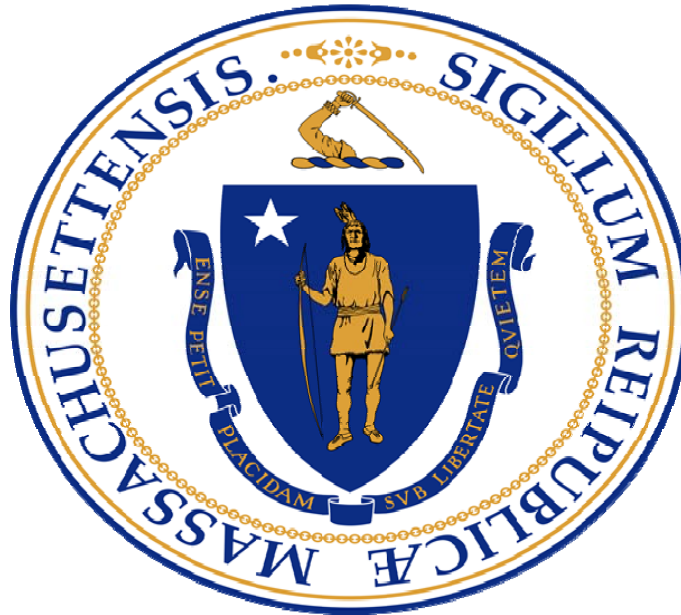


Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Capacity, Third Quarter 2015

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



Charles L. Baker

Governor

Daniel Bennett

*Secretary of Executive Office
of Public Safety and Security*

Thomas A. Turco III

Commissioner

September 2016

2015 Third 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 third quarter of 2015.

Publication No. 17-264-DOC-01 14 pgs.
Authorized by: Gary Lambert, Assistant Secretary for Operational Services

This report, prepared by Gina Papagiorgakis of the Research and Planning Division, is based on counts submitted by Massachusetts Sheriffs and the DOC.

2015 Third Quarter Report

Table of Contents

	Technical Notes/Definitions	4
	Abbreviations	6
Table 1	Third Quarter 2015 Population in DOC Facilities, July 31, 2015 to September 30, 2015	7
Figure 1	DOC Custody Population, Third Quarter 2015 Statistics	8
Table 2	Previous Twelve Months Population in DOC Facilities, July 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015	9
Table 3	Third Quarter 2015 Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, July 27, 2015 to September 28, 2015	10
Table 4	Third Quarter 2015 Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, July 27, 2015 to September 28, 2015	10
Figure 2	MA County Correctional Facilities by County, Third Quarter 2015, Population Change	11
Table 5	Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, July 28, 2014 to June 29, 2015	12
Table 6	Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, July 28, 2014 to June 29, 2015	12
Figure 3	DOC Custody Population Change, Third Quarters of 2014 and 2015	13
Figure 4	County Correctional Population Change, Third Quarters of 2014 and 2015	13
Table 7	Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments by Gender, 2014 and 2015	14
Figure 5	Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments by Gender, Third Quarters of 2014 and 2015	14

Technical Notes: 2010 – Present (for previous years, please refer to reports prior to 2nd quarter 2015)

- MCI-Cedar Junction began double-bunking maximum security housing units 2 and 3 on March 17, 2011, and the Orientation Unit on March 29, 2011.
- Average Daily Population for the previous year was calculated by using the last day of each month.
- The ATU (Awaiting Trial Unit) houses both pre-trial and civilly committed females. The facility population count provided includes all pre-trial and civil females, some of whom might be housed elsewhere within MCI-Framingham other than the actual ATU.
- Average Daily Population for county facilities was calculated by using the last week of every month (based on the day of the week in which it was provided).
- Custody snapshot data is based on an end of the month count. Prior to 4th quarter 2011, custody snapshot data was taken based on the first of the month.
- A new county facility for females was opened in Hampden County in November 2011, now taking most females from the western half of the state.
- On July 1, 2012, the maximum number of days an individual civilly committed as a Section 35 at MASAC or MCI-Framingham was increased from 30 days to 90 days.
- On June 24, 2012 six pre-release beds were added to MCI-Plymouth. An additional four pre-release beds were added by the end of 2012.
- Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012, known as the Crime Bill, was enacted on August 2, 2012 and resulted in an immediate change to sentence structure for dozens of inmates.
- Primarily during the months of September to December 2012, issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Drug Lab resulted in several hundred releases “from court”.
- Effective April 1, 2013, Brooke House has three types of bed categories; DOC Reentry, Parole Transitional and Parole Halfway. Historically, Brooke House beds were only DOC Reentry.
- As of May 2013, 6 medium security beds were added to MCI-Cedar Junction.
- In May 2013, inmates housed at the Cambridge Jail in Middlesex County were temporarily housed elsewhere due to issues with the water system for a short period of time.
- On October 15, 2013, MCI-Plymouth increased its pre-release capacity to 15 beds while decreasing its minimum capacity to 212 beds. The overall operational capacity remained the same.
- In June 2014, Shirley Minimum reduced their capacity by 4 beds.
- On June 28, 2014 the Middlesex County Jail in Cambridge was officially closed.
- Inmates housed at NCCI Gardner Minimum were temporarily moved in October 2014 due to an energy conservation project.
- Throughout 2015, there were various changes reported for design capacity for numerous county facilities. All design capacities and occupancy data for Massachusetts Houses of Correction and jails reported herein is provided by the County, Federal, and Interstate Unit.
- Effective May 28, 2015, the DOC terminated their contract with Brooke House which included 20 beds for male inmates.
- Inmates are no longer housed at Bay State Correctional Center as of June 30, 2015. The transfer of inmates housed at BSCC to other facilities began in April 2015.

