

# **MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**

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

**Fourth Quarter 2018**





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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From the third quarter of 2016 through the fourth quarter of 2018, there was a cumulative decrease of 767 (8.3%) inmates from the average **MA DOC custody** population and 934 (9.5%) inmates from the average **jurisdiction** population, ending the quarter with 8,528 custody inmates and 8,855 jurisdiction inmates.

Criminally sentenced inmates fell from an average of 8,839 in Q3 2016 to an average of 8,107 in Q4 2018, a loss of 732 inmates or 8.3%. The average number of pre-trial detainees dropped from 320 individuals in Q3 2016 to 259 individuals in Q4 2018, a decline of 61 detainees or 19.1%. The average civil commitment population went down from 630 to 489, a decrease of 141 or 22.4% during the same trend period.

The fourth quarter 2018 admissions and releases declined to 1,626 for admissions and 1,830 for releases. Releases continued to outnumber admissions, giving admissions a deficit of 204 individuals against releases, and adding further to the downward trend of the MA DOC jurisdiction population.

Criminal releases (735) outpaced admissions (589) in the fourth quarter of 2018 as well as in nine of the last ten quarters. This resulted in the reduction of 146 inmates for the fourth quarter and 919 inmates for the trend period. The reduction is equivalent to 1.7% of the criminally sentenced population for the fourth quarter and 10.8% for the ten quarters based on the average criminal population for the trend period.

State criminally sentenced new court commitments went up moderately from 359 of the previous quarter to 384 inmates in Q4 2018. Essex County, Suffolk County, Middlesex County and Bristol County are the largest contributors for the quarter. A little over 65% of the total criminally sentenced new court commitments came from these four counties in Q4 2018. The first three counties were also the top-three countries in the previous quarter while Bristol County made into the top-four in this quarter by replacing Worcester County.

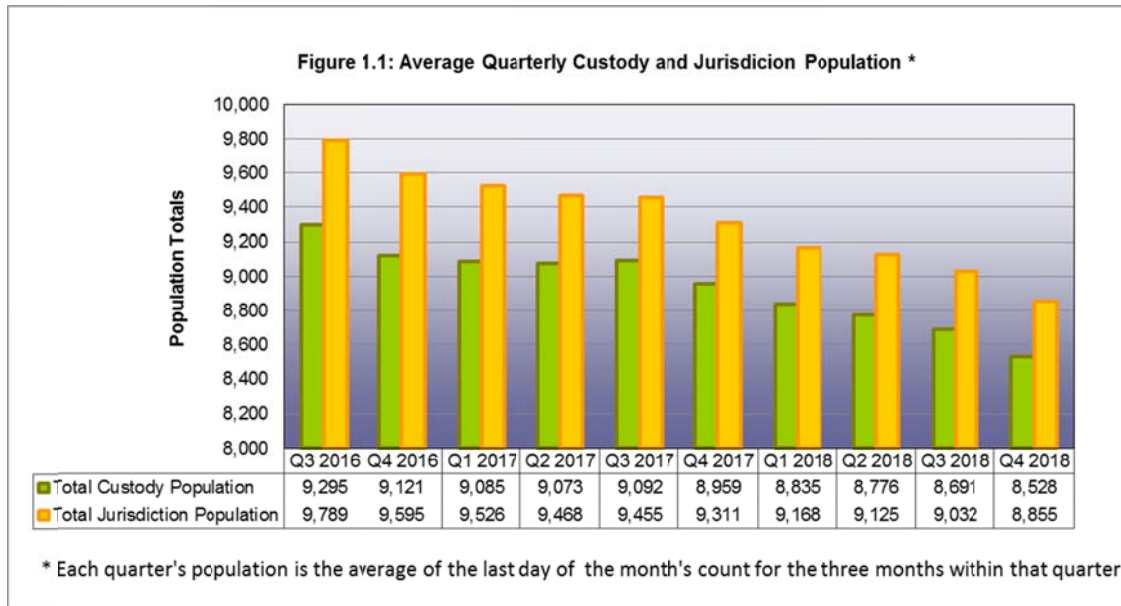
Civil admissions and releases dropped sharply in Q4 2018, down from 732 to 458 for admissions and from 791 to 485 for releases. Though the fourth quarter of a year is typically a quarter of lower activities, a decline of these sizes is still exceptional. Admissions trailed releases, which resulted in a loss of 27 civilly committed inmates for the quarter and 94 civil commitments for the trend period. The fourth quarter's admission-to-release deficit also made 2018 a year of the largest decline for the civilly committed population in the past three years.

The pre-trial admissions and releases declined in Q4 2018 from 658 to 579 for admissions and from 629 to 610 for releases. Admissions fell behind releases, ending the quarter with a loss of 31 pre-trial detainees. The sum of differences between admissions and releases for the trend period resulted in 36 more releases than admissions. The fourth quarter of 2018 contributed 85% of the admissions-to-release deficit of the ten-quarter trend period.

In summary, all three sub-populations declined in Q4 2018 and in the past ten-quarter trend period. The total number of admissions and releases for all three sub-populations dropped from 2016 to 2018, which we anticipate is likely to continue in the coming years, but not the size of all three sub-populations. What influenced the size of each population is not the total number of admissions and releases but the differences between admissions and releases. Those differences suggest that criminal population will continue to decline at approximately the current rate. The civil commitment population is likely to go down as well but at a much slower speed than the criminal population. The pre-trial population has the best chance to grow moderately as its releases dropped faster than admissions in the past two consecutive years.

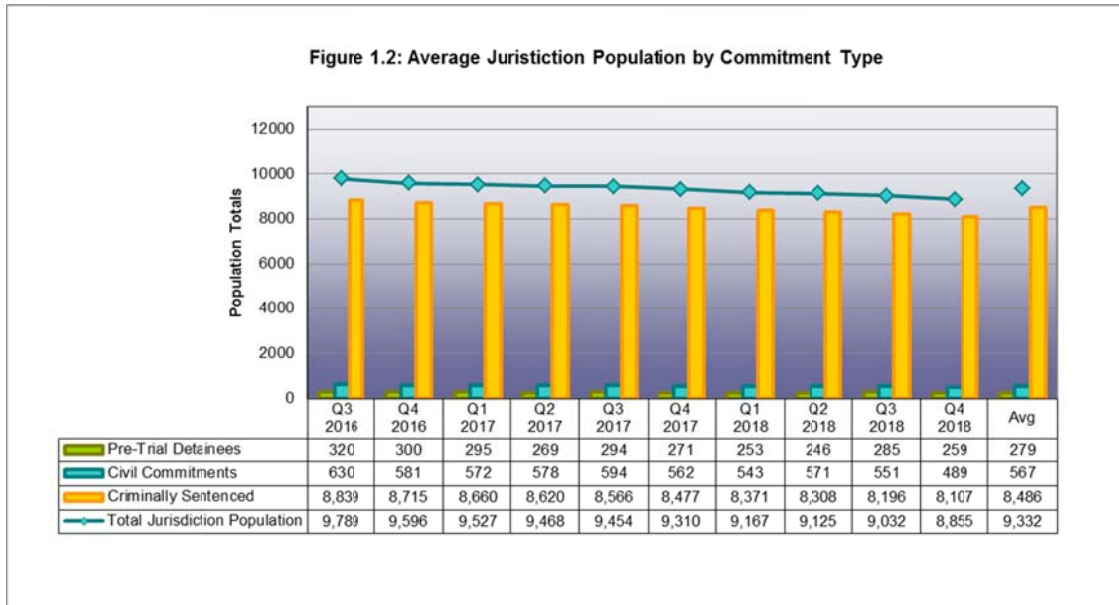
## CURRENT POPULATION AND OVERALL TRENDS

From the third quarter of 2016 through the fourth quarter of 2018, there was a cumulative decrease of 767 (8.3%) inmates from the **MA DOC custody** population and 934 (9.5%) inmates from the **jurisdiction** population. This corresponded to a compound quarterly growth rate (CQGR)\* of -0.95% for the custody population and -1.11% for the jurisdiction population. Compared with the last trend period, the rate of decline sped up slightly for both the MA DOC custody and jurisdiction population. See Figure 1.1.

