rules and Regulations." According to Section 10.4 (c): "Failure of the resident to return to the correctional facility after the two hour period set forth in Section 10.4 (b) shall be considered an escape regardless of prior notification to the facility by the resident that he would be late. The superintendent or his designee shall notify, forthwith, appropriate law enforcement officials of the escape."

Returns on Time. Of the 2,123 furloughs granted during 1989, 2,078 or 98 percent returned on time. These 2,078 furloughs involved 478 individuals.

Late Unders. During 1989, there were 45 furloughs which were classified as "late unders". These 45 late unders involved 31 individuals.

Late Overs and Escapes. Out of the 2,123 furloughs granted in 1989, there were no incidents of furlough escape.

Table 1

Type of Furlough by Furlough Institution,
1988 and 1989

Furlough Institution	<u>1988</u>			<u>1989</u>		
	Unescorted	Emergency/ Escorted	Total	Unescorted	Emergency/ Escorted	Total
Maximum & Medium						
Cedar Junction	0	20	20	0	18	18
Concord	0	24	24	0	26	26
Framingham	0	17	17	0	9	9
OCCC	0	21	21	0	14	14
Norfolk	0	37	37	0	38	38
SECC	58	10	68	29	16	45
NCCI	0	24	24	0	15	15
Sub-Total	58	153	211	29	136	165
Minimum						
Medfield	63	4	67	31	6	37
Bay State	267	18	285	91	13	104
NCC (NECC)	70	6	76	24	8	32
Sub-Total	400	28	428	146	27	173
Minimum/Pre-Release						
Plymouth	56	6	62	4	4	8
Warwick	6	15	21	9	20	29
Shirley	228	23	251	111	34	145
Lancaster	191	9	200	155	23	178
Longwood T.C.	37	20	57	23	21	44
Hodder Cottage	37	1	38	9	4	13
Sub-Total	555	74	629	311	106	417
Pre-Release						
Boston State	324	15	339	332	9	341
Norfolk PRC	125	8	133	95	3	98
Park Drive	102	32	134	49	21	70
SMPRC	74	5	79	68	3	71
Brooke House	338	0	338	123	0	123
THP	152	0	152	20	0	20
McGrath House	76	0	76	22	0	22
Coolidge II*	26	0	26	---	---	---
WSATP	3	0	3	5	1	6
Meridan House	7	0	7	11	0	11
Hillside	486	4	490	519	6	525
Charlotte	173	0	173	81	0	81
Sub-Total	1886	64	1950	1325	43	1368
Grand Total	2899	319	3218	1811	312	2123

* --- Coolidge II was closed during January, 1989.

Table 2

Percent of Average Institutional Population Furloughed in 1989

Institution	Average Population ⁶	Average # of Inmates Furloughed Per Month	Percent of Population Furloughed
Maximum and Medium			
Cedar Junction	681	2	(0.3)
Concord	921	2	(0.2)
Framingham	373	1	(0.3)
OCCC	587	1	(0.2)
Norfolk	1231	3	(0.2)
SECC	793	3	(0.4)
NCCI	718	1	(0.1)
Sub-Total	5304	12	(0.2)
Minimum			
Medfield	28	3	(10.7)
Bay State	147	5	(3.4)
NCC (NECC)	198	2	(1.0)
Sub-Total	373	10	(2.7)
Minimum/Pre-Release			
Plymouth	179	1	(0.6)
Warwick	85	1	(1.2)
Shirley	451	9	(2.0)
Lancaster	187	12	(6.4)
Longwood T.C.	121	3	(2.5)
Hodder Cottage	30	1	(3.3)
Sub-Total	1053	26	(2.5)
Pre-Release			
Boston State	100	14	(14.0)
Norfolk PRC	51	5	(9.8)
Park Drive	49	4	(8.2)
SMPRC	108	5	(4.6)
MHHI	80	67	(83.8)
WSATP	19	5	(26.3)
Drug Rehab	5	3	(60.0)
Hillside	38	22	(57.9)
Charlotte	14	4	(28.6)
Houston House	6	0	(0.0)
Sub-Total	470	63	(13.4)
Total Daily Average	7200	113	(1.6)

6. The figures for average population were taken from the Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Overcrowding, for the First Quarter of 1990.

