

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Quarterly Report on Admissions and Releases in the Massachusetts Department of Correction

Fourth Quarter 2017





Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	p.2
Section 1. Current Population and Overall Trends	
1.1	Average Quarterly Custody and Jurisdiction Population.p.3
1.2	Average Quarterly Jurisdiction Population by Commitment Typep.3
1.3	Average Criminally Sentenced Populationp.4
1.4	Criminally Sentenced Population Loss Across Timep.4
1.5	Average Pre-Trial Population.....p.5
1.6	Average Civil Commitment Populationp.5
1.7	Overall Quarterly Admission and Releases.....p.6
1.8	Overall Admission and Releases by Yearp.6
1.9	Total Quarterly Admissions by Gender.....p.7
1.10	Total Quarterly Releases by Genderp.7
1.11	Overall Admissions and Releases by Year.....p.8
Section 2. Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases	
2.1	Overall Quarterly Criminal Admissions and Releasesp.8
2.2	Overall Criminal Admissions and Releases by Yearp.9
2.3	Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases by Gender.....p.9
2.4	Male and Female Admissions and Releases by Yearp.10
2.5	Male Quarterly Criminal Admissions by Admission Typep.10
2.6	Female Quarterly Criminal Admissions by Admission Typep.11
2.7	Male Quarterly Criminal Releases by Release Typep.11
2.8	Female Quarterly Criminal Releases by Release Type.....p.12
2.9	State Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Jurisdictionp.12
Section 3. Civilly Committed Admissions and Releases	
3.1	Overall Quarterly Civil Admissions and Releasesp.13
3.2	Overall Civil Admissions and Releases by Year.....p.13
3.3	Quarterly Civil Admissions and Releases by Genderp.14
3.4	Year-over-Year Civil Admissions and Releases by Genderp.14
Section 4. Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases	
4.1	Overall Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases.....p.15
4.2	Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Genderp.16
4.3	Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Yearp.16
4.4	Year-over-Year Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Genderp.17
4.5	Male Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdictionp.17
4.6	Female Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdictionp.18
Appendix	p.19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From the third quarter of 2015 through the fourth quarter of 2017, there was a cumulative decrease of 1,190 (11.7%) inmates from the **MA DOC custody** population and 1,249 (11.8%) inmates from the **jurisdiction** population, ending the quarter with 8,959 custody inmates and 9,311 jurisdiction inmates.

Criminally sentenced inmates fell from 9,321 in Q3 2015 to 8,477 in Q4 2017, a loss of 844 inmates or 9.1% of the total. Pre-trial detainees dropped from 632 individuals in Q3 2015 to 271 individuals in Q4 2017, a decline of 361 detainees or 57.1% of the total. The Civil Commitment population went down from 607 to 562, a decrease of 45 civil commitments or 7.4% during the same trend period.

The fourth quarter 2017 admitted and released fewer inmates than the previous quarter. It also witnessed more releases (2,072) than admissions (1,872), giving admissions a deficit of 200 individuals against releases, and adding further to the downward trend of the MA DOC jurisdiction population.

Year-over-year analysis suggests that the aforementioned declines have been driven by two forces: the reduced number of admissions and releases, and more releases than admissions each year in the past three years.

Criminal releases (733) outpaced admissions (603) in the fourth quarter of 2017 as well as in nine of the ten quarters during the trend period. This resulted in the reduction of 130 inmates for the fourth quarter and 1,061 inmates for the ten-quarter period. The reduction is equivalent to 1.5% of the criminally sentenced population for the fourth quarter and 12.0% for the ten quarters based on the average criminal population for the trend period.

Though criminally sentenced inmates have been in decline, year-over-year comparison shows that its rate of decline has slowed down considerably in the past two years, suggesting the MA DOC criminal population might have entered a stage of slower downturn.

For the fourth quarter, civil admissions (678) fell behind releases (704), giving the quarter a deficit of 26 civilly committed inmates. For the ten-quarter trend period, civil admissions trailed and surpassed releases evenly, and resulted in a decrease of only 1 civilly committed inmate.

Year-over-year admissions and releases comparison suggests that the future of civilly committed population is less certain than the criminally sentenced population and pre-trial population, with the possibility of either moderate growth or moderate decline.

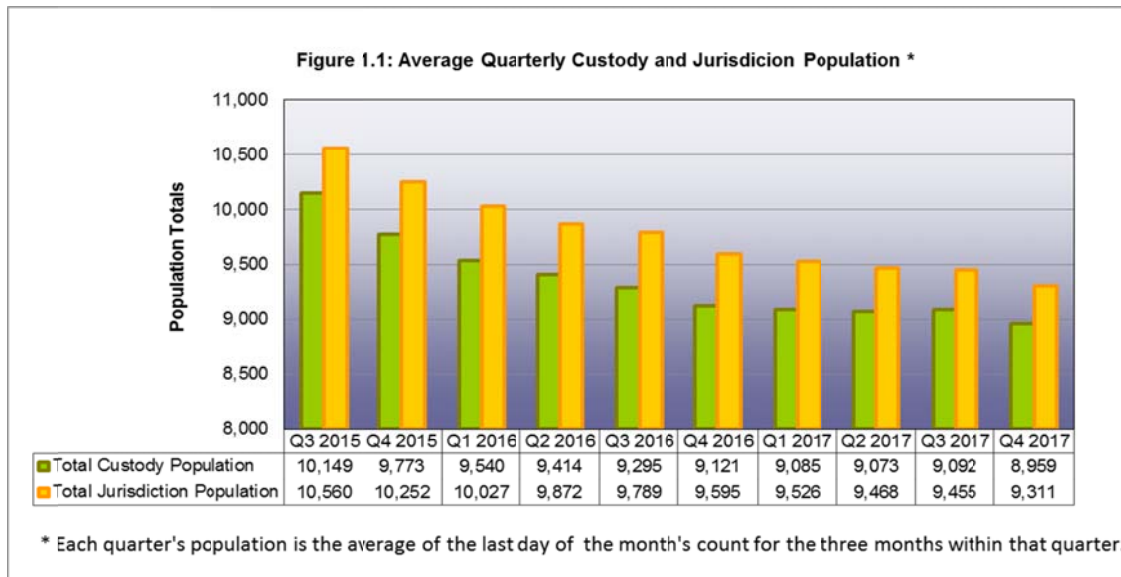
Pre-trial admissions (591) surpassed releases (635), ending the fourth quarter with a decrease of 44 detainees. For the ten-quarter trend period, releases outpaced admissions resulting in a loss of 333 pre-trial detainees. The large decline in the pre-trial population is more of an effect of the Middlesex County 52A court order being vacated, and Suffolk County ceasing the transfer of 52A's into MA DOC custody after the third quarter of 2015. Removing this one-time effect, the decline of pre-trial detainees dropped from 333 to 94 for the trend period.

Year-over-year comparison shows that pre-trial admissions and releases stabilized after the big drop in 2015 caused by the 52A change, which, we believe, will lead to very moderate population drop for this sub-group in the future.

Though the two forces, the reduced number of admissions and releases, and more releases than admissions, are still at work, the speed of reduction has slowed down considerably and the admission-to-release deficit is getting smaller. Based on that, we anticipate that the population loss will continue, but most likely will be at a speed slower than what we witnessed in 2015 and 2016.

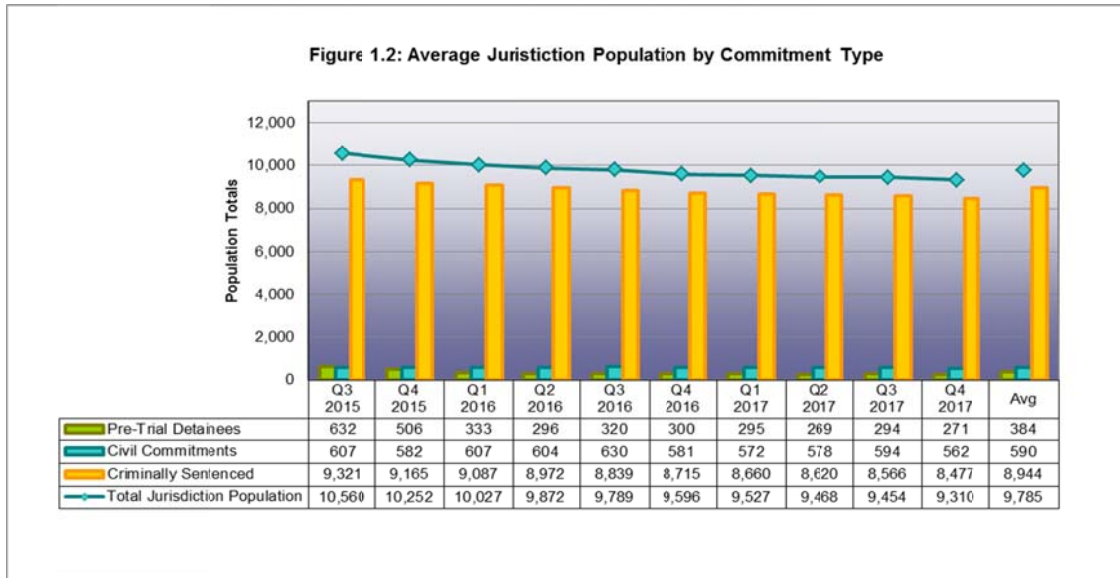
CURRENT POPULATION AND OVERALL TRENDS

From the third quarter of 2015 through the fourth quarter of 2017, there was a cumulative decrease of 1,190 (11.7%) inmates from the **MA DOC custody** population and 1,249 (11.8%) inmates from the **jurisdiction** population. This corresponded to a compound quarterly growth rate (CQGR)* of -1.38% for the custody population and -1.39% for the jurisdiction population. In all but the third quarter 2017, both the average quarterly custody and the average quarterly jurisdiction population experienced a decline. See Figure 1.1 for detail.