- Effective June 30, 2015, a unit of 48 beds was reallocated at Pondville Correctional Center to house those who have been granted parole and are currently in the Transitional Treatment Program (TTP). They are not considered part of the DOC's custody or jurisdiction populations.
- Due to the closing of facilities, the design capacity for the DOC decreased from 8,029 to 7,728 (301 beds). This change is reflected beginning in the third quarter 2015.

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).

Design/Rated Capacity: The number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the institution [as defined by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)]. Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within the jurisdiction, essentially formally updated from the original design capacity.

Security Levels:

In May 2012, new security level designations were established according to **103 DOC 101 Correctional Institutions/Security Levels** policy which states:

Pre-Release/Contracted Residential Placement – The perimeter is marked by non-secure boundaries. Physical barriers to inmate movement and interaction are either non-secure or non-existent. Inmate movements and interactions are controlled by rules and regulations only. Inmates may leave the institution daily for work and/or education in the community. Supervision while on the grounds of the facility is intermittent. While in the community, supervision is occasional, although indirect supervision (e.g. contact with employer) may be more frequent. Inmates must be within eighteen (18) months of parole eligibility or release and not barred by sentencing restrictions for either placement in a pre release facility or participation in work, education or program related activities (PRA) release programs.

Minimum – The perimeter is marked by non-secure boundaries. Physical barriers to movement and interaction are either non-secure or non-existent. Inmates may be housed in single, double or multiple occupancy areas. Inmate movements and interactions are controlled by rules and regulations only. Supervision is intermittent. Inmates may leave the perimeter under supervision. Contact visits and personal clothing are allowed.

Medium – The perimeter and physical barriers to control inmate movement and interaction are present. Inmates may be housed in single, double or multiple occupancy areas. Inmate movement and interaction are generally controlled by rules and regulations, as well as with physical barriers. Inmates are subject to direct supervision by staff. Work and program opportunities are available. Contact visits and personal clothing may be allowed. Inmates assigned to medium custody designation at MCI-Cedar Junction will receive contact visits.

Maximum – The perimeter is designed and staffed to prevent escapes and the introduction of contraband. Inmate movement and interaction are controlled by physical barriers. Inmates are housed in single and double cells. The design of the facility offers an ability to house some offenders separate from others without a limitation of work and/or program opportunities. Inmates are subject to direct supervision by staff. At the superintendent's discretion, contact visits may be allowed at Souza Baranowski Correctional Center and MCI Cedar Junction's reception beds (which are considered maximum security). Personal clothing is generally not allowed.

Abbreviations

ADP	Average Daily Population	NOR	MCI-Norfolk
ATU	Awaiting Trial Unit	OCCC	Old Colony Correctional Center
BSCC	Bay State Correctional Center	PCC	Pondville Correctional Center
BOS	Boston Pre-Release	PLY	MCI-Plymouth
BSH	Bridgewater State Hospital	SBCC	Souza Baranowski Correctional Center
CFI	County, Federal and Interstate	SHI	MCI-Shirley
CJ	MCI-Cedar Junction	SMCC	South Middlesex Correctional Center
CON	MCI-Concord		
DOC	Department of Correction		
DYS	Department of Youth Services		
FRA	MCI-Framingham		
HOC	House of Correction		
LEM	Lemuel Shattuck Hospital		
MASAC	Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center		
MTC	Massachusetts Treatment Center		
NCCI	NCCI-Gardner		
NECC	Northeastern Correctional Center		

Table 1 provides the DOC figures for the third quarter of 2015. The DOC custody population has decreased by 90 inmates, or one percent in this time period. Operating with 10,089 inmates in the system, the average daily population was 10,149 with a design capacity of 7,728. Thus, the DOC operated at 131% of design capacity during the third quarter of 2015. It is important to note that the design capacity decreased during the last quarter due to the closing of a facility and the termination of contract facilities. This will affect the percentage of capacity, particularly when comparing to previous quarters.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC facilities had an average daily population of 411 inmates. The majority of these inmates were in Massachusetts Houses of Correction.

