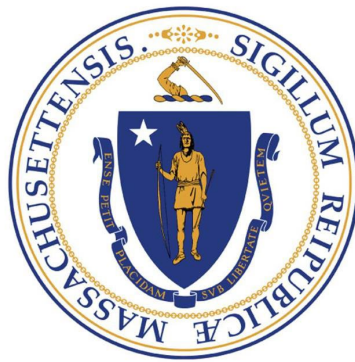


# Massachusetts Department of Correction Quarterly Report on Admissions and Releases

Calendar Year 2025  
Quarter 1



Executive Office of Public Safety and Security  
May 2025

Maura T. Healey, Governor  
Terrence M. Reidy, Secretary of Public Safety and Security



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

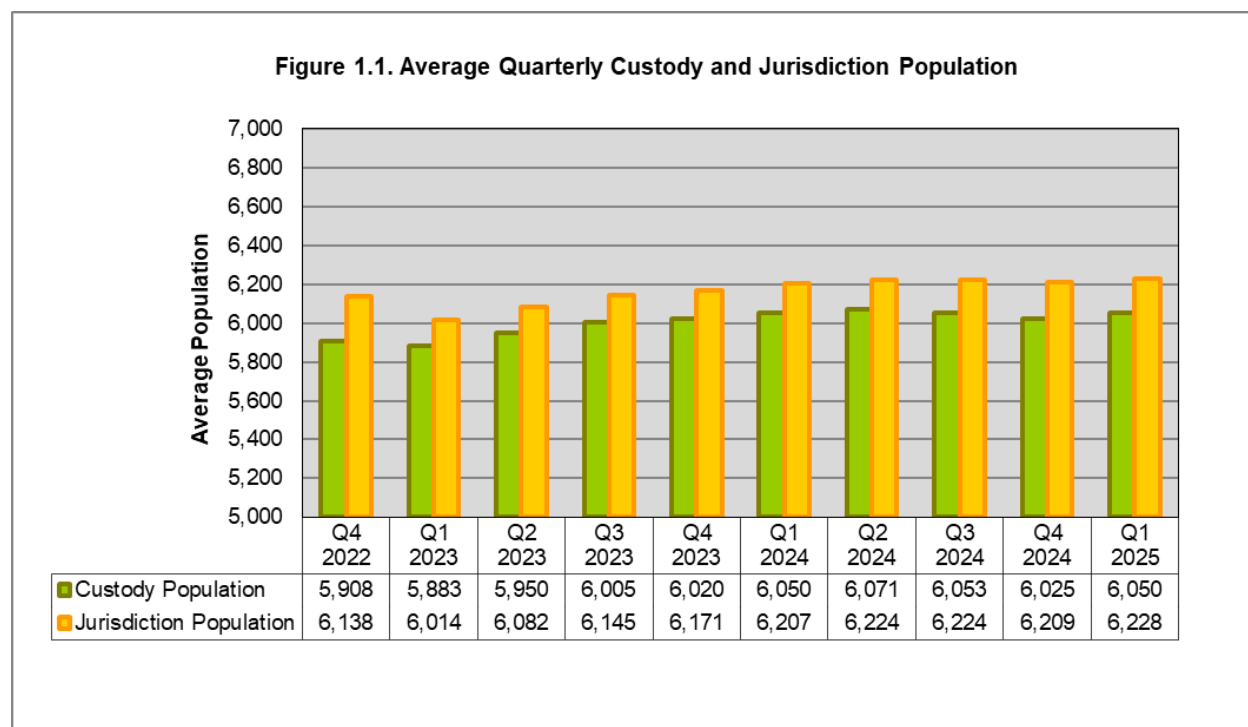
- Between the fourth quarter of 2024 and the first quarter of 2025, the MA DOC custody population saw an increase of 25 individuals to 6,050. This is the first increase after two consecutive custody population decreases since the third quarter of 2024. During the ten-quarter trend period starting in Q4 2022, the average custody population increased 2.4%. The jurisdiction population increased 0.3% or 19 individuals to 6,228 from the previous quarter. It increased 1.5% in the ten-quarter trend period.
- The criminally sentenced population increased 0.5% from the last quarter to 5,790. For the ten-quarter trend period starting in Q4 2022, it climbed 4.5% or an increase of 247 individuals. The civil commitment population decreased from the previous 400 to 384 in this quarter and fluctuated around a flat line of 431 individuals after a large drop of 122 individuals between Q4 2022 and Q1 2023. The MA DOC pre-trial population decreased this quarter to 54 detainees and averaged 47 detainees for the ten-quarter trend period.
- Overall quarterly admissions to the DOC increased to 946 from the previous quarter, a rise of 7.5%. Releases decreased 11.1% to 838. This resulted in an admission-to-release influx of 108 individuals in the first quarter, 2025.
- Criminal admissions in the first quarter of 2025 increased 9.1% to 442 from the previous quarter. Releases decreased 9.3% to 363 from the previous quarter. Admissions surpassed releases, adding 79 individuals to the DOC population. Overall, MA DOC admitted 297 more incarcerated individuals than released during the ten-quarter trend period.
- New court commitments remained to be the leading admission type for male admissions (83.0%), followed by parole violators (13.7%) and transfers (3.4%) as the top three admission types in the first quarter of 2025.
- Of the 25 female criminal admissions in the first quarter of 2025, 96.0% of them were new court commitments and the remaining 4.0% were transfers. No female admissions came from other admission types in the first quarter of 2025.
- Parole to community (54.0%) continued to top the list of male criminal release types, followed by expiration of sentence to community (24.6%) and expiration/parole to outside authority (11.6%) as the top three release types in the first quarter, 2025. They stayed as the top three release types in this order consistently in the ten-quarter trend period.
- Parole to community (52.9%) was the top female criminal release type. Expiration of sentence to community (23.5%) and expiration/parole to outside authority (11.8%) were the second and third largest release types in the first quarter, 2025.
- In the first quarter of 2025, the MA DOC released 13 more civil commitments than admitted, with 373 admissions and 360 releases. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC has released 177 more civil commitments than it has admitted.
- In the first quarter of 2025, there were 131 pre-trial admissions and 115 releases, resulting in 16 more admissions than releases. Female admissions increased from 91 to 111, while releases decreased from 110 to 94. Both male admissions and releases increased to 20 and 21 from the previous 13 and 12.

*NOTE: Beginning in March of 2020, the number of individuals being admitted to and/or released from Massachusetts Department of Correction facilities has been significantly affected as a result of the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on the criminal justice system in Massachusetts.*

## CURRENT POPULATION AND OVERALL TRENDS

The MA DOC **custody** population averaged 6,050 individuals in the first quarter of 2025. This population increased by 25 individuals or close to 0.5% from the previous quarter. This is the first increase after two consecutive population decreases since the third quarter of 2024. From the fourth quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025, there was an increase of 142 individuals, or about 2.4%, from the custody population.