The decrease in the average quarterly population was driven primarily by criminally sentenced inmates and pre-trial detainees. Criminally sentenced population dropped from an average of 9,321 inmates in Q3 2015 to an average of 8,476 inmates in Q4 2017, a loss of 845 inmates for the trend period, a CQGR of -1.1%. Pre-Trial population dropped from an average of 632 detainees in Q3 2015 to an average of 271 detainees in Q4 2017, a loss of 361 detainees, a CQGR of -9.0%. The Civil commitment population decreased by 45 from an average of 607 in Q3 2015 to an average of 562 in Q4 2017 at the CQGR of -0.9%. See Figure 1.2 for detail.

* See Appendix for the definition of Compound Quarterly Growth Rate (CQGR) and how it is calculated.



The three sub-populations demonstrated different patterns of population loss. As shown in Figure 1.3, criminally sentenced population has been falling steadily and continuously during the trend period. The average criminally sentenced population dropped in a linear fashion from Q3 2015 to Q4 2016, and continued with a flatter trend line entering the first quarter 2017, which suggests that the population decline would continue into the future but most likely with a more moderate speed.

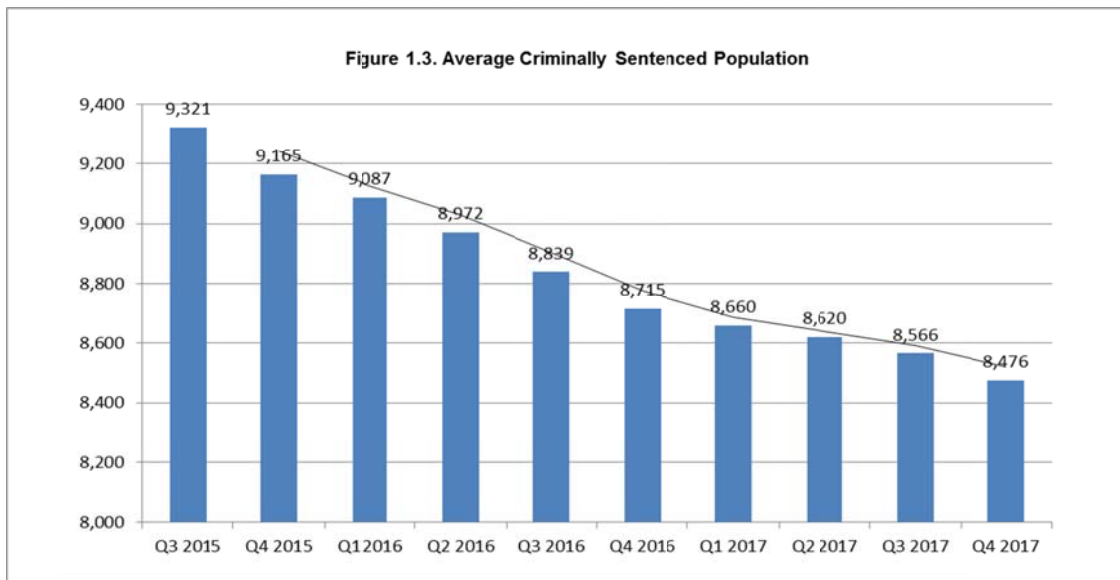
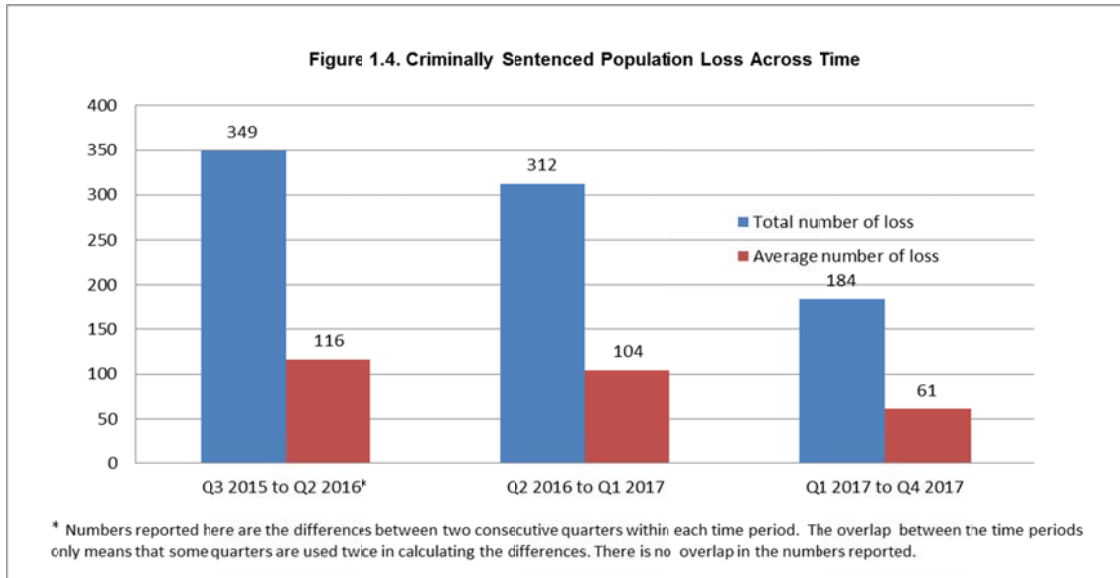
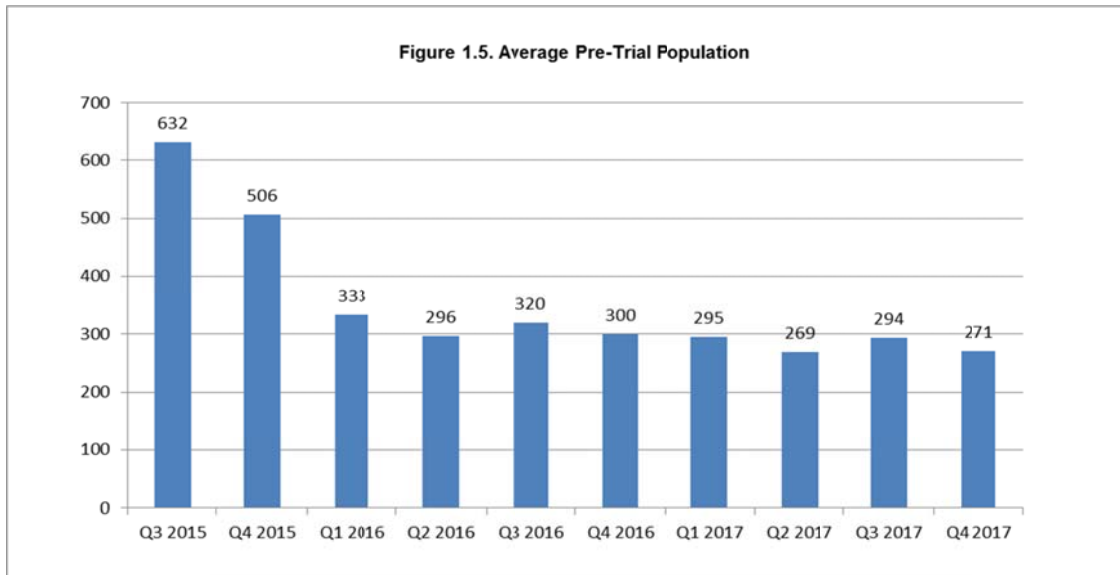


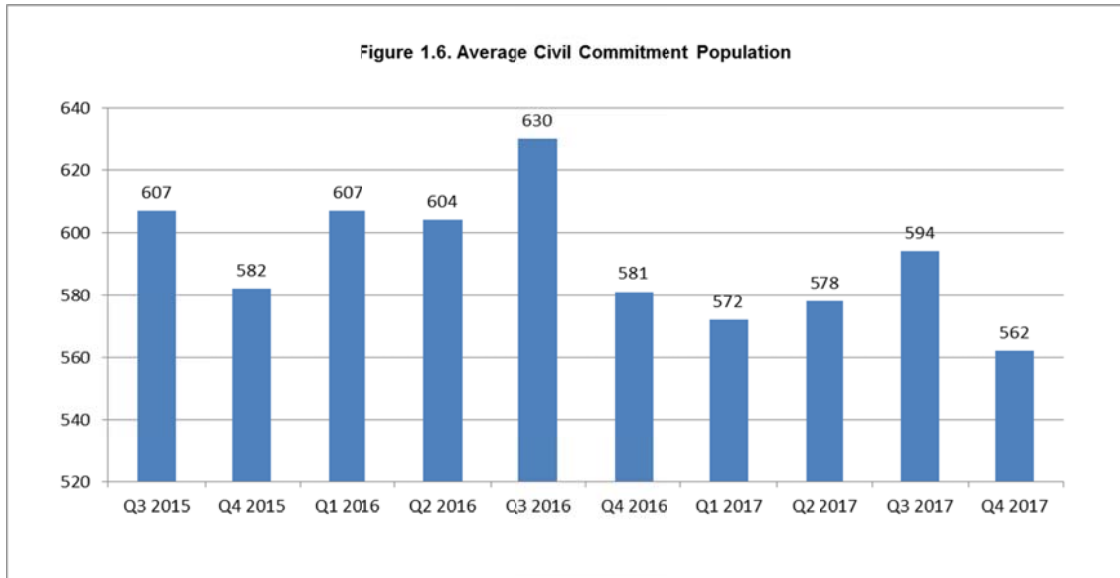
Figure 1.4 separates the ten quarters under discussion into three equal time periods and shows the total and average population difference between the beginning and the end of each period. It lends further support to the aforementioned observation. Entering 2017, the decline of criminally sentenced population slowed down considerably to nearly one-half of the inmates lost in the Q3 2015 to Q2 2016 period and 60% of those released in the Q2 2016 to Q1 2017 period.



