CSG JUSTICE CENTER—MASSACHUSETTS CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW

RESEARCH ADDENDUM - Working Group Meeting 3 Interim Report July 12, 2016

The Council of State Governments Justice Center

Interim report prepared by: Katie Mosehauer, Project Manager; Steve Allen, Senior Policy Advisor, Behavioral Health; Monica Peters, Research Manager; Cassandra Warney, Policy Analyst
OVERVIEW

1. **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH:**
   JAIL and DOC DETAINEE
   RELEASE DECISION MAKING

2. **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH:**
   HOC POPULATION

3. **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH:**
   DOC POPULATION

4. **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH:**
   DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF INCARCERATED POPULATIONS

5. **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH:**
   CWOF FOLLOW-UP ANALYSIS
JAIL and DOC DETAINEE RELEASE DECISION MAKING

Research Addendum Slides

Data used in this analysis was provided upon request by Hampden, Middlesex, and Essex counties. These counties were selected for a sample of jail data due to the size of their populations as well as their geographic representation. General information on demographics and governing offense types was included as well as admission and release dates, type of admission, status at release, and bail information. DOC also provided information on pretrial detainees including admission and release dates.
Jail data acquired for this analysis is a sample of the total jail population. The Justice Center requested and received three county data sets and DOC detainee data, representing approximately 40% of the detainee population statewide. Middlesex, Essex, and Hampden Counties were included in the sample due to the size of their populations, geographic representation, and the scope of data these counties collect electronically at their jails.

**Admissions to County Jail or DOC Detainee Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex County Jail</td>
<td>4,968</td>
<td>3,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex County Jail</td>
<td>4,041</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampden County Jail</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>1,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC Detainee</td>
<td>5,112</td>
<td>3,528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Over 90% of males admitted as a DOC detainee are 52As—people charged with a new offense who have previously served a state prison sentence.*

Females admitted as a DOC detainee are transferred from counties that do not have a designated capacity for females. Hampden County operates a regional facility that serves females in Hampden County and surrounding areas, mostly Hampshire and Worcester County. Department of Correction Weekly Count Sheets, Jan 1, 2015; CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2014 Middlesex, Essex and Hampden county jail data and DOC data.
Female admissions to jail have increased nearly 40 percent in sampled facilities.

Females admitted as a DOC detainee are transferred from counties that do not have a designated capacity for females. Hampden County expanded capacity in FY2015 by opening a regional facility accepting females from surrounding jurisdictions, the majority from Hampshire and Worcester counties.

The number of male Hampden County jail admissions and DOC detainees declined during the same period. Over 90% of males admitted as a DOC detainee are 52As—people charged with a new offense who have previously served a state prison sentence.
Despite increases in the female pretrial population, female county sentenced admissions have remained stable.

Increases in female jail admissions have not correlated with increases in sentenced admissions for females.
Admissions for drug charges had the largest increase of all offense categories for females admitted to Hampden County jail.

Drug possession made up over 2/3 of admissions for drug charges.

The average length of stay for women released from Hampden County jail or DOC pretrial was approximately 27 days.*

*27 days for women released from DOC pretrial and 28 days for women released from Hampden County jail.

2015 was not included due to significant changes in female populations in Hampden County due to expanded capacity. CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2011-2014 Hampden County jail data.
In sample counties, admissions to county jails for drug charges increased considerably more than admissions for other charges.

**PERCENT CHANGE IN JAIL ADMISSIONS**
FY2011–FY2014* Middlesex, Essex, and Hampden County Jails

- **Person**: 2% (10% decrease)
- **Weapon**: 10% increase
- **Property**: 25% decrease
- **Drug**: 2% decrease
- **MV/OUI**: 5% increase
- **Other**: -2%

**AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PROPERTY AND DRUG RELEASES FROM COUNTY JAIL**
FY2014 Middlesex, Essex, and Hampden County Jails

- **Middlesex County**: N = 1,667, 51 days
- **Essex County**: N = 1,328, 53 days
- **Hampden County**: N = 1,690, 46 days

The average length of stay in jail for admissions for property and drug charges was more than 45 days.