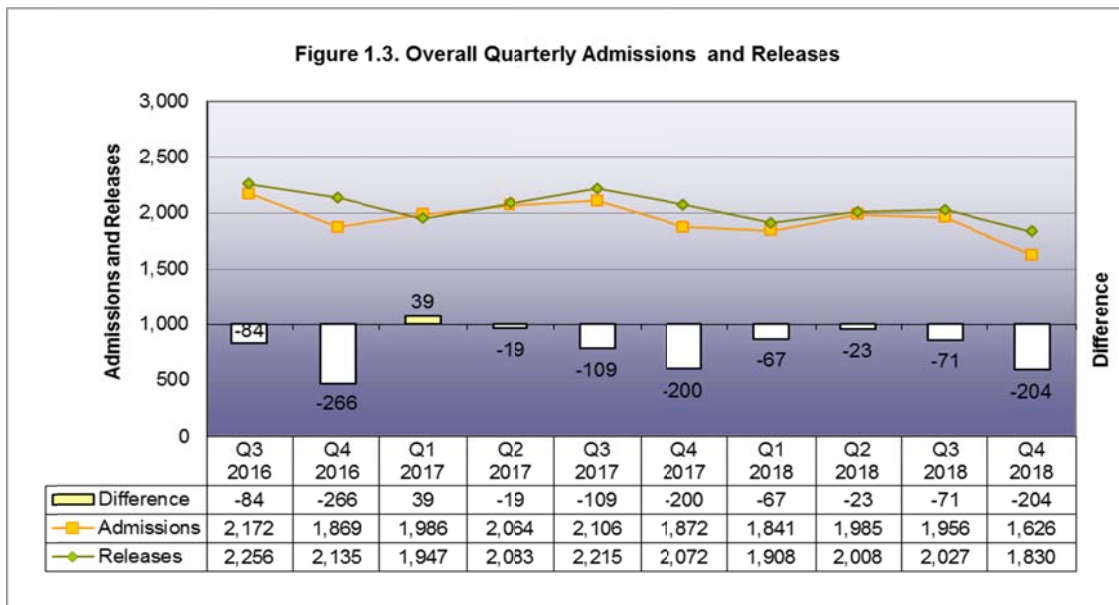


The decrease in the average quarterly population was driven by all three sub-populations. Criminally sentenced population dropped from an average of 8,839 inmates in Q3 2016 to an average of 8,107 inmates in Q4 2018, a loss of 732 inmates for the trend period, a CQGR of -0.96%. Civil commitment population fell from an average of 630 inmates in Q3 2016 to an average of 489 inmates in Q4 2018, a loss of 141 inmates, a CQGR of -2.78%. Pre-trial population lost 61 offenders from an average of 320 detainees in Q3 2016 to an average of 259 detainees in Q4 2018 at the CQGR of -2.32%. Compared with the last trend period, we see a much faster rate of decline among civil and pre-trial populations while the rate of criminal decline stayed about the same. See Figure 1.2 on the next page.

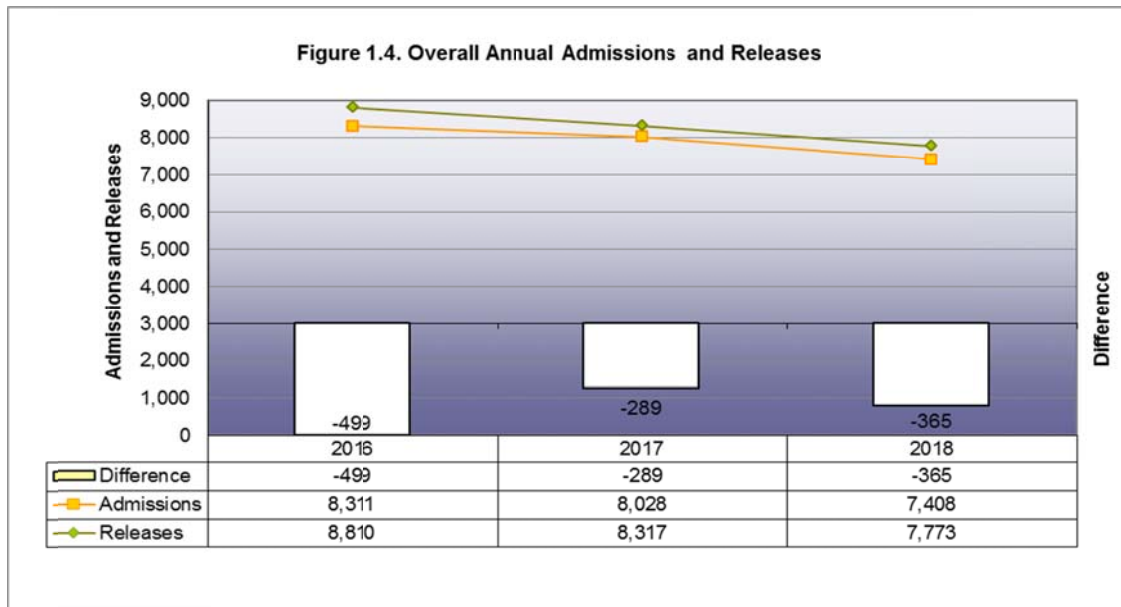
\* See Appendix for the definition of Compound Quarterly Growth Rate (CQGR) and how it is calculated.



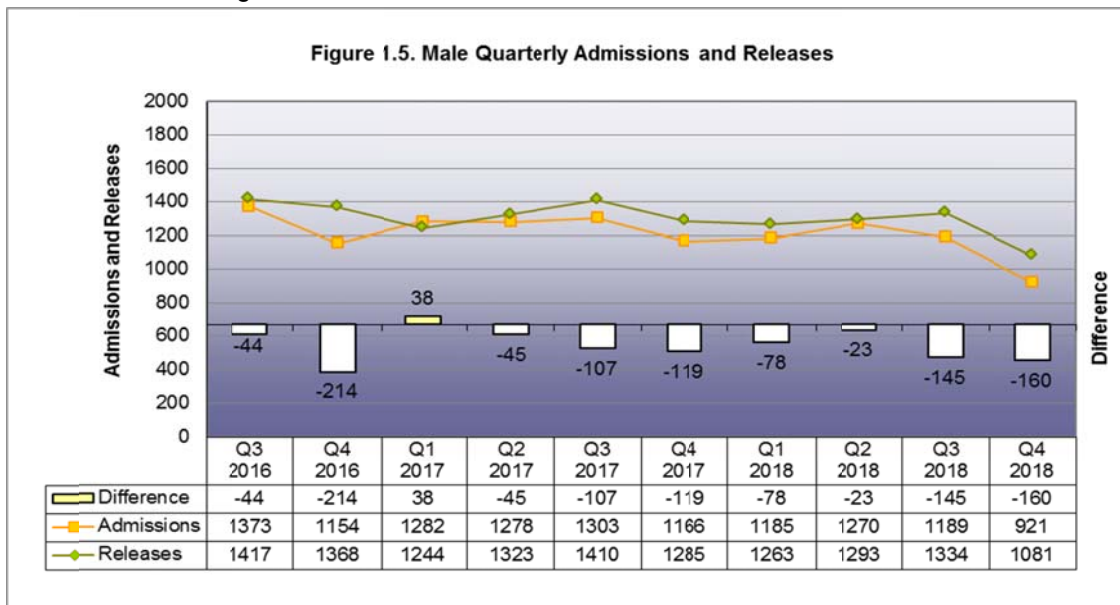
Both admissions and releases declined from the previous quarter, down from 1,956 to 1,626 for admissions and from 2,027 to 1,830 for releases. Admissions trailed releases substantially, and resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 204 inmates, the largest deficit of the year. For the trend period, the MA DOC released 1,004 more inmates than admitted. Admission-to-release deficit is the primary reason for the decline of the MA DOC inmate population. Such a deficit is likely to continue with us in 2019. See Figure 1.3.