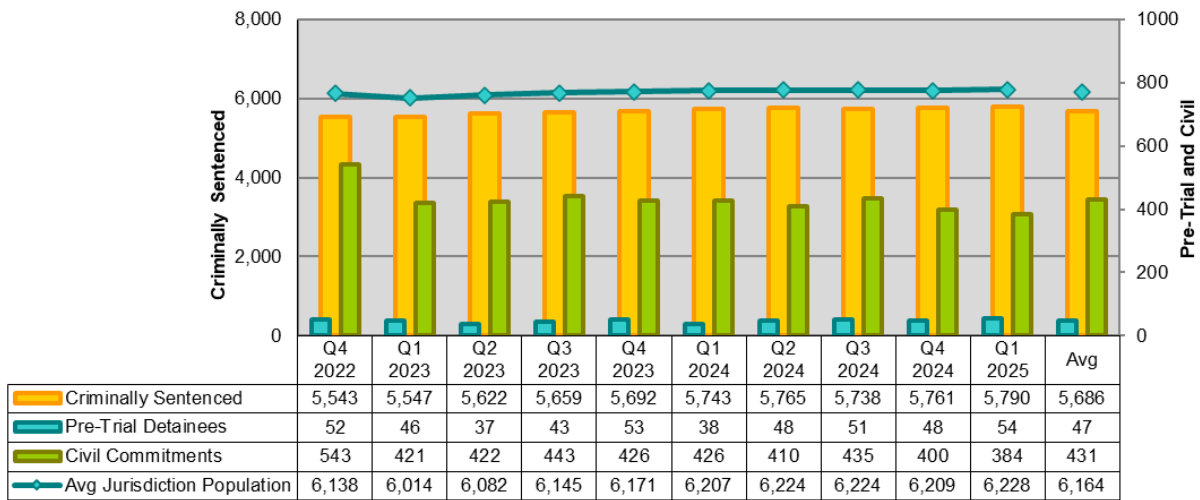
The **jurisdiction** population averaged 6,228 individuals in the first quarter of 2025, an increase of 19 individuals or about 0.3% from the previous quarter. Over the ten-quarter period from the fourth quarter of 2022 to the first quarter of 2025, the **jurisdiction** population is up 90 individuals or about 1.5%. See Figure 1.1 below.\*



The criminally sentenced population went up 0.5% from the last quarter to 5,790. For the ten-quarter trend period starting in the fourth quarter of 2022, it climbed 4.5% or an increase of 247 individuals. The civil commitment population decreased from the previous 400 to 384 in this quarter and fluctuated around a flat line of 431 individuals after a large drop of 122 individuals between Q4 2022 and Q1 2023. The MA DOC pre-trial population increased this quarter to 54 detainees and averaged 47 detainees for the ten-quarter trend period. See Figure 1.2 on the next page.

\* Each quarter's population is the average of the last day of the month's count for the three months within that quarter.

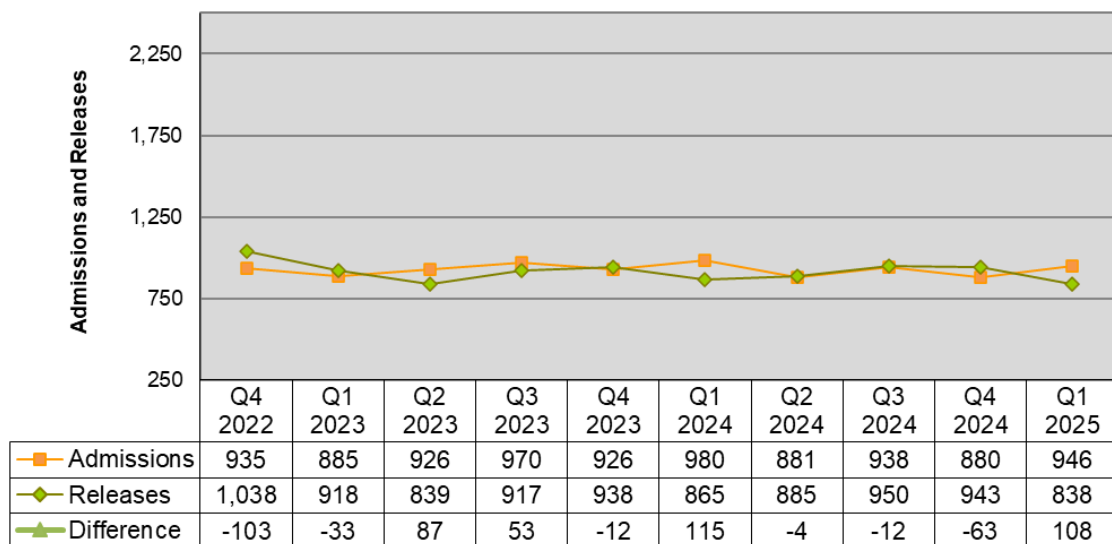
**Figure 1.2. Average Quarterly Jurisdiction Population by Commitment Type**



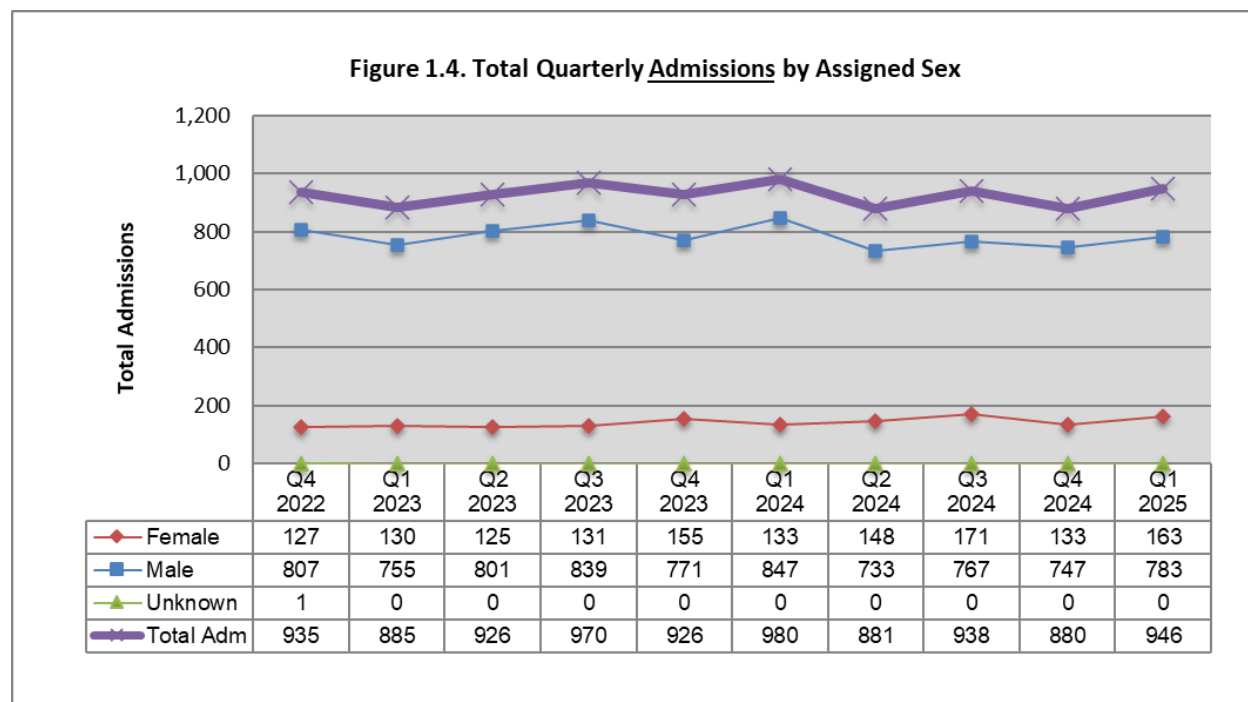
## OVERALL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Overall quarterly admissions to the DOC increased to 946 from the previous quarter, a rise of 7.5%. Releases decreased 11.1% to 838. This resulted in an admission-to-release influx of 108 individuals in the first quarter, 2025, the second largest admission-to-release influx in the ten-quarter trend period. See Figure 1.3 below.