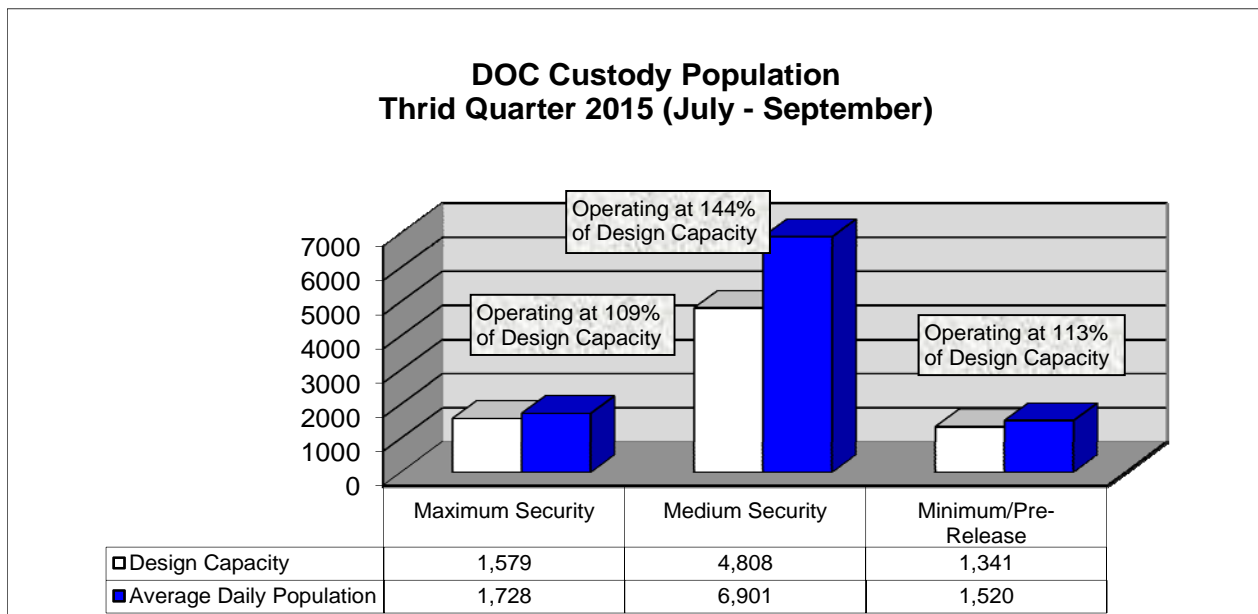
Overall, the average daily total DOC jurisdiction population for the third quarter 2015 was 10,560. There was a decrease of 98 inmates, or one percent, over the quarter from 10,595 to 10,497.

Table 1

Third Quarter 2015					
Population in DOC Facilities, July 31, 2015 to September 30, 2015					
Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Maximum					
MCI Cedar Junction	706	722	690	555	127%
SBCC	1,022	1,009	1,038	1,024	100%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,728	1,731	1,728	1,579	109%
Medium					
Massachusetts Treatment Center	529	531	525	561	94%
MCI Cedar Junction	69	68	69	78	88%
MCI Concord	1,102	1,103	1,100	614	179%
MCI Framingham (Female)	343	334	351	388	88%
MCI Framingham: ATU (Female)	267	283	238	64	417%
MCI Norfolk	1,450	1,455	1,446	1,084	134%
MCI Shirley	1,152	1,150	1,149	720	160%
NCCI Gardner	963	966	960	568	170%
OCCC @ Bridgewater	700	685	714	480	146%
Shattuck Correctional Unit	25	22	27	24	104%
State Hospital @ Bridgewater	301	310	291	227	133%
Sub-Total, Medium	6,901	6,907	6,870	4,808	144%
Minimum					
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	207	209	201	236	88%
MCI Shirley	322	323	323	299	108%
NCCI Gardner	26	28	24	30	87%
OCCC	102	106	98	100	102%
Minimum/Pre-Release					
Boston Pre-Release Center	147	153	142	150	98%
MCI Plymouth	194	197	189	151	128%
NECC	263	268	255	150	175%
Pondville Correctional Center	139	136	140	100	139%
SMCC	120	121	119	125	96%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,520	1,541	1,491	1,341	113%
Custody Total	10,149	10,179	10,089	7,728	131%
DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities					
Houses of Correction	318	321	318	n.a.	n.a.
Department of Youth Services	2	3	2	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	4	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Compact	87	88	84	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	411	416	408	n.a.	n.a.
Jurisdiction Total	10,560	10,595	10,497	7,728	137%

