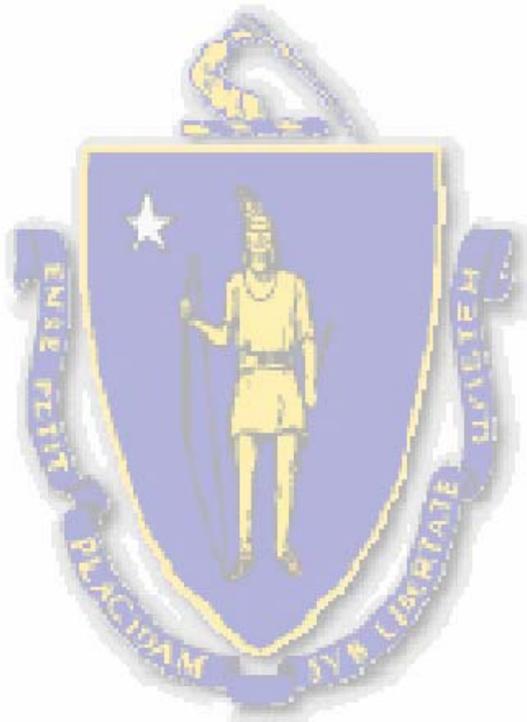


Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Overcrowding, First Quarter 2006

Massachusetts Department of Correction
Submitted in Compliance with Chapter 799
Section 21 of the Acts of 1985



Mitt Romney
Governor

Kerry Healey
Lt. Governor

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July 2006

2006 First Quarter Report

Section Twenty-one of Chapter 799 of the Acts of 1985 directs the Commissioner of Correction to report quarterly on the status of overcrowding in state and county facilities. This statute calls for the following information:

Such report shall include, by facility, the average daily census for the period of the report and the actual census on the first and last days of the report period. Said report shall also contain such information for the previous twelve months and a comparison to the rated capacity of such facility.

This report presents the required statistics for the first quarter of 2006.

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Approved by: Ellen Bickman, State Purchasing Agent

This report prepared by Pamela McLaughlin, of the Research and Planning Division, is based on count sheets issued weekly.

2006 First Quarter Report

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Technical Notes, 1996 to Present¹

- The official capacity or custody level designation for each facility can change for a number of reasons, e.g. expansion of facility beds, decrease of facility beds due to fire, or changes in contracts with vendors. In all tables the capacity and custody level reflects the status at the end of the reporting period. The design capacity is reported for correctional facilities in Tables 1 through 6.
- Due to changes in the Massachusetts General Law, DOC consolidated one unit at the Bridgewater Treatment Center and back-filled with general population inmates. These design capacity beds were placed on-line November 8, 1996 and first appeared on the November 12, 1996 daily count sheet. Three hundred additional beds were placed on-line during the third quarter of 1997.
- State inmates housed in the Hampshire County contract program are included in the county population tables, as are all other state inmates housed in county facilities.
- Beginning with the second quarter of 1998 quarterly report, the following county correctional facilities are presented individually: Bristol Dartmouth, Bristol Ash Street, David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center, and Bristol Pre-Release in Bristol County; Essex Middleton and Essex Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center in Essex County; Middlesex Cambridge and Middlesex Billerica in Middlesex County; Norfolk Braintree, Norfolk Dedham, and Norfolk Contract in Norfolk County. Beginning with the third quarter of 1998 report, facilities for Suffolk and Hampden counties are presented individually.
- Nashua Street inmates housed at other facilities are reported in the counts for the facilities in which they are in custody.
- On October 22, 1997, Eastern Massachusetts Correctional Alcohol Center (EMCAC) was renamed the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC).
- On May 18, 2000, the Braintree Alternative Center was closed for renovations by the Norfolk County Sheriff's Office. All inmates were transferred to the minimum security Pre-Release Center in Dedham.
- As of September 15, 2000, Longwood Treatment Center, male population, was moved to the Massachusetts Boot Camp and the women were transferred to facilities housing female populations.
- As of September 22, 2000, Massachusetts Boot Camp ceased to hold medium security inmates.
- Due to DOC policy modification, the security level of Boston State Pre-Release was changed from Security Level 2 to Security Level 3/2 during the third quarter of 2001.
- P.P.R.E.P was closed effective July 26, 2001.
- Charlotte House was closed effective November 9, 2001.
- Effective November 16, 2001, NCCI-Gardner added 30 beds to Security Level 3, per policy 101.
- May 20, 2002, NECC changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2. The design capacity for Security Level 3 is 62, and for Security Level 2 the design capacity is 88.
- May 20, 2002, Pondville changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2 with a design capacity of 100.
- June 10, 2002, South Middlesex Correctional Center changed to a facility for female offenders.
- June 22, 2002, Old Colony Correctional Center added a Level 3 housing unit. The design capacity for Security Level 5 is 480 and for Security Level 3 the design capacity is 100.