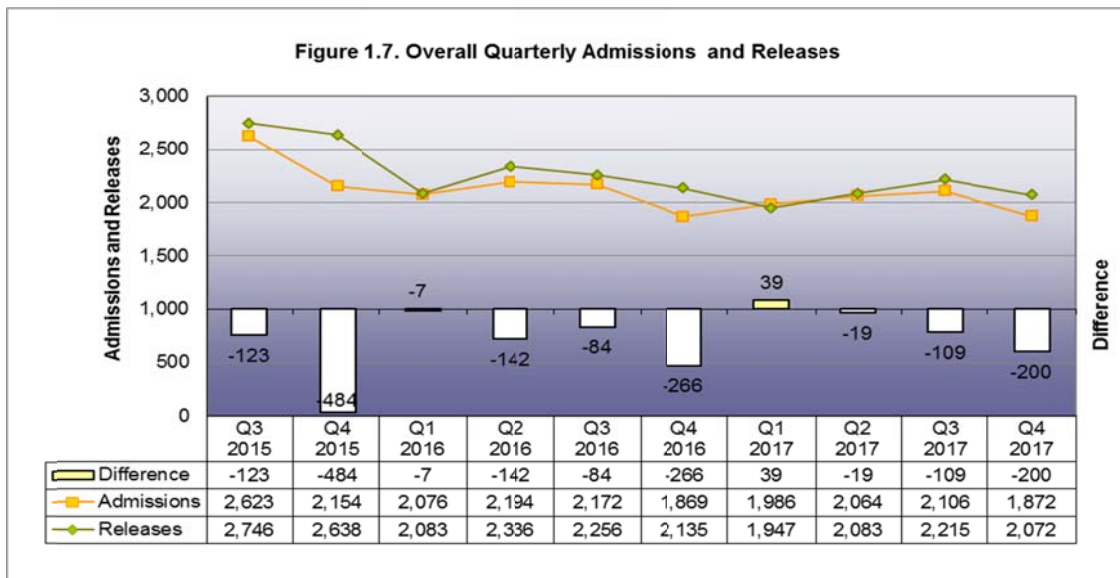
Pre-Trial population experienced a substantial population loss between Q4 2015 and Q1 2016, and then stabilized around the 290 line. We believe that this population would most likely continue to decline, but would do so at a very slow rate. See Figure 1.5 for detail.



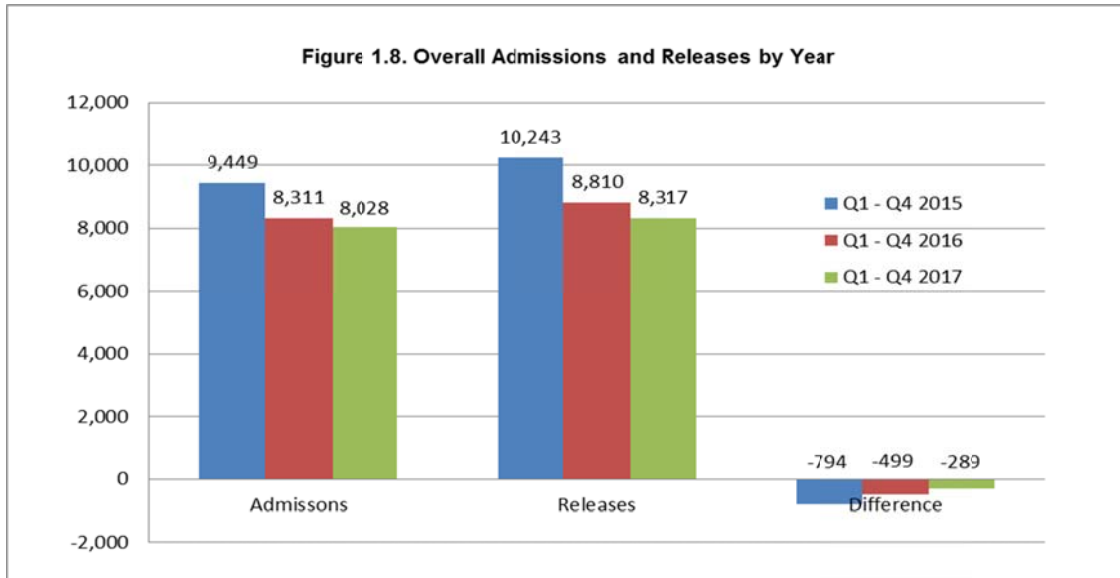
Civil commitment population went through more seasonal changes. Its population tends to grow in the second and third quarter of a year and drop in the first and fourth quarter. Compared with the criminally sentenced population and the pre-trial population, the future direction of the civil commitment population appears to be less certain. It could move in the direction of either very moderate growth or very moderate decline. See Figure 1.6 for detail.



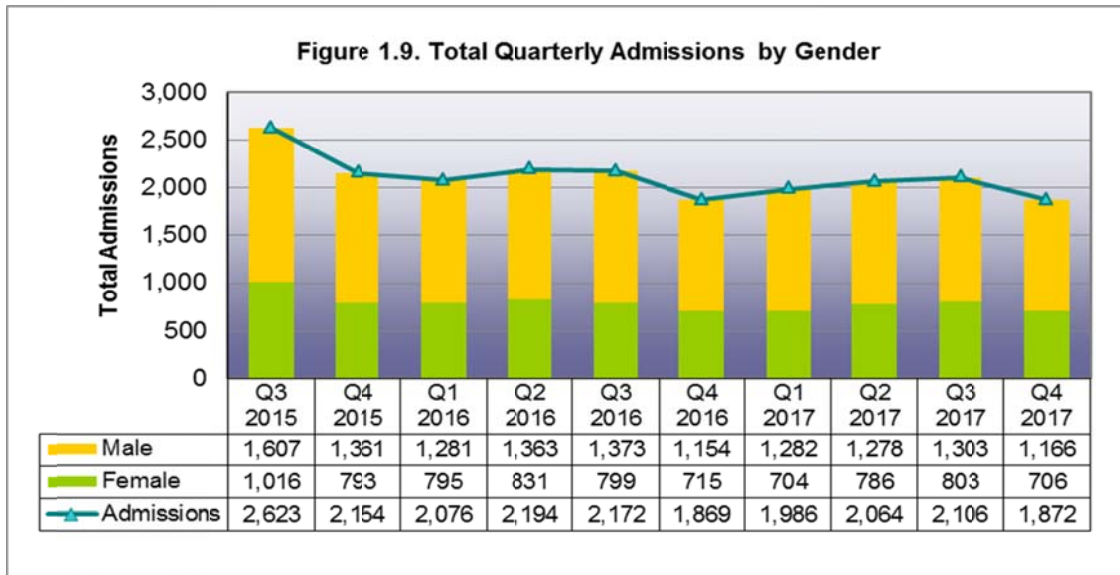
The fourth quarter 2017 admitted and released fewer inmates than the second and third quarter of the year. It also witnessed more releases (2,072) than admissions (1,872), giving admissions a deficit of 200 inmates against releases, and adding further to the downward trend of the MA DOC jurisdiction population. Since the fourth quarter of a year tends to be the quarter of the largest population drop, we anticipate that the drop (i.e. difference between admissions and releases) for the next three quarters would be more moderate. See Figure 1.7 for detail.



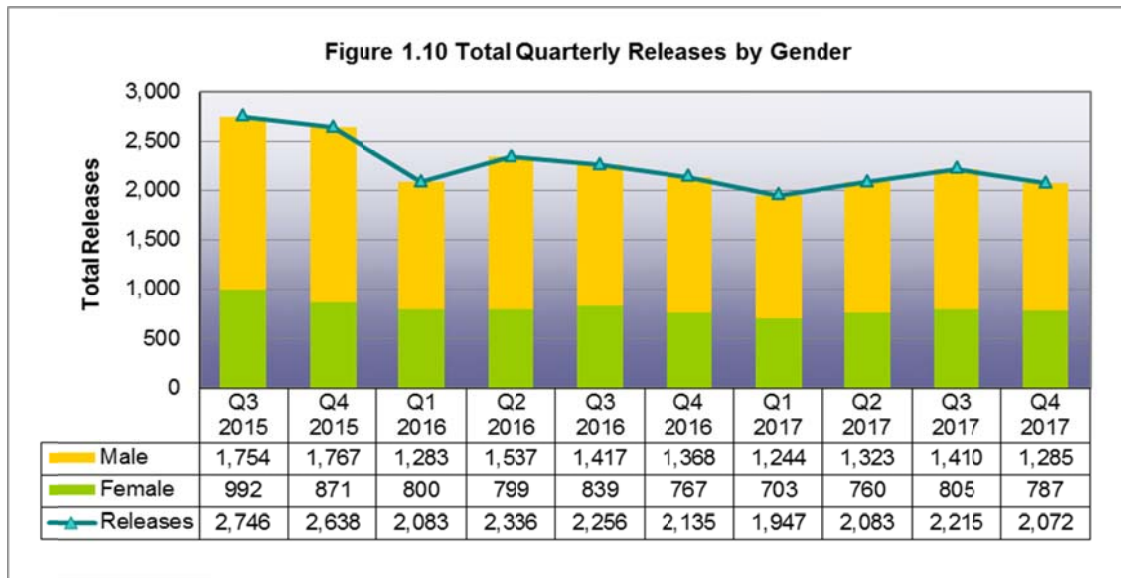
Two forces, as shown in Figure 1.8, are behind the population drop we witnessed in this trend period and in the past three years. These two forces are decrease in the total number of admissions and releases each year and more releases than admissions each year. Both forces are likely to continue, but have shown signs of slowing down across the three measured attributes, admissions, releases, and the differences between the two. It supports the conclusion we reached previously that the downturn trend of the MA DOC inmate population will continue, but will be at a more moderate speed if the current laws and regulations governing prison terms continue.