Table 3

Furlough Outcome
by Furlough Institution, 1989

Furlough Institution	Return on Time	Late Under	Total
Maximum & Medium			
Cedar Junction	18	0	18
Concord	25	1	26
Framingham	9	0	9
OCCC	14	0	14
Norfolk	38	0	38
SECC	45	0	45
NCCI	15	0	15
Sub-Total	164	1	165
Minimum			
Medfield	36	1	37
Bay State	104	0	104
NCC (NECC)	32	0	32
Sub-Total	172	1	173
Minimum/Pre-Release			
Plymouth	8	0	8
Warwick	23	6	29
Shirley	145	0	145
Lancaster	174	4	178
Longwood T.C.	44	0	44
Hodder Cottage	13	0	13
Sub-Total	407	10	417
Pre-Release			
Boston State	340	1	341
Norfolk PRC	96	2	98
Park Drive	69	1	70
SMPRC	71	0	71
Brooke House	122	1	123
THP	20	0	20
McGrath House	21	1	22
Griffin House	1	0	1
Another Chance	5	0	5
Meridian House	11	0	11
Hillside	499	26	525
Charlotte	80	1	81
Sub-Total	1335	33	1368
Grand Total	2078	45	2123

Furlough Statistics Since the Inception of the Program

The furlough program for residents of Massachusetts correctional facilities has been operating since November 6, 1972. A total of 126,474 furloughs have been granted to 11,163 individuals since the inception of the program through December 31, 1989. On 652 occasions, individuals failed to return to their respective correctional facility within two hours of their appointed time of return. Thus, since the inception of the program there has been an overall escape rate of 0.4 percent.

Table 4 presents a summary of furlough statistics for the years 1972 to 1989. Included in the table is information on the number of furloughs, the number of individuals furloughed, the number of escapes, and corresponding escape rates. The table shows that during the last three years (1987 through 1989) there was a decrease in the use of the furlough program compared to other years, as evidenced by the decrease in the number of furloughs and number of individuals receiving furloughs. In addition, the number of escapes and escape rates have dropped over the seventeen year period.

There has been a decrease of 70 percent in the number of furloughs being taken from 1973 to 1989. The number of furloughs varies by year. The greatest change between any two consecutive years occurred from 1987 to 1988 when the number of furloughs decreased by 45 percent.

There has also been a decrease from 1973 to 1988 in the number of individuals being furloughed (74 percent). In 1989, the number of individuals receiving furloughs dropped from the prior year by 25 percent. Over the sixteen year period, 1989 had the lowest number of furloughed offenders.

The number of escapes has decreased since 1973 when there were 134 escapes, to 0 escapes in 1989. The escape rate by furlough has declined from 1.9 escapes per 100 furloughs in 1973 to 0.0 in 1989. Similarly, the escape rate by

individual has also decreased during this period from 7.2 in 1973 to 0.0 in 1989. 1989 is the first year since the inception of the furlough program that there have been no furlough escapes.

Table 5 examines furlough participation of releasees for the years 1973 to 1989. It is important to note that while the number of furloughs have declined, the number of offenders released to the street have increased. Thus, the proportion of releasees participating in the furlough program has greatly decreased from a high of 74 percent in 1974 to 10 percent in 1989.

Table 6 compares the proportion of the average population receiving furloughs by security level for the years 1974 through 1989. The proportion of the population furloughed each year is figured for the total average population and the security level of the institutions from which the furlough occurred.⁷

The table shows that there has been a large decrease in the proportion of the total institutional population receiving furloughs from 21.9 in 1974 to 1.6 in 1989. While the number of individuals receiving furloughs has decreased, the average institutional population has continued to increase each year. The percentage of the population in maximum and medium security institutions who received furloughs decreased from 15.2 percent in 1974 to 0.2 percent in 1989. The percentage of the minimum security population furloughed dropped from 55.2 percent in 1974 to 2.0 percent in 1989, and the proportion furloughed from pre-release facilities dropped from 79.9 percent in 1974 to 7.6 percent in 1989.