**Figure 1.3. Overall Quarterly Admissions and Releases**



Male admissions in the first quarter of 2025 increased from 747 to 783, an increase of 36 admissions from the previous quarter. Female admissions went up from 133 to 163, a rise of 30 individuals. Consequently, the total quarterly admissions increased from 880 to 946. See Figure 1.4 below.



Male releases in the first quarter went down from 786 to 705. Similarly, female releases in the first quarter went down from 157 to 133. This resulted in a total decrease of 105 releases from 943 to 838 in the first quarter of 2025. See Figure 1.5 below.

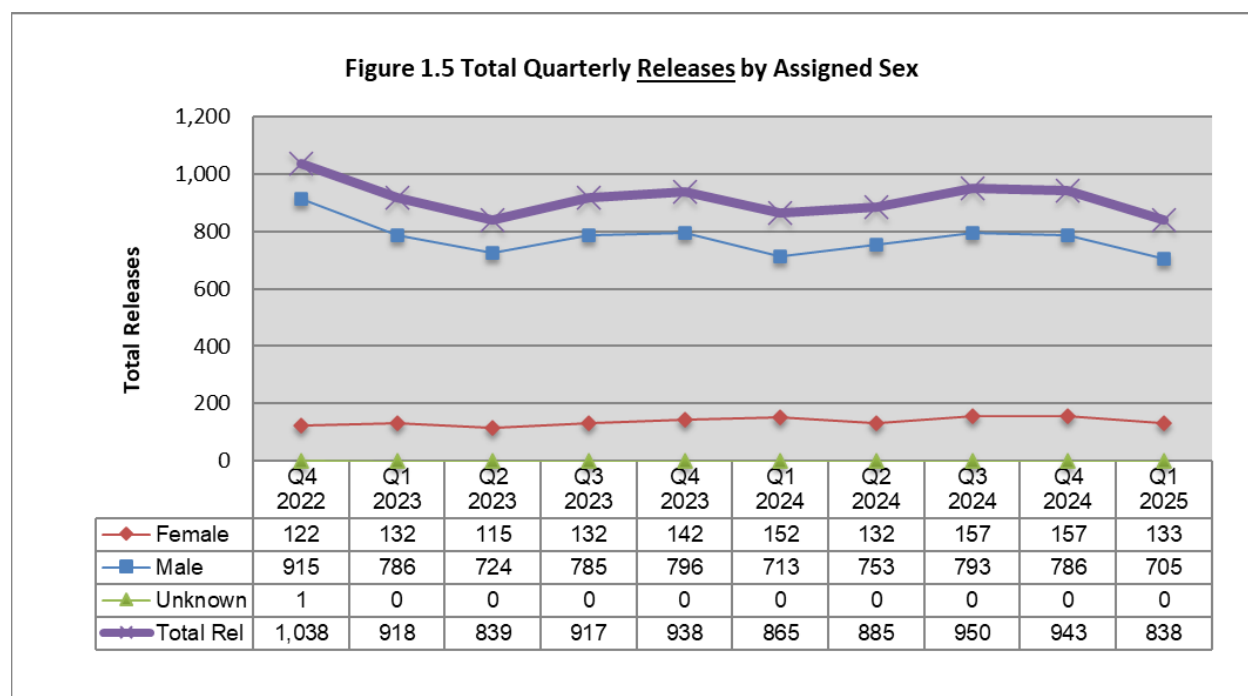
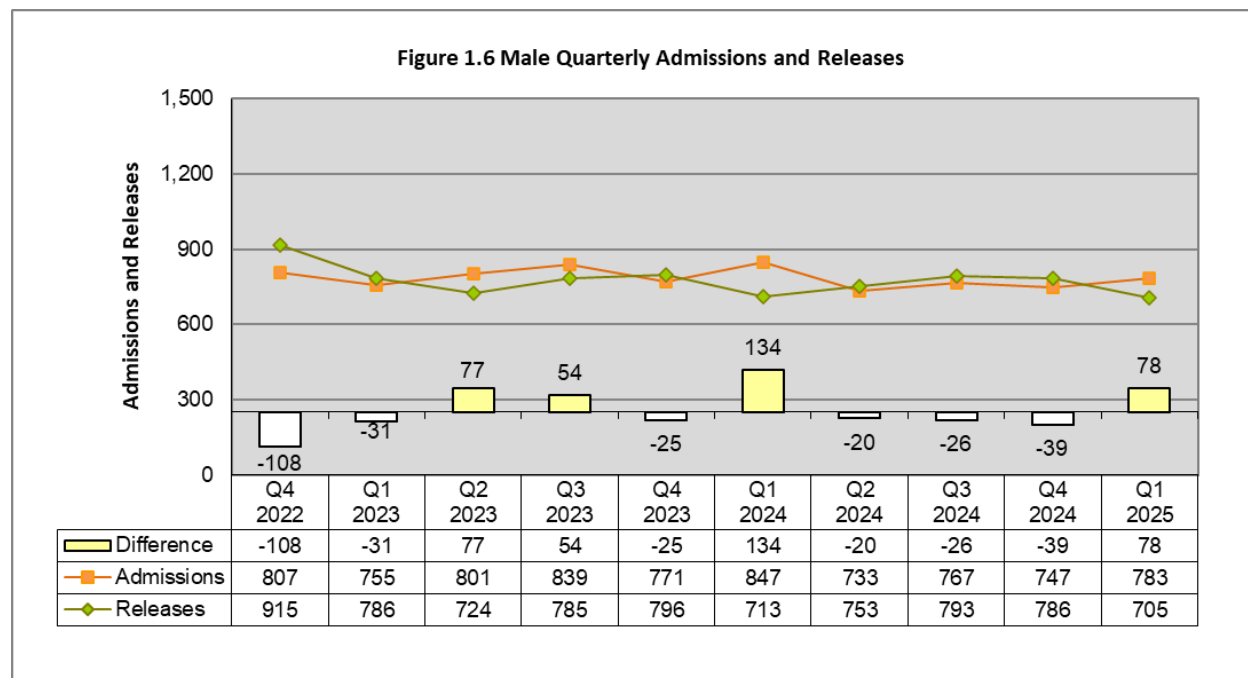
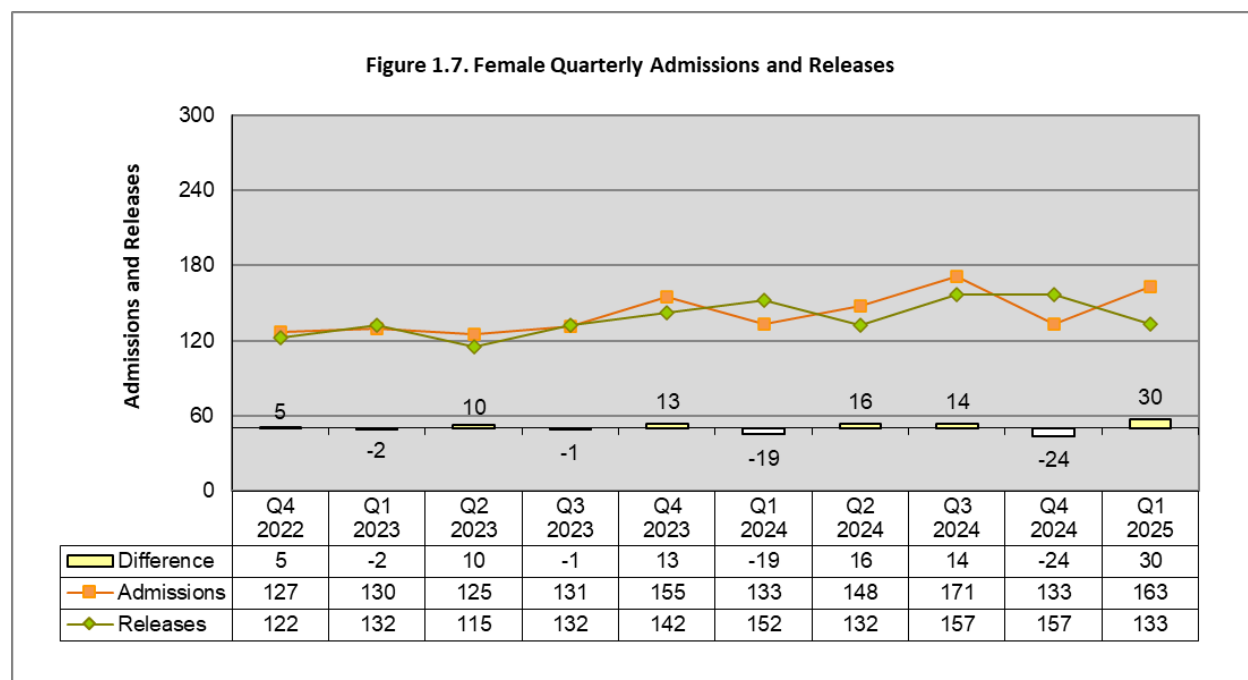


