Working Group Meeting 4 Interim Report, October 20, 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; Cassondra Warney, Policy Analyst.
Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence.
A data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease recidivism and increase public safety

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is supported by funding from the U.S. Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and The Pew Charitable Trusts
### Remaining justice reinvestment timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>January</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORKING GROUP MEETING #4:</td>
<td>WORKING GROUP MEETING #5:</td>
<td>WORKING GROUP MEETING #6:</td>
<td>2017 Session Begins</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOC &amp; DOC REENTRY PROCESSES</td>
<td>COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, RACE</td>
<td>POLICY FRAMEWORK &amp; IMPACT PROJECTIONS</td>
<td>FINAL REPORT RELEASED</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>BILL INTRODUCED</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Overview

01 Recap of Key Recidivism Measures in MA

02 What Works to Reduce Recidivism

03 Recidivism Reduction for DOC Releases

04 Recidivism Reduction for HOC Releases

05 Next Steps
Nearly everyone incarcerated in the state of Massachusetts will return to the community at some point.

All people sentenced to HOCs will be released to the community at the conclusion of their sentences.

50% of the total incarcerated population are serving sentences of 5 years or less.

10% of people are serving life sentences and may be released on parole.

79% of people incarcerated in DOC are guaranteed to be released.

11% of people will NOT be released.
Within three years of release, over half of the 2011 cohort of DOC releases and two-thirds of HOC releases had new criminal justice system involvement.

**RECONVICTION OR RE-ARRAIGNMENT IN THREE YEARS**

FY2011 DOC and HOC Releases to the Community

N=11,832

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Re-Conviction</th>
<th>HOC</th>
<th>DOC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Year</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Year</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Year</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Re-Arraignment</th>
<th>HOC</th>
<th>DOC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Year</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Year</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Year</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Arraigned cases may be completed or dismissed cases or those not yet disposed.
CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2011-2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC and parole data, as well as CORI data.
The majority of people who are reincarcerated return to the institution from which they were released.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reincarceration</th>
<th>HOC</th>
<th>DOC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Year</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Year</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Year</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of HOC releases that were reincarcerated, **92% returned to HOC** while 8% were incarcerated at DOC.

Of DOC releases that were reincarcerated, **60% returned to DOC** while 40% were incarcerated at HOC.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2011-2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC, DOC, and CORI data.
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02 What Works to Reduce Recidivism
03 Recidivism Reduction for DOC Releases
04 Recidivism Reduction for HOC Releases
05 Next Steps
The body of literature measuring what does and does not work to reduce recidivism is large enough to have produced a number of meaningful meta-analyses.

Meta-analyses can provide more powerful findings than individual studies because they combine the results from multiple studies to explore the extent to which particular approaches achieve their intended goals.

**EFFECT SIZE**
Expresses difference between two groups (e.g., treatment vs. non-treatment)
- 0.8 = Large Effect
- 0.5 = Medium Effect
- 0.2 = Small Effect
Studies show that incarceration is associated with modest increases in recidivism risk.

**2002 META-ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF PRISON SENTENCES ON RECIDIVISM**

- 57 studies, N = 375,000

Imprisoned offenders had recidivism rates **7% higher** than offenders whose sentence only involved community supervision.

People with longer sentences were **3% more likely to recidivate** than people with shorter sentences.

Incarceration is an appropriate penalty for some offenders. However, sentences should include measures to counteract associated increases in criminogenic factors, such as programming during incarceration followed by post-release supervision aligned with the principles of risk, need, and responsivity (RNR).

*Authors worked to code for risk level (risk matched samples) but found no differences associated with risk level.*

Paul Gendreau, Claire Goggin and Francis Cullen, *The Effects of Prison Sentences on Recidivism.* (1999)

http://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/e199912.htm
Research also shows that people are at the highest risk of recidivism in the first one to two years after release from incarceration.

![Graph showing recidivism rates for people released from prison in 30 states in 2005, by sex of releases and time from release to first arrest.](http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rprts05p0510.pdf)
The Risk, Need, Responsivity (RNR) framework has proven to be most effective in reducing recidivism and changing offender behavior.