7. To be consistent with earlier reports of average monthly population furloughed, MCI-Warwick, MCI-Plymouth, Hodder House and the Longwood Treatment Center are classified as minimum security, and MCI-Shirley and MCI-Lancaster are classified as pre-release.

Table 4

Summary Furlough Statistics for the Years 1972 to 1989

Year	Number of Furloughs	Individuals Furloughed	Number of Escapes	Escape Rate by Individual	Escape Rate by Furlough
1972 ⁸	1182	793	8	1.0	0.7
1973	7195	1868	134	7.2	1.9
1974	8322	1668	127	7.6	1.5
1975	8680	1482	88	5.9	1.0
1976	7985	1305	40	3.1	0.5
1977	8199	1355	42	3.1	0.5
1978	9062	1248	38	3.0	0.4
1979	8040	1232	38	3.1	0.5
1980	8654	1193	24	2.0	0.3
1981	8196	1248	34	2.7	0.4
1982	6307	1198	12	1.0	0.2
1983	6710	1295	21	1.6	0.3
1984	8354	1546	10	0.6	0.1
1985	9492	1621	18	1.1	0.2
1986	8896	1645	11	0.7	0.1
1987	5859	1161	5	0.4	0.1
1988	3218	646	2	0.3	0.1
1989	2123	484	0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	126,474	11,163⁹	652	5.8	0.4

8. The figures for 1972 represent totals for only two months of 1972 (since Nov. 1972). Therefore, the number of furloughs and individuals furloughed is much lower than subsequent years.

9. The figure for the total number of individuals furloughed since the inception of the program is not the sum of the individuals furloughed each year. Since the same individual may be furloughed in more than one year, adding the yearly totals for individuals participating in the program results in multiple counting of participants.

Table 5

Releases by Sex and Furlough Participation
for the Years 1973-1989¹⁰

Year Released	Total Releases	% Furloughed Prior to Release	Men Released		Women Released	
			No.	% Furloughed	No.	% Furloughed
1973	966	(69)	---*	---	---	---
1974	911	(74)	---	---	---	---
1975	926	(59)	835	---	91	---
1976	1029	(51)	904	---	125	---
1977	1193	(50)	1032	---	161	---
1978	1133	(49)	1002	---	131	---
1979	1124	(42)	955	---	169	---
1980	1015	(40)	799	(47)	216	(12)
1981	1118	(41)	849	(51)	269	(8)
1982	1440	(30)	962	(43)	478	(4)
1983	1976	(32)	1405	(42)	571	(5)
1984	2125	(30)	1468	(42)	657	(6)
1985	2331	(28)	1616	(38)	715	(5)
1986	3029	(27)	2243	(34)	786	(6)
1987	3114	(22)	2338	(27)	776	(5)
1988	3446	(12)	2530	(16)	916	(3)
1989	3737	(10)	2706	(12)	1031	(5)

* --- indicates that data are not available by sex for these years.

10. The figures in this table for the years 1973 through 1988 were taken from annual research reports, A Statistical Description of Releases from the Massachusetts Department of Correction, Massachusetts Department of Correction, Numbers 89, 109, 117, 137, 163, 177, 204, 234, 242, 259, 273, 288, 299, 337, and 354. The figures for 1989 releases are preliminary.