¹ For technical notes prior to 1996, please refer to previous quarterly reports. Refer to abbreviations on page 6.

Technical Notes, Continued

- On June 30, 2002, the following facilities were closed. SECC (Medium), Hodder Cottage @ Framingham, MCI-Lancaster, The Massachusetts Boot Camp and the Addiction Center @SECC.
- As of July 1, 2002, the Massachusetts Boot Camp was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC). Within MASAC is the Longwood Treatment Center Program, relocated on September 15, 2000. This program served individuals incarcerated for operating under the influence of alcohol. Because the inmates were predominantly county sentenced inmates, the inmate count and bed capacity were also included in Tables 3 and 4.
- The Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) houses both civil and criminal populations.
- As of April 5, 2002, Norfolk County no longer has any contract beds, all inmates are now held at the Norfolk County House of Correction.
- As of April 5, 2002, Bristol County closed the Pre-Release facility and moved inmates to Bristol County House of Correction.
- As of July 1, 2002, two housing units remain open at MCI-Shirley Minimum with a design capacity of 92.
- In August 2002, the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC) was closed and all inmates were integrated into Bristol Dartmouth House of Correction.
- Within MASAC, The Longwood Treatment Center Program was terminated on July 1, 2003. The last inmate to leave the facility was on September 8, 2003.
- On past Quarterly Overcrowding Reports, NCCI-Gardner (Minimum) was inadvertently shown as Security Level 3/2 instead of Level 3. This problem has been rectified.
- Effective February 5, 2004, Boston State Pre-Release Center had a change in design capacity. The new capacity is 150. 100 beds are Pre-Release and 50 beds are Minimum.
- Within MCI-Shirley is a 13 bed unit called the Assisted Daily Living Unit, this unit opened on February 22, 2005. The unit houses inmates who require assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., hygiene, eating, ambulating, etc.), but whose regular medical needs are treated on an out-patient basis.
- On September 12, 2005 OCCC designated a Special Housing Unit (SHU) to hold Security Level 4 inmates.
- Houston House program will be known as Women and Children's Program (WCP), effective July 12, 2004.
- Barnstable County House of Correction design capacity has changed. The new design capacity is 300. Effective as of March 13, 2006.
- The Lemuel Shattuck Correctional (LEM) unit census was added to the first quarter 2006 report.

Definitions

Custody Population: Custody population refers to all offenders held in DOC facilities only, and does not include DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Jurisdiction Population: Jurisdiction population refers to all offenders incarcerated in DOC facilities as well as DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

- On April 18, 1995, new security level designations were established according to **103 DOC 101 Correctional Institutions/Security Levels** policy which states

Security Levels:

- **Level One.** The least restrictive in the department and is reserved only for those inmates who are at the end of their sentence and have been identified as posing little to no threat to the community. Supervision is minimal and indirect.

- **Level Two.** A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate maximum responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions prior to their release. Direct supervision of these inmates is not required, but intermittent observation may be appropriate under certain conditions. Inmates within this level may be permitted to access the community unescorted to participate in programming to include, but not limited to, work release, educational release, etc.

- **Level Three.** A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of returning to the inmate a greater sense of personal responsibility and autonomy while still providing for supervision and monitoring of behavior and activity. Inmates within this security level are not considered a serious risk to the safety of staff, inmates or to the public. Program participation is mandated and geared toward their potential reintegration into the community. Access to the community is limited and under constant direct staff supervision.

- **Level Four.** A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification, reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate some degree of responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions, while still insuring the safety of staff and inmates. Design/construction is generally characterized by high security perimeters and limited use of internal physical barriers. Inmates at this level have demonstrated the ability to abide by rules and regulations and require intermittent supervision. However, behavior in the community, i.e., criminal sentence and/or the presence of serious outstanding legal matters, indicate the need for some control and for segregation from the community. Job and program opportunities exist for all inmates within the perimeter of the facility.

- **Level Five.** A custody level in which design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates. Inmates accorded to this status may present an escape risk or pose a threat to other inmates, staff, or the orderly running of the institution, however, at a lesser degree than those at level 6. Supervision remains constant and direct. Through an inmates willingness to comply with institutional rules and regulations, increased job and program opportunities exist.

- **Level Six.** A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates primarily through the use of high security perimeters and extensive use of internal physical barriers and check points. Inmates accorded this status present serious escape risks or pose serious threats to themselves, to other inmates, to staff, or the orderly running of the institution. Supervision of inmates is direct and constant.