**CORE PRINCIPLES OF THE RNR FRAMEWORK:**

**THE RISK PRINCIPLE** asserts that criminal behavior can be reliably predicted, intensity of services should match the offender’s risk level, and treatment should focus on higher-risk offenders.

**THE NEED PRINCIPLE** highlights the importance of addressing criminogenic needs in the design and delivery of interventions.

**THE RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE** focuses on utilizing interventions proven to be effective and tailored to individual characteristics (i.e., gender, age, language, mental health, learning style, motivation).

Strong adherence to core RNR principles increases the effectiveness of recidivism-reduction programming.

RNR program approaches within prisons are important, but maximum recidivism reduction is achieved when those RNR programs are also delivered in the community post release.

Adherence to RNR principles is especially important to the effectiveness of community supervision as a recidivism-reduction strategy.

**Characteristics of Intensive Supervision Programs**
- Surveillance focus
- One-size-fits-all approach
- Contact frequency as a key performance measure for officers
- Use of incarceration as primary sanction
- Proportionality of sanctions not prioritized
- Little consideration of criminogenic “needs”

**Characteristics of RNR Supervision**
- Assessing risk/needs
- Focusing on higher-risk parolees
- Balancing supervision and treatment
- Using incentives and rewards
- Involving offenders in process
- Responding to violations in swift and consistent manner
- High-quality CBI programming

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RNR supervision can hold people accountable for completing treatment in the community, which has significant impacts on recidivism.

Probationers with a history of drug abuse were more likely to recidivate than other offenders.

Participation in treatment reduced recidivism, but only for people who completed the full course of treatment.

People who did not enroll in treatment were 1.42 times more likely to recidivate than those who completed. People who enrolled and did not complete treatment were 1.69 times more likely to recidivate.

Beth M. Huebner, Ph.D., *Drug Abuse, Treatment, and Probationer Recidivism*, (St Louis: University of Missouri-St. Louis, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice)
Victims of crimes are supportive of the public safety approach of RNR supervision

- Victims prefer **investments in mental health** over incarceration by a seven-to-one margin.

- Victims want a **focus on community supervision and rehabilitation** over prisons and jails by a two-to-one margin.

- By a margin of nearly 3 to 1, victims believe that prison makes people **more likely** to commit crimes than to rehabilitate them.
The extent of recidivism reduction for supervised populations depends on the quality of supervision and the level to which services are integrated to target criminogenic needs.

The analysis in this presentation covers:

- Overview of recidivism-reduction programs within DOC & HOC
- Releases to community supervision
- Causes for releases without supervision

The analysis in the next presentation covers:

- Evaluating probation and parole supervision
- Investigating accountability structures and the revocation process
- Assessing access to programming and treatment in the community
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Reducing recidivism for prison populations is most successfully achieved by engaging three complimentary strategies:

1. Adequately identify criminogenic needs during incarceration and provide access to targeted programming and treatment and incentives for participation.

2. Provide a transitional period of post-release RNR supervision to provide support and accountability as a person reenters the community.

3. Integrate high-quality services, programs, and treatment that continue to target criminogenic needs while on RNR supervision in the community.
Recidivism reduction and reentry planning begins at admission

**RISK ASSESSMENT** is conducted for people sentenced to more than one year in DOC and who are not sentenced to life without parole. People who score as moderate or high risk are referred for a needs assessment. In a sample release cohort, 73% of people released had scored as moderate or high risk and were referred to get a needs assessment.

**NEEDS ASSESSMENT** assesses specific criminogenic factors that can and should be addressed through targeted programming during incarceration. Addressing criminogenic needs is an important and effective recidivism-reduction strategy.

Effective recidivism reduction begins with addressing an individual’s needs through evidence-based programming while in an institution and continues with programming in the community that is most effectively paired with quality RNR supervision to ensure accountability.

Classification is also an evaluation that helps determine the DOC custody assignment (maximum, medium, or minimum or prerelease) of the person. While classification on its own is not a recidivism-reduction tool, classification levels can impact access to programs and perceptions by the parole board. Initial Classification Variables include: severity of current offense, severity of convictions within the last 4 years, history of escapes or attempts to escape, history of prior institutional violence within the last 7 years, age, education, & employment.