Table 6

Percentage of Average Population Furloughed
by Security Level, 1974 - 1989

Year	Maximum Or Medium Security	Minimum Security	Pre-Release	Total Population
1974	(15.2)	(55.2)	(79.9)	(21.9)
1975	(13.8)	(59.6)	(74.6)	(20.8)
1976	(7.6)	(44.9)	(55.9)	(14.7)
1977	(6.2)	(60.2)	(54.5)	(15.5)
1978	(4.5)	(54.2)	(64.6)	(16.8)
1979	(4.0)	(47.1)	(59.6)	(15.5)
1980	(2.0)	(43.7)	(66.2)	(14.1)
1981	(1.3)	(37.2)	(59.5)	(12.6)
1982	(0.5)	(24.0)	(37.9)	(8.8)
1983	(0.3)	(24.5)	(35.8)	(8.9)
1984	(0.5)	(28.7)	(39.8)	(10.1)
1985	(0.3)	(26.7)	(43.2)	(10.5)
1986	(0.4)	(23.3)	(33.0)	(9.0)
1987	(0.4)	(14.6)	(19.9)	(5.6)
1988	(0.3)	(5.5)	(11.5)	(2.6)
1989	(0.2)	(2.0)	(7.6)	(1.6)

APPENDIX I

Furlough Characteristics and Offense Characteristics, Personal Background, and Criminal History for 1989 Furlough Participants

Furlough Characteristics	Number	Percent
<u>Type of Furlough</u>		
Earned	1811	(85)
Emergency/Emergency Escorted	312	(15)
TOTAL	2123	(100)
<u>Month Furloughed</u>		
January	166	(8)
February	152	(7)
March	174	(8)
April	180	(8)
May	152	(7)
June	186	(9)
July	189	(9)
August	160	(8)
September	177	(8)
October	188	(9)
November	202	(10)
December	197	(9)
TOTAL	2123	(100)
<u>Hours Furloughed</u>		
6 or Less	381	(18)
7 to 12	590	(28)
13 to 18	187	(9)
19 to 24	475	(22)
25 to 30	74	(3)
31 to 36	177	(8)
37 to 42	31	(1)
43 to 48	181	(9)
More Than 48	27	(1)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Present Offense
Variables**

Number

Percent

Commitment Institution

Cedar Junction	1713	(81)
Concord	199	(9)
Framingham	174	(8)
Longwood	37	(2)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Jail Credits

None	622	(29)
1 to 10 days	171	(8)
11 to 50 days	162	(8)
51 to 100 days	167	(8)
101 to 150 days	202	(10)
151 to 200 days	223	(11)
Over 200 days	576	(27)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Present Offense - General Categories

Person	1419	(67)
Sex	158	(7)
Property	185	(9)
Drug	281	(13)
Other	80	(4)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Present Offense
Variables**

Number

Percent

Present Offense - Person

Non-Person Offense	704	(33)
Murder - 1	1	(0)
Murder - 2	608	(29)
Manslaughter	197	(9)
Assault w/Intent to Murder	60	(3)
Accessory to Murder	20	(1)
Vehicular Homicide	9	(0)
Armed Robbery	327	(15)
Unarmed Robbery	77	(4)
Armed Assault	103	(5)
Unarmed Assault	2	(0)
Extortion	3	(0)
Mayhem	3	(0)
Conspiracy	9	(0)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Present Offense - Sex

Non Sex Offense	1966	(93)
Rape	94	(4)
Assault/Rape	17	(1)
Rape of Minor	32	(2)
Assault/Rape of Minor	14	(1)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Present Offense
Variables**

Number

Percent

Present Offense - Property

Non.Property Offense	1938	(91)
Arson	38	(2)
Burglary - Armed	10	(0)
Burglary	58	(3)
Larceny	30	(1)
Vehicle Theft/Unauthorized Use	2	(0)
Forgery and Uttering	12	(1)
Stolen Goods	4	(0)
Property Injuries	4	(0)
Fraud	23	(1)
Stealing/Theft/Burglary Tools	4	(0)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Present Offense - Drug

Non Drug Offense	1842	(87)
Possession of Heroin	3	(0)
Controlled Substance	57	(3)
Class - A	56	(3)
Class - B	159	(7)
Class - C	4	(0)
Class - D	1	(0)
Possession of Syringe	1	(0)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Present Offense
Variables**