Abbreviations

AC	Addiction Center	NECC	Northeastern Correctional Center
ADP	Average Daily Population	NCCI	North Central Correctional Institution at Gardner
ATU	Awaiting Trial Unit	OCCC	Old Colony Correctional Center
BSH	Bridgewater State Hospital	OUI	Operating Under the Influence
CRS	Contract Residential Services Includes Charlotte House, and Houston House	PPREP	Pre-Parole Residential Environmental Phase Program
DDU	Departmental Disciplinary Unit	PRC	Pre-Release Center
DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction	SBCC	Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center
DRNCAC	David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center	SECC	Southeastern Correctional Center
DSU	Departmental Segregation Unit	SDPTC	Sexually Dangerous Person Treatment Center
HOC	House Of Correction	SMCC	South Middlesex Correctional Center(formerly SMPRC)
LEM	Lemuel Shattuck Correctional Unit		
LCAC	Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center		
MASAC	Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center		
MTC	Massachusetts Treatment Center		

Table 1 provides the DOC figures for the first quarter of 2006. As this table indicates, the DOC custody population (including offenders at LEM, BSH, MTC and MASAC) increased by 108 inmates, or one percent during the first quarter of 2006. At the end of the quarter, the DOC operated with 10,500 inmates in the system. The average daily population was 10,463 with a design capacity of 7,802. Thus, the DOC operated at 134 percent of design capacity.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC facilities had an average daily population of 419 inmates. The majority of these inmates were housed in a county house of correction. Overall, the average daily total DOC jurisdiction population for the first quarter 2006 was 10,882, and increased by 88 inmates over the quarter.

Table 1

**First Quarter 2006
Population in DOC Facilities, January 3, 2006 to March 27, 2006**

Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)</u>					
Cedar Junction	551	542	571	633	87%
SBCC	1,037	1,015	1,063	1,024	101%
Framingham –ATU	198	194	195	64	309%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,786	1,751	1,829	1,721	104%
<u>Medium (Formerly Level 5/4)</u>					
Bay State	295	297	294	266	111%
Concord	1,325	1,306	1,341	614	216%
Framingham	463	456	471	388	119%
Lemuel Shattuck	30	34	28	24	125%
MASAC	192	165	203	236	81%
NCCI	967	967	971	568	170%
Norfolk	1,461	1,461	1,478	1,084	135%
OCCC	739	731	746	480	154%
Shirley-Medium	1,095	1,104	1,017	720	152%
State Hospital@Bridgewater Treatment Center	368	365	369	227	162%
	632	634	629	561	113%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,567	7,520	7,547	5,168	146%
<u>Minimum(Formerly Level 3)</u>					
NCCI	29	29	29	30	97%
Plymouth	146	149	148	151	97%
Shirley Minimum	98	100	100	92	107%
OCCC Minimum	107	108	105	100	107%
<u>Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)</u>					
Boston State	147	148	149	150	98%
NECC	260	261	267	150	173%
Pondville	193	190	195	100	193%
SMCC	126	132	126	125	101%
<u>Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)</u>					
Women and Children's Program	4	4	5	15	27%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,110	1,121	1,124	913	122%
Total	10,463	10,392	10,500	7,802	134%
<u>DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities</u>					
Houses of Correction	348	360	336	n.a	n.a
Federal Prisons	5	5	5	n.a	n.a
Inter-State Contract	66	64	68	n.a	n.a
Sub-Total	419	429	409	n.a	n.a
Grand Total	10,882	10,821	10,909	n.a	n.a

See Technical Notes, pp iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period. For Jurisdiction and Custody definitions see page v.

- Medium security facilities were the most overcrowded state prison facilities during this quarter, operating overall at 146% of design capacity.
- Minimum/Pre-Release security facilities were slightly overcrowded, at an average of 122% of their design capacity.
- For maximum security facilities, Cedar Junction operated within its design capacity at 87% and Souza-Baranowski operated just above design capacity at 101%.
- MCI-Concord was the most overcrowded state prison during the first quarter 2006. MCI-Concord averaged 1,325 inmates during the quarter, operating at 216% of design capacity.
- Pondville Correctional Center operated at 193% of design capacity with an average daily population of 193 inmates.
- The Awaiting Trial housing unit at MCI-Framingham held 198 women, on average, in a unit designed for 64 women, operating at 309% of design capacity.
- The Massachusetts Department of Correction operated at 134% of its design capacity (including treatment and support facilities) during the first quarter 2006.