See Technical Notes, p. 4-6, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 1



- ◆ Maximum security facilities operated above capacity during the third quarter 2015 at 109%. Souza Baranowski Correctional Center operated at 100% of design capacity and MCI-Cedar Junction operated at 127%.
- ◆ Medium security facilities had the highest capacity rate during this quarter, operating overall at 144% of design capacity compared to 136% in the second quarter. This notable increase is due to the closing of Bay State Correctional Center (a medium security facility) which lowered the overall design capacity for medium security facilities.
- ◆ Minimum/Pre-Release security facilities operated at an average of 113% of design capacity. Though not affected as greatly as medium security facilities, the termination of contract facilities decreased the design capacity for these levels by 35 beds.
- ◆ Operating within MCI-Cedar Junction is a medium security unit designed to house 78 inmates. During the quarter the average daily population was 69, operating at 88% of design capacity.
- ◆ MCI-Concord, a medium security facility, had the second highest capacity rate during the third quarter of 2015, averaging 1,102 inmates and operating at nearly twice its design capacity at 179%.
- ◆ Pondville Correctional Center, a minimum/pre-release facility, operated at 139% with an average daily population of 139 inmates.
- ◆ NECC, also a minimum/pre-release facility, operated at 175% of design capacity with an average daily population of 263 inmates.
- ◆ The Massachusetts Department of Correction operated at an average of 131% of design capacity during this quarter.

Table 2 provides the DOC figures for the previous twelve months (July 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015). These figures indicate that the DOC custody population decreased by 356 inmates, or three percent, over the twelve-month period from 10,553 in July 2014 to 10,197 in June 2015.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC facilities had an average daily population of 397 inmates: 310 inmates in Houses of Correction, 81 inmates in Interstate Compact and 6 inmates in a Federal Prison.

The DOC jurisdiction population decreased from 10,971 to 10,613 over the twelve month period, a decrease of 358 inmates, or three percent. The average daily population during this time period was 10,778 inmates.

Table 2

Previous Twelve Months Population in DOC Facilities, July 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015					
Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Maximum					
MCI Cedar Junction	697	694	762	555	126%
SBCC	999	1,009	1,028	1,024	98%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,696	1,703	1,790	1,579	107%
Medium					
Bay State Correctional Center	203	250	-	266	76%
Massachusetts Treatment Center	549	556	547	561	98%
MCI-Cedar Junction	71	73	62	78	91%
MCI-Concord	1,145	1,163	1,121	614	186%
MCI-Framingham (Female)	336	359	331	388	87%
MCI-Framingham: ATU (Female)	244	314	235	64	381%
MCI-Norfolk	1,441	1,441	1,437	1,084	133%
MCI-Shirley	1,142	1,121	1,143	720	159%
NCCI-Gardner	885	830	968	568	156%
OCCC	734	774	706	480	153%
Shattuck Correctional Unit	24	26	22	24	100%
State Hospital @ Bridgewater	304	303	311	227	134%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,078	7,210	6,883	5,074	139%
Minimum					
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	171	182	152	236	72%
MCI-Shirley	323	322	321	299	108%
NCCI-Gardner	18	21	24	30	60%
OCCC	106	105	109	100	106%
Minimum/Pre-Release					
Boston Pre-Release Center	176	164	170	150	117%
MCI-Plymouth	202	215	198	151	134%
NECC	268	274	273	150	179%
Pondville Correctional Center	185	196	150	100	185%
SMCC	148	147	127	125	118%
Contract Pre-Release					
Brooke House	10	14	0	20	50%
Women and Children's Program	0	0	0	15	0%
Sub-Total: Contract, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,607	1,640	1,524	1,376	117%
Custody Total	10,381	10,553	10,197	8,029	129%
DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities					
Houses of Correction	310	331	325	n.a.	n.a.
Department of Youth Services	0	1	3	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	6	6	5	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Compact	81	80	83	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	397	418	416	n.a.	n.a.
Jurisdiction Total	10,778	10,971	10,613	8,029	134%

See Technical Notes, p. 4-6, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Table 3 presents the county figures for the third quarter of 2015. During the third quarter, the county population increased by 221 inmates, or two percent, beginning the quarter with 10,498 inmates and ending with 10,719. The average daily population was 10,634 with a design capacity of 11,504. On average, the county facilities operated at 92% of design capacity.