Number

Percent

Present Offense - Other

Non.Person, Sex, Property,
or Drug Offense

2043

(96)

Weapons Offense

28

(1)

Prostitution

3

(0)

Operating Under the Influence

44

(2)

Escape

4

(0)

Vehicle Offense

1

(0)

TOTAL

2123

(100)

Minimum Sentence

2 Years

15

(1)

3 Years

96

(5)

4 Years

90

(4)

5 Years

123

(6)

6 Years

184

(9)

7 Years

106

(5)

8 Years

52

(2)

9 Years

129

(6)

10 Years

118

(6)

11 to 12 Years

31

(1)

13 to 15 Years

50

(2)

16 to 19 Years

36

(2)

20 Years

59

(3)

21 or More Years

3

(0)

Life

670

(32)

Indeterminate

361

(17)

TOTAL

2123

(100)

**Present Offense
Variables****Number****Percent****Maximum Sentence**

Less Than 1 Year	61	(3)
1 Year	19	(1)
2 Years	40	(2)
3 Years	0	(0)
4 Years	2	(0)
5 Years	133	(6)
6 Years	25	(1)
7 Years	60	(3)
8 Years	34	(2)
9 Years	15	(1)
10 Years	421	(20)
11 to 12 Years	130	(6)
13 to 15 Years	176	(8)
16 to 19 Years	6	(0)
20 Years	246	(12)
21 or More Years	85	(4)
Life	670	(32)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Age at Incarceration

Sixteen	24	(1)
Seventeen	4	(0)
Eighteen	51	(2)
Nineteen	121	(6)
Twenty	80	(4)
Twenty-One	52	(2)
Twenty-Two	54	(3)
Twenty-Three	159	(8)
Twenty-Four	145	(7)
Twenty-Five	105	(5)
26 to 29	309	(15)
30 to 39	683	(32)
40 or Older	336	(16)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Personal Background
Variables**

Number

Percent

Race

White	1283	(60)
Black	796	(38)
Hispanic-Unspecified	44	(2)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Hispanic Indicator

Non-Hispanic	1969	(93)
White Hispanic	30	(1)
Black Hispanic	80	(4)
Hispanic-Unspecified	44	(2)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Marital Status

Married	592	(28)
Single	1018	(48)
Divorced	246	(12)
Widowed	41	(2)
Common Law	2	(0)
Separated	224	(11)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Military Discharge

No Service	1472	(69)
Honorable	296	(14)
Dishonorable	1	(0)
Bad Conduct	36	(2)
Medical	46	(2)
Discharge Unknown	146	(7)
Unknown	126	(6)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Personal Background
Variables****Number****Percent****Prior Address - Selected Towns**

Boston	801	(38)
Brockton	26	(1)
Cambridge	54	(3)
Fall River	31	(1)
Framingham	38	(2)
Holyoke	15	(1)
Lawrence	23	(1)
Lowell	48	(2)
Lynn	35	(2)
New Bedford	54	(3)
Quincy	12	(1)
Somerville	66	(3)
Springfield	86	(4)
Worcester	96	(5)
Other Mass. Towns	668	(32)
Out of State	70	(3)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Prior Address - County

Worcester	154	(7)
Franklin	14	(1)
Middlesex	425	(20)
Suffolk	872	(41)
Norfolk	64	(3)
Bristol	92	(4)
Plymouth	124	(6)
Essex	119	(6)
Hampshire	6	(0)
Hampden	153	(7)
Berkshire	11	(1)
Barnstable	19	(1)
Out of State	70	(3)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Personal Background
Variables**

Number

Percent

Prior Address - SMSA

Boston	1342	(63)
Brockton	45	(2)
Fall River	31	(2)
Fitchburg-Leominster	6	(0)
Lawrence-Haverhill	25	(1)
Lowell	70	(3)
New Bedford	55	(3)
Pittsfield	7	(0)
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick	1	(0)
Springfield	157	(7)
Worcester	105	(5)
Other Massachusetts	209	(10)
Out of State	70	(3)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Occupation