Figure 1

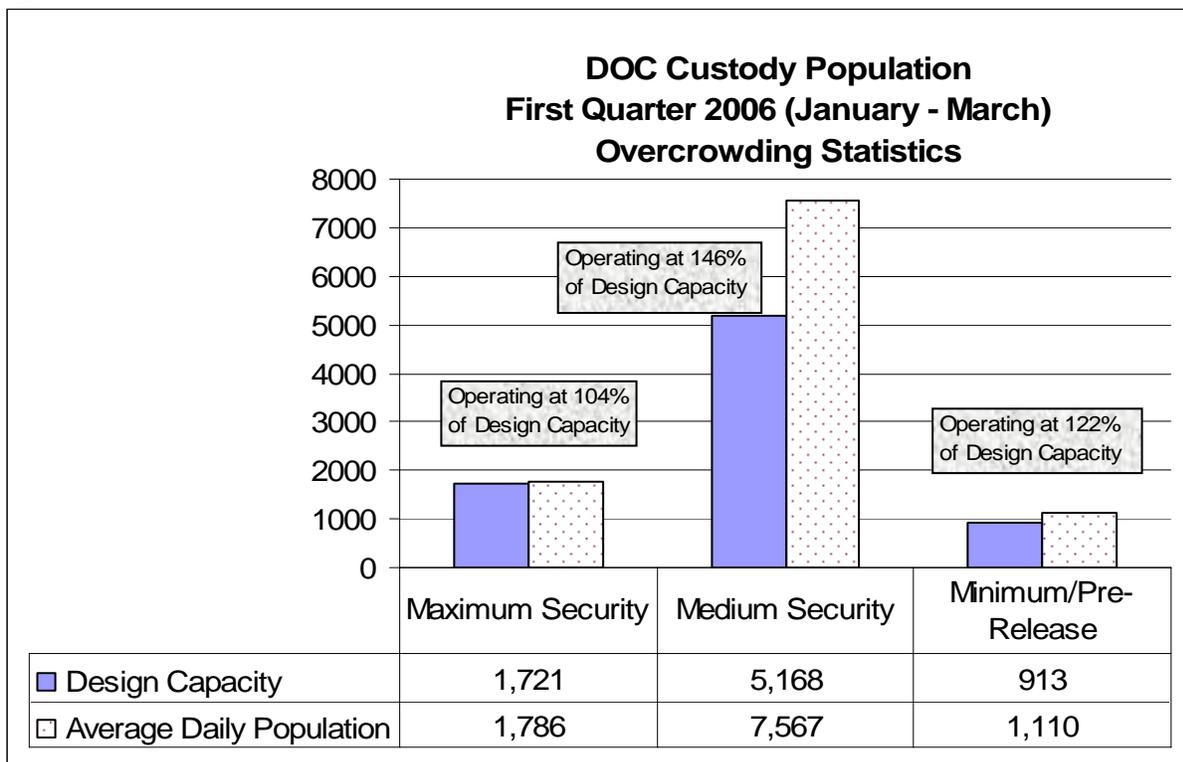


Table 2 provides the DOC figures for the previous twelve months – i.e., for the period January 3, 2005 to December 27, 2005. These figures indicate that the DOC custody population increased by 565 inmates, or six percent, over the twelve-month period (including offenders at LEM, BSH, MTC and MASAC), from 9,820 in January 2005 to 10,385 in December 2005. DOC inmates housed in non-DOC facilities had an average daily population of 407 inmates, 335 were housed in a county house of correction, 66 were in Interstate Contract facilities and six were in a Federal Prison. The total average DOC jurisdiction population for the 2005 calendar year was 10,562, increasing by 565 inmates over 2005.

Table 2

**Calendar Year 2005
Population in DOC Facilities, January 3, 2005 to December 27, 2005**

Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)					
Cedar Junction	593	568	538	633	94%
SBCC	1,007	1,015	1,016	1,024	98%
Framingham –ATU	204	160	193	64	319%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,804	1,743	1,747	1,721	105%
Medium (Formerly Level 5)					
Bay State	293	283	294	266	110%
Concord	1,177	1,029	1,310	614	192%
Framingham	457	450	465	388	118%
Lemuel Shattuck	29	26	35	24	121%
MASAC	177	154	160	236	75%
NCCI	961	950	966	568	169%
Norfolk	1,436	1,429	1,465	1,084	132%
OCCC	699	715	731	480	146%
Shirley-Medium	1,084	1,078	1,102	720	151%
State Hospital@Bridgewater Treatment Center	345	337	370	227	152%
	633	626	632	561	113%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,291	7,077	7,530	5,168	141%
Minimum(Formerly Level 3)					
NCCI	30	29	28	30	100%
Plymouth	150	151	150	151	99%
Shirley Minimum	67	49	100	92	73%
OCCC Minimum	107	103	107	100	107%
Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)					
Boston State	119	94	143	150	79%
NECC	259	255	257	150	173%
Pondville	194	194	191	100	194%
SMCC	128	119	128	125	102%
Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)					
Women and Children's Program	6	6	4	15	40%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,060	1,000	1,108	913	116%
Total	10,155	9,820	10,385	7,802	130%
DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities					
Houses of Correction	335	321	354	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	6	6	5	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	66	64	64	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	407	391	423	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	10,562	10,211	10,808	n.a.	n.a.

See Technical Notes, pp iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period. For Jurisdiction and Custody definitions see page v.

Table 3 presents the county figures for the first quarter of 2006. The county population increased by 699 inmates, or five percent over the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the county system operated with 13,558 inmates, with an average daily population of 13,261 in facilities. With a total design capacity of 8,112, the county system operated at 163 percent of design capacity.