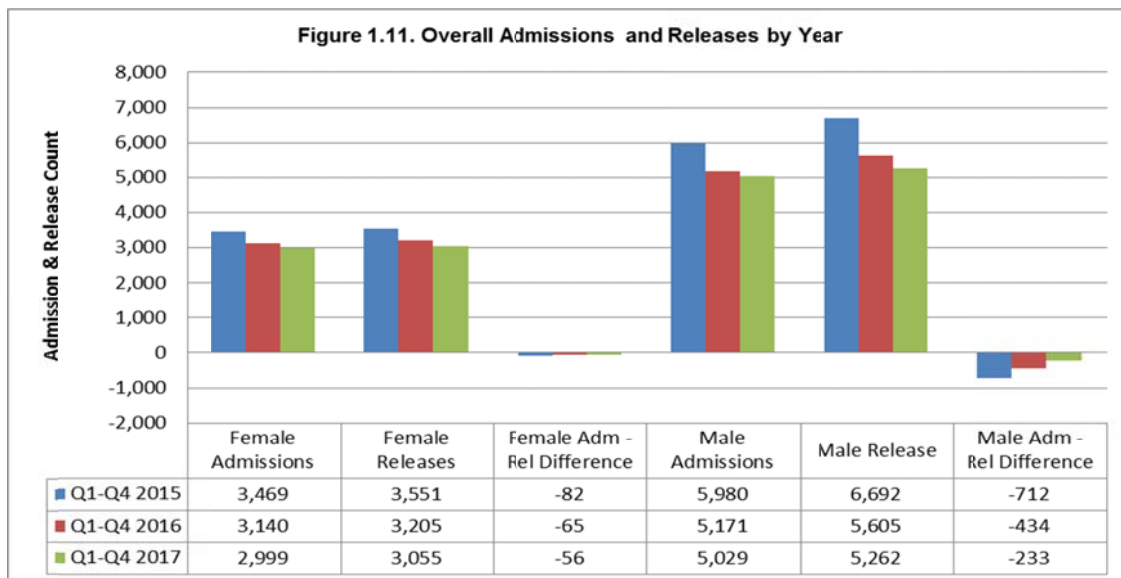
By gender, both male and female admissions were lower in Q4 2017 than the previous quarter. Male admissions dropped by 10.5% or 137 inmates from the previous quarter. Female admissions fell by 12.1% or 97 inmates during the same time period. See Figure 1.9 for detail.



Male and female releases also went down in Q4 2017 compared with the quarter before. Male releases declined by 8.9% or 125 inmates while female releases slid by 2.2% or 18 inmates. See Figure 1.10 for detail.

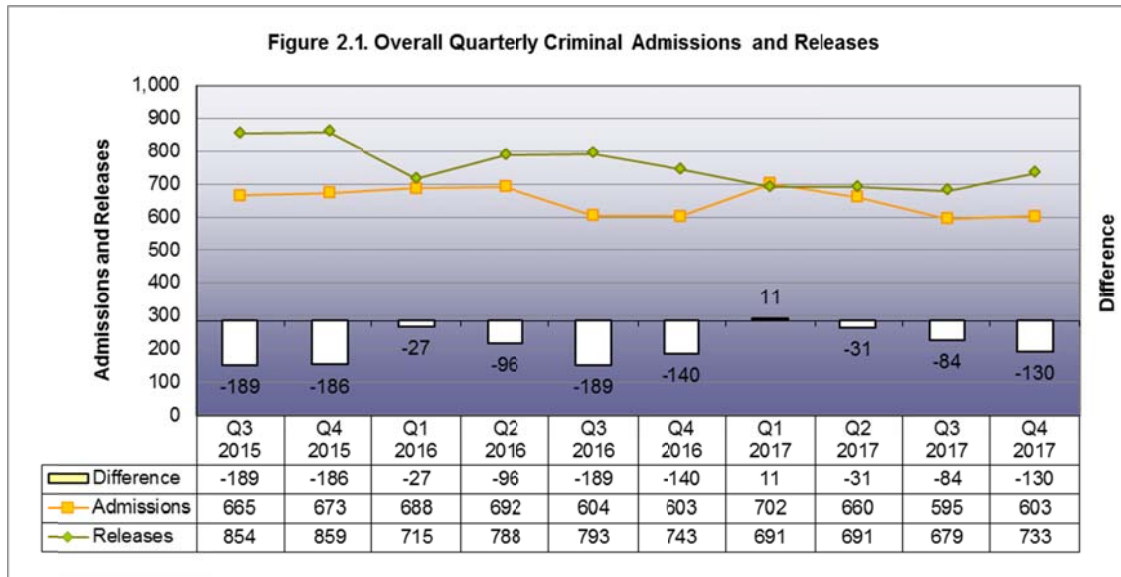


The same two forces that were at work to drive down the MA DOC jurisdiction population are also in operation to bring down the male and female population individually. Figure 1.11 on the next page shows that both male and female admissions and releases got smaller each year between 2015 and 2017 while releases continued to outnumber admissions. The differences between admissions and releases for both genders also went down from 2015 to 2017. It confirmed that our previous finding that the MA DOC jurisdiction population will continue to decline but at a more moderated speed is equally applicable to both male and female populations.

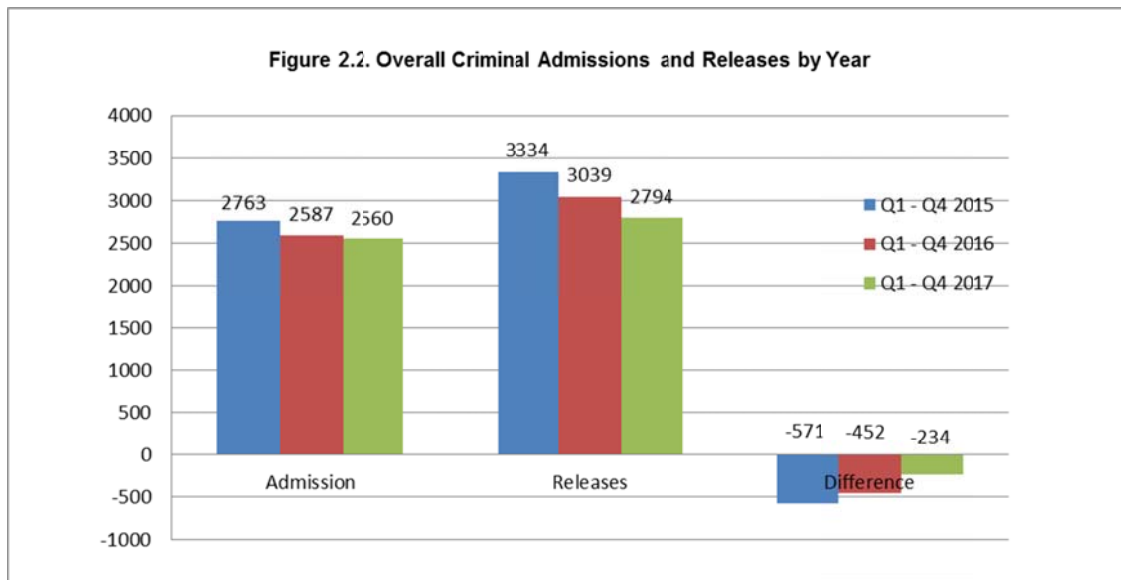


CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

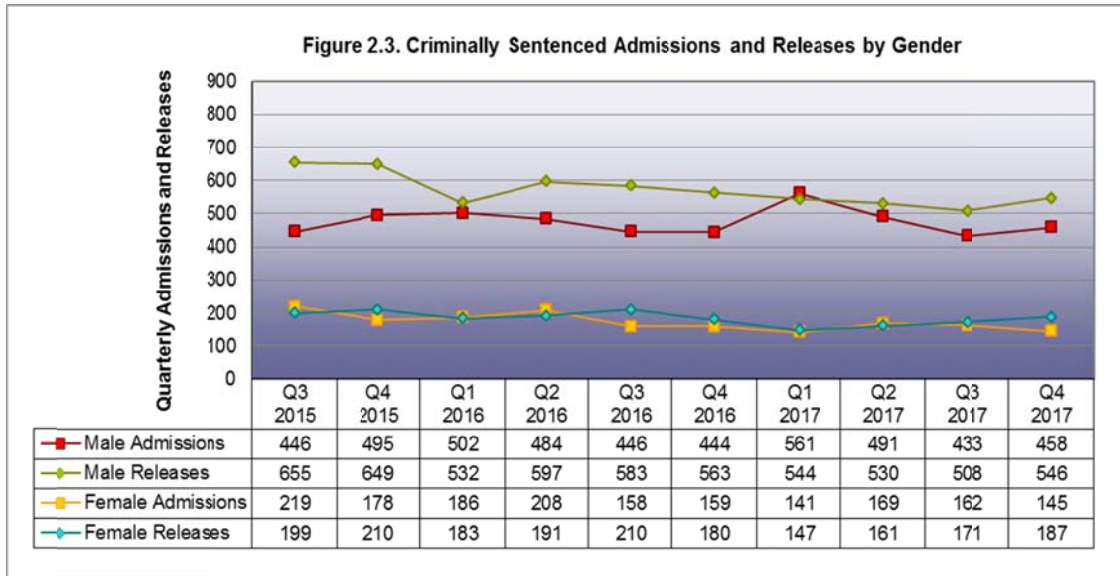
Criminal admissions and releases increased in Q4 2017 compared with the previous quarter. Releases continued to outpace admissions, reducing the criminally sentenced population by another 130 inmates. It is the largest single-quarter decline for the year. Historically, the largest admission-to-release deficit tends to happen in the third and fourth quarter of a year. We believe that the difference between admissions and releases will become much smaller in the next two quarters. For the current ten-quarter period, 1,061 more inmates were released than admitted, averaging a little over 100 inmates per quarter. See Figure 2.1 for detail.



The reduction in the criminally sentenced population is driven by the same forces we identified with the MA DOC jurisdiction population: the decline in the number of admissions and releases each year and the admission-to-release deficit each year. Figure 2.2 on the next page shows that both forces appear to have lost steam over the years, generating smaller reduction in the number of admissions, releases and the differences between the two. As found previously, these forces will continue to work to reduce the inmate population, but at a decreased speed.