Figure 1.6 shows that male admissions increased, while male releases decreased from the previous quarter. Because more individuals were admitted than released, it resulted in an admission-to-release influx of 78 individuals in the first quarter of 2025. For the ten-quarter trend period, MA DOC released 94 more individuals than admitted.



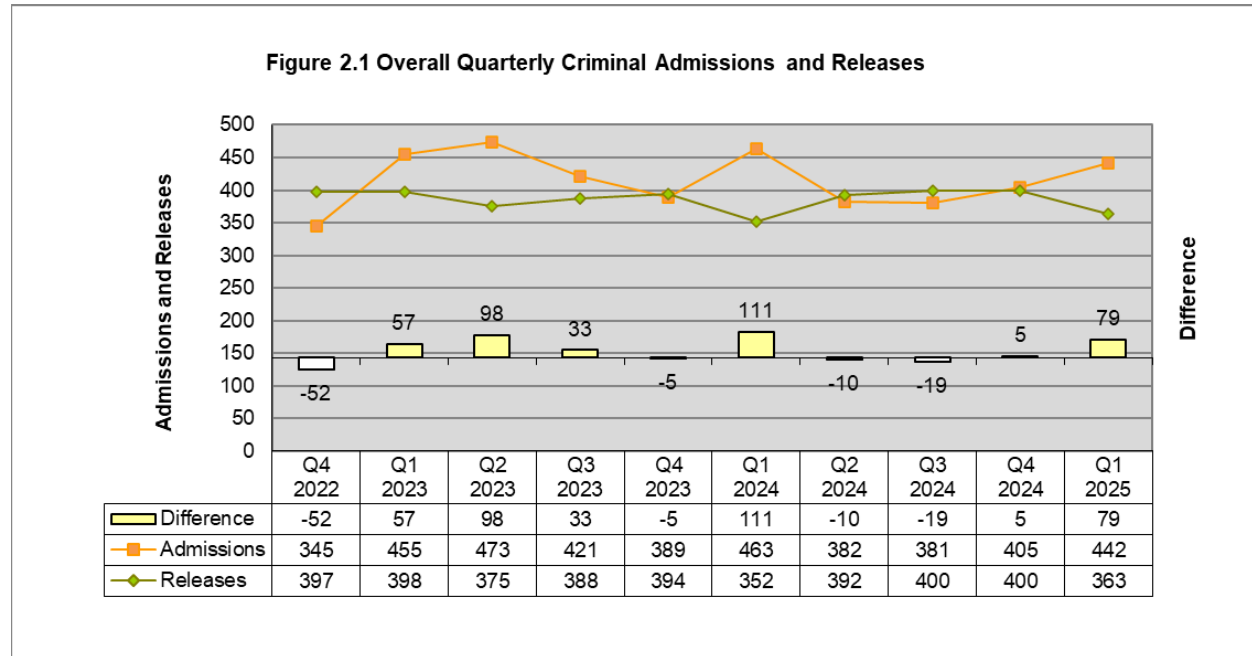
Female admissions increased while releases decreased from the previous quarter. It gave rise to an admission-to-release influx of 30 individuals in the first quarter of 2025. For the ten-quarter trend period, MA DOC admitted 42 more individuals than released. See Figure 1.7 below.





## CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Criminal admissions in the first quarter of 2025 increased 9.1% to 442 from the previous quarter. Releases decreased 9.3% to 363 from the previous quarter. Admissions surpassed releases, adding 79 individuals to the DOC population. Overall, MA DOC admitted 297 more incarcerated individuals than released during the ten-quarter trend period. (Figure 2.1)



In the first quarter of 2025, male criminal admissions went up to 417 from the previous 383 while releases decreased to 346 from the previous 375. It resulted in an admissions-to-release influx of 71 incarcerated individuals. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC admitted 277 more men than released. Female criminal admissions increased, while releases decreased from the previous quarter. This ended the quarter with an admission-to-release influx of 8 releases, and an admission-to-release influx of 18 individuals for the ten-quarter trend period. (Figure 2.2, next page)