*2015 was not included due to significant changes in female populations in Hampden and Essex Counties due to expanded capacity.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2011-2014 Middlesex, Essex and Hampden county jail data.
Statewide HOC data included in this analysis was obtained from the Parole Board’s SPIRIT database and includes information on commitments and commitment closures statewide. This data was combined with parole supervision data, also obtained from the Parole Board, to create a release date as well as a return date for parole violators. Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) data was incorporated in order to categorize the governing offense type as well as identify commitments based on noncriminal behavior. The SPIRIT data should be considered a “proxy” for HOC populations. The data captured in SPIRIT is not entered or maintained by sheriffs’ offices. The database primarily functions through the lens of parole and parole eligibility, not as a case management system for HOC facilities. Additional county-level HOC data in this analysis was provided upon request from Middlesex, Essex, and Hampden counties.
Statewide, HOCs had approximately three times the number of admissions as DOC each year.

Admissions mirror the differences in volume of court activity between district and superior court.

*Admissions to both DOC and HOC include new court commitments, parole and probation revocations. CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2011-2015 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data and DOC data.
Between 7 and 15 percent of HOC admissions in sample counties were serving a sentence of less than 60 days.

The average length of stay in jail for individuals who are sentenced and transferred to HOC is longer in Middlesex County compared to Essex or Hampden, by 26% and 88% respectively. This could be resulting in more sentences deemed time served and thus fewer short sentences admitted to HOC.
In sample counties, weapon offenses had the longest lengths of stay at HOCs

Approximately 90% of weapon offenses were firearm related. The remainder were for carrying a dangerous weapon.
Felony property offenses account for the largest subset of the HOC population

ESTIMATED HOC POPULATION
June 30, 2014 Statewide Population Snapshot
N = 4,800*

*6% of HOC records could not be matched to obtain information on offense - Total N = 5,099
CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data.

Over 1/3 of the HOC population have a misdemeanor as their most serious committing offense

*6% of HOC records could not be matched to obtain information on offense - Total N = 5,099
CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data.
Approximately 40% of HOC populations in sample counties were incarcerated for property or motor vehicle (MV) offenses.

HOC POPULATION SNAPSHOT
June 30, 2014 Middlesex, Essex, and Hampden County HOCs

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
N = 609
- Person: 29%
- Property: 29%
- Drug: 14%
- MV/OUI: 13%
- Abuse Prevention Order: 4%
- Other: 6%
- Weapon: 5%

ESSEX COUNTY
N = 786
- Person: 27%
- Property: 25%
- Drug: 15%
- MV/OUI: 10%
- Abuse Prevention Order: 3%
- Other: 12%
- Weapon: 5%

HAMPDEN COUNTY
N = 661
- Person: 24%
- Property: 25%
- Drug: 20%
- MV/OUI: 10%
- Other: 12%
- Weapon: 6%
Nearly one-quarter of the HOC population are between the ages of 18 and 24.

**PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION AND HOC POPULATION BY AGE, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Resident Population</th>
<th>HOC Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 and older</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION AND HOC POPULATION BY RACE, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Resident Population</th>
<th>HOC Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERCENT OF HOC POPULATION BY SEX, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data; U.S. Census 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
A larger portion of younger individuals are committed to HOCs on a weapon offense, and a smaller portion are committed on a motor vehicle offense compared to other age groups.
Data for this analysis was extracted by DOC research staff to include sentence and offense information, admission and release types, length of stay, and supervision status for criminally sentenced admissions, releases, and snapshot populations. Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) was also used for a reconviction analysis. CORI data was obtained from EOPSS using a batch file-matching process using individuals’ unique state identifier PCF number.
The DOC population has been declining for several years and is projected to continue to decline slightly over the next few years.

Despite declines in population, the annual budget for DOC has been increasing.
Admissions and releases to DOC have been close in number in four of the last five years.