Table 3

**First Quarter 2006
Population in County Correctional Facilities by County,
January 3, 2006 to March 27, 2006**

Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	407	417	398	300	136%
Berkshire	350	337	352	116	302%
Bristol	1,298	1,262	1,306	510	255%
Dukes	26	25	30	19	137%
Essex	1,532	1,463	1,581	635	241%
Franklin	181	172	189	63	287%
Hampden	2,018	1,957	2,078	1,303	155%
Hampshire	277	266	277	248	112%
Middlesex	1,230	1,159	1,242	1,035	119%
Norfolk	653	640	657	354	184%
Plymouth	1,566	1,580	1,581	1,140	137%
Suffolk	2,366	2,230	2,482	1,599	148%
Worcester	1,357	1,351	1,385	790	172%
Total	13,261	12,859	13,558	8,112	163%

Table 4 presents the county figures for the first quarter of 2006. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

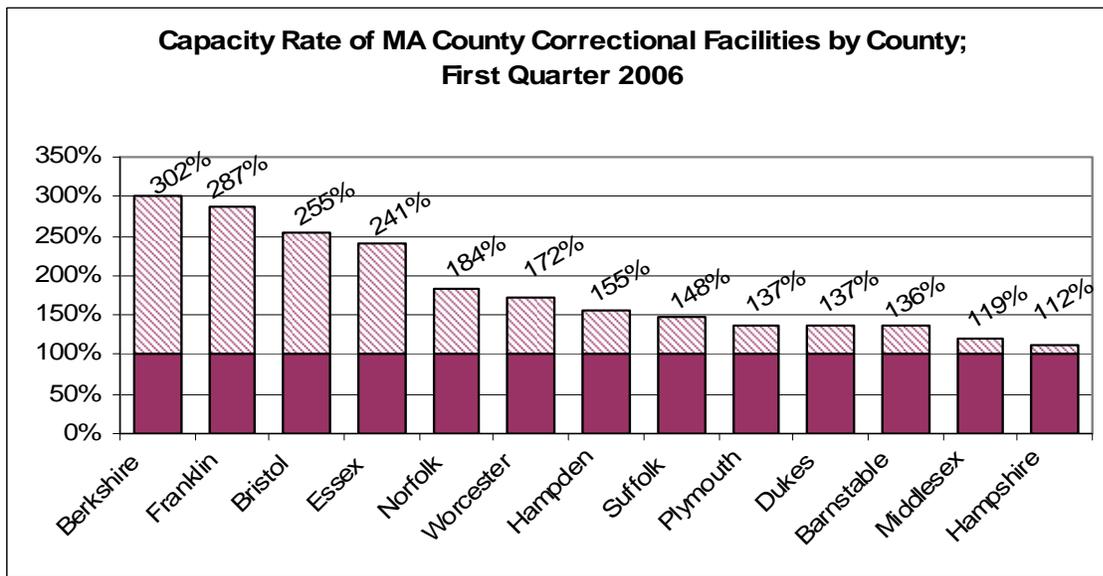
Table 4

**First Quarter 2006
Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility
January 3, 2006 to March 27, 2006**

Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Bristol County</u>					
Bristol Ash Street	193	194	200	206	94%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,105	1,068	1,106	304	363%
<u>Essex County</u>					
Essex Middleton	1,170	1,121	1,211	500	234%
Essex LCAC	362	342	370	135	268%
<u>Hampden County</u>					
Hampden	1,846	1,783	1,899	1,178	157%
Hampden OUI	172	174	179	125	138%
<u>Middlesex County</u>					
Middlesex Cambridge	327	303	314	161	203%
Middlesex Billerica	903	856	928	874	103%
<u>Norfolk County</u>					
Norfolk Dedham	653	640	657	302	216%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
<u>Suffolk County</u>					
Suffolk Nashua Street	660	627	674	453	146%
Suffolk South Bay	1,706	1,603	1,808	1,146	149%

See Technical Notes, pp .iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 2



- Most county correctional institutions have jail beds (to hold prisoners awaiting trial) and house of correction beds (designated for sentenced inmates), with the exception of Suffolk County, which houses them in separate facilities. The design capacities are determined per facility and separate capacities are not designated for jail versus house of correction beds.
- During the first quarter 2006, every county in Massachusetts reported overcrowded correctional facilities operating with an average daily population above their design capacity. In total, the county correctional system operated at 163% of its design capacity, with an average daily population of 13,261 and a capacity designed to hold 8,112.
- Over the first quarter 2006, the county population increased by 5%, for an increase of 699 inmates.
- During the quarter, Berkshire county correctional facility was the most overcrowded in the state, operating at 302% of their design capacity. Berkshire County designated 116 beds for jail and house of correction prisoners, but housed an average daily population of 350.
- Three counties (Franklin, Bristol and Essex) reported average daily populations between two to three times their design capacities [between 287% and 241%].
- The remaining nine counties reported population levels between 184% and 112% of design capacity.
- On average, county correctional facilities (jails and houses of correction) operated at 63% above design capacity.