**DOC FY15 July-March Gap Analysis Report** (Milford: Reentry and Program Services Division in Collaboration with the Office of Strategic Planning & Research, Department of Corrections, September 2014).
Only a portion of people serving prison sentences participate and complete priority programming that targets their criminogenic needs prior to release.

PROGRAMMING COMPLETION RATES FOR PEOPLE RECOMMENDED TO PROGRAMMING AREAS AND RELEASED BETWEEN JULY 2014 AND MARCH 2015

N = 1,002

**Substance Abuse Program**

- Participated & Completed: 39%
- Participated & Did Not Complete: 44%
- Did Not Participate: 17%

**Sex Offender Treatment**

- Participated & Completed: 47%
- Participated & Did Not Complete: 53%

**Violence-Reduction Program**

- Participated & Completed: 32%
- Participated & Did Not Complete: 52%
- Did Not Participate: 16%

*Sex offender treatment is not tracked as “completed” like other programs offered at DOC, but is monitored as Participated or not. In this cohort, 53% of people who were recommended for sex offender treatment were participating upon release.*
A sizable portion of people never had access to recommended programming prior to their release.

A high percentage of people in DOC could not access programs due to waiting lists or to a lack of program offerings in the facility in which they were housed.

Regardless of the cause, non-participation and non-completion of programs can delay parole release.

DOC FY15 July-March Gap Analysis Report (Milford: Reentry and Program Services Division in Collaboration with the Office of Strategic Planning & Research, Department of Corrections, September 2014).
Incentives, such as earned time and special privileges, are effective tools to encourage participation in recidivism-reduction programming.

People who enroll in programming can receive up to **10 DAYS** of earned time credit off their sentences for every month of active participation, as well as **10 ADDITIONAL DAYS** when completing a program that was at least 6 months long.

10%–15% of people recommended for programs refuse to participate.*
DOC policy discourages refusals by attaching certain privileges, such as employment and single cells, to active participation in programming.

Participation in DOC programming increased due to efforts to better incentivize participation.

*Some people refuse to participate while they have an appeal pending so as to avoid the appearance of guilt. Others refuse because they are not interested in participating. Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 127, Section 129D
DOC FY15 July-March Gap Analysis Report (Milford: Reentry and Program Services Division in Collaboration with the Office of Strategic Planning & Research, Department of Corrections, September 2014).
Post-release supervision provides accountability and support for people to continue engaging in programming in the community

Requiring recidivism-reduction programming as a condition of community release is a strong incentive for people to participate in and complete effective programming.

Post-release supervision ensures that people are participating in appropriate interventions and holds people accountable for non-compliance.

Programming in the community has consistently proven more effective at changing behavior than programming delivered during incarceration, making this second phase of interventions crucial to recidivism reduction.*

One-third of DOC releases returned to the community without supervision as a reentry support.

FY2015 DOC RELEASES TO THE COMMUNITY BY SUPERVISION STATUS*
N = 1,908

- No Post-release Supervision: 34%
- Parole Only: 18%
- Parole & Probation: 12%
- Probation Only: 36%

UNSUPERVISED RELEASES BY RISK LEVEL
N = 647

- High Risk: 63%
- Medium Risk: 11%
- Low Risk: 20%
- N/A: 5%

*County commitments housed at DOC are excluded.
*Includes new commitments and parole violator releases.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data.
The drivers of release without supervision are a combination of sentencing and factors related to parole eligibility.

**Sentence Type**
- 1,656 DOC Releases* to the Community
  - Parole violator admissions are excluded

**Parole Process**
- 222 “And a Day”
- 139 No Hearing Decision**
- 105 Hearing Held—Denied Parole
- 74 Parole Granted—Max Out

**Supervision at Release**
- 540 NO POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION
- 262 PAROLE ONLY
- 212 PAROLE AND PROBATION
- 642 PROBATION ONLY

*County commitments housed at DOC are excluded. Includes new court commitments only.

**Reasons for no hearing decision include waived or postponed hearing, action pending, put on next available list, split vote, and other reasons not seen. Both waivers and postponements are initiated by the parole-eligible person. CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data and Parole Hearing data.
From-and-after probation guarantees supervision for a sizable portion of those ineligible for parole, but adding parole eligibility results in fewer people leaving without supervision.