### DOC CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

**FY2011–FY2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction population</th>
<th>ADMISSIONS</th>
<th>RELEASES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY2011</td>
<td>3,858</td>
<td>3,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2012</td>
<td>3,403</td>
<td>3,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2013</td>
<td>2,999</td>
<td>3,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2014</td>
<td>3,220</td>
<td>3,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2015</td>
<td>2,901</td>
<td>3,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY2011–FY2015</th>
<th>TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS</th>
<th>TOTAL NUMBER OF RELEASES</th>
<th>% DIFFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Including FY2013</strong></td>
<td>16,381</td>
<td>17,155</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excluding FY2013</strong></td>
<td>13,382</td>
<td>13,434</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2011-2015 DOC data.
The number of people in DOC serving shorter sentences has declined, but the number serving life sentences has increased.

**DOC CUSTODY POPULATION BY SENTENCE LENGTH**
December 31, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>&lt; 5 years</th>
<th>5 to &lt; 10 years</th>
<th>10 to 20+ years</th>
<th>Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>2,976</td>
<td>2,751</td>
<td>1,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>2,823</td>
<td>1,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,257</td>
<td>2,902</td>
<td>2,808</td>
<td>1,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,047</td>
<td>2,729</td>
<td>2,725</td>
<td>1,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>2,625</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>1,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change</td>
<td>−16%</td>
<td>−12%</td>
<td>−3%</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Admissions for life sentences declined 15% during this period while releases for life sentences declined 30%.
- In 2014, those serving 2\textsuperscript{nd} degree life sentences on average had served 20 years and were 29 years old at the time of commitment.
- The average current age for all life sentences was 48.

*2015 population snapshots were not available at the time of the data request. CSG Justice Center analysis of 2010-2014 DOC data.*
Approximately half of the DOC population are serving sentences of 10 years or longer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOC CUSTODY POPULATION</th>
<th>December 31, 2014*</th>
<th>N = 9,337</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3 YRS</td>
<td>3 TO &lt; 5 YRS</td>
<td>5 TO &lt; 10 YRS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Half of life sentences are “without parole”**

*2015 population snapshots were not available at the time of the data request
**Life with the possibility of parole sentences are parole eligible after serving 15 years

CSG Justice Center analysis of 2014 DOC data.
Over one-third of the DOC population is serving a mandatory incarceration sentence for a motor vehicle, drug, weapon, or person offense.

The proportion of the DOC custody population serving a mandatory sentence has declined slightly from 39% in 2010 to 37% in 2014.

Mandatory persons offenses include life sentences.

*2015 population snapshots were not available at the time of the data request

CSG Justice Center analysis of 2014 DOC data.
Mandatory sentences for drug offenses have slightly lower reconviction rates than non-mandatory drug sentences.

**THREE-YEAR RECONVICTION RATE—DRUG OFFENDERS ONLY**
FY2011 Prison Releases to the Community
N = 653

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Mandatory</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N=653</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT SUPERVISED</strong></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N=390</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUPERVISED</strong></td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N=263</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Differences in recidivism were level when looking only at sentences that were released to supervision.

CSG Justice Center analysis of 2011-2014 DOC and CORI data.
Demographic Analysis of Incarcerated Populations

Research Addendum Slides

Data for this analysis includes demographic information on sentenced populations at DOC and HOC, jail populations at two sample counties, as well as a resident population comparison group. DOC data was obtained from DOC research staff while the HOC data was obtained from the parole board’s SPIRIT data. Jail data was provided upon request by Middlesex and Hampden counties. Essex County also provided jail data, but demographic information could not be analyzed in a comparable way. Resident population was obtained from the U.S. Census American Community Survey for 2014.
Demographic composition of jail populations varies across county locations

Demographic Distribution of Jail Population
June 30, 2014 Hampden and Middlesex County Jail Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Group</th>
<th>Middlesex County</th>
<th>Hampden County Males</th>
<th>Hampden County Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hampden County Jail Male Population
June 30, 2014 Snapshot
N = 520

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 or older</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Middlesex County Jail Population
June 30, 2014 Snapshot
N = 609

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 or older</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Middlesex County does not house females locally, and therefore does not have a female population. Essex County data were not included due to the fact that 55% of admissions were coded as "Other".
Within HOCs, black and Hispanic individuals are represented at greater rates than they are in the general population.

### PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION AND HOC POPULATION BY AGE, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>HOC Population</th>
<th>Resident Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 and older</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION AND HOC POPULATION BY RACE, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>HOC Population</th>
<th>Resident Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PERCENT OF HOC POPULATION BY SEX, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>HOC Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION BY SEX, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Resident Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data; U.S. Census 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
A larger proportion of the 18- to 24-year-old HOC population are people of color as compared to other age groups

### ESTIMATED HOC POPULATION

June 30, 2014 Statewide Population Snapshot

N = 5,099

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45+</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSG Justice Center analysis of 2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data.
Black, Hispanic, and individuals age 25-34 are represented in DOC populations at more than twice the rate they are in the general population.

Per cent of resident population and DOC population by age, 2014:
- 18-24: 10% (DOC) vs 8% (Resident)
- 25-34: 13% (DOC) vs 13% (Resident)
- 35-44: 13% (DOC) vs 13% (Resident)
- 45 and older: 42% (DOC) vs 35% (Resident)

Per cent of resident population and DOC population by race, 2014:
- White: 75% (DOC) vs 43% (Resident)
- Black: 6% (DOC) vs 28% (Resident)
- Hispanic: 10% (DOC) vs 26% (Resident)
- Other: 9% (DOC) vs 3% (Resident)

The DOC population has a higher proportion of older, male, and non-white individuals than the HOC population.

**Percent of HOC and DOC Population by Age, 2014**

- **HOC Population**
  - 18-24: 23%
  - 25-34: 36%
  - 35-44: 21%
  - 45 and older: 20%

- **DOC Population**
  - 18-24: 8%
  - 25-34: 31%
  - 35-44: 26%
  - 45 and older: 35%

**Percent of HOC and DOC Population by Race, 2014**

- **HOC Population**
  - White: 56%
  - Black: 19%
  - Hispanic: 19%
  - Other: 6%

- **DOC Population**
  - White: 43%
  - Black: 28%
  - Hispanic: 26%
  - Other: 3%

**Percent of DOC Population by Sex, 2014**

- Male: 95%
- Female: 5%

**Percent of HOC Population by Sex, 2014**

- Male: 90%
- Female: 10%

CSG Justice Center analysis of 2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data and DOC data; U.S. Census 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
A larger portion of black and Hispanic individuals released from HOCs served sentences over one year than white or other individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY</th>
<th>LENGTH OF STAY, FY2014 HOC RELEASES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excluding Sentences Less Than 60 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 MONTHS OR LESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7 months</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White N = 5,116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4 months</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black N = 1,596</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9 months</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic N = 1,737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 months</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other N = 574</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data.
Black and Hispanic individuals released from DOCs served an average of 10 months more than white or other individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Length of Stay</th>
<th>White N = 1,663</th>
<th>Black N = 765</th>
<th>Hispanic N = 800</th>
<th>Other N = 102</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 months</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes County Sentences

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2014 DOC data.
Disproportionality of the DOC population increases with sentence length.

DOC CUSTODY POPULATION
December 31, 2014
N = 9,337

Growth or a lack of decline in the population serving 10+ years and life sentences may result in greater disproportionality in the DOC population.

Growth or a lack of decline in the population serving 10+ years and life sentences may result in greater disproportionality in the DOC population.
Black and Hispanic individuals comprised a larger portion of the population in DOC for drug and weapon offenses than other groups and were more often younger than the overall DOC population.