Table 3

Third Quarter 2015 Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, July 27, 2015 to September 28, 2015						
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity*	% ADP Capacity	
Barnstable	415	412	425	300	138%	
Berkshire	222	218	236	292	76%	
Bristol	1,173	1,188	1,167	566	207%	
Dukes	18	13	21	19	95%	
Essex	1,587	1,568	1,604	1,654	96%	
Franklin	263	259	275	144	183%	
Hampden	1,441	1,405	1,466	1,910	75%	
Hampshire	237	242	237	287	83%	
Middlesex	1,094	1,100	1,078	1,501	73%	
Norfolk	500	486	522	620	81%	
Plymouth	1,053	1,049	1,044	1,140	92%	
Suffolk	1,509	1,478	1,528	2,249	67%	
Worcester	1,122	1,080	1,116	822	136%	
Total	10,634	10,498	10,719	11,504	92%	

*Design capacity is provided by the County, Federal, and Interstate Unit.

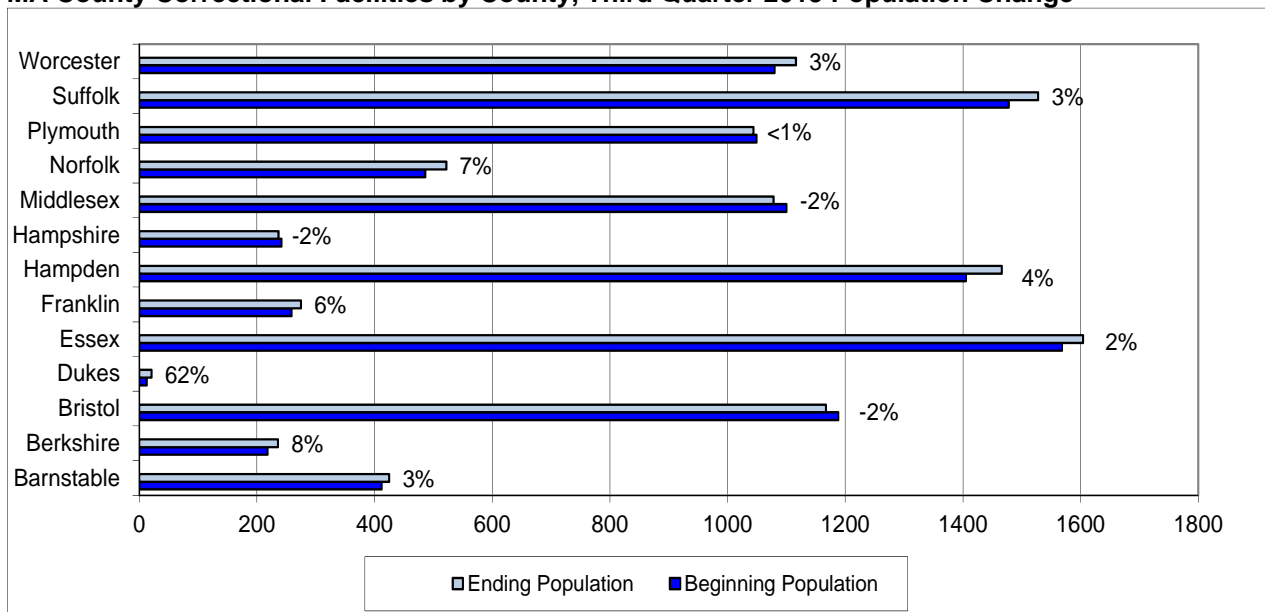
Table 4 presents the breakdown of county figures for the third quarter of 2015 for the counties which operate more than one facility.