Professional-Technical	37	(2)
Business	226	(11)
Sales, Clerical	196	(9)
Manual	807	(38)
Services	441	(21)
Agriculture	2	(0)
Armed Services	10	(0)
Not Employed	35	(2)
Unknown	369	(17)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Personal Background
Variables**

Number

Percent

Time at Most Skilled Position

Less Than One Month	93	(4)
1-2 Months	42	(2)
3-4 Months	143	(7)
5-6 Months	54	(3)
7-9 Months	69	(3)
10-12 Months	112	(5)
1-2 Years	274	(13)
2-5 Years	385	(18)
More Than 5 Years	322	(15)
Unknown	629	(30)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Time at Job of Longest Duration

Less Than One Month	93	(4)
1-2 Months	35	(2)
3-4 Months	117	(6)
5-6 Months	109	(5)
7-9 Months	55	(3)
10-12 Months	92	(4)
1-2 Years	278	(13)
2-5 Years	413	(19)
More Than 5 Years	337	(16)
Unknown	594	(28)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Personal Background
Variables****Number****Percent****Last Grade Completed**

Sixth or Less	50	(2)
Seventh	97	(5)
Eighth	144	(7)
Ninth	222	(10)
Tenth	252	(12)
Eleventh	224	(11)
High School Graduate	593	(28)
Some College	265	(12)
College Graduate	127	(6)
Unknown	149	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Known Drug Use

None	1356	(64)
Non-Specific	56	(3)
Heroin	181	(9)
Marijuana	97	(5)
Other	168	(8)
Unknown	265	(12)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Criminal History
Variables****Number****Percent****Total Number of Court Appearances**

First Offense	130	(6)
Two	224	(11)
Three	181	(9)
Four	147	(7)
Five	117	(6)
6 to 9	358	(17)
10 to 14	354	(17)
15 to 20	184	(9)
More Than 20	276	(13)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Charges for Person Offenses

None	248	(12)
One	367	(17)
Two	337	(16)
Three	261	(12)
Four	124	(6)
Five	155	(7)
6 to 8	209	(10)
More Than Eight	270	(13)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Criminal History
Variables**

Number

Percent

Charges for Property Offenses

None	524	(25)
One	258	(12)
Two	187	(9)
Three	155	(7)
Four	94	(4)
Five	92	(4)
6 to 8	185	(9)
More Than Eight	476	(22)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Charges for Sex Offenses

None	1657	(78)
One	175	(8)
Two	97	(5)
Three	17	(1)
Four	3	(0)
Five	2	(0)
6 to 8	6	(0)
More Than Eight	14	(1)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Criminal History
Variables****Number****Percent****Charges for Drug Offenses**

None	1184	(56)
One	267	(13)
Two	139	(7)
Three	87	(4)
Four	96	(5)
Five	61	(3)
6 to 8	93	(4)
More Than Eight	44	(2)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Charges for Alcohol Offenses

None	1450	(68)
One	236	(11)
Two	143	(7)
Three	44	(2)
Four	17	(1)
Five	25	(1)
6 to 8	33	(2)
More Than Eight	23	(1)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Charges for Escape Offenses

None	1885	(89)
One	80	(4)
Two	3	(0)
Three	3	(0)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Criminal History
Variables****Number****Percent****Indicator of Juvenile Commitment**

No -	1770	(83)
Yes	201	(10)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Prior County Incarcerations

None	1476	(70)
One	214	(10)
Two	107	(5)
Three	74	(3)
Four	38	(2)
Five	36	(2)
Six or More	26	(1)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Prior State or Federal Incarcerations

None	1626	(77)
One	221	(10)
Two	50	(2)
Three	43	(2)
Four	17	(1)
Five	13	(1)
Six or More	1	(0)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Criminal History
Variables****Number****Percent****Total Prior Adult Incarcerations**

None	1307	(62)
One	333	(16)
Two	66	(3)
Three	67	(3)
Four	76	(4)
Five	41	(2)
Six or More	81	(4)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Number of Juvenile Paroles