**Figure 2.2. Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases by Assigned Sex**

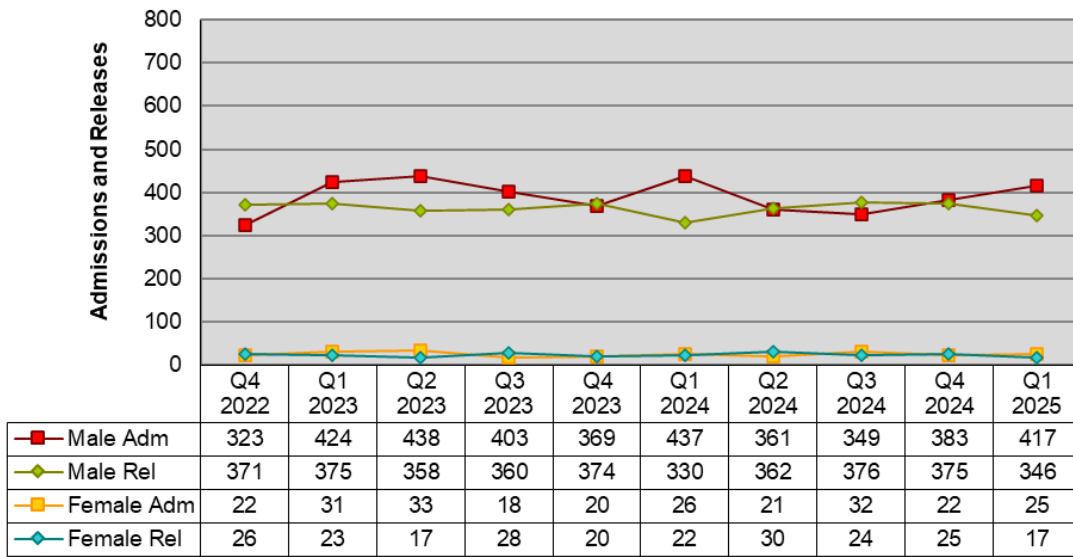
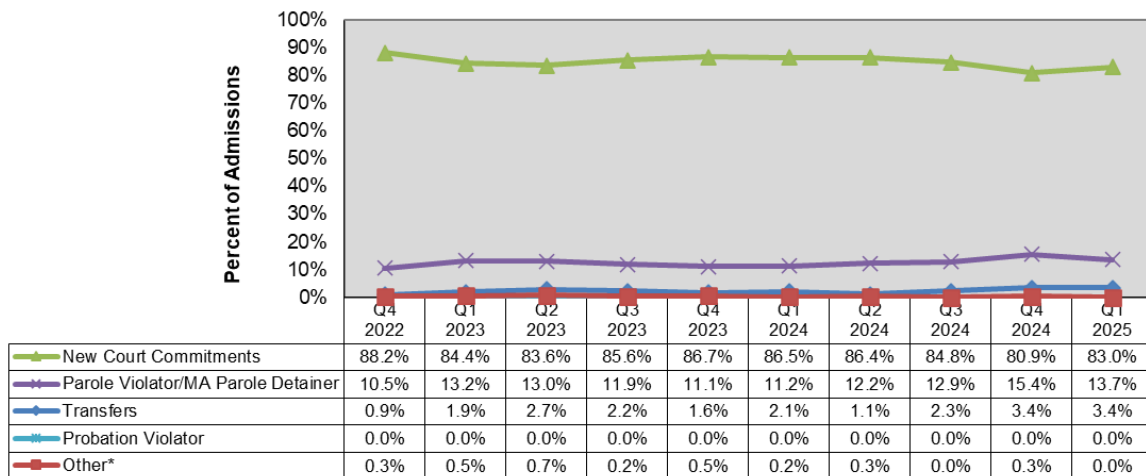


Figure 2.3 below shows that new court commitments continued to be the leading male criminal admission type (83.0%) followed by parole violators (13.7%) and transfers (3.4%) as the distant second and third male criminal admission types in the first quarter of 2025. The rank of the three admission types stayed consistently in the same order during the ten-quarter trend period.

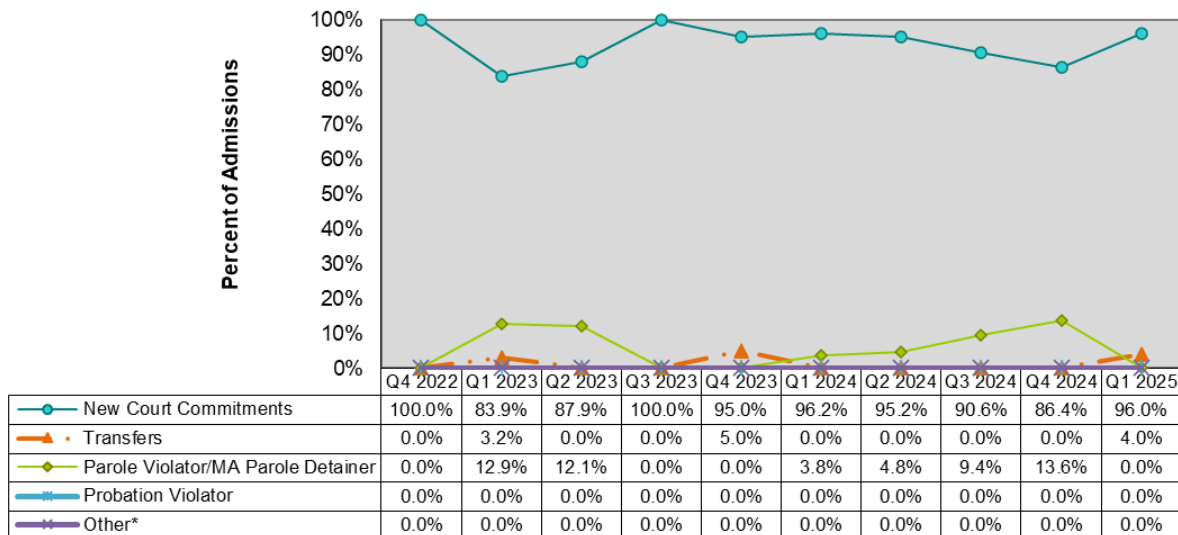
**Figure 2.3. Male Quarterly Criminal Admissions by Admission Type**



\* See appendix for definition of "Other" under "Admissions".

Of the 25 female criminal admissions in the first quarter of 2025, 96.0% of them were new court commitments and the remaining 4.0% were transfers. Because of the small number of female admissions, female admission types appeared to be more volatile than male admission types during the ten-quarter trend period. (Figure 2.4)

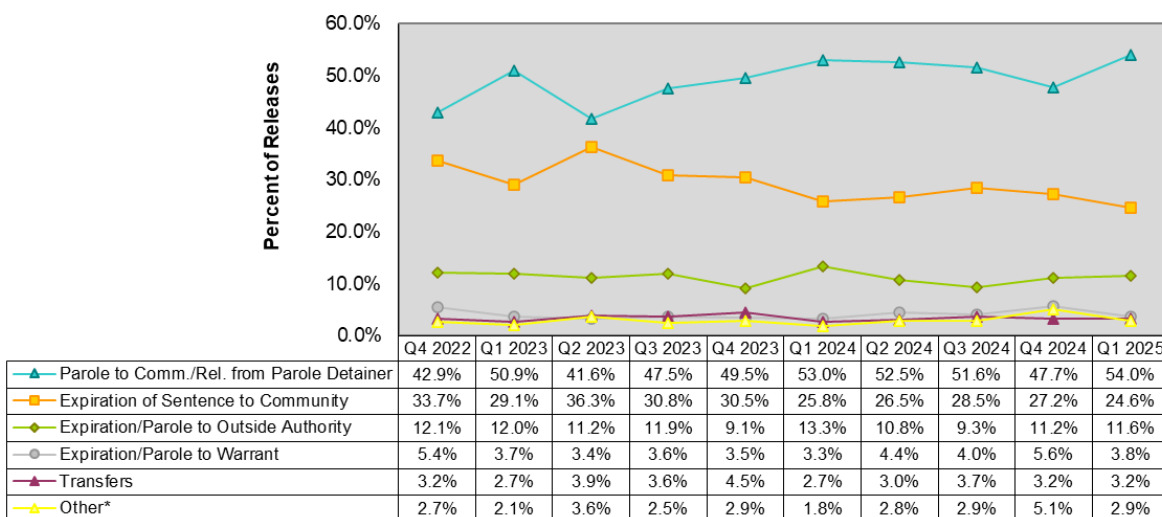
**Figure 2.4. Female Quarterly Criminal Admissions by Admission Type**



\* See appendix for definition of "Other" under "Admissions".