Table 4

Third Quarter 2015 Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, July 27, 2015 to September 28, 2015						
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity	
Bristol County						
Bristol Ash Street	188	181	195	206	91%	
Bristol Dartmouth	913	926	900	304	300%	
Bristol Women's Center	73	81	72	56	130%	
Essex County						
Essex Middleton	1,186	1,159	1,217	1,291	92%	
Essex W.I.T	41	42	38	23	178%	
Essex LCAC	361	367	349	340	106%	
Hampden County						
Hampden HOC	1,086	1,080	1,080	1,410	77%	
Hampden OUI	81	68	99	148	55%	
Hampden Women's Center	274	257	287	352	78%	
Suffolk County						
Suffolk Nashua Street	631	608	649	453	139%	
Suffolk South Bay	878	870	879	1,796	49%	

See Technical Notes, p. 4-6, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 2
MA County Correctional Facilities by County, Third Quarter 2015 Population Change



- ◆ 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 these populations in separate facilities. The design capacities are determined within each facility and separate capacities are not designated as “jail” (detainees) or “house of correction” (county sentenced) beds.
- ◆ In the third quarter of 2015, the county correctional system operated at 92% of its design capacity, with an average daily population of 10,634 and a capacity designed to hold 11,504 inmates. This is a considerable drop from previous quarters, most notably due to changes in design capacity in various county facilities.
- ◆ Bristol, Hampshire, Middlesex and Plymouth Counties reported the only population decreases over the third quarter, 2% each except for Plymouth with a less than 1% decrease. Middlesex County had the largest decrease in overall population over the trend period, a decrease of 22 inmates.
- ◆ Dukes County had the largest percentage increase in population, 62% from the beginning of the third quarter to the end of the quarter. This considerable increase is due to the small number of beds available. Hampden County, however, reflected the largest total increase in population, an increase of 61 inmates.
- ◆ The county correctional facilities’ (jails and houses of correction) population increased by 221 inmates, or two percent, for the third quarter of 2015, from 10,498 at the beginning of the quarter to 10,719 at the end of the quarter.

Table 5 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months (July 28, 2014 to June 29, 2015). The numbers indicate that the county population decreased by 817 inmates over this twelve-month period, or seven percent, from 11,129 in July 2014 to 10,312 in June 2015.

Table 5

Previous Twelve Months					
Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, July 28, 2014 to June 29, 2015					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	406	397	394	300	135%
Berkshire	223	264	214	292	76%
Bristol	1,207	1,245	1,132	566	213%
Dukes	15	13	10	19	79%
Essex	1,588	1,727	1,525	1,654	96%
Franklin	247	229	235	144	172%
Hampden	1,390	1,335	1,337	1,910	73%
Hampshire	273	273	259	287	95%
Middlesex	1,153	1,212	1,088	1,501	77%
Norfolk	540	556	501	620	87%
Plymouth	1,076	1,086	1,026	1,140	94%
Suffolk	1,539	1,663	1,492	2,249	68%
Worcester	1,097	1,129	1,099	822	133%
Total	10,754	11,129	10,312	11,504	93%

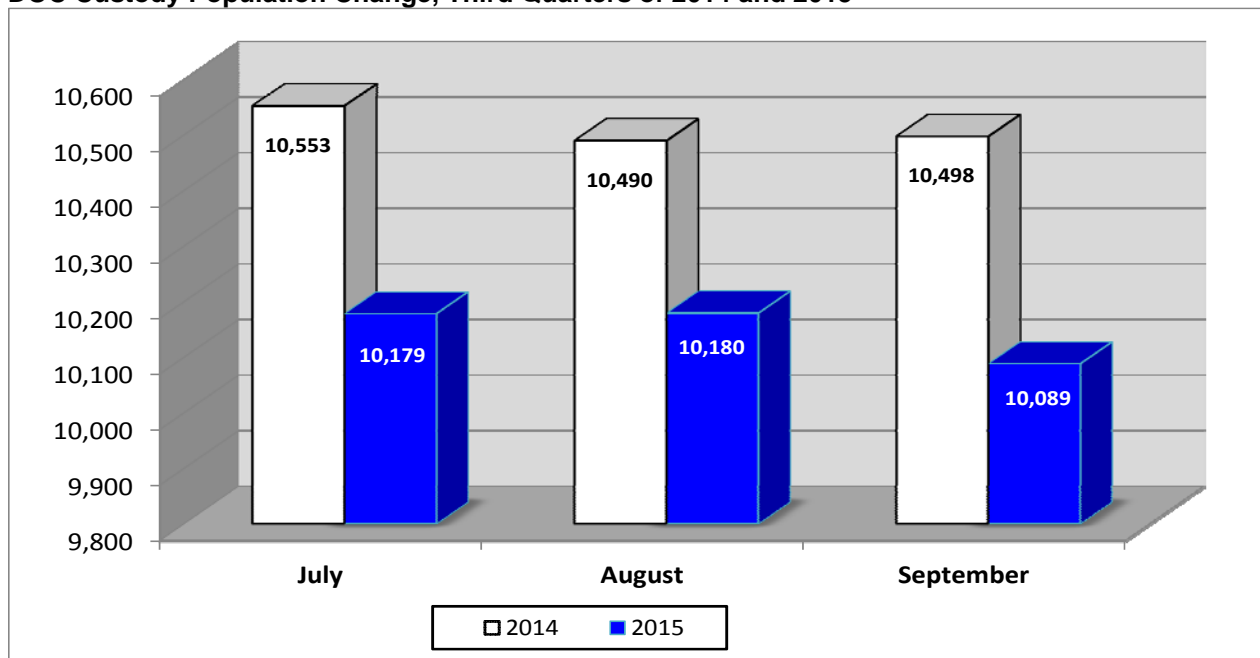
Table 6 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 6