2014 DRUG, WEAPON, AND OVERALL DOC POPULATION BY RACE

- **White**: 43%
- **Black**: 25%, 28%
- **Hispanic**: 26%, 27%
- **Other**: 3%, 3%

2014 DRUG, WEAPON, AND OVERALL DOC POPULATION BY AGE

- **18-24**: 31%, 26%
- **25-34**: 39%, 26%
- **35-44**: 39%, 24%
- **45 and older**: 35%, 21%

2014 DRUG, WEAPON, AND OVERALL HOC POPULATION BY RACE

- **White**: 56%
- **Black**: 40%, 27%
- **Hispanic**: 38%, 27%
- **Other**: 6%, 5%

2014 DRUG, WEAPON, AND OVERALL HOC POPULATION BY AGE

- **18-24**: 49%
- **25-34**: 39%, 36%
- **35-44**: 39%, 35%
- **45 and older**: 21%, 20%

**Note**: DOC custody population on 12/31/2014, including county sentences. CSG Justice Center analysis of 2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data and DOC data.
44 percent of black individuals and 40 percent of Hispanics in DOC are serving mandatory sentences, compared to only 30 percent of white individuals.

2014 DOC CUSTODY POPULATION SERVING NON-MANDATORY AND MANDATORY SENTENCES BY RACE

37% of the DOC population are serving mandatory sentences
Black and Hispanic individuals were incarcerated in DOCs for a drug or weapon offense more often than other groups, and their sentences for drug and weapon offenses were more often a mandatory sentence.

2014 DOC CUSTODY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE AND RACE

N = 9,337

- **Drug Offense**
  - White: 54% MANDATORY, 18% NON-MANDATORY
  - Black: 59% MANDATORY, 10% NON-MANDATORY
  - Hispanic: 48% MANDATORY, 12% NON-MANDATORY
  - Other: 62% MANDATORY, 13% NON-MANDATORY

- **Weapon Offense**
  - White: 125 MANDATORY, 87 NON-MANDATORY
  - Black: 278 MANDATORY, 188 NON-MANDATORY
  - Hispanic: 205 MANDATORY, 159 NON-MANDATORY
  - Other: 24 MANDATORY, 39 NON-MANDATORY

CSG Justice Center analysis of 2014 DOC data.
ADDITIONAL CWOF ANALYSIS

Research Addendum Slides

Data for this analysis was provided upon request by the Massachusetts Trial Court and include all CWOF dispositions in FY2014 and probation sentences in FY2013. The recidivism analysis was conducted using data from EOPSS (CORI data for arraignment and conviction), the parole board (SPIRIT data for HOC incarceration), and the DOC (state prison incarceration). CORI data was obtained from EOPSS using a batch file-matching process using individuals’ unique state identifier PCF number. In addition to a re-arraignment and reconviction analysis, CORI data was used to identify the final disposition of CWOF cases and whether violations occurred during the CWOF period.
The majority of CWOF dispositions end in dismissal

There are nearly as many CWOF dispositions as criminal convictions in Massachusetts

Sentencing analysis in April presented information on 31,943 CWOF dispositions in FY2014.

Additional findings:

Over three-quarters of CWOF dispositions in FY2014 ended as a dismissal, 4% ended in a commitment, and nearly a quarter are ongoing as of May 2016.

41% of CWOF dispositions had a violation notice or finding.

31% of CWOF dispositions had a default warrant for a failure to appear.
One-quarter of CWOF dispositions were re-arraigned in one year

**ONE-YEAR RE-ARRAIGNMENT, RECONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR FY2014 CWOF DISPOSITIONS AND FY2013 PROBATION SENTENCES**

- **FY2014 CWOF dispositions**: N = 30,363*
  - Convicted: 9%
  - Re-arraigned: 25%
  - Incarcerated: 5%
  - Did not return: 75%

- **FY2013 Probation sentences**: N = 15,079*
  - Re-arraigned: 35%
  - Did not return: 65%

*First disposition or sentence of the year selected; FY2013 was the latest year of sentencing data available. CSG Justice Center analysis of 2014 CWOF, 2013 sentencing, CORI, Parole SPIRIT HOC, and DOC data.
A larger portion of sentences to probation were for a person or property offense than CWOF dispositions, which were more often a motor vehicle or OUI offense.
Thank You

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