**FY2015 DOC RELEASES* TO THE COMMUNITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>And-a-day Sentence N = 539</th>
<th>Parole Eligible Sentences: Min/Max Range Greater than 1 day N = 1,369</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Probation Only
- Parole and Probation
- Parole Only
- No Post-release Supervision

**ONE IN THREE** parole-eligible people leave incarceration without supervision.

**NEARLY HALF** of people without parole-eligible sentences leave incarceration without supervision.

*County commitments housed at DOC are excluded.
*Includes new commitments and parole violator releases.

Approximately one-quarter of “and a day” and parole eligible sentences are mandatories.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data.
Nearly half of parole-eligible people who receive no supervision either waived or had their final hearings postponed.

The parole board, DOC staff, people currently serving DOC sentences, and formerly incarcerated people shared their opinions and experiences as to why a person may waive or have their hearing postponed:

- People may have recently received a disciplinary infraction so would like a later hearing after period of clear conduct.
- Others may want to finish a program or treatment prior to a hearing to enhance likelihood of parole.
- People in pre-release prefer to max-out rather than be paroled for several reasons: the stability of a job/place to sleep outweighs the benefits of release; they wish to continue earning good time; they do not want to be supervised in the community.

*County commitments housed at DOC are excluded.
*Includes new commitments and parole violator releases.
Both waivers and postponements are initiated by the parole-eligible person.
CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data and Parole Hearing data.
CSG Justice Center meetings with DOC staff, parole board members and parole staff, defense attorneys, DOC inmates and people who were formerly incarcerated in DOC.
Of hearings that were held at DOC, 51% resulted in a positive parole vote.

Between 2% and 5% of positive votes were rescinded in each of the years shown.

*Includes only hearings held with a positive or denied vote; excludes hearings that are waived or postponed.
People in DOC who receive a positive parole vote spend approximately 300 days incarcerated between their parole eligibility and release date.

FY2015 DOC RELEASES GRANTED PAROLE
N = 608*

- **Average Time Served (Days)**:
  - Jail Credit: 288
  - Admission Date: 1,182

- **Hearing Date**
  - Earliest Release Date (ERD): 91
  - Parole Granting Date: 206

- **Max Date**
  - Parole Term: 350
  - Earned Time: 234

Approximately **18%** of people granted a positive parole vote max out and are not released to parole supervision**.

Those who received a positive parole vote waited an average of **90 days** from their earliest parole eligibility to their hearing date granting parole.

Once people received a positive parole vote, they spent an average of **206 days** waiting before release.

*County commitments housed at DOC are excluded.
*Includes new commitments only.
**This does not include parole decisions that were rescinded.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data and Parole Hearing data.
There are several common reasons parole release is delayed.

- Separate case planning between DOC and the parole board
- Unavailability of programming required for release
- Limitations on when parole hearings can happen

System features that contribute to delayed parole release:

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data and Parole Hearing data.
Interviews and focus groups revealed additional challenges in gaining parole release

The parole board’s programming requirements may differ from the DOC track the parole-eligible person has been on. Following a parole board hearing, DOC may have to **adjust the programming track** per the parole board’s recommendations.

The parole board may **request a custody change** as a release condition (*e.g.*, *step down from medium to minimum*). Capacity, classification restrictions, and the timing of release stipulations can limit DOC’s ability to accommodate the stipulation.¹,²

**A viable reentry plan is not ready.** Commonly cited reasons include difficulty in finding housing or treatment placements.³

People who received a favorable parole vote **chose to waive or postpone** their parole hearing and serve the entirety of their sentence in DOC.

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¹Capacity has historically been an issue but the DOC has reported this recently been addressed.
²Initial Classification Variables include: severity of current offense, severity of convictions within the last 4 years, history of escapes or attempts to escape, history of prior institutional violence within the last 7 years, age, education, & employment
³Housing difficulties range from waiting for a residential treatment bed to finding transitional housing for someone without a substance abuse problem.
People who pose a high risk of recidivism have the highest numbers and proportion of releases without supervision compared to other groups.

Some of the state prison’s highest-risk people leave with no post-release supervision.