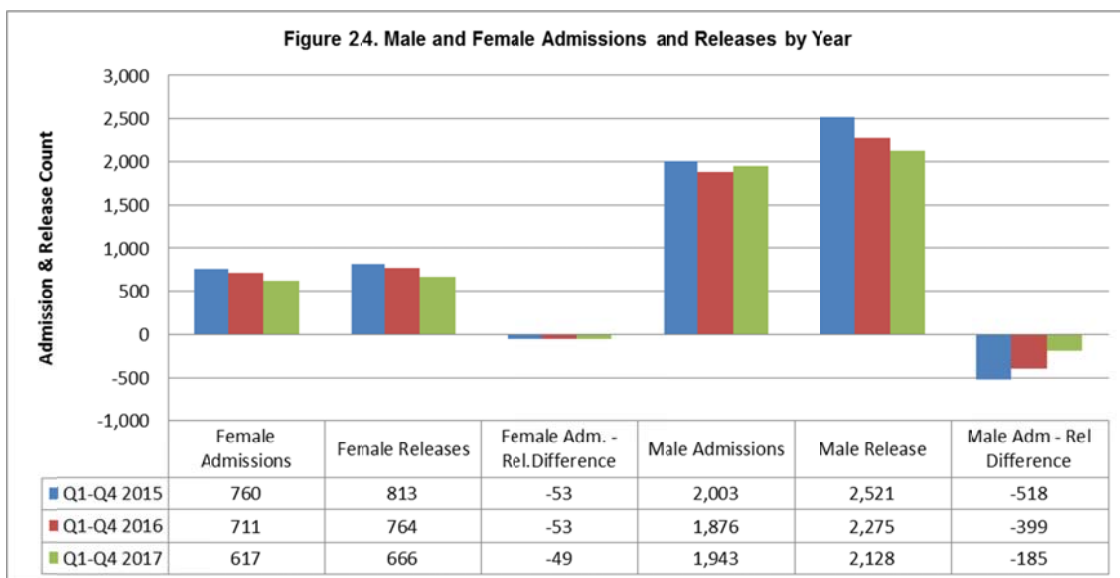


Male criminal admissions and releases went up after two consecutive declines. Admissions continued to trail releases, ending the quarter with a loss of 88 inmates. Female admissions and releases went separate ways, with admissions falling from the previous quarter while releases rose, resulting in an admission-to-release deficit of 42 female inmates. Measured in percentage, however, 29.0% more female inmates were released than admitted in the fourth quarter compared with 19.2% for males. See Figure 2.3 for detail.



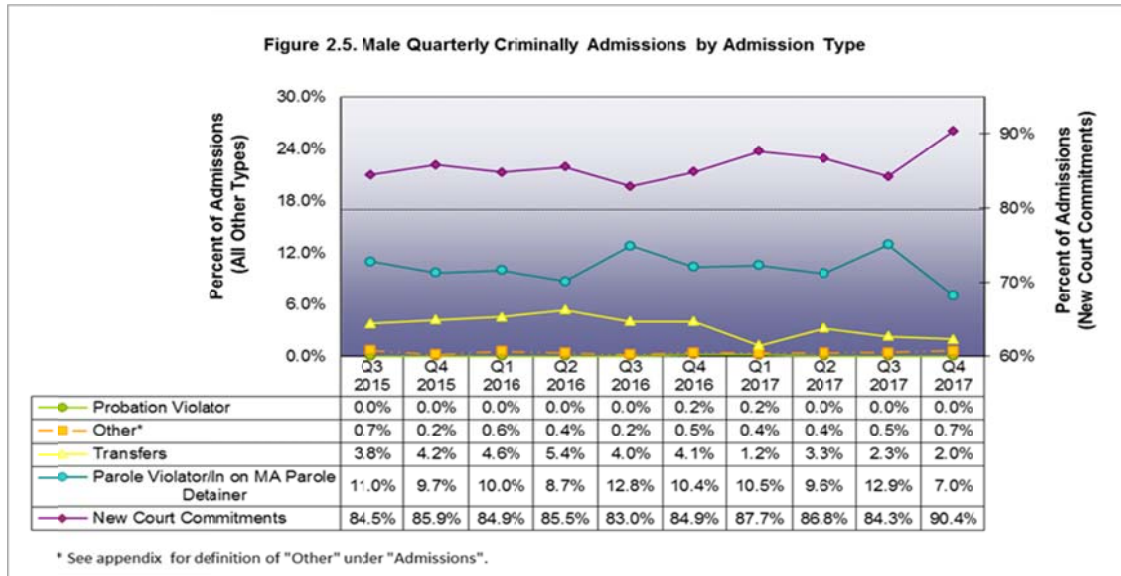
The two forces that brought down the MA DOC population worked here in slightly different ways. Female admissions and releases have been falling since 2015, and releases surpassed admissions in all these years. The admission-to-release deficits, however, have stayed largely constant, suggesting that the changes in the number of admissions and releases would be a more important factor in determining the future size of the female criminally sentenced population, not the differences between the two.

Male admissions and releases, on the other hand, have seen substantial reduction in the differences between the two. It started with an admission-to-release deficit of 518 inmates in 2015, slid to 399 in 2016, and dropped sharply to 185 by the end of 2017. The reduced number of releases and the flatter number of admissions from 2015 to 2017 are conducive to the substantial drop in the difference between admissions and releases. The interplay between these two factors will determine the future direction of male criminally sentenced population. For the time being, this population will continue to decline, but at a reduced speed. See Figure 2.4 for detail.

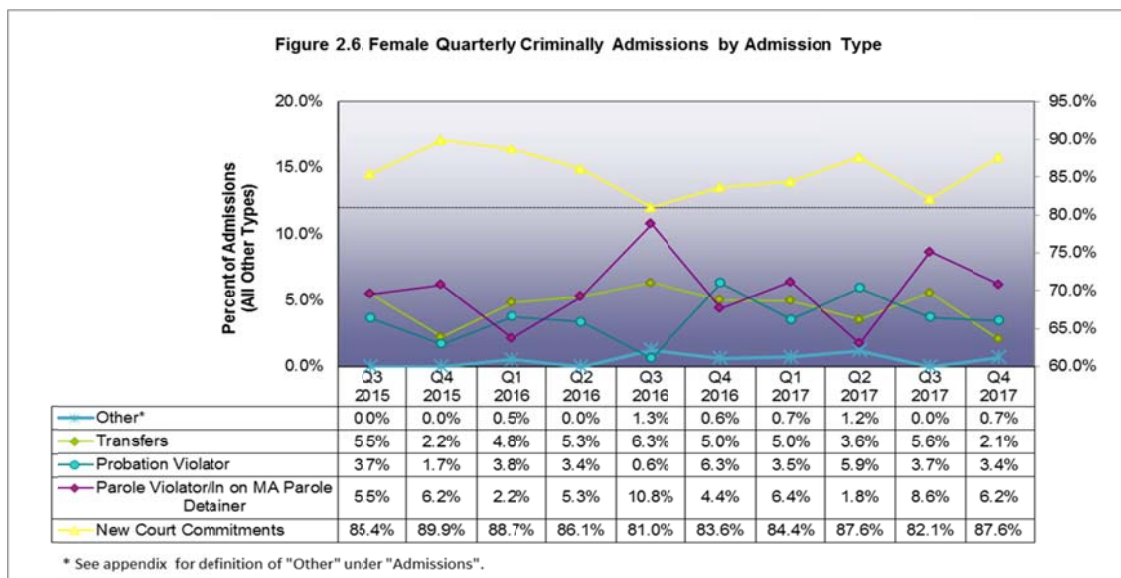


In Figure 2.5, male criminal admissions are split into two axes, with 'new court commitments' on the right axis and the other admission types on the left axis. 'New court commitments' is the most predominant admission type, which accounts for an average of 85.8% of all male admissions during the trend period

and reached a new high of 90.4% for the current quarter. 'Parole violator/detainer' and 'transfers' are the distant second and third admission types, averaging 10.2% and 3.5% of male admissions respectively for the trend period, and 7.0% and 2.0% for the present quarter. Their shares remained consistent as the top three admission types during the ten-quarter period.

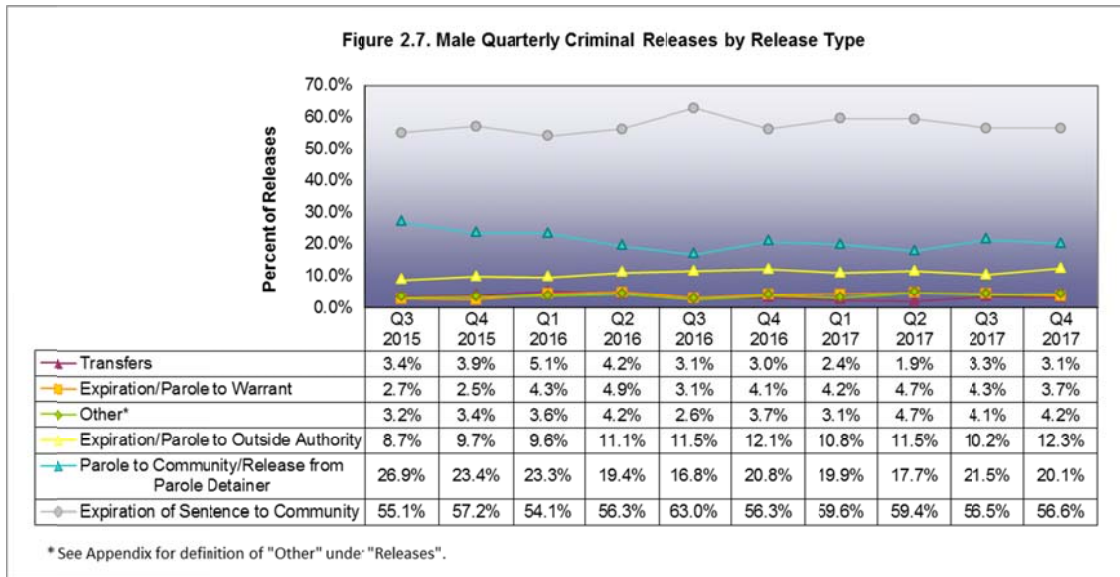


Female criminally sentenced admissions shared similar characteristics as their male counterparts. 'New court commitments' is the most predominant admission type, accounting for an average of 85.6% of all female admissions during the trend period and 87.6% for the current quarter. 'Parole violator/detainer', 'transfers', and 'probation violator' split the remaining share about equally, averaging 5.7%, 4.5% and 3.6% respectively for the ten-quarter period. Compared with male admissions, the share of female criminally sentenced admission types appears to be more volatile due to their smaller size. See Figure 2.6 for detail.