Figures 2.5 describes how male criminally sentenced individuals were released in Q1, 2025 and the nine quarters prior. In the first quarter of 2025, parole to community (54.0%) continued to top the list of male release types, followed by expiration of sentence to community (24.6%) and expiration/parole to outside authority (11.6%) as the top three release types. They stayed as the top three release types in this order consistently in the ten-quarter trend period.

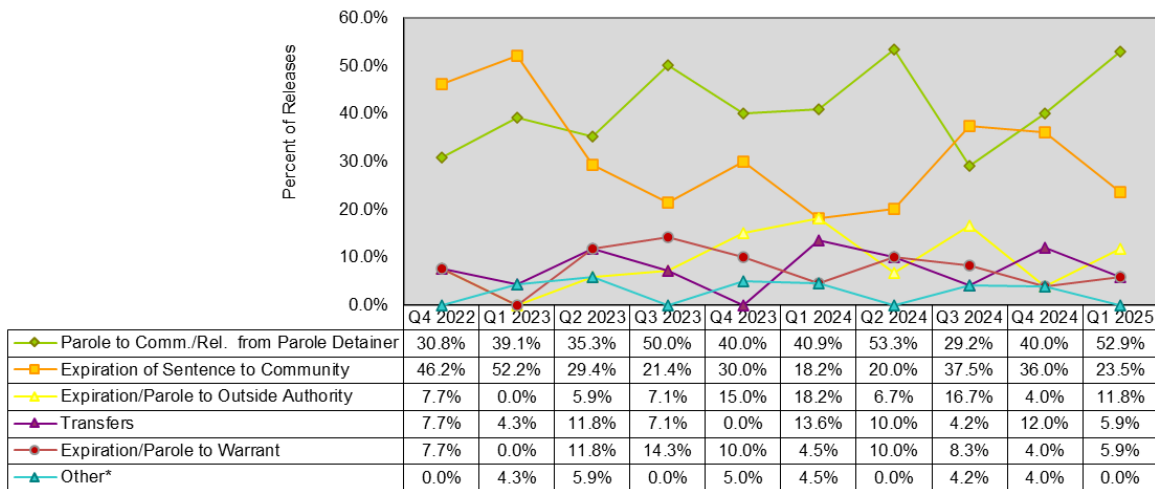
**Figure 2.5. Male Quarterly Criminal Releases by Release Type**



\* See Appendix for definition of "Other" under "Releases".

Parole to community (52.9%) was the top female criminal release type. Expiration of sentence to community (23.5%) and expiration/parole to outside authority (11.8%) were the second and third largest release types in the first quarter, 2025. Because of the small number of female releases, 17 for this quarter, female release types have moved up and down more radically than male release types. (Figure 2.6)

**Figure 2.6. Female Quarterly Criminal Releases by Release Type**



\* See Appendix for definition of "Other" under "Releases".

## New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

New court commitments increased in the first quarter of 2025 to 363 from the previous 315. Hampden (71), Essex (66) and Suffolk (65) counties sent the most criminal new court commitments. Other counties that sent 20 or more new court commitments also include Bristol (34), Norfolk (30), Middlesex (29), and Worcester (25) counties. Together, they accounted for 88.2% of the total. (Figure 2.7)

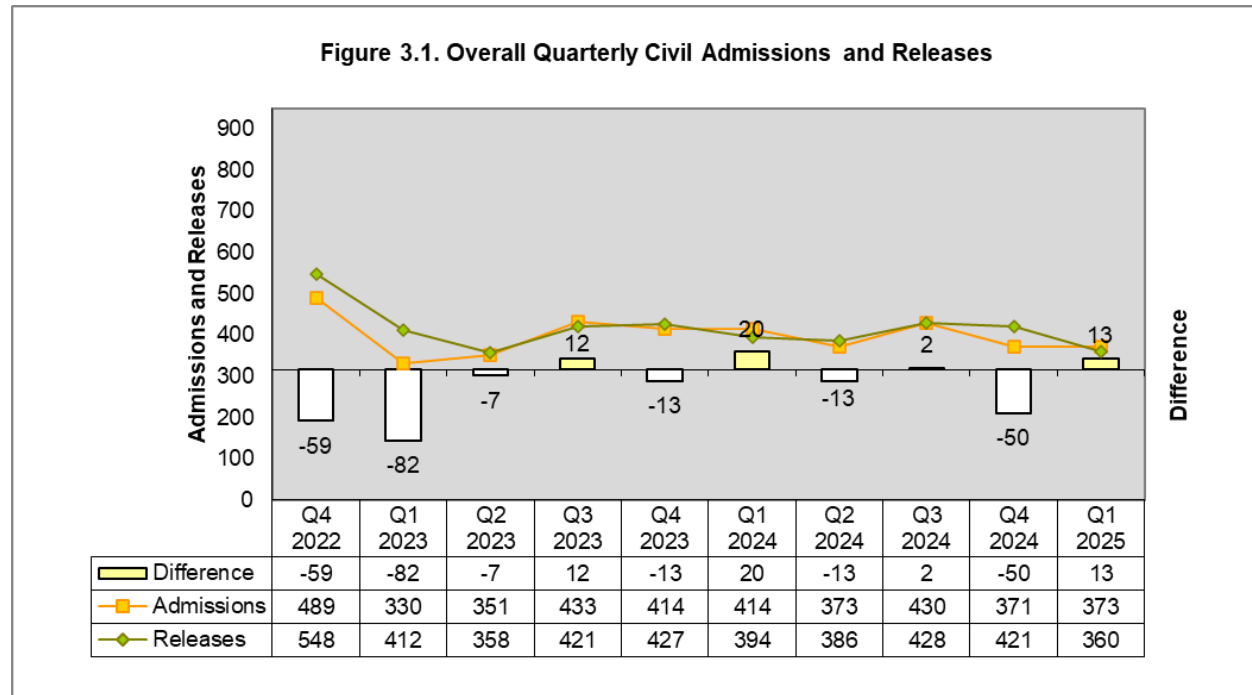
**Table 2.7. State\* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction**

County	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025
Hampden	28	64	56	47	34	60	46	39	51	71
Essex	66	59	74	67	65	66	60	60	50	66
Suffolk	41	63	81	60	56	77	51	53	52	65
Bristol	26	60	42	39	43	52	38	35	36	34
Norfolk	10	22	9	12	8	8	10	9	13	30
Middlesex	40	30	42	46	53	39	27	44	34	29
Worcester	26	30	21	24	27	32	33	31	23	25
Plymouth	17	16	17	20	13	26	15	14	16	16
Franklin	10	2	15	10	7	9	17	2	11	10
Berkshire	11	8	8	8	4	7	7	11	10	8
Barnstable	13	7	6	11	6	8	8	11	10	7
Hampshire	5	5	2	6	4	5	5	2	8	2
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dukes	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	293	367	374	350	320	389	318	311	315	363