None	1826	(86)
One	41	(2)
Two	30	(1)
Three	22	(1)
Four or More	52	(2)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Juvenile Parole Violations

Never had Juvenile Parole	1826	(86)
None	38	(2)
One	37	(2)
Two	22	(1)
Three	2	(0)
Four or More	46	(2)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Criminal History
Variables**

Number

Percent

Number of Adult Paroles

None	1727	(81)
One	181	(9)
Two	28	(1)
Three	35	(2)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Adult Parole Violations

Never Paroled as an Adult	1727	(81)
None	110	(5)
One	115	(5)
Two	17	(1)
Three	2	(0)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Total Number of Paroles

None	1682	(79)
One	123	(6)
Two	55	(3)
Three	23	(1)
Four or More	88	(4)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Criminal History
Variables****Number****Percent****Total Number of Parole Violations**

Never Paroled	1682	(79)
None	89	(4)
One	109	(5)
Two	6	(0)
Three	35	(2)
Four or More	50	(2)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Age at First Court Appearance

Twelve or younger	153	(7)
Thirteen	56	(3)
Fourteen	91	(4)
Fifteen	181	(9)
Sixteen	121	(6)
Seventeen	316	(15)
Eighteen	197	(9)
Nineteen	134	(6)
Twenty	143	(7)
Twenty-one	85	(4)
Twenty-two	65	(3)
Twenty-three	68	(3)
Twenty-four	46	(2)
Twenty-five	38	(2)
26 to 29	105	(5)
30 to 39	108	(5)
40 or Older	64	(3)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

**Criminal History
Variables**

Number

Percent

Age at First Alcohol Court Appearance

Not Applicable	1449	(68)
8 to 14	4	(0)
15 to 17	69	(3)
18 to 19	78	(4)
20 to 21	52	(2)
22 to 24	136	(6)
25 to 29	111	(5)
30 to 34	36	(2)
35 to 39	19	(1)
40 or Older	17	(1)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Age at First Drug Court Appearance

Not Applicable	1184	(56)
8 to 14	11	(1)
15 to 17	135	(6)
18 to 19	123	(6)
20 to 21	127	(6)
22 to 24	104	(5)
25 to 29	108	(5)
30 to 34	98	(5)
35 to 39	48	(2)
40 or Older	33	(2)
Unknown	152	(7)
TOTAL	2123	(100)

Glossary

Court Appearance

Each new court date is counted as a court appearance. The source of this information is the Probation Central File.

Institution

Another Chance

Also known as A Second Chance.

Cedar Junction

Formerly known as MCI-Walpole.

Drug Rehab

Includes Meridian House and Spectrum House.

MHHI

Massachusetts Halfway Houses, Inc. includes Brooke House, Temporary Housing Program, McGrath House, and Houston House.

NCC (NECC)

Northeastern Correctional Center.

NCCI

North Central Correctional Institution at Gardner.

OCCC

Old Colony Correctional Center.

SECC

Southeastern Correctional Center.

SMPRC

South Middlesex Pre-Release Center.

THP

Temporary Housing Program.

WSATP

Women's Substance Abuse Treatment Program includes Faith House, Griffin House, and Another Chance.

Number of Juvenile Paroles/ Juvenile Parole Violations

Paroles and subsequent violations received on Department of Youth Services sentences. The source of this information is the Probation Central File.

Offense

Armed Assault

Includes armed assault in a dwelling, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and assault by means of a dangerous weapon.

Unarmed Assault	Includes assault and assault and battery.
Assault with Intent to Murder	Includes attempted murder.
Rape	Includes aggravated rape.
Assault/Rape of Minor	Includes indecent assault and battery on child under 14.
Assault/Rape	Includes indecent assault and battery on person over 14.
Class A	Includes heroin and morphine.
Class B	Includes amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine, and PCP.
Class C	Includes hallucinogens, hash, and LSD.
Class D	Marijuana.

SMSA

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.