Table 5 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. These figures indicate that the county population increased by 662 inmates, over this twelve-month period, from 12,134 in January 2005, to 12,796 in December 2005 representing a 5% increase in the population.

Table 5

Calendar Year 2005						
Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, January 3, 2005 to December 27, 2005						
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity	
Barnstable	393	358	410	110	357%	
Berkshire	336	311	328	116	290%	
Bristol	1,237	1,228	1,247	510	243%	
Dukes	28	28	25	19	147%	
Essex	1,470	1,387	1,450	635	231%	
Franklin	181	190	173	63	287%	
Hampden	1,939	1,763	1,988	1,303	149%	
Hampshire	269	248	254	248	108%	
Middlesex	1,176	1,088	1,163	1,035	114%	
Norfolk	608	534	648	354	172%	
Plymouth	1,514	1,458	1,524	1,140	133%	
Suffolk	2,320	2,250	2,225	1,599	145%	
Worcester	1,342	1,291	1,361	790	170%	
Total	12,813	12,134	12,796	7,922	162%	

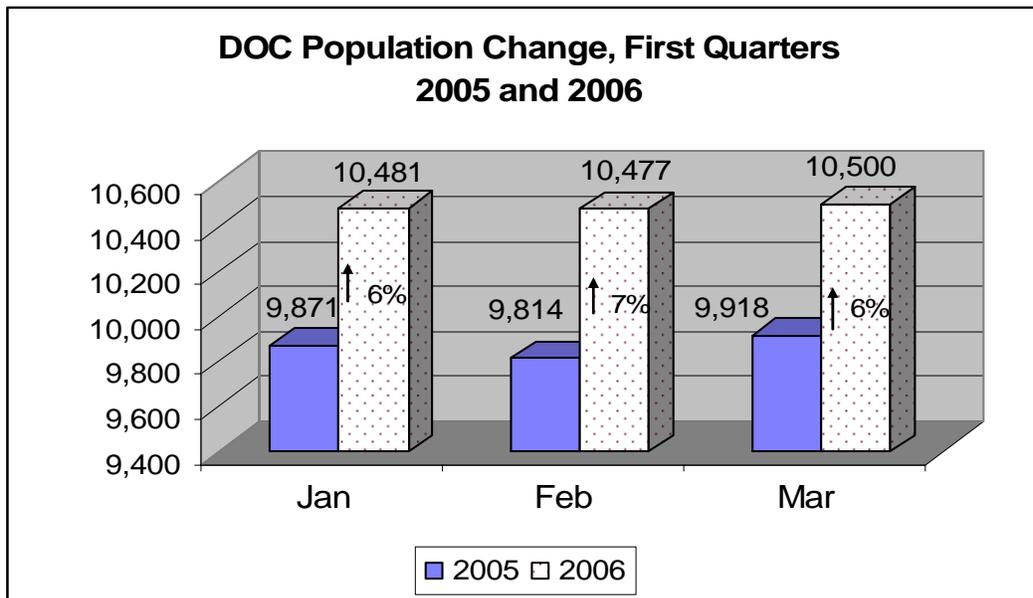
Table 6 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. The following table presents a breakdown of multi-facility counties, by facility.

Table 6

Calendar Year 2005						
Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, January 3, 2005 to December 27, 2005						
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity	
<u>Bristol County</u>						
Bristol Ash Street	189	193	180	206	92%	
Bristol Dartmouth	1,048	1,035	1,067	304	345%	
<u>Essex County</u>						
Essex Middleton	1,140	1,109	1,139	500	228%	
Essex LCAC	330	278	311	135	244%	
<u>Hampden County</u>						
Hampden	1,767	1,594	1,817	1,178	150%	
Hampden-OUI	172	169	171	125	138%	
<u>Middlesex County</u>						
Middlesex Cambridge	316	295	311	161	196%	
Middlesex Billerica	860	793	852	874	98%	
<u>Norfolk County</u>						
Norfolk Dedham	608	534	648	302	201%	
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%	
<u>Suffolk County</u>						
Suffolk Nashua Street	644	619	603	453	142%	
Suffolk South Bay	1,676	1,631	1,622	1,146	146%	