Yearly admission and release results show that the total number of admissions and releases went down consistently in the past three years. The reduced number of activities, however, did not slow down the reduction of inmate population. The MA DOC released more inmates than admitted in 2018 compared to 2017, though the reduction was still below the level of 2016. We anticipate that the total number of admissions and releases will continue to go down in 2019, as will the admission-to-release difference. See Figure 1.4 on the next page.



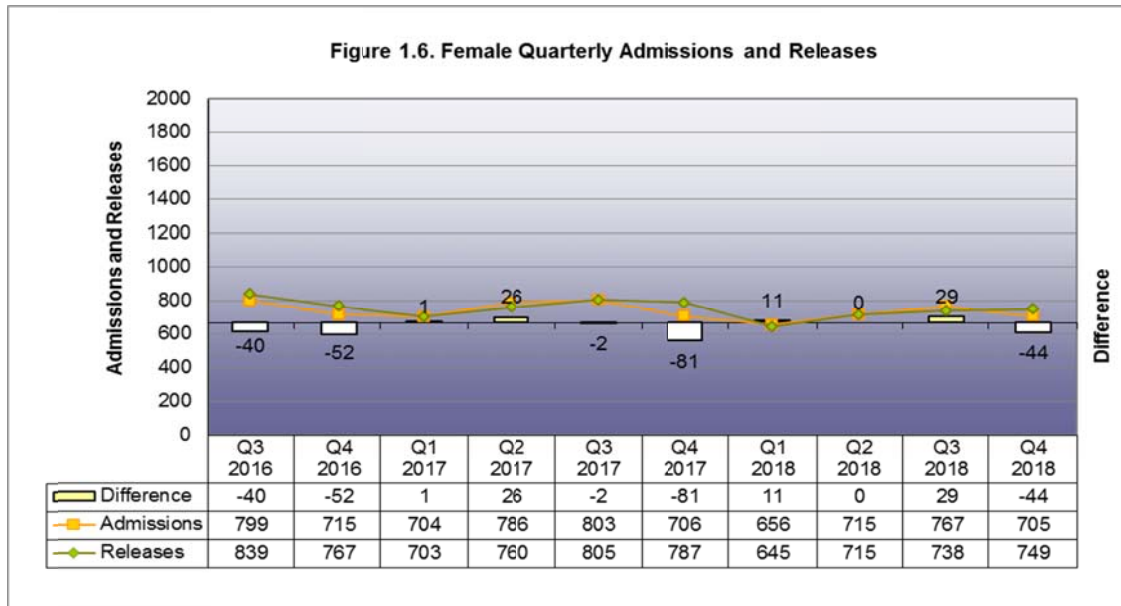
By gender, male admissions went down for the second time in a row from 1,189 to 921. Male releases dropped as well following the last quarter's increase from 1,334 to 1081. Admissions continued to fall behind releases, ending the quarter with an admission-to-release deficit of 160 inmates, the largest quarterly decline of the last two years. A year-over-year comparison between 2016 and 2018 informs us that male admissions and releases declined in the past three years. The decline in male admissions and releases did not slow down the rate of decline in male prison population, which increased in 2018 from 2017 and 2016. See Figure 1.5.



Female admissions and releases went separate ways in Q4 2018. Admissions declined to 705 from 767 of the last quarter. Releases, on the other hand, increased to 749 from the previous 738. Female admissions trailed releases, resulting in an admission-to-release deficit of 44 inmates. Though this is the only admission-to-release deficit of the year, it is large enough to reverse the population gains of the past three quarters and made 2018 another year of decline, albeit a very moderate decline. An annual comparison between 2016 and 2018 reveals that female admissions and releases dropped in number

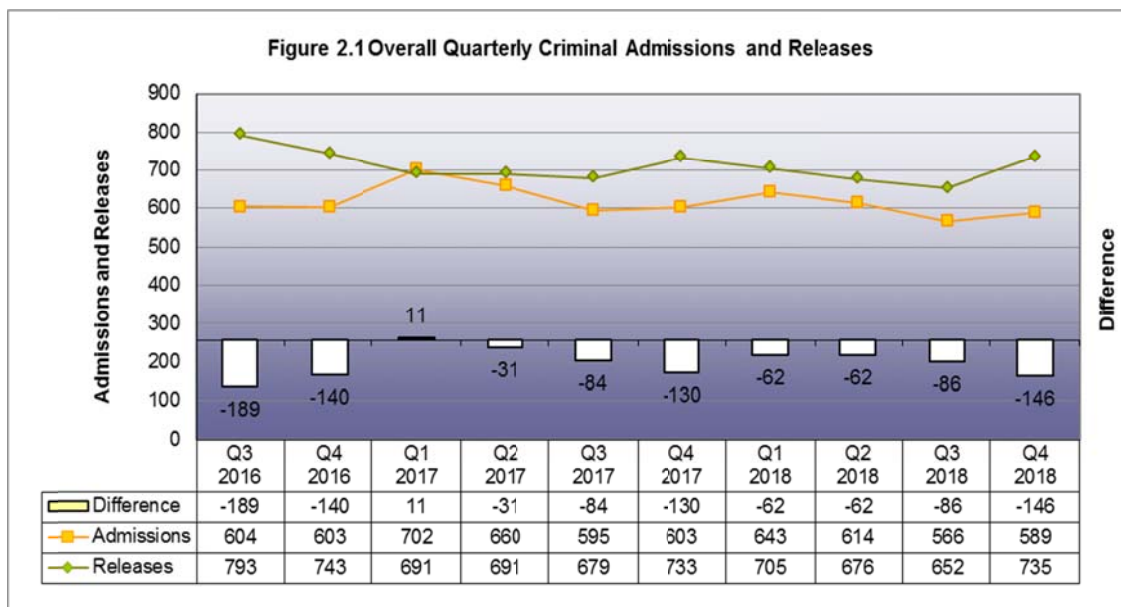


year after year. So did the rate of decline in female prison population from 2016 to 2018. . In total, the MA DOC released 897 more male inmates and 152 more female inmates than admitted for the trend period. Male inmates accounted for 86% of the population loss, lower than the 92% of the previous trend period and the 88% of the trend period before. Nevertheless, male admission-to-release deficit still played a dominant role behind the decline of the MA DOC inmate population. The yearly result of 2018 in particular shows that 99% of the decline in the year came from male inmates. See Figure 1.6.