The state’s statutory definition of parole makes many high-risk people inappropriate candidates for parole release, but these people are also not sentenced to post-release probation.***

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low risk</th>
<th>Medium risk</th>
<th>High risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No Post-release Supervision</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parole Only</strong></td>
<td><strong>Probation and Parole</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N = 453</td>
<td>N = 251</td>
<td>N = 1,122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FY2015 DOC RELEASES* TO THE COMMUNITY
BY RISK** AND SUPERVISION STATUS
N = 1,826

*County commitments housed at DOC are excluded. *Includes new commitments and parole violator releases.
**Includes risk at admission. Approximately 4% of releases did not have risk information available.
***Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 127, Section 130: No prisoner shall be granted a parole permit merely as a reward for good conduct. Permits shall be granted only if the board is of the opinion, that after consideration of a risk and needs assessment, that there is a reasonable probability that, if the prisoner is released with appropriated conditions and community supervision, the prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law and that release is not incompatible with the welfare of society.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data.
Most recidivism happens shortly after release from prison, making the first six months to a year a critical time in which to supervise people in the community.

In a 3-year tracking period, 27% of recidivism occurs in the first 6 months after release.

54% of recidivism occurs in the first year after release.

83% of recidivism occurs in the first two years after release.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2011-2014 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC, DOC, and CORI data.
Changes to both sentencing structures and parole processes are necessary to address Massachusetts’s max-out problem.

It is not possible to ensure that 100% of people released from state prison will be supervised through either the existing sentencing structure or parole system alone.

Changes to both sentencing and the parole process would need to be made to address this challenge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Post-release Supervision</th>
<th>222</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parole Granted - Max Out</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole Denied</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Hearing Decision**</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*County commitments housed at DOC are excluded. Includes new court commitments only.

**Reasons for no hearing decision include waived or postponed hearing, action pending, put on next available list, split vote, and other reasons not seen. Both waivers and postponements are initiated by the parole-eligible person.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data and Parole Hearing data.
KEY FINDINGS FROM DOC REENTRY ANALYSIS

• A sizable portion of people do not have access to recommended programming prior to their release from DOC.

• The drivers of release without supervision are a combination of sentencing and factors related to parole eligibility.

• People who pose the highest risk of recidivism have the lowest probability of post-release supervision.
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04 Recidivism Reduction for HOC Releases
05 Next Steps
80 percent of HOC releases in Massachusetts are parole eligible, but only 19 percent of those people are released from HOCs to parole supervision.

*Ineligible for parole includes sentences less than 60 days as well as certain mandatory minimum sentences. Split sentences and from and afters are included in all categories, but HOC SPIRIT parole data does not distinguish these sentence types.

**Reasons for no hearing decision include waived or postponed hearing, action pending, put on next available list, split vote, and other reasons not seen. Both waivers and postponements are initiated by the parole-eligible person.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data and Parole Hearing data.
Ultimately, half of releases from HOCs do not have community supervision.
There are few incentives for people in HOCs to pursue parole under the current sentencing structure

- Short sentences provide little incentive for people to pursue early release.

- People can earn time reductions on their sentence while incarcerated, but stop earning those reductions once released on parole.

- There are few motivations or opportunities to complete recidivism-reduction programming, delaying possible parole release.

- If someone is paroled, there is usually little time remaining on a sentence to be served in the community.
Current sentencing structures tax parole resources with thousands of parole hearings and thousands more that are scheduled, but never held.

- Nearly half of the sentenced HOC population (46%) are parole eligible on any given day, yet only 15% of HOC releases are on parole supervision.
- Of people released from HOC, 39% did not have a parole hearing due to waivers or postponements.*

*Waivers and postponements also include action pending, PONAL, split vote, and other reasons not seen. Both waivers and postponements are initiated by the parole-eligible person.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data and Parole Hearing data.
Sentences to HOC leave little opportunity to meaningfully engage people serving HOC sentences in recidivism-reduction programming.

FY2015 HOC RELEASES TO THE COMMUNITY
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
N = 9,531

People serving less than 3 months have little to no opportunity for programming intervention during incarceration. 54% are released to no supervision, and those released to parole have approximately 2.5 months to serve on parole.