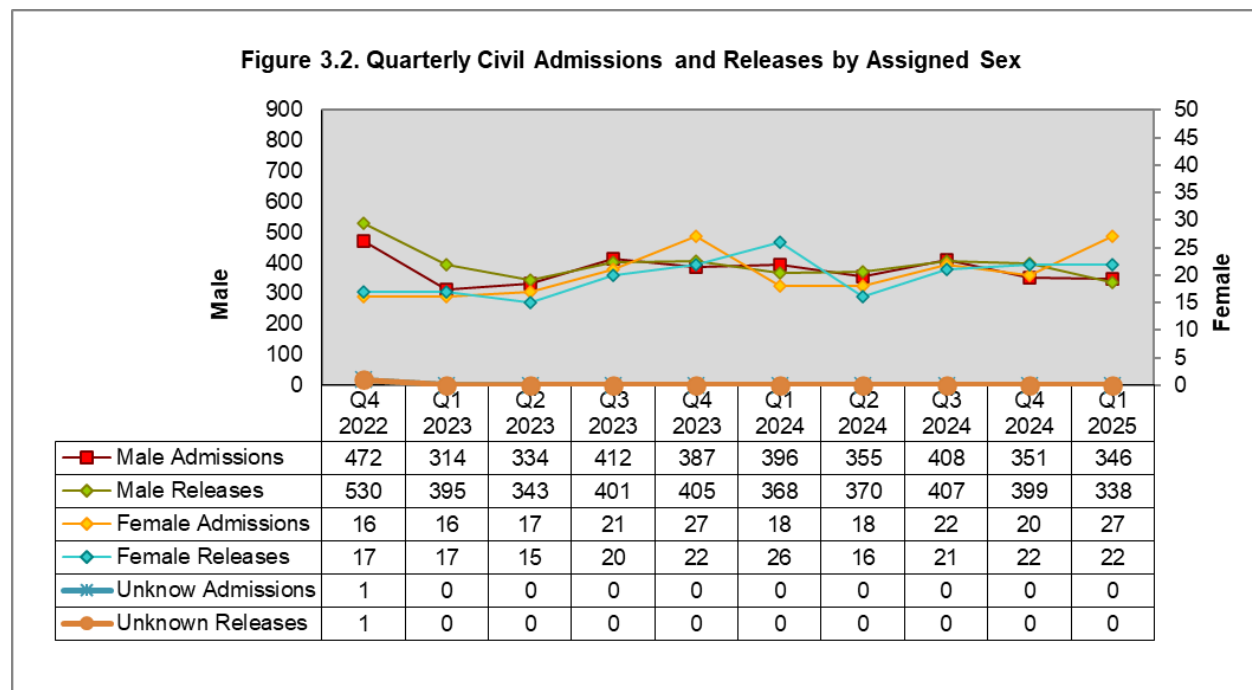
\*Excludes county, federal, and out-of-state individuals.

## CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

In the first quarter of 2025, the MA DOC admitted 13 more civil commitments than released, which reversed the admission-to-release deficit of the previous quarter. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC has released 177 more civil commitments than it has admitted. See Figure 3.1.

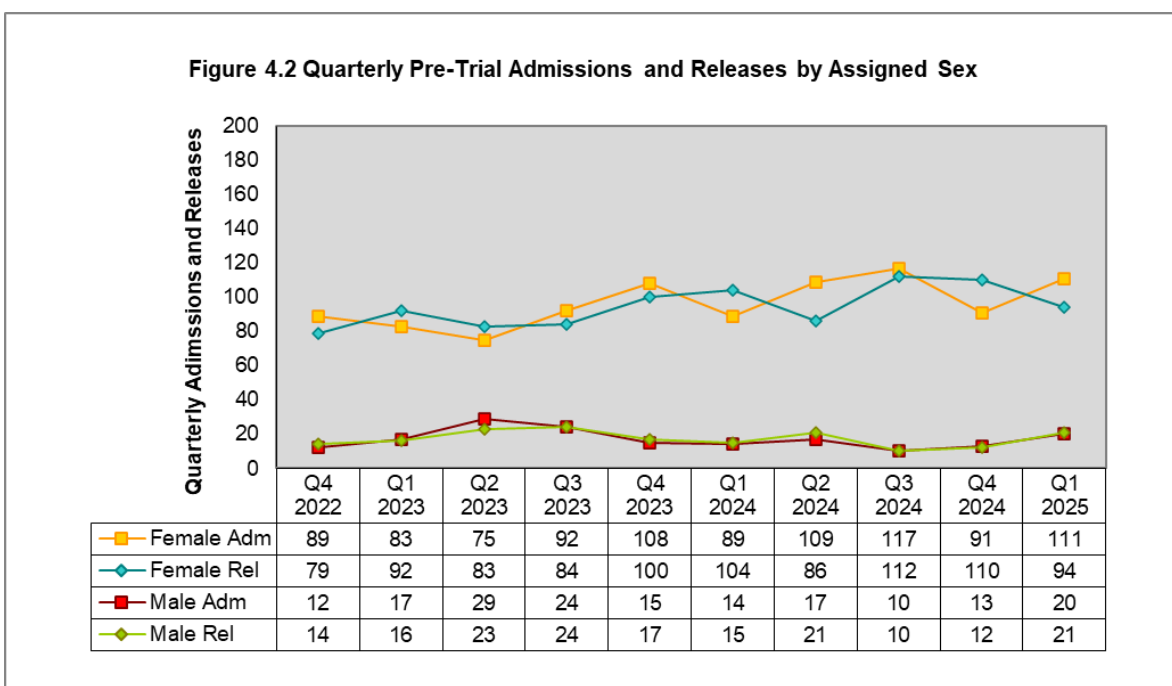
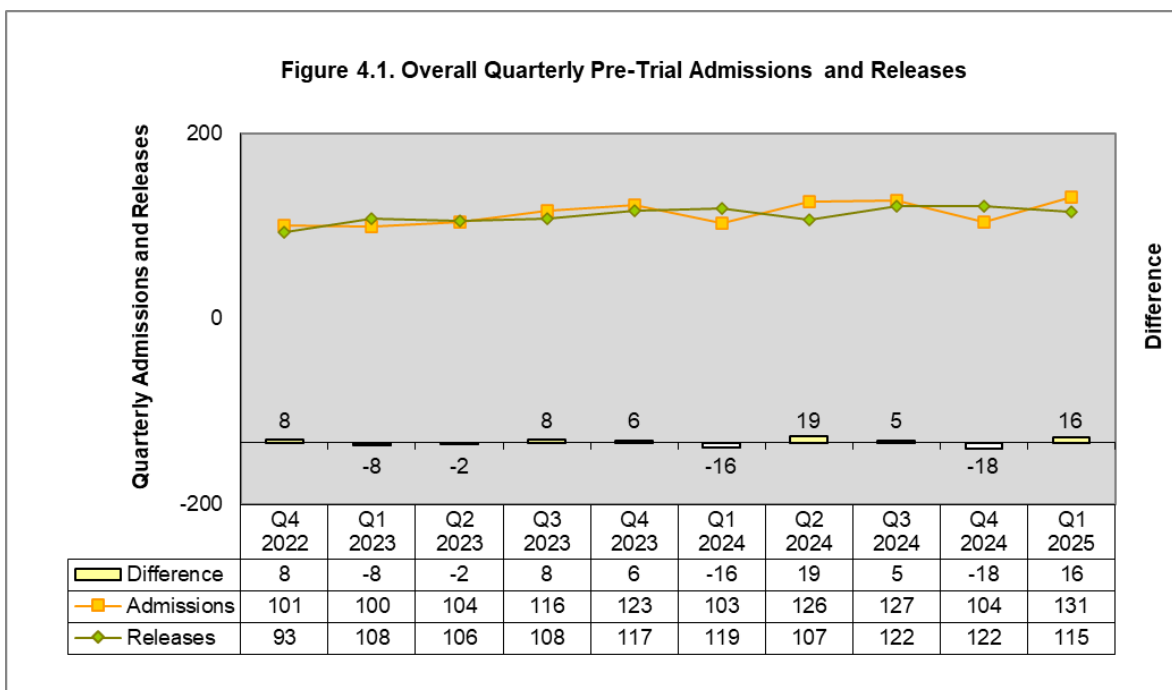