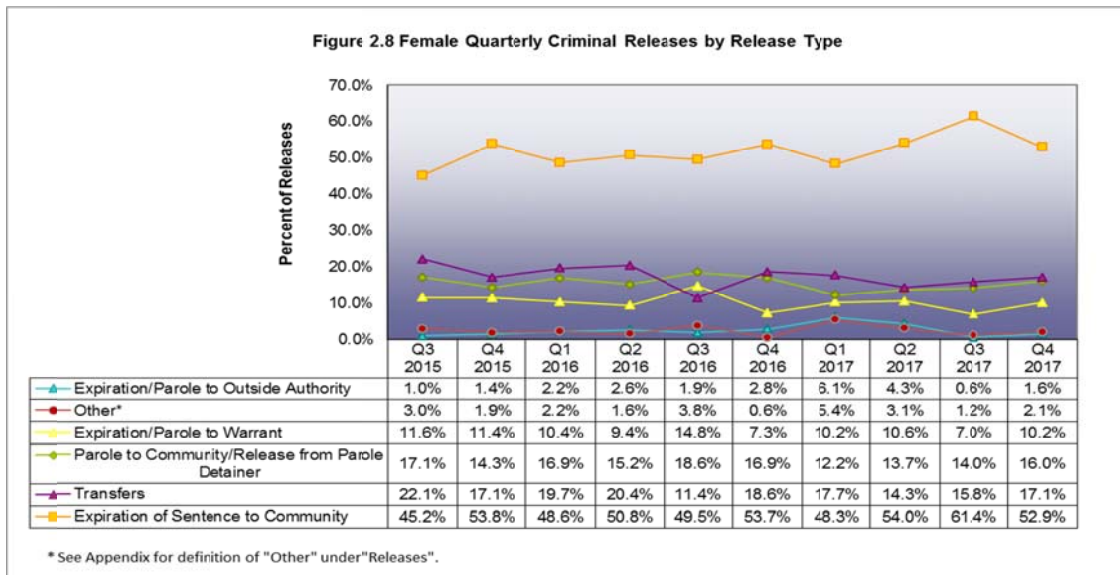


On average, 'Releases to the community due to expiration of sentences' (56.6%), 'parole to the community/release from a parole detainer' (20.1%) and 'expiration/parole to outside authority' (12.3%) are the top three male criminal release types. Together, they account for an average of 89.0% of releases

for the trend period and 89.0% for the current quarter. They remained as the top three release types consistently in the past ten quarters. See Figure 2.7 for detail.



Four types of female criminal releases posted double-digit average shares during the trend period. They are 'releases to the community due to expiration of sentences' (51.8%), 'transfers' (17.4%), 'parole to community' (15.5%) and 'expiration/parole to warrant' (10.3%). Together, they explained 95.0% of all female criminal releases for the trend period and 96.3% for the current quarter. They stayed consistently as the top four female release types during the trend period. See Figure 2.8 for detail.



Criminally sentenced new court commitments went up to 426 inmates in Q4 2017. Suffolk County took the lead in the quarterly contribution (18.1%), followed by Essex County (17.8%), Hampden County (14.1%) and Middlesex County (12.9%) as the largest contributors for the quarter. Together with the second tier contributors – Bristol County (11.5%), Worcester County (8.2%), Plymouth County (7.0%), and Norfolk County (4.7%) – they accounted for nearly 95% of criminally sentenced new court commitments for the quarter. The rest of the six counties on the list have a share of a little over 5%. The high concentration of criminally sentenced new court commitments in the aforementioned counties is

likely to continue as these counties have been consistently on top of the list for the trend period. See Figure 2.9 for detail.

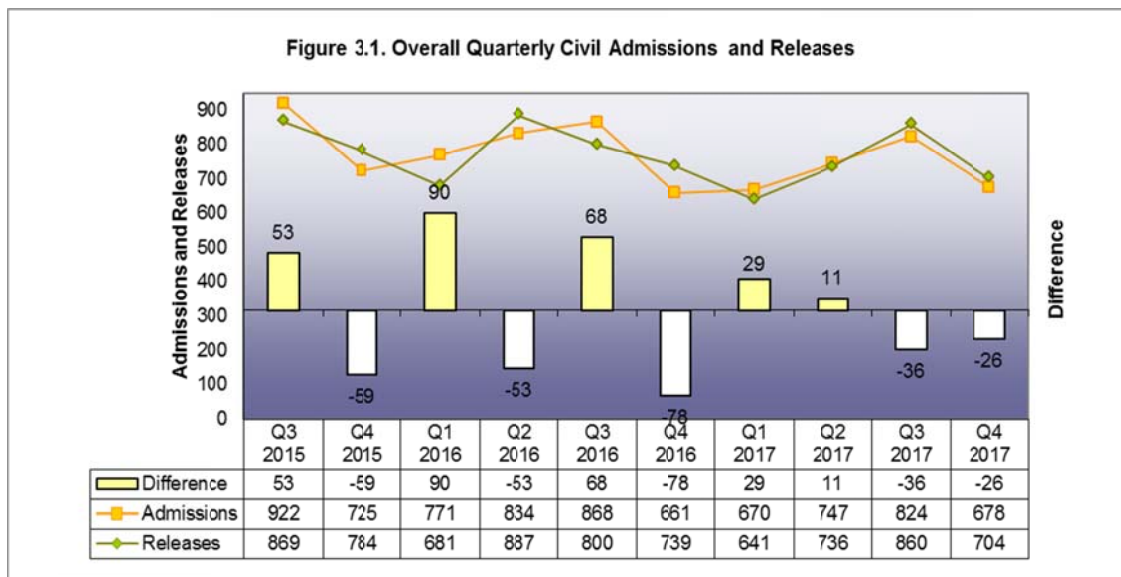
Figure 2.9. State* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

County	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Total
SUFFOLK	50	81	72	79	41	74	71	83	61	77	689
ESSEX	52	50	56	54	53	66	68	73	53	76	601
HAMPDEN	52	37	64	37	59	31	66	60	48	55	572
MIDDLESEX	43	84	53	59	41	59	62	55	61	60	514
WORCESTER	55	47	65	53	29	48	64	43	35	49	513
BRISTOL	55	64	44	54	68	34	63	43	39	35	474
PLYMOUTH	29	25	26	35	39	25	25	28	18	30	280
NORFOLK	18	24	24	19	18	22	16	22	20	20	203
BARNSTABLE	21	10	15	11	17	15	25	11	20	11	156
BERKSHIRE	10	7	10	9	10	4	14	8	10	8	90
FRANKLIN	0	5	4	3	4	4	12	7	3	1	43
HAMPSHIRE	6	3	5	3	4	5	5	3	2	3	39
NANTUCKET	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	7
DUKES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
Total	391	437	439	416	385	387	492	440	372	426	4,185

*Excludes county, federal, and out-of-state inmates.

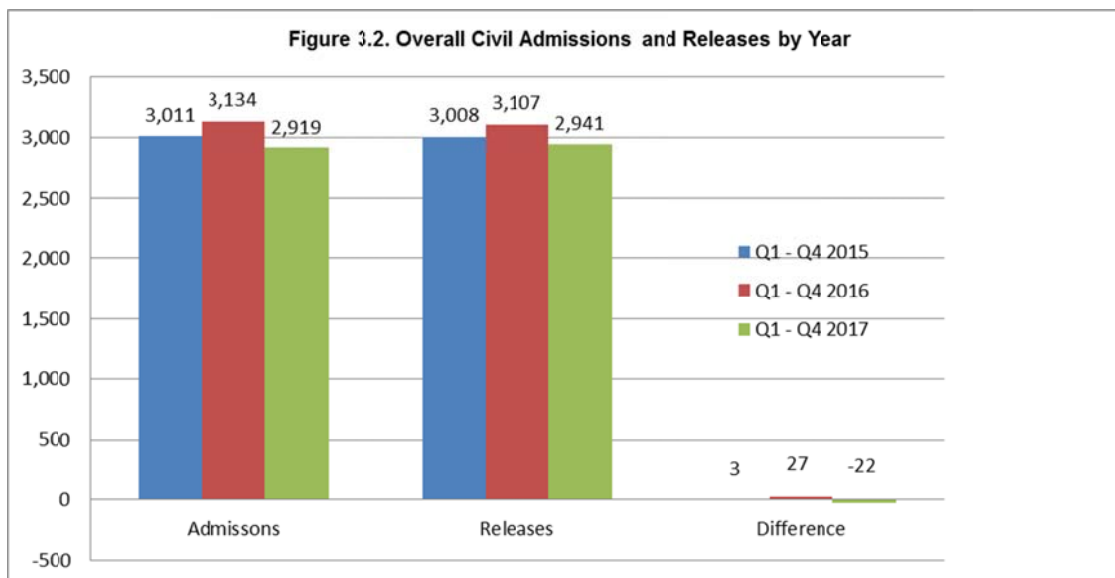
CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

For the current quarter, both civil admissions and releases dropped substantially, from the previous 824 to 668 for admissions and 860 to 704 for releases. Releases surpassed admissions for the second time of the year and resulted in a loss of another 26 civil commitments. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC admitted and released about the same number of civil commitments and resulted in the population loss of 1. See Figure 3.1 for detail.

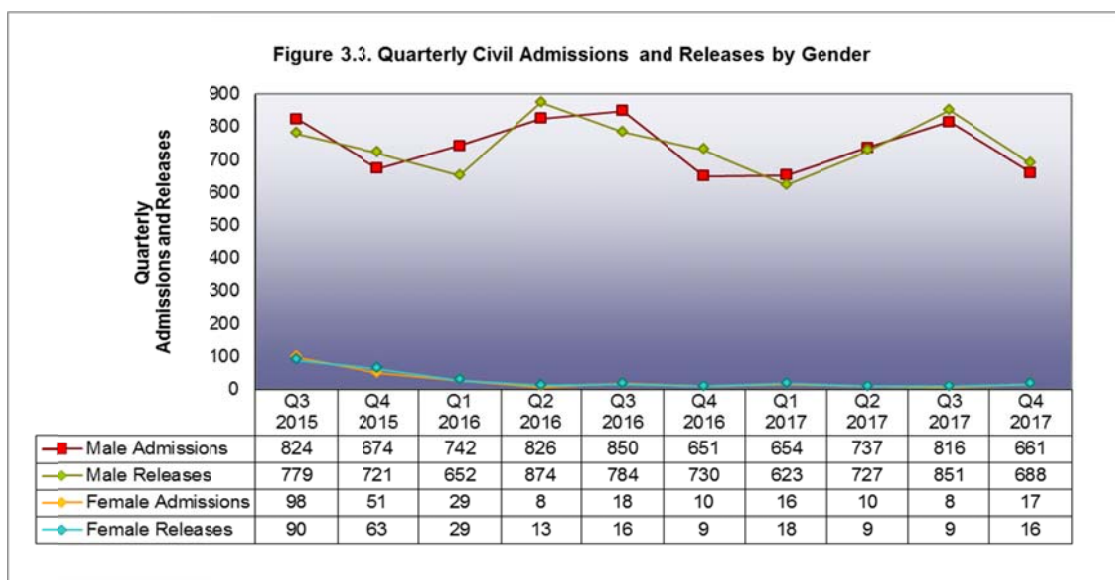


Year-over-year comparison shows that both civil admissions and releases peaked in 2016, and dropped

to a new low of below 3,000 cases in 2017. Yearly admission-to-release deficit is also a new phenomenon for 2017. This could be a turning point for the civilly committed population to change from slow growth to slow decline in 2017 and onward. See Figure 3.2 for detail.