Previous Twelve Months					
Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, July 28, 2014 to June 29, 2015					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design/Rated Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	193	201	185	206	94%
Bristol Dartmouth	932	955	866	304	307%
Women's Center	82	89	81	56	146%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,207	1,306	1,130	1,291	93%
Essex W.I.T.	35	35	38	23	152%
Essex LCAC	347	386	357	340	102%
Hampden County					
Hampden HOC	1,044	1,043	1,016	1,410	74%
Hampden OUI	113	143	64	148	76%
Hampden Women's Center	232	149	257	352	66%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	589	594	614	453	130%
Suffolk South Bay	950	1,069	878	1,796	53%

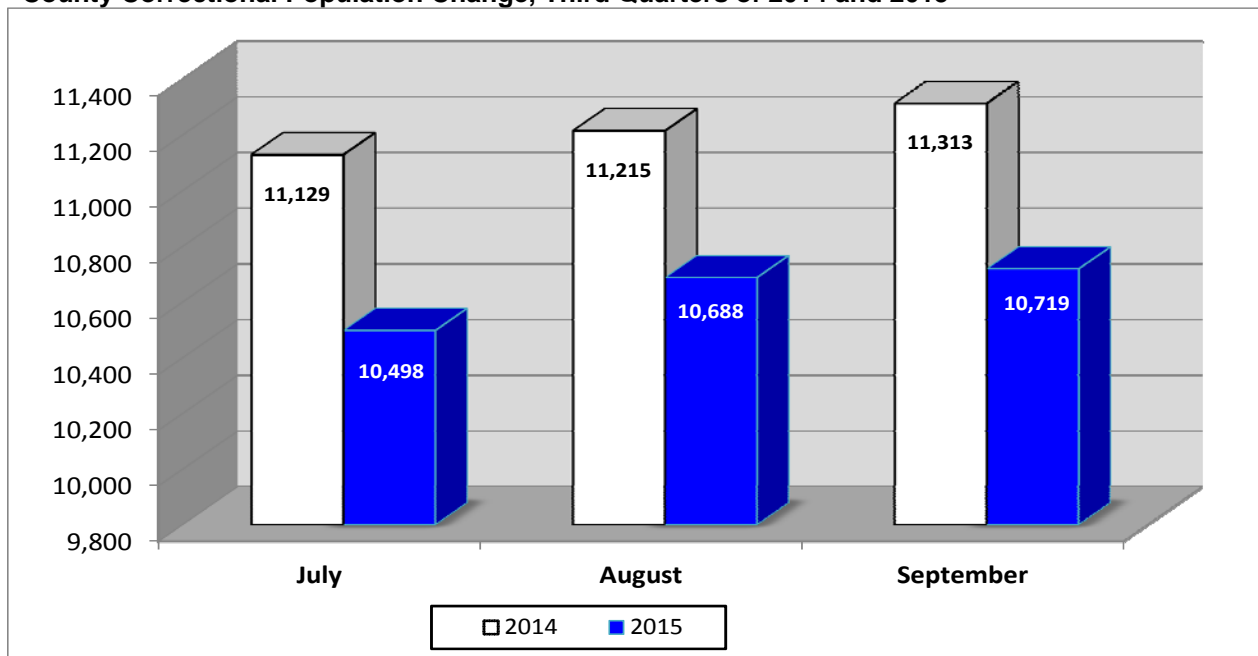
See Technical Notes, p. 4-6, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 3
DOC Custody Population Change, Third Quarters of 2014 and 2015



The graph above compares the DOC custody population including treatment and support facilities for the third quarter in 2015 to the third quarter in 2014 by month. For July 2015, the DOC population decreased by 374 inmates, or four percent compared to July 2014; for August 2015 the population decreased by 310 inmates, or three percent; for September 2015 the population decreased by 409 inmates, or four percent.