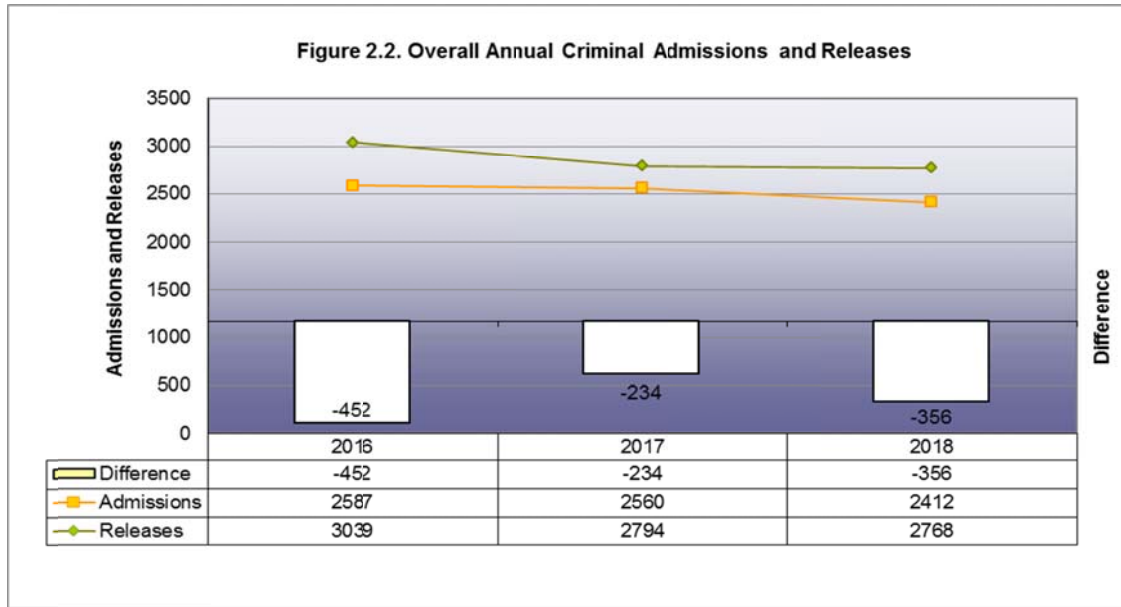
## CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Criminal admissions and releases increased in Q4 2018 from the previous quarter, up to 589 for admissions and 735 for releases. The difference between admissions and releases resulted in a loss of 146 inmates, the largest of the four quarterly losses of the year. For the current ten-quarter period, 919 more criminally sentenced inmates were released than admitted, higher than the 869 inmates found in the previous trend period. See Figure 2.1.



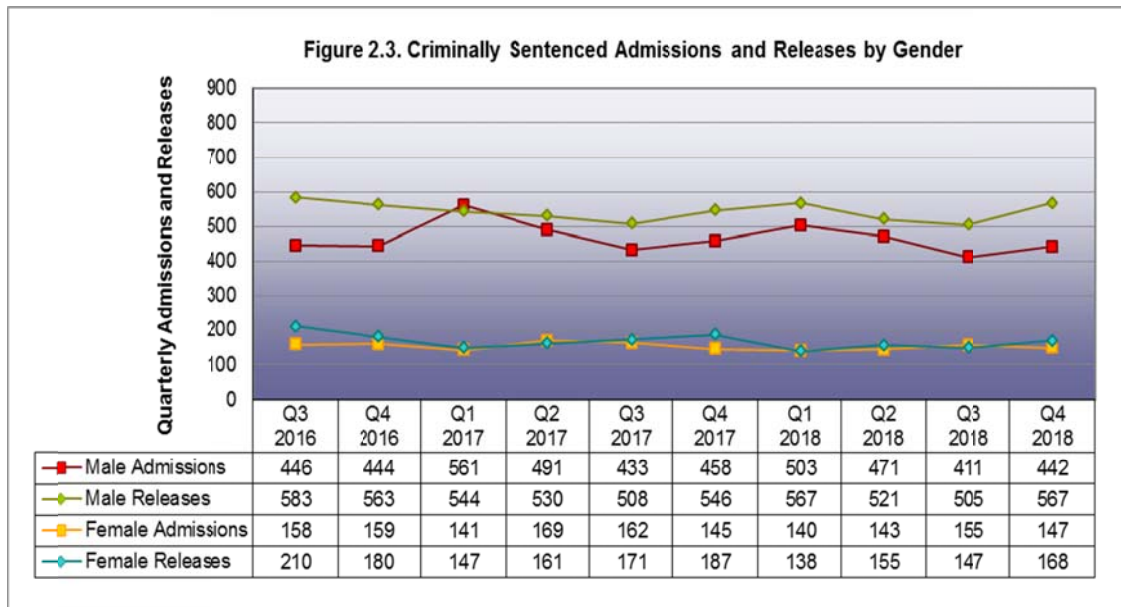


Annual criminal admission and release comparison reveals that the total number of admissions and releases declined. The MA DOC admitted 27 fewer inmates between 2016 and 2017, and 148 fewer inmates between 2017 and 2018. Meanwhile, it released 245 and 26 fewer inmates during the same periods of time. But the reduced number of admissions and releases did not slow down the decline of the criminally sentenced population. It is the difference between admissions and releases that determines the scale of the population drop. For the past three years, the difference resulted in a loss of 356 inmates in 2018, more than the loss of 234 inmates in 2017 but fewer than the 452 in 2016. We anticipate that both the total number of admissions and releases, and the decline of the criminally sentenced population will continue in 2019. See Figure 2.2.

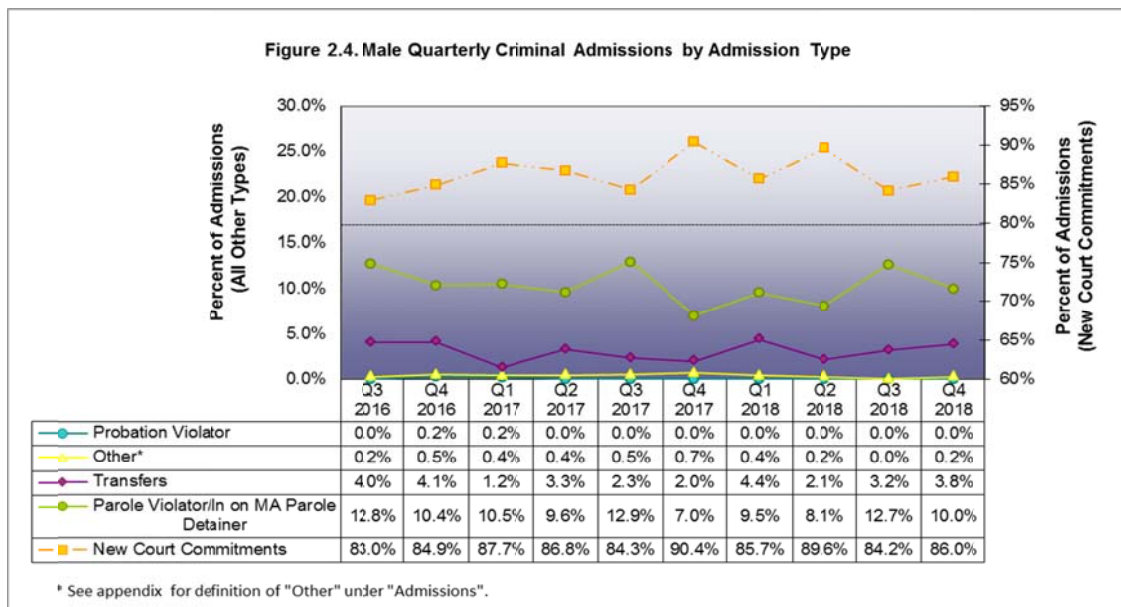


Male criminal admissions and releases bounced back from last quarter's decline, growing from 411 to 442 for admissions and from 505 to 567 for releases. Admissions trailed releases, ending the quarter with a loss of 125 inmates, the largest single quarter loss since Q1 2017 and the second largest for the trend period. Female criminal admissions declined in Q4 2018, down to 147 from the previous 155. Female releases, on the other hand, jumped to 168, the largest of the year, after it dipped to 147 in the previous quarter. Female releases outpaced admissions, resulting in an admission-to-release deficit of 21 female inmates, the largest single quarter deficit of the year.

For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC ran an admission-to-release deficit of 774 male inmates and 145 female inmates. Male inmates are conducive to 84% of the population loss among criminally sentenced inmates while they accounted for about 76% of admissions and releases. The share of the male criminally sentenced inmates in the population loss went down slightly in this trend period from the previous 88%. But the observation we made previously remains true that the more substantial drop of male inmates is the leading reason behind the dwindling size of the MA DOC criminally sentenced population. See Figure 2.3 on the next page.