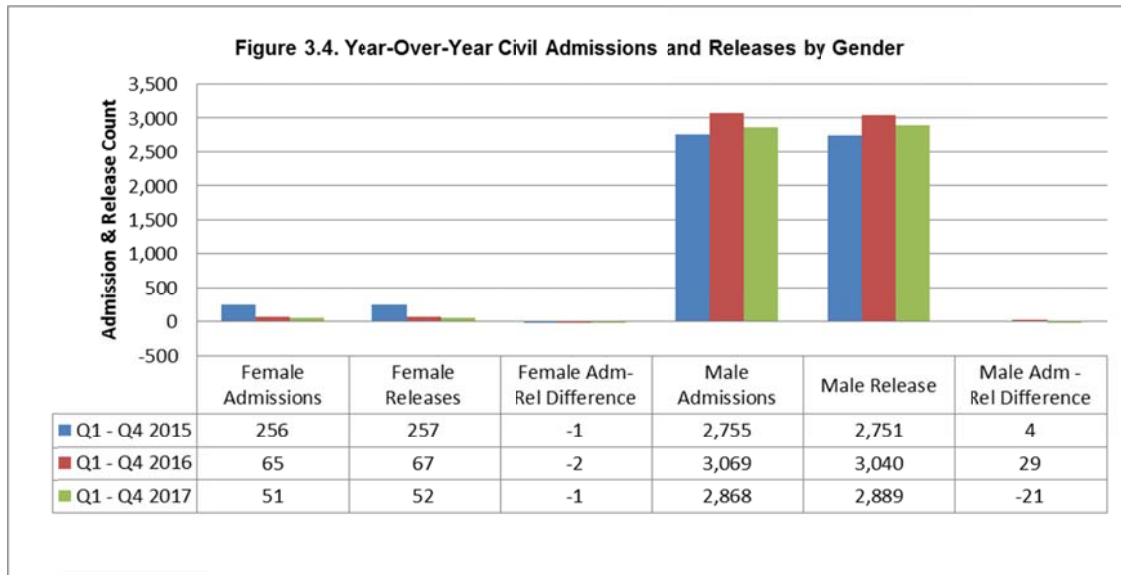


Male civil admissions and releases dropped substantially in Q4 2017 compared to the previous quarter, from 816 to 661 for admissions and 851 to 688 for releases. Female civilly committed admissions and releases, on the other hand, rose considerably, jumping from 8 to 17 for admissions and 9 to 16 for releases. Because females accounted for less than 4% of civil admissions and releases for the trend period, the increase in female admissions and releases can hardly have any effect on the growth or decline of civil admissions and releases for the quarter. The combined results of both changes still point to a substantial drop of 146 individuals for admissions and 156 individuals for releases. See Figure 3.3 for detail.



Year-over-year comparison of civil admissions and releases by gender, however, reveals that the changes in female admissions and releases do have an influence on the future direction of this population. Female admissions and releases dropped three-quarters in 2016 from their previous level in

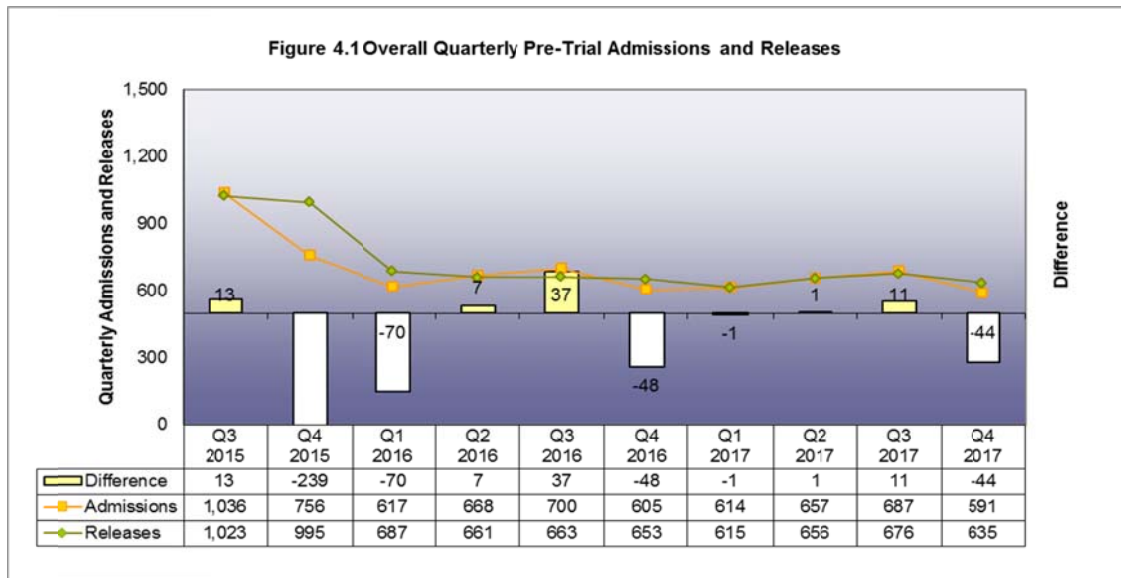
2015, and reduced only moderately in 2017. Separating female admissions and releases from those of males, we found a civil admission and release pattern that is different from the pattern we identified in Figure 3.2 on the basis of both male and female admissions and releases. As shown in Figure 3.4, male admissions and releases fell in 2017 from the previous year but are still higher than their corresponding 2015 level. The higher level of admissions and releases in 2017 than in 2015, coupled with the admission-to-release deficit appearing for the first time in 2017 suggests the future of civilly committed population is uncertain. It could move in the direction of slow decline or in the direction of slow growth.



PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

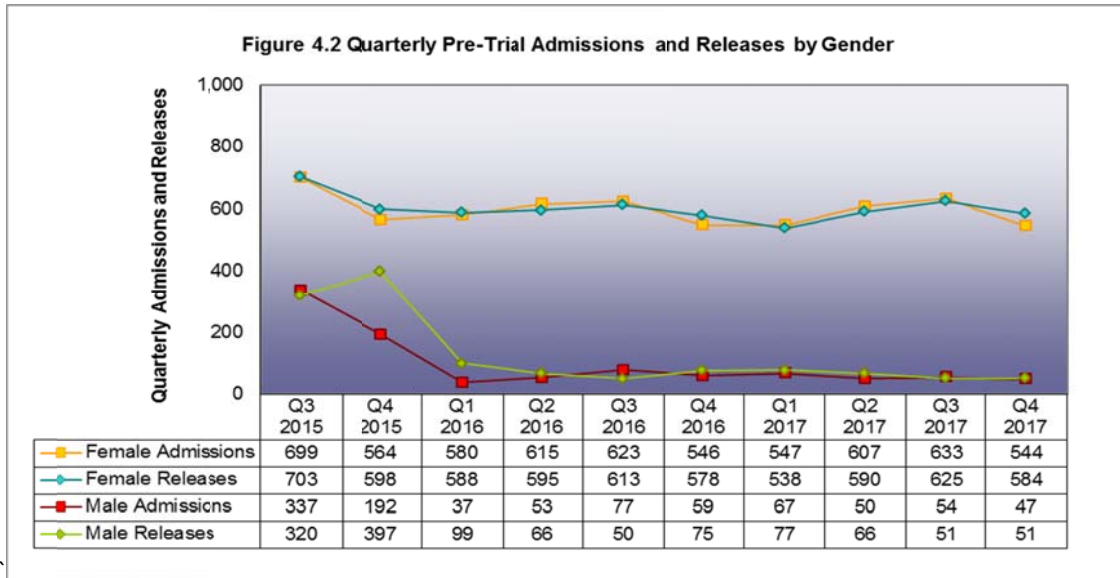
After two consecutive quarterly increases, the pre-trial admissions and releases dropped to 591 detainees for admissions and 635 detainees for releases. Releases outnumbered admissions for the current quarter and gave rise to a loss of 44 pre-trial detainees. The sum of differences between admissions and releases for the trend period revealed 333 more releases than admissions, but the biggest difference is found in the fourth quarter of 2015, not in more recent quarters.

Different from the consistent decline we witnessed in the criminally sentenced population, the decline in the pre-trial population is more of an effect of the Middlesex County 52A court order being vacated, and Suffolk County ceasing the transfer of 52A's into MA DOC custody after the third quarter 2015, which, to a large extent, gave rise to the decline of 239 detainees in Q4 2015 and 70 detainees in Q1 2016. If we treat these declines as outliers and replace them with the average of the ten-quarter admission-to-release differences (-33), the decline of pre-trial detainees dropped from 333 to 94 for the trend period. We anticipate that moving forward the pre-trial population would stay largely flat with the possibility of moderate decreases. See Figure 4.1 for detail.