35%
Less than 3 months
N = 3,317

28%
3 to 6 months
N = 2,666

24%
6 to 12 months
N = 2,258

13%
12+ months
N = 1,290

People serving 3 to 6 months have some opportunity for programming intervention during incarceration. 48% are released to no supervision, and those released to parole have 4 months to serve on parole.

People serving 6 to 12 months have greater opportunity for programming intervention during incarceration. 49% are released to no supervision, and those released to parole have approximately 5.5 months to serve on parole.

People serving 12 or more months have the greatest opportunity for programming intervention during incarceration. 48% are released to no supervision, and those released to parole have approximately 9 months to serve on parole.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC data.
People with short sentences may benefit most from brief programs that utilize cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) that prepare them for more targeted programs post release.

**Admission**
Most people do not enter programming immediately after admission—it often takes several weeks to complete assessments, orientation, and case planning.

**Enrollment**
A person begins programming to address core criminogenic needs.

**Release**
People will be released to the community without completing the program, reducing impact on recidivism reduction.

**Completion**
Effective programs and treatment take more time to complete than people typically have on their sentence at admission.

Research has shown that increasing sentence lengths in order to have better access to programming is an ineffective recidivism-reduction strategy.

Short, CBT-based curriculum can engage a general population and increase motivation for programming upon release.

Examples of typical recidivism-reduction programs include Thinking for a Change (T4C), which is offered in some HOCs and can range from 12 to 25 weeks, and the University of Cincinnati Cognitive Behavioral Interventions–Substance Abuse program that is 13 to 19 weeks long. High-risk people often require multiple programming tracks that might not be able to be taken concurrently.

Parole supervision following HOC sentences is too short to provide adequate public safety monitoring during the period of greatest risk of new criminal activity.

**FY2015 HOC RELEASES AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release Group</th>
<th>Jail Credit</th>
<th>Admission Date</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Parole Term</th>
<th>Probation Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Released to Probation Supervision N = 3,257</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>451</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Released to Parole Supervision N = 806</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>129</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The highest risk of recidivism is within the first six months after release.

The current average length of parole does not include supervision for that entire period.

Release groups do not include dual supervision cases.
Probation/parole terms include the projected time on supervision, not the actual length of time served.
Probation terms are not strictly limited to split sentences and may include other cases.
CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 Parole Board’s SPIRIT HOC and Parole Hearings data.
People granted parole from HOC spend approximately half of their possible parole time incarcerated.

FY2015 HOC RELEASES GRANTED PAROLE
N = 2,563

Approximately 27% of people granted a positive parole vote max out and are not released to parole supervision.

Once a positive parole vote is received, people spend an average of 82 days waiting before release.

CSG Justice Center analysis of FY2015 DOC release data and Parole Hearing data.
KEY FINDINGS FROM HOC REENTRY ANALYSIS

• A majority of HOC sentences are parole eligible, but few are released to parole supervision.

• There are few incentives for people serving HOC sentences to pursue parole under the current HOC sentencing structure.

• The combination of short incarceration stays and short periods of community supervision present challenges in delivering effective recidivism-reduction programming.
Overview

01 Recap of Key Recidivism Measures in MA
02 What Works to Reduce Recidivism
03 Recidivism Reduction for DOC Releases
04 Recidivism Reduction for HOC Releases
05 Next Steps
The next analysis will cover:

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

• Evaluating probation and parole supervision
• Investigating accountability structures and the revocation process
• Assessing access to programming and treatment in the community

RACE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

• Descriptive analysis
## Remaining justice reinvestment timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>January</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORKING GROUP MEETING #4:</strong></td>
<td><strong>WORKING GROUP MEETING #5:</strong></td>
<td><strong>WORKING GROUP MEETING #6:</strong></td>
<td><strong>2017 Session Begins</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOC &amp; DOC REENTRY PROCESSES</td>
<td>COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, RACE</td>
<td>POLICY FRAMEWORK &amp; IMPACT PROJECTIONS</td>
<td><strong>FINAL REPORT RELEASED BILL INTRODUCED</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table outlines the schedule for working group meetings and activities over the months of October, November, December, and January, with specific focus on topics such as HOC & DOC reentry processes, community supervision, race, policy framework, and impact projections. Additionally, the 2017 session begins in January, marked by the release of the final report and the introduction of a bill.
Thank You

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