Figure 4
County Correctional Population Change, Third Quarters of 2014 and 2015



The graph above compares the county correctional population for the third quarter in 2015 to the third quarter in 2014 by month. For July 2015, the population decreased by 631 inmates, or six percent, compared to 2014; for August 2015 the population decreased by 527 inmates, or five percent; for September 2015 the population decreased by 594 inmates, or five percent.

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

Table 7 provides quarterly statistics on criminally sentenced new court commitments to the DOC for the first, second and third quarters of 2014 and 2015, by gender. Overall, there was a decrease of 267 new court commitments over the first three quarters of 2014, in comparison to new court commitments in the first three quarters of 2015, from 2,070 to 1,803. When comparing the third quarters only, male commitments decreased by 54, or 13%, from 431 to 375; female commitments, on the other hand, increased by 9, or 5%, from 178 to 187.

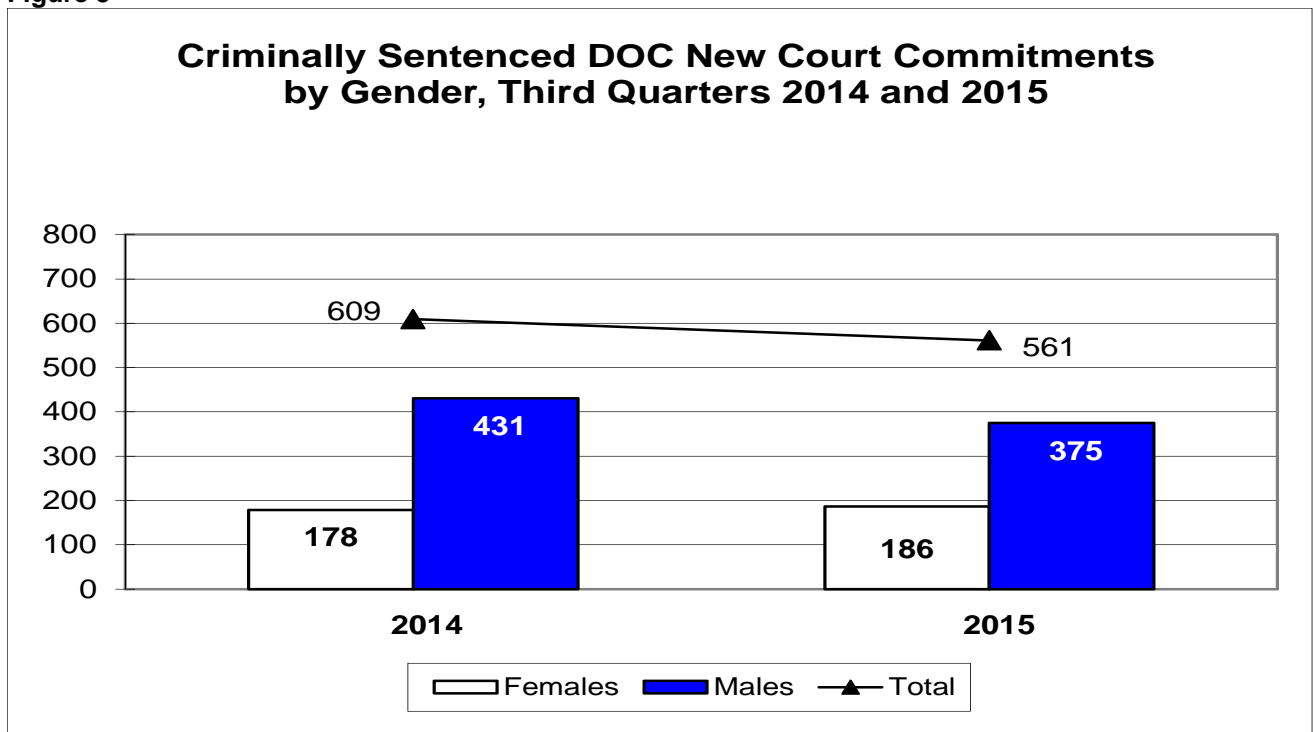
Table 7

**Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments
by Gender, 2014 and 2015**

	2014	2015	Difference
<u>Males</u>			
First Quarter	554	427	-23%
Second Quarter	525	496	-6%
Third Quarter	431	375	-13%
<u>Females</u>			
First Quarter	192	144	-25%
Second Quarter	190	175	-8%
Third Quarter	178	186	4%
Total	2,070	1,803	-13%

Figure 5 provides a graphical representation of the number of criminally sentenced new court commitments to the DOC during the third quarters of 2014 and 2015, by gender.

Figure 5



Note: Data for Table 7 and Figure 5 were obtained from the DOC's IMS Database.