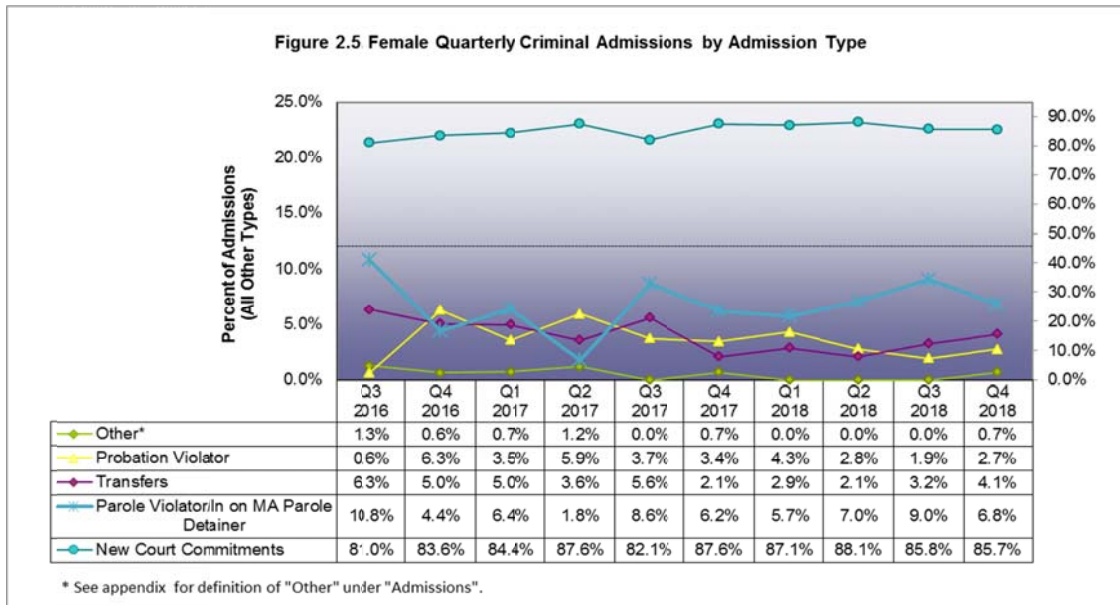


In Figure 2.4, male criminal admissions are split into two axes, with 'new court commitments' on the right axis and the other admission types on the left axis. 'New court commitments' is the most predominant admission type, which accounts for 86.0% of all male admissions for the current quarter and 86.2% for the trend period. 'Parole violator/detainer' and 'transfers' are the distant second and third admission types, averaging 10.3% and 3.0% of male admissions respectively for the trend period, and 10.0% and 3.8% for the present quarter. Their shares remained consistent as the top three admission types in that order and size during the ten-quarter period. See Figure 2.4.

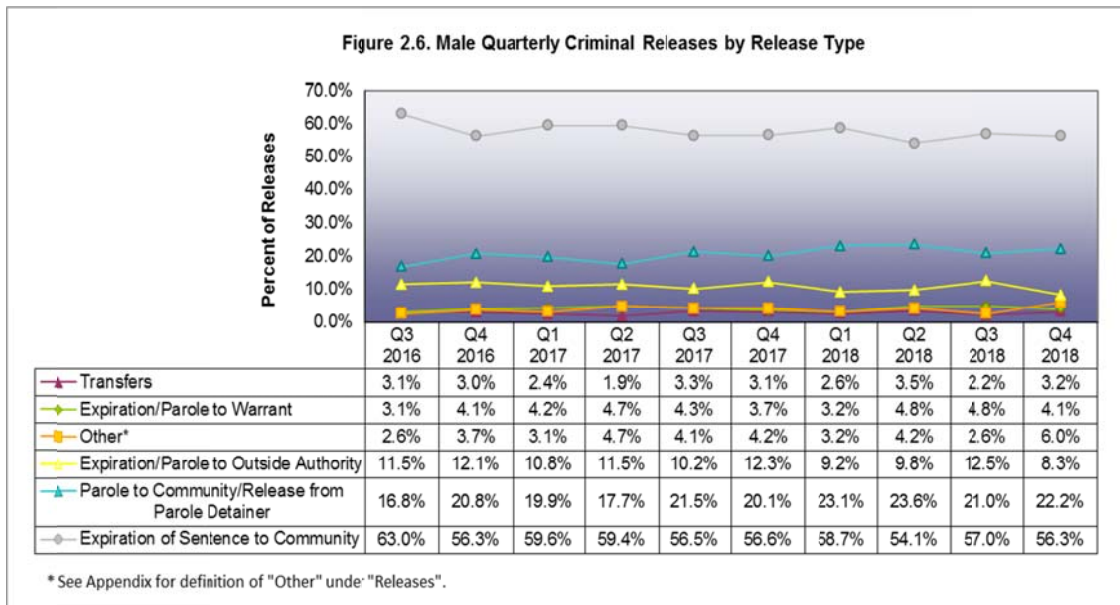


Female criminally sentenced admissions shared similar characteristics of their male counterparts. 'New court commitments' is the most predominant admission type, accounting for an average of 85.3% of all female admissions during the trend period and 85.7% for the current quarter. 'Parole violator/detainer', 'transfers', and 'probation violator' split the remaining share of admissions, averaging 6.7%, 4.0% and 3.5% respectively for the ten-quarter period. Compared with male admissions, the share of female admission types appears to be more volatile due to their smaller size as indicated by the fact that the

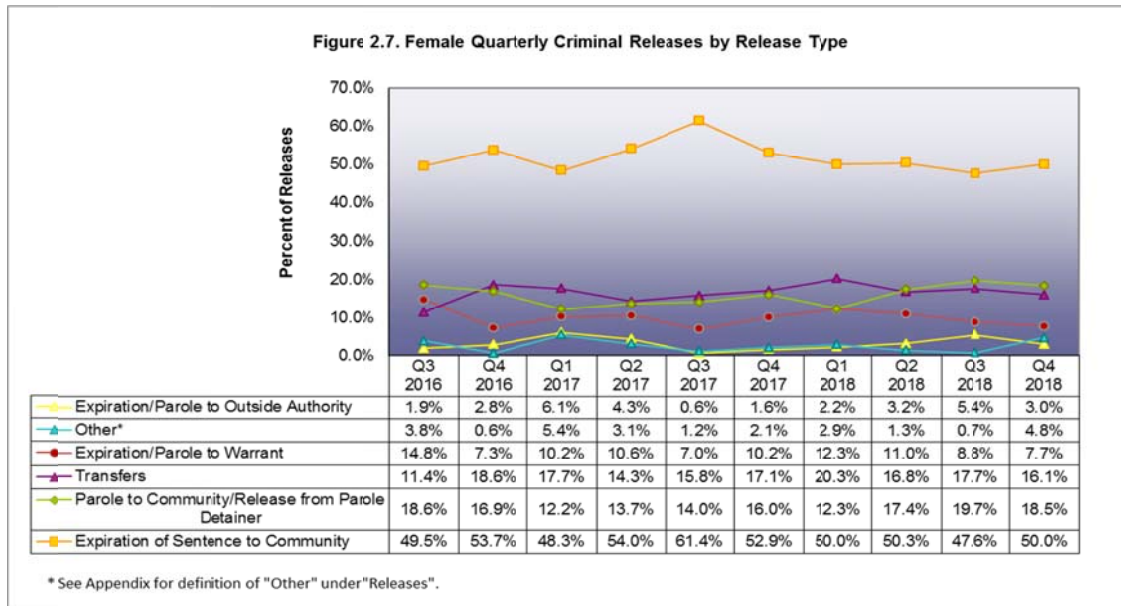
three second-tier admission types traded positions several times during the trend period. See Figure 2.5.