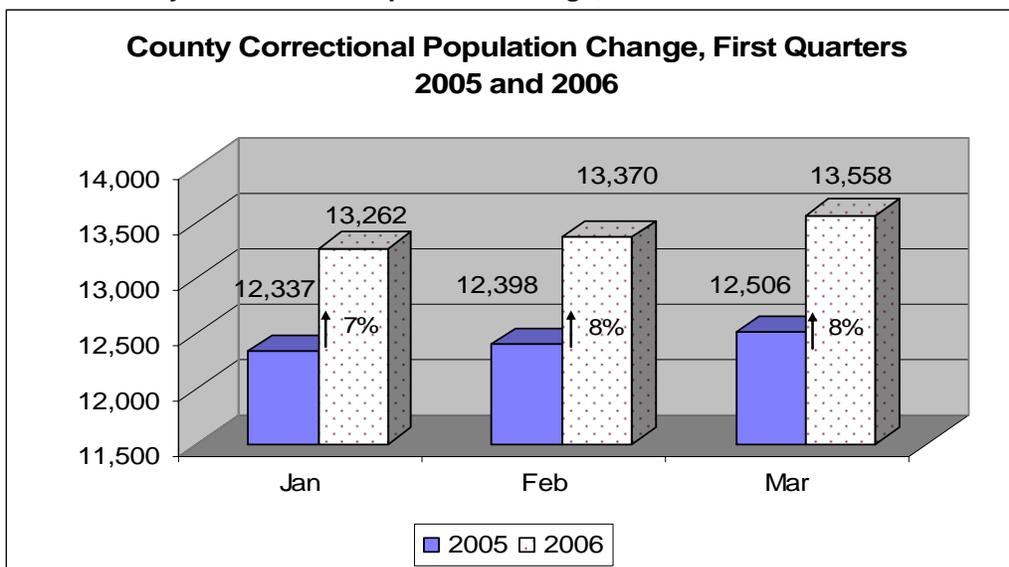
See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 3
DOC Population Change, First Quarters of 2005 and 2006



The graph above compares the DOC population (including treatment and support facilities), for the first quarter in 2006 to the first quarter in 2005, by month. For January 2006, the DOC population increased by 610 inmates, or six percent, compared to January 2005; for February 2006, the population increased by 663 inmates, or seven percent; and for March 2006 the population increased by 582 inmates, or six percent.

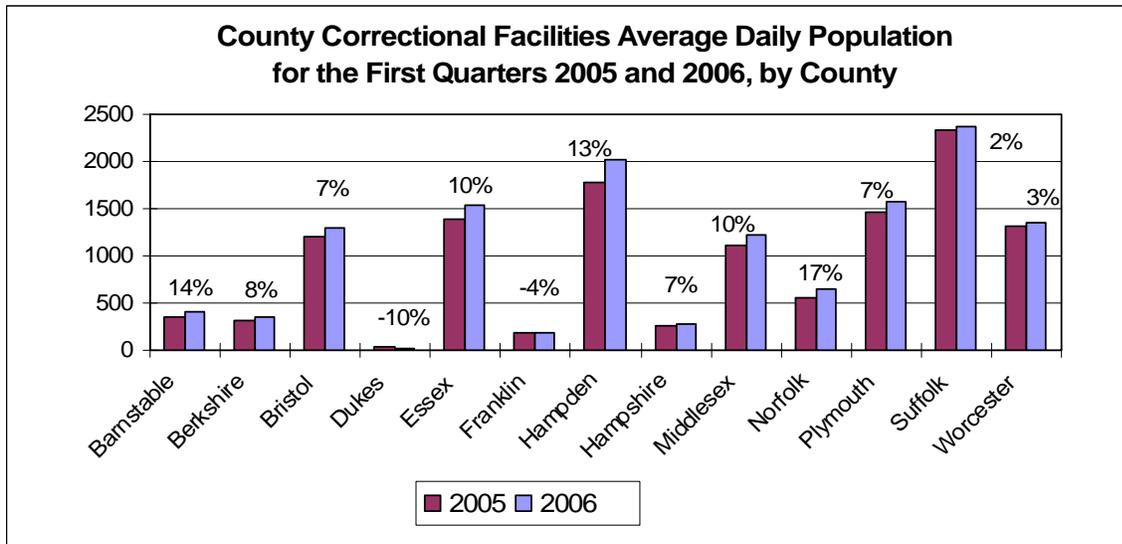
Figure 4
County Correctional Population Change, First Quarters of 2005 and 2006



The graph above compares the County Correctional population at the end of the first quarter in 2006 to the end of the first quarter in 2005, by month. For January 2006, the population increased by 925 inmates, or seven percent, compared to January 2005; in February 2006, the population increased by 972 inmates, or eight percent, and in March 2006, the population increased by 1,052 inmates or eight percent.

Note: Data for Figure 4 was taken from the end of the month daily count sheet compiled by the Classification Division.