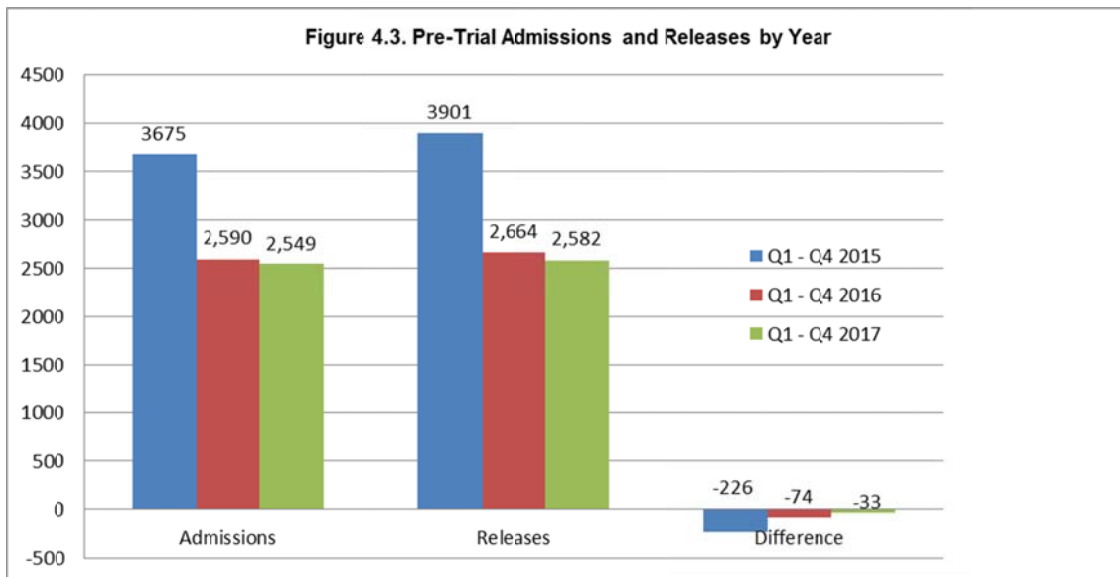


In Figure 4.2 on the next page, male pre-trial admissions went down from the previous quarter to 47 detainees in Q4 2017, hitting the second lowest admissions for the trend period, while male releases stayed flat at 51. Overall, admissions trailed releases in seven out of the ten quarters for the trend period, resulting in a decrease of 279 male detainees. The decrease reduced dramatically to 4 for the past seven quarters after the vacating of the 52A order. Looking forward, we believe that male pre-trial admissions and releases will continue to move up and down very moderately with limited influences on the pre-trial population due to its substantially reduced level of activities in terms of admissions and releases.

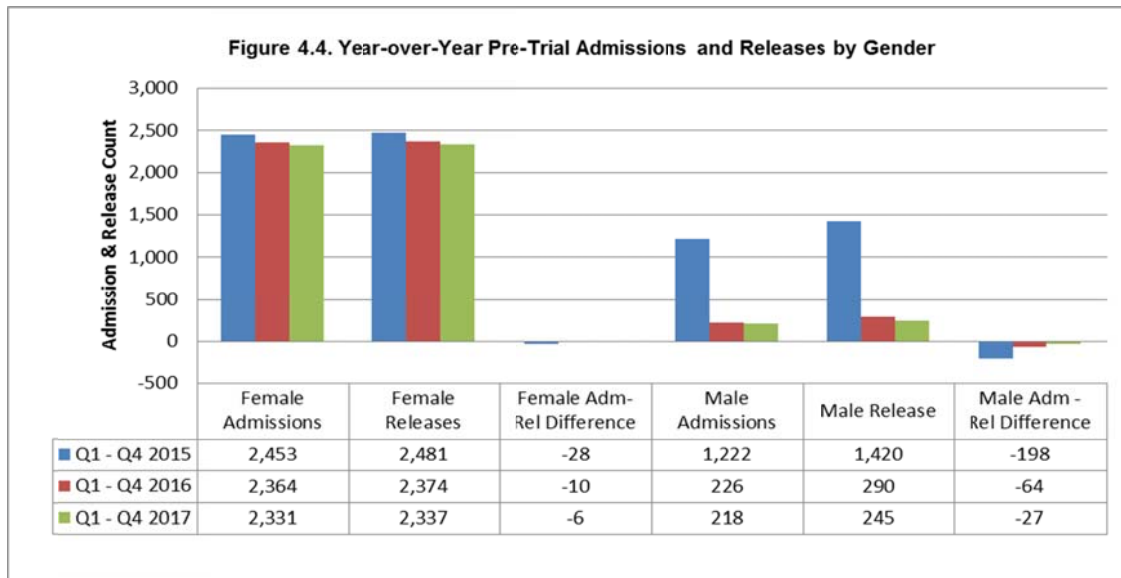
Female pre-trial admissions and releases continued to display a cyclical trend in which admissions and releases tend to go down in the fourth and first quarter of a year and go up in the second and third quarter. Being in a “down” quarter, female admissions fell to a new low of 544 detainees for the trend period and releases dropped to the third lowest of 584. Admissions fell below releases, ending the quarter with a decrease of 40 detainees, the largest single quarter drop for the trend period that averaged a loss of 5.6 detainees per quarter. We believe that the activity level of female admissions and releases will go up once we move out of the fourth and first quarter of a year, and the differences between admissions and releases will be more in line with their average level, giving the pre-trial population a slow decline moving forward.



The two forces that drove down the MA DOC jurisdiction population are also at work here. The number of admissions and releases reduced each year, and more pre-trial detainees were released than admitted each year in the past three years. Year-over-Year comparison shows a very substantial drop in admissions, releases and the differences between the two from 2015 to 2016. Entering 2016, the changes appear to stabilize on all three accounts with very moderate reductions. See Figure 4.3.



The aforementioned substantial drop in admissions, releases and the differences between the two between 2015 and 2016, as shown in Figure 4.4 on the next page, occurred with male detainees only because of the Middlesex County 52A court order being vacated, and Suffolk County ceasing the transfer of 52A's into MA DOC custody. The changes of female admissions and releases, which account for more than 80% of pre-trial admissions and releases, support our previous observation: the pre-trial population will continue to decline, but at a very moderate speed.



Since the aforementioned 52A change, male quarterly pre-trial admissions have been moving back and forth around a straight 57 admissions/per quarter trend line. The fourth quarter 2017 admitted 47 detainees, lower than the quarterly average since the 52A change, but the downturn did little to alter the quarterly trend line. "Out-of-State" and "Federal" continued to be the top two sources for male pre-trial admissions, each contributing 23.4% and 19.1% respectively to the quarterly total. Suffolk County (14.9%), Norfolk County (14.9%), and Worcester County (12.8%) are close contenders for the third position. The other ten counties on the list only added 15% to the pre-trial admissions of this quarter. For a small population of this size, it is risky to make any predictions into the future. Based on the trend line and aggregated total since Q1 2016 to the current quarter, however, we tend to believe that male pre-trial admissions would stay largely flat or decline marginally moving forward, with "Federal", "Out-of-State" and "Worcester" as the top three largest sources for new pre-trial admissions. See Figure 4.4 for detail.

Figure 4.5 Male Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction

County	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Total
Suffolk	181	90	5	3	5	2	3	6	5	7	307
Middlesex	121	74	5	5	2	2	2	3	3	1	218
Federal	2	1	1	24	29	13	25	14	13	9	131
Out-of-state	5	9	11	7	15	19	10	11	7	11	105
Worcester	7	1	2	2	12	11	8	3	9	6	61
Plymouth	6	5	5	3	2	1	8	3	3	2	38
Norfolk	5	4	5	2	2	4	3	2	2	7	36
Essex	2	1	1	5	3	2	4	3	5	1	27
Bristol	4	4	2	2	3	1	0	2	4	2	24
Barnstable	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	9
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	5
Hampden	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	7
Mass Parole	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
Dukes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	337	192	37	53	77	59	67	50	54	47	973

Given the stability and consistency of the female pre-trial admissions, Q4 continued along the line of the past nine quarter. The majority of female pre-trial detainees continued to come from the counties of Middlesex (29.8%), Essex (28.3%), Plymouth (20.8%), and Norfolk (19.3%). Together, they accounted for

98.2% of total female pre-trial admissions for the quarter and 97.9% over the trend period. These four counties can be divided further into two groups along the line of 150 admissions per quarter with Essex and Middlesex counties admitting 150 or more inmates in each of the past ten quarters with few exceptions, and Plymouth and Norfolk counties consistently taking in about 100 to less than 150 detainees each quarter. The remaining counties account for a small number of admissions. We believe that the trend will continue to the next quarter. See Figure 4.5 for detail.

Figure 4.6 Female Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction

County	Q3 2015	Q4 2014	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Total
Essex	247	184	211	176	202	176	144	192	201	154	1,887
Middlesex	193	140	164	183	195	158	161	180	159	162	1,695
Plymouth	115	133	113	143	113	100	113	120	133	113	1,196
Norfolk	126	100	85	100	98	102	113	97	128	105	1,054
Federal	13	1	4	10	8	6	13	16	11	8	90
Suffolk	0	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	9
Worcester	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	8
Out-of-State	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
Hampden	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
Mass Parole	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
Bristol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Barnstable	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	699	564	580	615	623	546	547	607	633	544	5,958

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 Inmate Management System.

Admissions	Inmates who are admitted to a facility of the Department of Correction (DOC), pursuant to a court order, as a transfer from another DOC facility, pursuant to the execution of a parole violation warrant or pursuant to the execution of an escape warrant
Civil Commitment or “Civil”	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.
Criminally Sentenced or “Sentenced”	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.
Custody Population	An inmate that is incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facility.
CQGR	Compound Quarterly Growth Rate describes the quarterly growth rate over the ten-quarter period as if the growth had happened steadily each quarter. It is calculated using the formula: $(\text{value of last quarter} / \text{value of first quarter})^{1 / (10 - 1)} - 1$ for this analysis.
Expiration of Sentence (Release)	An inmate 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.
HOC	House of Correction, i.e. county jail or correctional facility.
Jurisdiction Population	An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the inmate 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).
MA DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction, i.e. state prison.

MASAC

MASAC is a facility whose institutional focus is to provide services to males civilly committed by the court under M.G.L., Chapter 123, Section 35 for detoxification and substance abuse treatment for up to 90 days.

New Court Commitment

Newly sentenced and committed inmates 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)

Inmates 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, and federal detainees (both male and female).

Probation Violation

An inmate 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 inmate 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 inmate 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.