'Releases to the community due to expiration of sentences' was the most prevalent release type among male criminally sentenced inmates. Over one-half of inmates (57.0%) were released for this reason in Q4 2018. Together with 'parole to the community/release from a parole detainer' (22.2%) and 'expiration/parole to outside authority' (8.3%), they are the top three male criminal release types, accounting for an average of 89.3% of releases for the trend period and 86.8% for the current quarter. They remained as the top three release types consistently in the past ten quarters. See Figure 2.6.



Four types of female criminal releases posted double-digit or close to double-digit shares in Q4 2018. They are 'releases to the community due to expiration of sentences' (50.0%), 'parole to community' (18.5%), 'transfers' (16.1%), and 'expiration/parole to warrant' (7.7%), with 'releases to the community due to expiration of sentences' as the prevailing release type. Together, they explained 94.4% of all female criminal releases for the current quarter and 92.3% for the trend period. They stayed consistently as the top four female release types during the trend period. See Figure 2.7 on the next page



Criminally sentenced new court commitments went up moderately to 384 inmates from the previous 359 in Q4 2018. Essex County continued to take the lead in the quarterly contribution (20.3%), followed by Suffolk County (19.8%), Middlesex County (13.8%) and Bristol County (11.5%). Over 65% of the total criminally sentenced new court commitments came from these four counties. Together with the second-tier contributors – Hampden County (9.6%), Plymouth County (7.3%), Norfolk County (5.7%) and Worcester County (5.5%) – they accounted for 93.5% of new court commitments for the quarter. The rest of the five counties on the list have a share of the remaining 6.5%. The high concentration of criminally sentenced new court commitments in the aforementioned counties is likely to continue, but with more frequent order changes in each quarter as the total number of new court commitments gets smaller and the data becomes more volatile. See Figure 2.8.

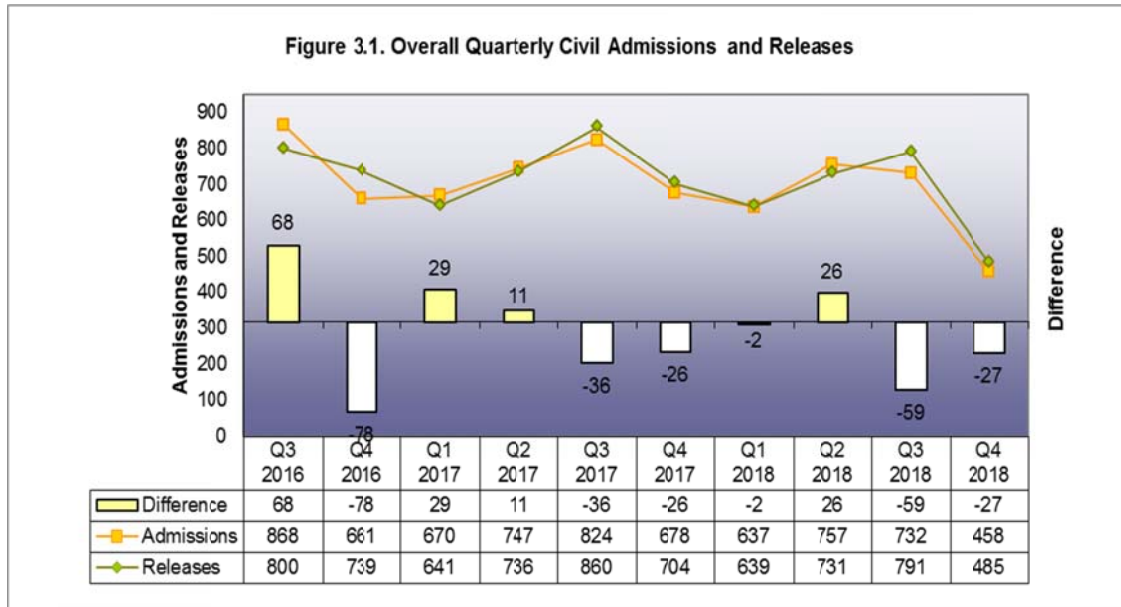
**Figure 2.8. State\* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction**

County	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total
SUFFOLK	41	74	71	83	61	77	83	84	72	76	722
ESSEX	53	66	68	73	53	76	64	60	73	78	664
MIDDLESEX	41	59	62	55	61	55	56	48	55	53	545
HAMPDEN	59	31	66	60	48	60	63	43	30	37	497
BRISTOL	68	34	63	43	39	49	47	76	28	44	491
WORCESTER	29	48	64	43	35	35	43	43	38	21	399
PLYMOUTH	39	25	25	28	18	30	25	23	14	28	255
NORFOLK	18	22	16	22	20	20	21	22	24	22	207
BARNSTABLE	17	15	25	11	20	11	15	11	8	6	139
BERKSHIRE	10	4	14	8	10	8	8	6	6	4	78
FRANKLIN	4	4	12	7	3	1	4	8	6	8	57
HAMPSHIRE	4	5	5	3	2	3	8	8	5	7	50
NANTUCKET	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
DUKES	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Total	385	387	492	440	372	426	437	433	359	384	4,115

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

## CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

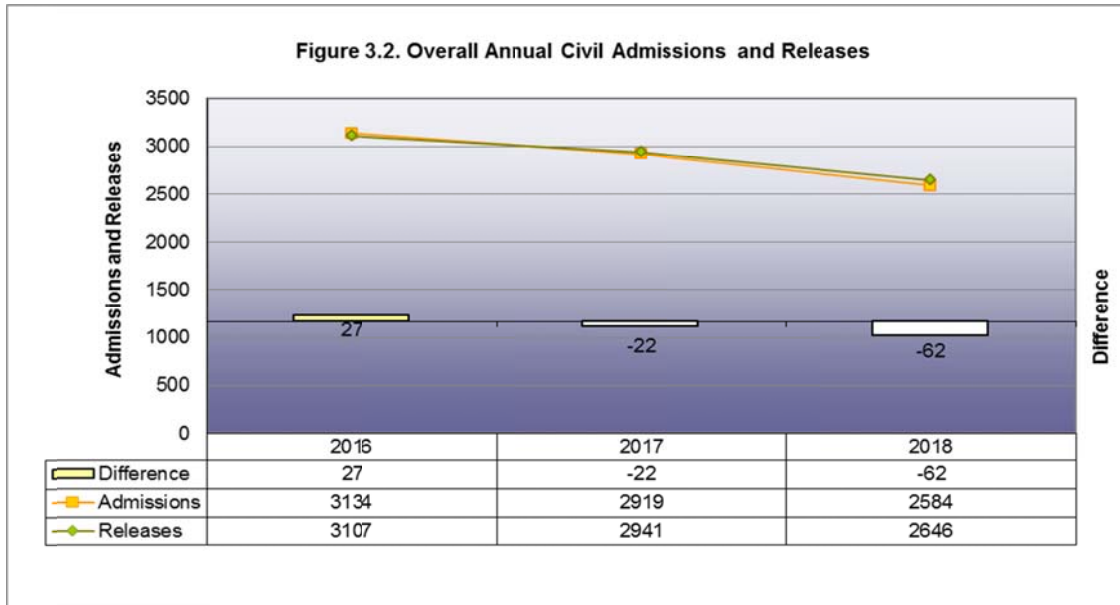
Civil admissions and releases dropped sharply in Q4 2018, down from the previous 732 to 458 for admissions and from 791 to 485 for releases. Though the fourth quarter of a year is typically a quarter of lower activities, a decline of this size is still exceptional. Releases outnumbered admissions and resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 27 individuals, a moderate decline compared to the sharp drop in the total number of admissions and releases, and compared to the admission-to-release deficit of 59 civil commitments of last quarter. For the trend period, the MA DOC released 94 more civil commitments than admitted, a figure that is much smaller than the admission-to-release deficit of the 919 criminally sentenced inmates for the same trend period though the total number of civil and criminal admissions and releases is quite close to each other during the trend period. See Figure 3.1



A year-over-year comparison shows that civil admissions and releases were also reduced in number in the past three years. Different from the criminal data is that civil admissions and releases appeared to reduce at roughly the same rate, which consequently resulted in much smaller admission-to-release deficits and much slower population drops compared with the criminally sentenced population. But civil population decline did start in 2017 and speed up in 2018 with an admission-to-release deficit of 62 civil commitments, the largest yearly deficit in the past ten years as our historical data revealed. See Figure 3.2 on the next page.