Figure 5



	Barn	Berk	Bristol	Dukes	Essex	Fran	Hampden	Hampshire	Middlesex	Nor	Ply	Suffolk	Worc
2005	358	324	1,211	29	1,398	188	1,781	259	1,118	558	1,461	2,329	1,312
2006	407	350	1,298	26	1,532	181	2,018	277	1,230	653	1,566	2,366	1,357
Change	14%	8%	7%	-10%	10%	-4%	13%	7%	10%	17%	7%	2%	3%

- Overall, the average daily population of offenders in Massachusetts County Facilities increased for the first quarter of 2006 compared to the first quarter of 2005, representing an increase of eight percent from 12,326 in 2005 to 13,261 in 2006.
- The first quarter 2005 and 2006 numbers show Hampden County having the largest increase in inmate population. Hampden County had an average daily population of 2,018 for the first quarter 2006 compared to 1,781 in 2005. The population increased by 237 offenders, or thirteen percent.
- Barnstable and Norfolk Counties observed considerable increases in 2006. Barnstable County's population increased by 49, or fourteen percent, and Norfolk County's population increased by 95, or seventeen percent.
- Essex and Middlesex Counties both saw an increase of ten percent in the average daily population. Essex County increased by 134 offenders, from 1,398 in 2005 to 1,532 in 2006. Middlesex County increased by 112 offenders, from 1,118 in 2005 to 1,230 in 2006.
- Six Counties (Berkshire, Bristol, Hampshire, Plymouth, Suffolk and Worcester) reported an increase of two percent to eight percent in the average daily population from the first quarter 2005 compared to the first quarter 2006.
- Dukes and Franklin Counties both observed a decrease in population. Dukes County had a decrease of ten percent, or 3 offenders and Franklin County decreased by four percent, or 7 offenders.

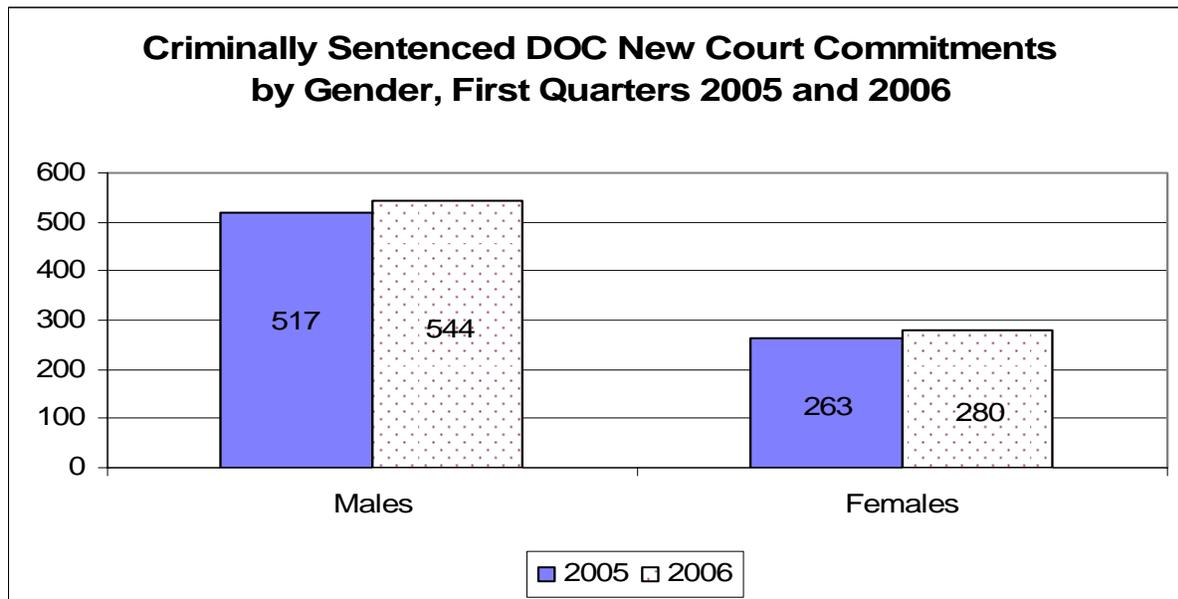
Table 7 provides quarterly statistics on criminally sentenced, new court commitments to the DOC for the first quarters of 2005 and 2006, by gender. Overall, there was an increase of 44 new court commitments, or six percent, for the first quarter 2006, in comparison to the number of new court commitments in the first quarter 2005, from 780 to 824. Male commitments increased by 27, or five percent, from 517 commitments in the first quarter 2005 to 544 commitments in the first quarter 2006. Female commitments increased by 17, or six percent, from 263 in the first quarter 2005 to 280 commitments in the first quarter 2006.

Table 7

Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments by Gender, First Quarters 2005 and 2006			
	2005	2006	Difference
Males			
First Quarter	517	544	5%
Sub-Total	517	544	5%
Females			
First Quarter	263	280	5%
Sub-total	263	280	5%
Total	780	824	6%

Figure 6 provides a graphical representation of the number of criminally sentenced new court commitments to the DOC during the first quarters of 2005 and 2006, by gender.

Figure 6



Note: Data for Table 7 and Figure 6 were obtained from the DOC's Inmate Tracking Database and the IMS Database.