Male civil admissions decreased from 351 in the previous quarter to 346 in the first quarter 2025. Releases declined from 399 to 338, trailing admissions by 8. Female civil admissions increased to 27 and releases remained constant at 22, also trailing admissions by 5. See Figure 3.2 below.



## PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

In Q1 of 2025, there were 131 pre-trial admissions and 115 releases, resulting in 16 more admissions than releases. Female admissions increased from 91 to 111, while releases decreased from 110 to 94. Both male admissions and releases increased to 20 and 21, respectively, from the previous 13 and 12. This ended the first quarter with an admission-to-release influx of 17 for females and a deficit of 1 for males. (Figures 4.1 & 4.2)



## Pre-Trial Admissions by Court Jurisdiction

In the first quarter of 2025, the 20 male pre-trial detainee admissions came from out-of-state (4), Federal (1) Middlesex (5), Suffolk (4), Hampden (2), Worcester (2), Plymouth (1), , and Norfolk (1) counties. Female detainees came predominantly from Middlesex County (106), followed distantly by Norfolk (2), Worcester (1), Essex (1), and Barnstable (1) counties. See Tables 4.3 and 4.4 below.

**Table 4.3 Male Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction**

County	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025
Middlesex	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	0	3	5
Suffolk	1	0	3	4	1	2	4	2	3	4
Out-of-state	2	4	7	7	3	3	4	1	4	4
Hampden	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	2
Worcester	2	0	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	2
Plymouth	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	1	1
Norfolk	1	4	4	3	1	0	2	1	0	1
Federal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bristol	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barnstable	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
Mass Parole	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Essex	3	2	4	1	1	3	0	0	1	0
Total	12	17	29	24	15	14	17	10	13	20

\*Berkshire and Dukes Counties have not reported pre-trial males in any of the previous ten quarters.

**Table 4.4 Female Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction**

County	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025
Middlesex	89	81	74	90	105	88	108	117	89	106
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Worcester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Essex	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Barnstable	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Plymouth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hampden	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	89	83	75	92	108	89	109	117	91	111

\*Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, and Franklin counties, Mass Parole and Federal have not reported pre-trial females in any of the previous ten quarters.



## **Appendix Notes and Definitions**

Note: This report examines admission and release trends over the past ten quarters for the Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC). Unless otherwise stated, all trends in this report refer to the MA DOC jurisdiction population.

Numbers in this report may vary slightly from numbers in other reports due to the continuous updating of data and information in the Individual Management System.

<b>Admissions</b>	Individuals who are admitted to a facility of the Department of Correction (DOC), pursuant to a court order, as a transfer from another DOC facility, or pursuant to the execution of a parole violation warrant. individuals may also be re-admitted after a court release, or pursuant to the execution of an escape warrant (categorized as "Other" admissions).
<b>Civil Commitment or "Civil"</b>	A male who has been committed by a court to Bridgewater State Hospital pursuant to G.L. c. 123, section 7 and 8, 15, 16 or 18; or to the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35; or to the Massachusetts Treatment Center pursuant to G.L. c. 123A; a female who, prior to April 24, 2016, was committed to MCI-Framingham pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35; or a female who has been committed to MCI-Framingham, a branch of the Massachusetts Treatment Center, pursuant to G.L. c. 123A.
<b>Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced"</b>	Individuals who have been found guilty of a criminal offense by a judge or jury and have been committed to a period of incarceration, whether directly or after a violation of probation or parole.
<b>Custody Population</b>	An Individual that is incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facility.
<b>Expiration of Sentence (Release)</b>	An Individual is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his/her term, less any statutory or earned good time. Statutory good time was eliminated for all offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactment of the "Truth in Sentencing" law.
<b>HOC</b>	House of Correction, i.e. county jail or correctional facility.
<b>Jurisdiction Population</b>	An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the Individual is being held to include those incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facilities as well as those housed in correctional facilities outside of the Massachusetts DOC (Massachusetts Houses of Correction, other state's correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).
<b>MA DOC</b>	Massachusetts Department of Correction, i.e. state prison.
<b>New Court Commitment</b>	Newly sentenced and committed individuals admitted to a committing institution as prescribed by law. individuals committed by the courts to the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) as a result of a criminal offense. All new court commitments and those individuals who began serving new

sentences (e.g., From and After Sentences) during the year are included in this category even if there was no physical release from custody upon the completion of one sentence and the commencement of another sentence. If an individual is committed to the DOC more than once during the current trend period, each court commitment for that individual is counted separately.

**Parole (Releases)**

Individuals released on parole are under the supervision of parole while in the community and may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. Unless otherwise specified, parole to other authority may include: "Parole to Out of State Sentence", "Parole to Federal Authority", "Parole to Immigration", "Parole to From & After HOC Sentence", "Parole to Warrant", "Parole to From & After DOC Sentence", or "Parole to Civil Commitment".

**Pre-Trial Detainee**

An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime to include male and female county detainees, male county detainees transferred to state facilities under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 276, section 52A, federal and out of state detainees (both male and female).

**Probation Violation**

An individual who has been returned to resume serving a previously imposed sentence (return on a split sentence) following a revocation of his/her terms of probation. Split sentences to the state prison were eliminated for offenses committed after June 30, 1994, pursuant to the "Truth-in-Sentencing" Act of 1994.

**Releases**

A release occurs when an individual is released from the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC by way of expiration of sentence, parole, a non-DOC release to other jurisdiction, a court release or other legal release from the custody of MA DOC. "Other" releases include: "habeas to court – received forthwith sentence", "escape", "death", "court release – sentence revoked", and "release to from and after at DOC."

**Release to Community**

The release of an individual from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of parole or discharge to the community. Conditions warranting a release to community generally include parole, expiration of sentence, expiration of fine, and court release.