The admission-to-release deficit we witnessed in 2018 may not be indicative of sharp drops of civilly committed population in the future. The MA DOC released 131 more civil commitments than admitted from 2009 to 2018, averaging a loss of approximately 13 civilly committed individuals each year. If history can be used as an indicator for the future, we believe that the civil commitment population is more likely to decline at a very moderate rate.

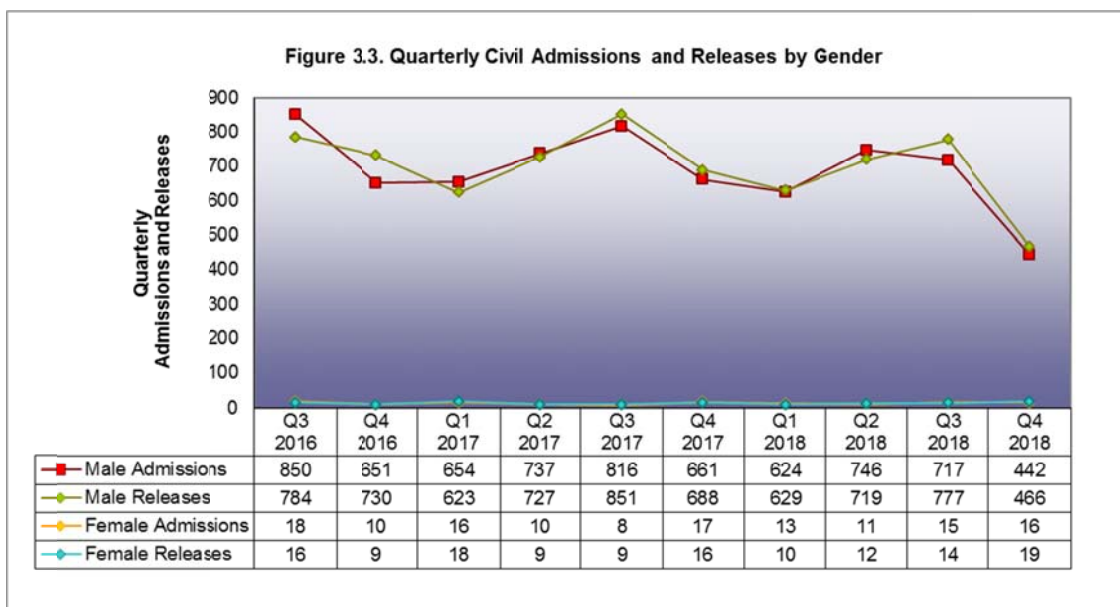




Male admissions fell sharply to 442 from the previous 717, a decrease of 275 individuals. Male releases dropped even more to 466 from the last quarter's 777, a decline of 311 individuals. Male releases outnumbered admissions, ending the quarter with an admission-to-release deficit of 24 inmates, smaller than the 60 inmates lost in the previous quarter. Because male civil admissions and releases account for 98% of the total civil admissions and releases, what we found with regards to the total civil admissions and releases is equally applicable here.

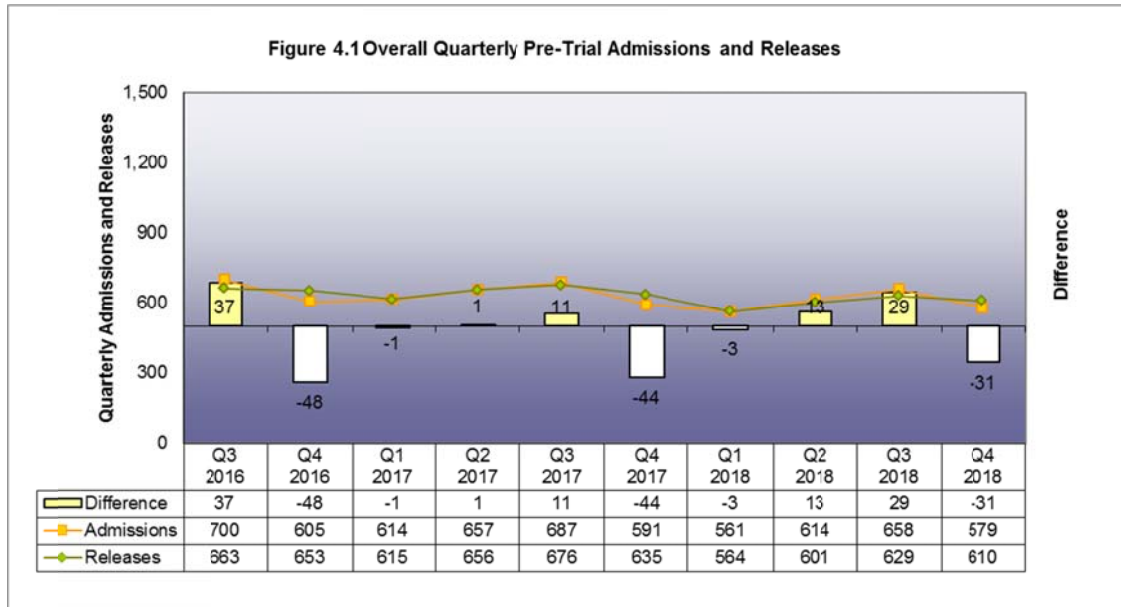
Both female civil admissions and releases went up to the highest of the year in Q4 2018, 16 for admissions and 19 for releases. Female admissions fell behind releases, finishing the quarter with a loss of 3 inmates. See Figure 3.3.

For the trend period, the MA DOC released 96 more male civil commitments than admitted, and took in 2 more female commitments than discharged. The decline of civilly committed population is essentially the decline of male civil commitments.



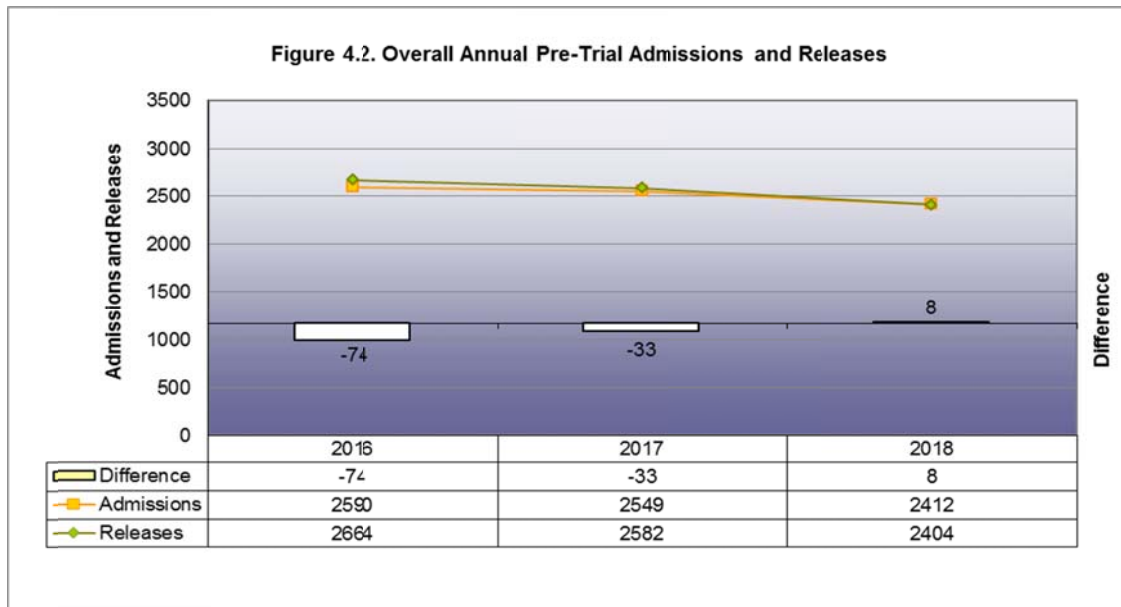
## PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

The pre-trial admissions and releases went down in Q4 2018 from the previous 658 to 579 for admissions and from 629 to 610 for releases. Admissions trailed releases, reversing the admission-to-release surplus of the past two quarters and ending the quarter with a loss of 31 pre-trial detainees. The sum of differences between admissions and releases for the trend period resulted in 36 more releases than admissions. The fourth quarter of 2018 contributed 85% of the admissions-to-release deficit of the ten-quarter trend period. Because the fourth quarter of a year is typically a quarter with the largest admission-to-release deficit, we anticipate that the difference between admissions and releases will be smaller or even turn to positive in the next two or three quarters, and the pre-trial population will stay stable with only minor changes. See Figure 4.1.



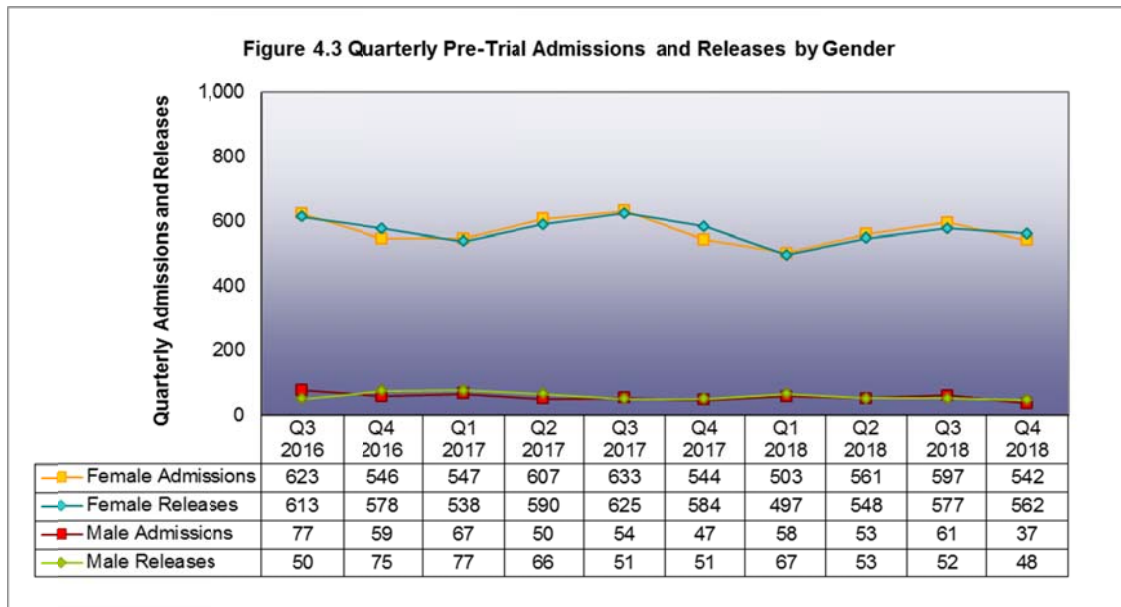
As found with the criminal and civil results, a yearly comparison reveals that the total number of pre-trial admissions and releases also went down across year. However, 2018 was a year of admission-to-release surplus, not a year of deficit, for the first time since 2012 as our historical data show. This could be a temporary increase of the pre-trial population and could also be the beginning of the population growth in the coming years. Disregarding which direction the pre-trial population takes, the changes in the pre-trial population will be minor instead of dramatic. See Figure 4.2 on the next page.





Male pre-trial admissions dropped sharply from 61 of the previous quarter to 37, the lowest in trend period. Male releases sank to a new low as well from 52 to 48. Admissions fell behind releases, giving rise to an admission-to-release deficit of 11 detainees. Overall, admissions trailed releases in six out of the ten quarters for the trend period, resulting in a decrease of 27 male detainees, a figure that is quite similar to the 29 detainees lost in the previous trend period. As observed in the last quarterly report, we believe that male pre-trial admissions and releases will continue to change very moderately with limited influences on the pre-trial population due to their small size.

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 and releases decreased, dropping to 542 for admissions and 562 for releases. Admissions trailed releases for the first time of the year, ending the quarter with a decrease of 20 detainees for the quarter, and 9 detainees for the trend period. We anticipate that the differences between female admissions and releases will be more in line with their average level, giving the pre-trial population a slow change that could be in either direction moving forward. See Figure 4.3 on the next page.



The 37 male detainees admitted in Q4 2018 came mainly from three suppliers. They are Federal (24.3%), Out-of-State (21.6%), and Worcester County (13.5%). Together, they accounted for 59.5% of total admissions. This is different from the result of the last quarter in two ways. Firstly, Worcester County replaced Suffolk County and made into the top-three list. Secondly, pre-trial admissions in Q4 2018 are less concentrated. The share of the top-three sources is less than 67.2% of that of the last quarter. As the total number of male pre-trial admissions gets smaller, we anticipate that this level of volatility will continue.

Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk, Essex and Bristol Counties are the remaining counties that contributed to the pre-trial admissions in Q4 2018. Each added 3 detainees to the total, and split the remaining share of 40.5% equally with 8.1% from each county. Despite the sharp decline of male pre-trial admissions occurred this quarter, we anticipate that the number of admissions will bounce in the coming quarters to around the quarterly average, which remains to be 57 for the two most recent ten-quarter trend periods. See Figure 4.4.

**Figure 4.4 Male Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction**

County	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total
Federal	29	13	25	14	13	9	28	6	23	9	169
Out-of-state	15	19	10	11	7	11	7	7	10	8	105
Worcester	12	11	8	3	9	6	5	8	4	5	71
Suffolk	5	2	3	6	5	7	4	6	8	3	49
Plymouth	2	1	8	3	3	2	3	7	6	0	35
Middlesex	2	2	2	3	3	1	5	5	2	3	28
Norfolk	2	4	3	2	2	7	0	4	1	3	28
Essex	3	2	4	3	5	1	0	2	3	3	26
Bristol	3	1	0	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	21
Hampden	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	10
Barnstable	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	7
Mass Parole	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	6
Berkshire	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Dukes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	77	59	67	50	54	47	58	53	61	37	563

Given the stability and consistency of the female pre-trial admissions, Q4 2018 was nearly a repeat of the result of the past nine quarters. The majority of female pre-trial detainees continued to come from the same four counties. They are the counties of Essex (36.0%), Middlesex (24.2%), Norfolk (20.1%), and Plymouth (17.9%). Together, they accounted for 98.2% of the total female pre-trial admissions for the quarter and 98.0% over the trend period. We believe that the four counties will remain to be the largest suppliers of female pre-trial detainees in the coming quarters. See Figure 4.5.

**Figure 4.5 Female Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction**

County	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total
Essex	202	176	144	192	201	154	166	230	220	195	1,880
Middlesex	195	158	161	180	159	162	143	126	143	131	1,558
Plymouth	113	100	113	120	133	113	118	101	115	97	1,123
Norfolk	98	102	113	97	128	105	68	97	111	109	1,028
Federal	8	6	13	16	11	8	4	2	5	7	80
Out-of-State	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	12
Hampden	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
Mass Parole	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
Suffolk	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Worcester	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bristol	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Barnstable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	623	546	547	607	633	544	503	561	597	542	5,703

## **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.

<b>Admissions</b>	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
<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 inmate that is incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facility.
<b>CQGR</b>	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.
<b>Expiration of Sentence (Release)</b>	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.
<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 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).
<b>MA DOC</b>	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.